

CUET English Solved Paper-2023

Held on 1 June 2023 (Shift-III)

DIRECTIONS (1-5): Read the following passage given below and answer the question.

What is green hydrogen?

Hydrogen is a key industrial fuel that has a variety of applications including the production of ammonia (a key fertilizer), steel, refineries and electricity. However, all of the hydrogen manufactured now is the so-called 'black or brown' hydrogen produced from coal. Grey hydrogen is produced from natural gas while 'Blue' hydrogen is from fossil fuel sources where the ensuring carbon emitted is captured via carbon-capture processes. Green hydrogen is when hydrogen is produced via electrolysis, the splitting of water into hydrogen and oxygen with electricity generated from renewable energy sources such as solar or wind. "This is the most environmentally sustainable way of producing hydrogen.

What is National Green Hydrogen Mission?

The intent of the mission is to incentivise the commercial production of green hydrogen and make India a net exporter of the fuel. The mission has laid out a target to develop the green hydrogen production capacity of at least 5 MMT (Million Metric Tonnes) per annum. This along side adding renewable energy capacity of about 125 GW (gigawatt) in the country. This will entail the decarbonisation of the industrial, mobility and energy sectors; reducing dependence on imported fossil fuels and feedstock; development indigenous manufacturing capabilities; creating employment opportunities; and developing new technologies such as efficient fuel cells.

By 2030, the Centre hopes its investments will bring in investments worth Rs. 8 trillion and create over six lakh jobs. Moreover about 50 MMT per annum of CO₂ emissions are expected to be averted by 2030. As per its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement, India has committed to reduce emissions intensity of its GDP by 45% by 2030, from 2005 levels.

Several major industrial houses have announced plans to facilitate India's adoption of green hydrogen. However, they are all premised on India being able to access a reliable stream of components, upgrading the manufacturing and skill levels of its small and medium manufacturing enterprises and developing a transmission network that can supply the hydrogen produced from supply-spots to industrial centres across the country. Many advanced economies, which have also announced plans and policies to develop such an economy and given their advanced industrial infrastructure, can steal a march over India.

Green hydrogen development is still in the nascent stages globally and while India can take the lead in being a major producer, provided it develops the necessary infrastructure to execute all these intermediary steps.

1. Match the colours of Hydrogen in List-I with with their sources in List-II:

List-I	List-II
Colours	Sources

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| (A) Black/Brown | (I) Solar |
| (B) Grey | (II) Fossil fuels where Carbon is captured |
| (C) Blue | (III) Coal |
| (D) Green | (IV) Natural gas |

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

- (a) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
(b) (A)-(IV), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), (D)-(III)
(c) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)
(d) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

2. The national Green Hydrogen Mission does not aim to :

- (A) incentivize the commercial production of green hydrogen
(B) develop the green hydrogen production capacity
(C) increase dependence on imported fossil fuel
(D) reduce carbon emission

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

- (a) (D) (b) (B)
(c) (C) (d) (A)

3. As per the passage, how is green hydrogen expected to facilitate the economy?

- (A) Employment generation
(B) Less production of SO₂
(C) Decarbonisation
(D) Increase tourism
(E) More revenue to government

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

- (a) (D) and (E) only (b) (A) and (D) only
(c) (A) and (C) only (d) (A) only

4. As per the passage, what is the appropriate meaning of the sentence given below:-

The plan to adopt Green Hydrogen is premised on India being able to access a reliable stream of components.

- (a) India cannot adopt Green Hydrogen as it doesn't have the required infrastructure.
(b) India can only adopt Green Hydrogen when it develops its infrastructure required for it.
(c) India makes plans but doesn't implement them.
(d) India needs to reconsider adoption of Green Hydrogen Programme.

5. "Green hydrogen development is still in the nascent stages globally."

Choose the word which is similar in meaning to the word "NASCENT".

- (a) difficult (b) matured
(c) early (d) developed

DIRECTIONS (6-7): Read the following passage given below and answer the question.

"This is the most powerful, meaningful work we have seen," the famous artist exclaimed to the crowd. 'This is a picture of what could have been a dystopian future. One which offers no hope. However, students, do you see how it has been torn up and repositioned? This signifies that our visionary here, Kabir, has refused to accept any ugly forecast. His picture tells us that we can tear it up and start afresh. Think afresh. Find new solutions. Think of extraordinary ways to make it a more beautiful world. "Thank you Kabir".

Principal De murmured too, 'Thank you, Kabir.' She was, however, on the microphone, and therefore the whole crowd of students followed her lead. Hundreds of young voices rang out as one. "Thank you Kabir".

Kabir stood there and grinned. He waved his trophy. He bowed. He did a namaste. When the applause did not die down, he even did a couple of cartwheels.

6. What inspired the speaker to find new solutions and extraordinary ways of thinking?
(a) Kabir's Photo
(b) The picture made by Kabir
(c) Kabir's trophy
(d) The ugly forecast
7. What had the young visionary refused to accept
(a) thinking afresh (b) a new start
(c) any ugly forecast (d) new solutions
8. Kabir did a couple of cartwheels because he was:-
(a) overwhelmed (b) nervous
(c) confused (d) ashamed
9. What positive message can one gather from the given passage? Select the most appropriate option:-
(a) Our future is 'dystopian'.
(b) Future offers no hope.
(c) We should refuse to accept anything which is ugly.
(d) There is always a possibility to think of extraordinary ways to find new solutions.
10. Which word in the given passage is similar in meaning to the word "EXCEPTIONAL"?
(a) afresh (b) exclaimed
(c) murmured (d) extraordinary

DIRECTIONS (11-15): Read the following poem given below and answer the question.

A GIRL'S GARDEN

A NEIGHBOUR of mine in the village like to tell how one spring.

When she was a girl on the farm, she did A childlike thing.

One day she asked her father To give her a garden plot

To plant and tend and reap herself, And he said, "Why not?"

In casting about for a corner.

He thought of an idle bit or walled-off ground where a shop had stood, And he said, "just it."

And he said, "That ought to make you.

An ideal one-girl farm, And give you a chance to put some strength. On your slim-jim arm."

It was not enough of a garden,

Her father said, to plough; So she had to work it all by hand,

But she don't mind now.

She wheeled the dung in the wheelbarrow Along a stretch of road;

But she always ran away and left. Her not-nice lead,

And hid from anyone passing. And then she begged the seed.

She says she thinks she planted one of all things but weed.

A hill each of potatoes, Radishes, Jettuce, peas, Tomatoes, beets, beans, pumpkins, corn.

And even fruit trees.

And yes, she was long mistrusted.

That a cider apple tree in bearing there today is here or atleast may be when all was said and done,

A little bit of everything, A great deal of none.

11. According to Robert Frost, the Father gave the girl a garden plot to help her :
(a) reap vegetables and fruits trees
(b) get flowers and a garden
(c) strengthen her arms and own a farm
(d) grow apples
12. On the demand of the girl, father gave her small plot in:
(a) a village (b) a corner
(c) the garden (d) a Church
13. According to Robert Frost, the girl runs away, when she brings dung because :-
(a) it is heavy
(b) it is difficult to push
(c) it is not a nice load
(d) she wants to play
14. According to Robert Frost, the girl wanted to have a garden of her own, because she wanted to :
(a) make use of her free time
(b) make her father happy
(c) play in the garden
(d) plant, tend and reap
15. Find the synonym from the poem which means "useless".
(a) tend (b) idle
(c) slim (d) cider
16. Choose the appropriate option to change the sentence from Assertive to Exclamatory :-
You played very well
(a) You played well!
(b) Bravo! You played very well!

- (c) What have you played!
(d) How you played well!
17. Complete the sentence using the correct option:
While Sarakshi _____ in the park, her mother _____ her.
(a) is playing, called (b) was playing, called
(c) has playing, call (d) play, call
18. From the given options, choose the word similar in meaning to the word 'USURP'
(a) restore (b) restart
(c) seize (d) reinstate
19. Rearrange the **jumbled phrases** into a meaningful sentence:-
(A) in global radiation balance caused
(B) in atmospheric and ground surface
(C) global warming refers to gradual rise
(D) mainly by natural process
(E) air temperatures and consequent changes
Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
(a) (C), (A), (E), (B), (D)
(b) (C), (E), (A), (B), (D)
(c) (C), (B), (E), (A), (D)
(d) (C), (A), (B), (E), (D)
20. Choose the appropriate Modal to fill in blank :-
It _____ rain tomorrow.
(A) need (B) dare
(C) used to (D) may
(E) able to
Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:-
(a) (B) only (b) (C) only
(c) (D) only (d) (E) only
21. Fill in the blank by choosing the correct foreign word:
The Ruling Government wants to change the fundamental rights but conservatives want to maintain _____.
(a) status quo (b) status pro
(c) status qno (d) status pro
22. Change the sentence below from the Passive voice to the Active Voice by choosing the appropriate option.
You are requested to polish my shoes.
(a) Polish my shoes, please!
(b) It is a request for polishing my shoes.
(c) Polish shoes, Please.
(d) Please get my shoes polish.
23. Match the words in List-I with their synonyms in List-II

List-I	List-II
(A) callous	(I) unreliable
(B) evade	(II) rigid
(C) fickle	(III) heartless
(D) adamant	(IV) avoid

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
(a) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
(b) (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)
- (c) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)
(d) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
24. Choose the correct option to change the Assertive Sentence into an Exclamatory Sentence :-
These mangoes have a delicious flavour.
(a) A delicious flavour these Mangoes have!
(b) What a delicious flavour these Mangoes have!
(c) Mangoes have a delicious flavour!
(d) These Mangoes have flavour delicious!
25. Complete the following sentence using the Adjective Clause. Choose the correct option from below:-
The Sun _____ made the traveller thirsty.
(a) whom at mid day was heat
(b) which at mid day was hot
(c) where at mid day was hot
(d) when at mid day was hot
26. Find out which part of the sentence has an error?
Choose the correct option :
Supposing if it rains, what shall we do ?
(a) supposing if (b) it rains
(c) what shall (d) we do
27. Rearrange the **jumbled phrases** into a paragraph:-
(A) of people around the world, especially
(B) harmful effect on the environment
(C) travelling is one of the favourite activities
(D) even though it may increase employment opportunities
(E) the millennials but sometimes it can have a
Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
(a) (C), (E), (A), (D), (B)
(b) (C), (A), (B), (D), (E)
(c) (C), (D), (E), (A), (B)
(d) (C), (A), (E), (B), (D)
28. Fill in the blank with the suitable **determiner** by choosing the appropriate option from below:
When did you last see your parents ? _____ days ago.
(a) A little (b) A few
(c) Little (d) Much
29. Change the following into the Direct Speech :-
The Management suggested to the Principal that they should wait and watch.
Choose the appropriate option from below:-
(a) The Management suggested to the Principal, "wait and watch".
(b) The Management said to the Principal, "Let us wait and watch".
(c) The Management said to the Principal, "Can you wait and watch"?
(d) The management said to the Principal, "What a wait and watch".
30. Choose the appropriate adverb, from the options given below:
You are quite wrong, I can _____ believe what you are saying.
(a) certainly (b) badly
(c) rarely (d) hardly

31. Choose the option without an error :-
 (a) Love is a beautiful emotion.
 (b) The love is the beautiful emotion.
 (c) The love is an emotion.
 (d) The love is a natural emotion.
32. From the given options, choose the most appropriate antonym of the word "FEUD".
 (a) contention (b) ephemeral
 (c) strife (d) reconciliation
33. Rearrange the jumbled phrases into a meaningful sentence:
 (A) Prime Minister's relief Fund
 (B) he made an
 (C) to contribute generously
 (D) appeal to the public
 (E) to the
 Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
 (a) (D), (B), (E), (C), (A)
 (b) (B), (D), (C), (E), (A)
 (c) (B), (A), (C), (D), (E)
 (d) (E), (B), (A), (C), (D)
34. Fill in the blank with suitable adverb from the options below :
 Raju _____ knows anybody in the town.
 (a) hardly (b) often
 (c) neither (d) usually
35. When writing a formal letter, when you don't know the recipient's name, how would you address the person and close the letter?
 Choose the appropriate option :-
 (a) Dear Sir/Dear Madam, Yours faithfully
 (b) My dear, with love
 (c) Dear Mr./Mrs/ Your's lovingly
 (d) Hello, Affectionately yours
36. From the given Prepositions, fill in the blank with the most suitable option :
 Sahil has invested a lot of money _____ organic farming.
 (a) by (b) on
 (c) in (d) for
37. Choose the appropriate option :
 Ravi has applied for the post of a Sales Executive. He will address the letter to:
 (a) The Personnel Manager, ABC. Company, Worli
 (b) The Advertiser, ABC. Company, Worli
 (c) The Post Box No. 151. Times of India
 (d) Box No. 151. Worli- Post office
38. Choose the correct Phrasal Verb from the options given below:-
 The Police would not _____ to the kidnapper's demand.
 (a) give in (b) give up
 (c) take up (d) take in
39. Add a question tag to the following sentence by choosing the appropriate one :
 It's very hot today, _____ ?
 (a) do it? (b) does it?
 (c) Isn't it? (d) is it?
40. Replace the underlined words with an Idiom from the following options:
 I suspect that the thief has sent the policemen on a foolish and fruitless search.
 (a) a wild - goose chase.
 (b) a wild - horse chase.
 (c) a wild - duck chase.
 (d) a wild - dog chase.
41. Fill in the blank with the suitable Preposition :-
 This is quite different _____ what I expected.
 (a) against (b) from
 (c) between (d) before
42. Change the following sentence into the Indirect speech by choosing the appropriate option:-
 Abdul said, "I saw this film yesterday."
 (a) Abdul said that he seen this film the day before.
 (b) Abdul said that he had seen that film the day before.
 (c) Abdul said that he have seen that film the yesterday.
 (d) Abdul said that you had seen the film the day before.
43. Select the option that best expresses the given sentence in Passive Voice.
 "Why are you making a hole in the wall?"
 (a) Why is a hole being make in the wall?
 (b) Why was a hole being make in the wall?
 (c) Why is a hole being made in the wall?
 (d) Why was a hole being made in the wall?
44. Fill in the blank with the appropriate Phrasal Verb from the options given below:
 I thought I would _____ for a cup of Tea. Is that fine?
 (a) Drop off (b) drop in
 (c) drop by (d) drop out
45. Choose the appropriate option for the underlined foreign word :-
 There is a prime facie evidence that he was involved in fraud.
 (a) based on the police FIR
 (b) based on the witness statement
 (c) based on the face impression
 (d) based on the first impression
46. Match the word in List-I with their antonyms in List-II.
- | List-I | List-II |
|----------------|---------------|
| (A) antique | (I) flexible |
| (B) fragile | (II) modern |
| (C) compassion | (III) cruelty |
| (D) adamant | (IV) tough |
- Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
 (a) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
 (b) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
 (c) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(I)
 (d) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

47. Spot the error in the sentence :-
Although I am playing cricket for more than three years, I have not been able to score a century.
(A) Although I am playing cricket
(B) for more than three years
(C) I have not been
(D) able to
(E) score a century

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

- (a) (A) only (b) (B) only
(c) (C) only (d) (E) only
48. Choose the appropriate option to fill in the blank :-
The doctor advised that I _____ strictly follow the diet plan.
(a) will (b) can
(c) might (d) should

49. Find the correct meaning for the underlined idiom. Choose the appropriate answer from below:-

The thief was beaten black and blue by the people. To beat black and blue means - To beat _____.

- (a) with a black belt (b) mercilessly
(c) with a blue belt (d) with a whip

50. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate set of words:

_____ are seventeen boys in the class _____ all quiet right now. The teacher asks why _____ work is incomplete.

- (a) There, their, they're
(b) There, they're, their
(c) Their, they're, there
(d) Their, there, they're

Hints & Explanations

1. (a) As per the first paragraph by the passage, option (a) has the correct match of List I and List II.
2. (c) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:
(A) incentivize the commercial production of green hydrogen - This is mentioned as one of the aims of the National Green Hydrogen Mission. The mission intends to incentivize the commercial production of green hydrogen.
(B) develop the green hydrogen production capacity - This is mentioned as one of the aims of the National Green Hydrogen Mission. The mission aims to develop the green hydrogen production capacity.
(C) increase dependence on imported fossil fuel - This option is incorrect. The National Green Hydrogen Mission does not aim to increase dependence on imported fossil fuels. In fact, one of the goals of the mission is to reduce dependence on imported fossil fuels.
(D) reduce carbon emissions - This is mentioned as one of the aims of the National Green Hydrogen Mission. The mission aims to reduce carbon emissions by promoting the production and use of green hydrogen, which is produced using renewable energy sources and does not emit carbon.
In summary, the National Green Hydrogen Mission does not aim to increase dependence on imported fossil fuel, which is mentioned in option (c) (C). This is the correct answer.
3. (c) The correct answer is: (A) and (C) only
Here;
(A) Employment generation - This is mentioned in the passage as one of the ways that the development of green hydrogen is expected to facilitate the economy. The National Green Hydrogen Mission aims to create employment opportunities.

- (B) Less production of SO₂ - While the passage discusses the environmental benefits of green hydrogen, specifically its environmentally sustainable production, it does not specifically mention the reduction of sulphur dioxide (SO₂) production.
(C) Decarbonisation - This is mentioned in the passage as one of the goals of the National Green Hydrogen Mission. The mission aims to contribute to the decarbonisation of the industrial, mobility, and energy sectors.
(D) Increase tourism - The passage does not mention any connection between green hydrogen development and an increase in tourism.
(E) More revenue to the government - While the passage discusses the economic benefits of the National Green Hydrogen Mission, it does not explicitly mention an increase in government revenue as a result of green hydrogen development.

In summary, based on the information provided in the passage, the correct answers are options (c) (A) and (C) only. The development of green hydrogen is expected to facilitate the economy by generating employment opportunities (A) & contributing to decarbonisation efforts (C).

4. (b) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:
(a) India cannot adopt Green Hydrogen as it doesn't have the required infrastructure - This option is not an accurate interpretation of the given sentence. The sentence does not state that India cannot adopt Green Hydrogen; rather, it discusses the conditions under which India can adopt Green Hydrogen.
(b) India can only adopt Green Hydrogen when it develops its infrastructure required for it - This option accurately captures the meaning of the given sentence. The sentence implies that for India to adopt Green

Hydrogen, it needs to have the necessary infrastructure in place.

- (c) India makes plans but doesn't implement them - This option is not supported by the passage. The sentence in question does not imply that India's plans are not implemented; it specifically discusses the conditions for adopting Green Hydrogen.
- (d) India needs to reconsider the adoption of the Green Hydrogen Programme - This option is not an accurate interpretation of the given sentence. The sentence does not suggest that India should reconsider adopting Green Hydrogen; it focuses on the prerequisite of having the required infrastructure.

In summary, option (b) accurately reflects the meaning of the sentence provided in the passage. The sentence suggests that India can adopt Green Hydrogen only when it develops the necessary infrastructure.

5. (c) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:
- (a) difficult - This word means something that is not easy or requires effort. It does not convey the same meaning as "nascent," which refers to something being in the early stages of development.
- (b) matured - This word means fully developed or grown. It is the opposite of "nascent," which implies something being in the early or initial stages of development.
- (c) early - This word closely matches the meaning of "nascent," which refers to something being in its early or beginning stages of development.
- (d) developed - This word means fully formed or advanced, which is the opposite of "nascent," indicating something that is still in the early stages of development.

In summary, option (c) "early" is the word that is similar in meaning to "nascent," indicating something in its early stages of development.

6. (b) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:
- (a) Kabir's Photo - This option refers to the photo of Kabir himself, which is not the source of inspiration mentioned in the passage. The inspiration comes from the content and message conveyed by the picture created by Kabir.
- (b) The picture made by Kabir - This is the correct answer. The speaker was inspired by the picture created by Kabir, which symbolizes tearing up and repositioning a dystopian future, suggesting the possibility of finding new solutions and thinking in extraordinary ways to create a more beautiful world.
- (c) Kabir's trophy - The trophy received by Kabir is a result of his creative work but is not the direct source of inspiration for finding new solutions and thinking in extraordinary ways.
- (d) The ugly forecast - While the passage mentions an ugly forecast, it is not the source of inspiration mentioned in the context. The inspiration comes from Kabir's picture and its message of hope and possibility.

In summary, the correct option is (b) "The picture made by Kabir," as it directly represents the source of inspiration for finding new solutions and extraordinary ways of thinking.

7. (c) any ugly forecast
Here;
- (a) thinking afresh - This option is not accurate because Kabir's refusal is related to something specific, which is the rejection of an "ugly forecast," rather than refusing to think afresh in a general sense.
- (b) a new start - While Kabir's work does encourage a new start and thinking afresh, the specific refusal mentioned in the passage is related to rejecting an "ugly forecast" of a dystopian future.
- (c) any ugly forecast - This is the correct answer. The passage explicitly states that Kabir refused to accept any ugly forecast. The statement suggests that Kabir's artwork and message symbolize a rejection of a bleak and hopeless outlook on the future.
- (d) new solutions - While Kabir's work does encourage finding new solutions, the specific refusal mentioned in the passage pertains to rejecting an "ugly forecast."
- In summary, the correct answer is (c) "any ugly forecast," as it accurately reflects the element that the young visionary Kabir refused to accept in his artwork.
8. (a) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:
- (a) overwhelmed - This option means experiencing a strong emotional reaction, often due to a sense of being impressed or moved. Kabir might have been overwhelmed by the positive reception of his artwork and the applause from the crowd, leading him to express his joy through the energetic actions of doing cartwheels.
- (b) nervous - This option refers to feeling anxious or uneasy, often in anticipation of an event. There is no indication in the passage that Kabir was nervous; his actions of waving his trophy, bowing, and doing cartwheels suggest confidence and enthusiasm.
- (c) confused - This option means being uncertain or not understanding something clearly. Kabir's actions of celebrating and expressing his joy through cartwheels indicate a clear and positive response, not confusion.
- (d) ashamed - This option means feeling guilt or embarrassment. There is no evidence in the passage to suggest that Kabir was ashamed; his actions are those of someone celebrating and enjoying the moment, rather than feeling ashamed.

Given the context and Kabir's actions, the most appropriate answer is (a) overwhelmed, as it aligns with his exuberant behavior and the positive emotions he displayed through his celebration.

9. (d) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:

- (a) Our future is 'dystopian': This is not the positive message of the passage. While the artist refers to the picture as depicting a potential dystopian future, the overall tone of the passage is about rejecting such a future and finding ways to make the world better.
- (b) Future offers no hope: This option is not the positive message of the passage. The artist talks about tearing up and repositioning the picture to symbolize refusing to accept a bleak future and finding ways to make a more beautiful world.
- (c) We should refuse to accept anything which is ugly: This option captures part of the positive message. The passage emphasizes Kabir's refusal to accept an "ugly forecast" and his ability to start afresh and find new solutions.
- (d) There is always a possibility to think of extraordinary ways to find new solutions: This option best captures the positive message of the passage. The passage encourages thinking creatively, finding new solutions, and making the world more beautiful, as demonstrated by Kabir's artwork.
- Therefore, the most appropriate option that reflects the positive message of the passage is: (d) There is always a possibility to think of extraordinary ways to find new solutions.
10. (d) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:
Here are the meanings of the options in relation to the word "EXCEPTIONAL" from the given passage:
- (a) afresh: Afresh means to start again or in a new way. It is not directly related in meaning to "exceptional," which refers to something outstanding, extraordinary, or uncommon.
- (b) exclaimed: Exclaimed means to cry out or speak suddenly and vehemently. It is not synonymous with "exceptional," which indicates something remarkable or outstanding.
- (c) murmured: Murmured means to speak in a low, soft voice. It is not a synonym for "exceptional," which conveys the idea of something extraordinary or outstanding.
- (d) extraordinary: Extraordinary means remarkable, exceptional, or beyond the ordinary. This word closely aligns with the meaning of "exceptional," as both words refer to something outstanding, uncommon, or remarkable.
- Given these explanations, option (d) "extraordinary" is the word that is similar in meaning to the word "EXCEPTIONAL" in the given passage.
11. (c) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:
- (a) reap vegetables and fruits trees: This option is not the main focus of the father giving the girl a garden plot. The main purpose was not specifically for reaping vegetables and fruit trees, but rather to teach her responsibility and give her a chance to work on the land.
- (b) get flowers and a garden: While the girl did plant various things in her garden, including vegetables, fruits, and other crops, the passage does not specifically mention flowers as the main purpose of the garden.
- (c) strengthen her arms and own a farm: This option captures the essence of why the father gave the girl a garden plot. The passage mentions that he wanted to give her a chance to put some strength on her arms, indicating that he wanted her to work and develop physical strength. The idea of owning a farm is implied as well, as he refers to it as an "ideal one-girl farm."
- (d) grow apples: While the passage does mention an apple tree, the main purpose of the garden was not specifically to grow apples, but rather to teach the girl life skills and responsibility.
- So, the correct answer is: (c) strengthen her arms and own a farm
12. (b) In summary, The correct option is (b) "a corner," as the passage describes the father giving the girl a garden plot in an idle corner of land.
13. (c) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:
- (a) It is heavy: This option suggests that the girl runs away because the dung is heavy and difficult for her to carry. It implies that the physical weight of the dung makes her avoid the task.
- (b) It is difficult to push: This option implies that the girl finds it challenging to push the wheelbarrow filled with dung along the road. The difficulty in pushing it might be the reason for her running away.
- (c) It is not a nice load: This option suggests that the girl is embarrassed or uncomfortable with the idea of transporting dung, as it is not a pleasant or attractive load. The unpleasant nature of the load might lead her to run away.
- (d) She wants to play: This option proposes that the girl runs away from the dung load because she is more interested in playing or doing something else. It implies that her desire to have fun or engage in other activities is the reason for her behaviour.
- In the context of the poem "A Girl's Garden," the most suitable option is (c) it is not a nice load. The line "But she always ran away and left Her not-nice load" suggests that the girl avoids carrying the dung because she finds it unpleasant or undesirable.
14. (d) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:
- (a) Make use of her free time: This option suggests that the girl wanted to engage in a productive and fulfilling activity during her free time. Having her own garden would provide her with a meaningful way to spend her time and contribute to the family's activities.
- (b) Make her father happy: This option implies that the girl wanted to please her father by taking on the responsibility of planting, tending, and reaping a garden. Her request for a garden plot could be seen as her desire to make her father proud and happy.

(c) **Play in the garden:** This option indicates that the girl wanted a garden primarily for the purpose of playing and enjoying herself. While this may be a part of her motivation, the poem suggests that her intention was more focused on cultivating and nurturing plants.

(d) **Plant, tend, and reap:** This option accurately captures the central theme of the poem. The girl's request for a garden plot reflects her desire to engage in the process of planting, caring for, and harvesting plants. She wanted to take on the responsibility and experience the satisfaction of growing her own crops.

In the context of the poem, option (d) "plant, tend, and reap" aligns most closely with the girl's motivation, as it emphasizes her active involvement in the cultivation of the garden.

Here is the meaning of other options to be noted for greater understanding:

15. (b) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:

Here are the meanings of the options and their relevance to the poem:

(a) **Tend:** In the context of the poem, "tend" refers to taking care of and looking after the garden. It doesn't convey the meaning of "useless."

(b) **Idle:** In the poem, "idle" is the correct synonym for "useless." It refers to something that is not in active use or is unproductive. The father thought of an "idle bit" of ground, which means a piece of land that wasn't being used or put to any productive use.

(c) **Slim:** "Slim" means slender or thin and is not related to the concept of "useless" in the poem.

(d) **Cider:** "Cider" is a type of beverage made from apples and is not related to the concept of "useless" in the poem.

So, the correct answer is option (b) idle, which is synonymous with "useless" in the context of the poem.

16. (b) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:

(a) **You played well!** - This option changes the sentence to an exclamatory form by adding an exclamation mark at the end to indicate excitement or emphasis.

(b) **Bravo! You played very well!** - This option adds the exclamation word "Bravo!" at the beginning and includes an exclamation mark at the end. It provides a more enthusiastic and celebratory tone to the sentence.

(c) **What have you played!** - This option changes the sentence to an exclamatory form by using the word "what" to express surprise or admiration. However, the original sentence does not match the intended meaning.

(d) **How you played well!** - This option changes the sentence to an exclamatory form by using the word "how" to show admiration or surprise. It adds emphasis to the quality of the play.

Among these options, (b) Bravo! You played very well! is the most appropriate choice to change the

given sentence from assertive to exclamatory while maintaining the intended meaning.

17. (b) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:

(a) **is playing, called** - This option uses the present continuous tense ("is playing") to describe an ongoing action and the simple past tense ("called") to describe a past action. However, there is a tense inconsistency in the sentence. The correct form should use the past continuous tense for both actions if they are happening simultaneously in the past.

(b) **was playing, called** - This is the correct option. It uses the past continuous tense ("was playing") to describe an ongoing action in the past and the simple past tense ("called") to describe another past action. This option maintains the correct tense consistency for actions happening at the same time in the past.

(c) **has playing, call** - This option contains a grammatical error. The correct form should be "has been playing" for the present perfect continuous tense. Also, the tense inconsistency between "has been playing" and "call" makes this option incorrect.

(d) **play, call** - This option uses the base form "play," which is not suitable for describing an ongoing action in the past. The correct form should use a past tense form of the verb ("was playing").

The correct option is (2) was playing, called. It maintains the proper tense consistency for actions happening simultaneously in the past.

18. (c) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:

(a) **restore:** To bring back to a previous condition or state; to repair or renew.

(b) **restart:** To begin again or resume an activity or process.

(c) **seize:** To take hold of something forcibly or suddenly; to grasp or capture.

(d) **reinstate:** To restore to a previous position or condition; to bring back into authority or effectiveness. Among these options, the word that is similar in meaning to the word 'USURP' is (a) seize. Both 'usurp' and 'seize' imply taking control or possession of something, often forcefully or without rightful authority.

Please note that while some of the other options may involve actions of restarting, restoring, or reinstating, they do not capture the exact meaning of 'usurp,' which specifically refers to the act of wrongfully taking or seizing someone else's position, power, or property.

19. (c) A meaningful sentence can be formed if the phrases are put in CBEAD order.

To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:

20. (c) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:

- (A) need - "It need rain tomorrow." This option is grammatically incorrect. The correct form would be "It needs to rain tomorrow."
- (B) dare - "It dare rain tomorrow." This option is also grammatically incorrect. "Dare" is not used in this context.
- (C) used to - "It used to rain tomorrow." This option is grammatically incorrect. "Used to" is used to talk about past habits or states, not future events.
- (D) may - "It may rain tomorrow." This option is correct. "May" is a modal verb used to express possibility, and it is suitable for indicating a potential future event like rain.
- (E) able to - "It able to rain tomorrow." This option is grammatically incorrect. "Able to" is not used in this context.

The correct answer is (c) (D) only - "It may rain tomorrow."

21. (a) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:

- (a) status quo - This is the correct foreign term. "Status quo" refers to the existing state of affairs or the current situation. In this context, it means maintaining the current fundamental rights without any changes.
- (b) status pro - This option seems to be a combination of "status quo" and "pro," but it is not a recognized term.
- (c) status qno - This is not a recognized term and does not have any meaning.
- (d) status pro - Similar to option (b), this is not a recognized term and does not have any meaning.

The correct option to fill in the blank is (a) "status quo," which fits the context of maintaining the current fundamental rights.

22. (a) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:

- (a) Polish my shoes, please! - This is in the active voice and is a direct command/request to polish the shoes.
- (b) It is a request for polishing my shoes. - This is in the passive voice and retains the original passive construction of the sentence.
- (c) Polish shoes, Please. - This is in the active voice and is a general command/request to polish shoes, but it doesn't maintain the original sentence structure.
- (d) Please get my shoes polish. - This is not a grammatically correct sentence. The correct form would be "Please get my shoes polished."

Option (a) is the correct choice to change the given sentence from passive voice to active voice while maintaining its meaning.

23. (c) A(III), B(IV), C (I), D (II) is the correct match of words and their synonyms.
24. (b) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:

- (a) A delicious flavour these Mangoes have !

- This option attempts to make the sentence exclamatory by rearranging the word order and adding an exclamation mark. However, the correct structure for an exclamatory sentence would be "What a delicious flavour these mangoes have!" The word order is not correctly adjusted in this option.

- (b) What a delicious flavour these Mangoes have!

- This is the correct option. It properly rearranges the word order and adds the exclamation "What" at the beginning to make the sentence exclamatory: "What a delicious flavour these mangoes have!"

- (c) Mangoes have a delicious flavour!

- This option remains an assertive sentence and does not have the proper structure of an exclamatory sentence. It states a fact rather than expressing surprise or excitement.

- (d) These Mangoes have flavour delicious!

- This option does not have the correct word order for an exclamatory sentence. The adjective "delicious" should come before the noun "flavour," and the exclamation mark is missing.

In summary, option (b) is the correct one as it successfully transforms the assertive sentence into an exclamatory one by rearranging the word order and adding the appropriate exclamation.

25. (b) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:

- (a) whom at mid day was heat

- This option does not form a correct adjective clause. "Whom" is used for people, not objects like the Sun, and the word order is incorrect.

- (b) which at mid day was hot

- This option forms a correct adjective clause. "Which" refers to the Sun, and the clause provides additional information about the Sun being hot at midday.

- (c) where at mid day was hot

- This option does not form a correct adjective clause. "Where" is used to refer to a location, not an object like the Sun.

- (d) when at mid day was hot

- This option does not form a correct adjective clause. "When" is used to refer to a time, not an object like the Sun.

The correct option is: (b) which at mid day was hot
This forms a grammatically correct adjective clause that modifies the noun "The Sun" and provides additional information about it being hot at midday.

26. (a) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:

- (a) supposing if
- The error is in the phrase "supposing if." The correct form is either "supposing" or "if," but using both together is redundant. You can say either "Supposing it rains" or "If it rains," but not "Supposing if it rains."
- (b) it rains
- This part of the sentence is grammatically correct. "It rains" is a conditional clause indicating a possible scenario.
- (c) what shall
- This part of the sentence is grammatically correct. "What shall" is a question forming phrase.
- (d) we do
- This part of the sentence is grammatically correct. "We do" is the main clause indicating the action that will be taken in the given scenario.
- In summary, the error in the sentence lies in the phrase a "supposing if," which is redundant. The correct sentence would be "Supposing it rains, what shall we do?"
27. (d) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:
- (a) (C), (E), (A), (D), (B): (C) travelling is one of the favourite activities (E) the millennials but sometimes it can have a (A) of people around the world, especially (D) even though it may increase employment opportunities (B) harmful effect on the environment
- (b) (C), (A), (B), (D), (E): (C) travelling is one of the favourite activities (A) of people around the world, especially (B) harmful effect on the environment (D) even though it may increase employment opportunities (E) the millennials but sometimes it can have a
- (c) (C), (D), (E), (A), (B): (C) travelling is one of the favourite activities (D) even though it may increase employment opportunities (E) the millennials but sometimes it can have a (A) of people around the world, especially (B) harmful effect on the environment
- (d) (C), (A), (E), (B), (D): (C) travelling is one of the favourite activities (A) of people around the world, especially (E) the millennials but sometimes it can have a (B) harmful effect on the environment (D) even though it may increase employment opportunities
- The most coherent arrangement is option (4), where the phrases are organized in a logical order that forms a coherent paragraph about the topic of travelling and its impact on the environment and employment opportunities.
28. (b) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:
- (a) A little - This option is not suitable here. "A little days ago" does not convey a meaningful or grammatically correct sense.
- (b) A few - This option is the correct one. "A few days ago" is the appropriate phrase to indicate a short period of time.
- (c) Little - This option is not suitable here. "Little days ago" does not convey a meaningful or grammatically correct sense.
- (d) Much - This option is not suitable here. "Much days ago" does not convey a meaningful or grammatically correct sense.
- Therefore, the correct answer is option (2) - "A few days ago," which is a common and idiomatic way of expressing a short period of time.
29. (b) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:
- (a) The Management suggested to the Principal, "wait and watch." Explanation: This option directly quotes the suggestion made by the Management. However, it lacks the correct structure for the reported speech.
- (b) The Management said to the Principal, "Let us wait and watch." Explanation: This option accurately represents the reported speech. The original suggestion is rephrased and enclosed in quotation marks.
- (c) The Management said to the Principal, "Can you wait and watch?" Explanation: This option changes the reported speech to a question form. The original suggestion is transformed into a question, which may not accurately convey the original intent.
- (d) The Management said to the Principal, "What a wait and watch." Explanation: This option is not a correct transformation of the reported speech. It doesn't accurately convey the original suggestion made by the Management.
- The correct option is (b) The Management said to the Principal, "Let us wait and watch." This option accurately represents the reported speech while maintaining proper structure and context.
30. (d) The correct option is 'hardly' which means 'almost no.' With 'hardly' in the sentences the meaning will be 'You are quite wrong and so I cannot believe what you are saying', .
31. (a) The option without an error is (a) - love is a beautiful emotion.
32. (d) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:
- (a) contention: "Contention" means a heated disagreement or argument. It is similar in meaning to "feud" as both involve conflict. Therefore, "contention" is not the best antonym for "feud."
- (b) ephemeral: "Ephemeral" refers to something that is short-lived or transient. It is not an antonym for "feud" as it does not capture the idea of a long-standing, ongoing conflict.
- (c) strife: "Strife" means conflict or disagreement, similar to a feud. It is not an antonym for "feud" but rather a synonym or closely related term.
- (d) reconciliation: "Reconciliation" means the act of restoring friendly relations after a disagreement or conflict. This is the most appropriate antonym for "feud." A feud is a prolonged conflict, whereas

reconciliation signifies the resolution and healing of such conflicts.

In summary, the most appropriate antonym for "FEUD" from the given options is: (4) reconciliation

33. (b) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:

The correct arrangement of the jumbled phrases into a meaningful sentence is:

- (b) (B), (D), (C), (E), (A)

The sentence would be: "He made an appeal to the public to contribute generously to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund."

34. (a) The correct adverb to fill in the blank is:

- (a) hardly

The complete sentence would be: "Raju hardly knows anybody in the town."

Explanation of the options:

- (a) hardly: This adverb indicates that Raju has very little or almost no knowledge of anybody in the town. It emphasizes a lack of familiarity.
- (b) often: This adverb doesn't fit the context. It suggests that Raju frequently knows people in the town, which contradicts the meaning of the sentence.
- (c) neither: This adverb is not appropriate here. It is used to present two or more alternatives as negative choices.
- (d) usually: This adverb doesn't fit the context either. It suggests that Raju typically knows people in the town, which is not the intended meaning of the sentence.

In the given sentence, "Raju hardly knows anybody in the town," the use of "hardly" conveys the idea that Raju has minimal familiarity with people in the town.

35. (a) The appropriate option for addressing and closing a formal letter when you don't know the recipient's name is:

- (a) Dear Sir/Dear Madam, Yours faithfully

Explanation of the options:

- (a) Dear Sir/Dear Madam, Yours faithfully: This is the standard and respectful way to address a formal letter when you don't know the recipient's name. "Dear Sir" is used when addressing a male recipient, and "Dear Madam" is used when addressing a female recipient. "Yours faithfully" is a suitable closing for formal letters when you don't know the person's name.
- (b) My dear, with Love: This option is not suitable for a formal letter. "My dear" is a term of endearment and is more appropriate for personal or informal communication. "With Love" is also too informal for a formal letter's closing.
- (c) Dear Mr./Mrs., Yours lovingly: Using "Dear Mr./Mrs." is appropriate for addressing a known male or female recipient, but not when you don't know the person's name. "Yours lovingly" is too intimate and affectionate for a formal letter.

- (d) Hello, Affectionately yours: "Hello" is not the most appropriate salutation for a formal letter. It is generally considered less formal than "Dear Sir/Dear Madam." "Affectionately yours" is also too affectionate for a formal letter and may not be suitable unless you have a close relationship with the recipient.

In formal correspondence, it's important to maintain a professional and respectful tone, which is why option (a) is the correct choice.

36. (c) Here;

- (a) by: This preposition is generally used to indicate the method or means by which something is done, rather than where the investment is made. For example, "He made money by selling organic produce."

- (b) on: This preposition is often used to indicate a topic or subject. For example, "He's done a lot of research on organic farming." It is not the best choice to indicate investment in this context.

- (c) in: This preposition is commonly used to indicate where an investment has been made or the area or field in which someone is involved. In this case, "in" is the most appropriate choice to convey that Sahil has invested money in the area of organic farming.

- (d) for: This preposition is used to indicate purpose or intended use. For example, "He invested money for the growth of organic farming." However, it does not convey the specific idea of Sahil's involvement or financial commitment to organic farming.

In the sentence "Sahil has invested a lot of money in organic farming," the preposition "in" effectively conveys the meaning that Sahil has put his money into the field of organic farming.

37. (a) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:

The appropriate option for addressing the letter when Ravi has applied for the post of a Sales Executive is:

- (a) The Personnel Manager, ABC Company, Worli

Explanation of the options:

- (a) The Personnel Manager, ABC Company, Worli: This option is suitable for addressing the letter to the appropriate person who would be responsible for hiring and managing personnel, including the position of a Sales Executive, within the ABC Company located in Worli. It's a direct and professional choice.

- (b) The Advertiser, ABC Company, Worli: This option is not as specific as the first one. While it mentions the ABC Company and Worli, it doesn't address the intended recipient (Personnel Manager) directly. It's better to address the letter to a specific person or title.

- (c) The Post Box No. 151, Times of India: This option doesn't address the ABC Company or the specific role of Sales Executive. It seems to mention a post box number associated with a newspaper (Times of India), which is unrelated to the job application.

- (d) Box No. 151, Worli - Post Office: This option also doesn't address the ABC Company or the position of Sales Executive. It refers to a post office box number in the Worli area, which is not relevant to the job application.

For a job application, it's important to address the letter to the appropriate person or department within the company. Option (a) correctly addresses the letter to the Personnel Manager of the ABC Company in Worli, which is the most suitable choice.

38. (a) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:
The correct phrasal verb to fill in the blank in this sentence is:

(a) give in

The complete sentence would be: "The Police would not give in to the kidnapper's demand."

Explanation of the options:

- (a) give in: This phrasal verb means to surrender, yield, or submit to a demand, pressure, or persuasion. In this context, it indicates that the police would not agree or accede to the kidnapper's demand.
(b) give up: This phrasal verb means to quit or relinquish something, often in a defeatist or resigned manner. It is not appropriate in this context, as it doesn't convey the idea of refusing a demand.

(c) take up: This phrasal verb means to begin or start a new activity, hobby, or challenge. It does not match the meaning required in the sentence.

(d) take in: This phrasal verb has various meanings, including deceiving or tricking someone, or understanding or absorbing information. It is not suitable in this context of refusing a demand.

In the context of the sentence "The Police would not give in to the kidnapper's demand," the phrasal verb "give in" conveys the idea that the police are not willing to comply with the kidnapper's demand.

39. (c) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:

The appropriate question tag to add to the sentence "It's very hot today" is:

(c) Isn't it?

The complete sentence with the question tag would be: "It's very hot today, isn't it?"

Explanation of the options:

(a) do it? - This question tag is not suitable because it doesn't match the auxiliary verb ("is") used in the main sentence. It should be "does it?" to match the sentence structure.

(b) does it? - This is the correct question tag in terms of matching the auxiliary verb "is." However, "Isn't it?" (option 3) is more commonly used and sounds more natural in this context.

(c) Isn't it? - This question tag is the best choice because it matches the auxiliary verb "is" and is commonly used to seek confirmation or agreement.

- (d) is it? - While this question tag matches the sentence structure, it is not as common as "isn't it?" when seeking agreement or confirmation.

In the context of the sentence "It's very hot today," the most appropriate question tag is "isn't it?" as it is a commonly used and natural way to seek agreement or confirmation from the listener.

40. (a) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:
The correct idiom to replace the underlined words in the sentence is:

(a) a wild-goose chase.

The revised sentence would be: "I suspect that the thief has sent the policemen on a wild-goose chase."

Explanation of the options:

(a) a wild-goose chase: This idiom refers to a pointless or futile pursuit or search for something that is unlikely to be found or achieved. It implies that the effort is wasted and unlikely to lead to any meaningful result, similar to the situation described in the sentence.

(b) a wild horse chase: This is not a recognized idiom. The correct expression is "a wild-goose chase."

(c) a wild-duck chase: This is not a recognized idiom. The correct expression is "a wild-goose chase."

(d) a wild-dog chase: This is not a recognized idiom. The correct expression is "a wild-goose chase."

In the context of the sentence, "a wild-goose chase" (option a) is the appropriate idiom to convey the idea that the thief has sent the policemen on a futile and unproductive search.

41. (b) The preposition 'from' is also used for indicating comparison thus, it is the right answer here.

42. (b) The meanings of the options are as follows:

(a) Abdul said that he seen this film the day before. This option is incorrect in terms of the verb tense. The correct past participle form is "had seen," not "he seen."

(b) Abdul said that he had seen that film the day before. This option is the correct choice. In indirect speech, the past simple tense in the original sentence ("saw") is changed to the past perfect tense ("had seen") to reflect the change from direct to indirect speech. The pronoun "this" is changed to "that," and "yesterday" is changed to "the day before" for reported speech.

(c) Abdul said that he have seen that film the yesterday. This option is incorrect due to incorrect verb tense ("have seen" should be "had seen") and the use of "the yesterday" instead of "the day before."

(d) Abdul said that you had seen that film the day before. This option changes the pronoun from "he" to "you," which is not accurate for indirect speech. The correct pronoun is "he."

The correct indirect speech transformation of the given sentence is: "Abdul said that he had seen that film the day before."

43. (c) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:

(a) Why is a hole being make in the wall? This option contains a grammatical error in the verb form. The correct past participle form of "make" is "made," so the sentence should be "Why is a hole being made in the wall?"

(b) Why was a hole being make in the wall? Similar to option (1), this option contains a grammatical error in the verb form ("make" should be "made"). Additionally, the past tense "was" is not appropriate here, as the original sentence is in present tense.

(c) Why is a hole being made in the wall? This option correctly uses the passive voice and maintains the present tense of the original sentence. It conveys the idea that someone is currently in the process of making a hole in the wall.

(d) Why was a hole being made in the wall? This option uses the passive voice but changes the tense to past tense ("was being made"). This implies that the action of making a hole in the wall was already in progress at a specific past time.

In the context of the original sentence "Why are you making a hole in the wall?", option (c) "Why is a hole being made in the wall?" is the correct choice for expressing the same idea in the passive voice and maintaining the present tense.

44. (b) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:

Explanation of the options:

(a) drop off: This phrasal verb means to leave something or someone at a particular place, often for a brief period. For example, "I'll drop off the package at your house." It doesn't fit the context of the sentence where the speaker intends to visit someone.

(b) drop in: This phrasal verb means to make a brief or casual visit to someone's home or location. It is related to visiting someone without a prior arrangement. For example, "I might drop in on my way home." It is a suitable choice in this context where the speaker is planning to visit for tea.

(c) drop by: This phrasal verb also means to make a brief and casual visit. It is similar in meaning to "drop in" and fits well in the sentence where the speaker is planning to visit for tea.

(d) drop out: This phrasal verb means to withdraw from a commitment or activity, often implying leaving a school or course. It is not suitable in this context where the speaker is talking about visiting someone for tea. In the context of the sentence "I thought I would drop by for a cup of Tea. Is that fine?" both "drop in" and "drop by" are suitable options, but "drop in" is slightly more common in this context to indicate a casual visit for tea.

45. (d) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:

(a) based on the police FIR: This option does not accurately explain the meaning of "prime facie." "Prime facie" is a Latin term that means "at first sight" or "on the first appearance," suggesting that something appears to be true or evident initially. It is not related to the source of evidence like a police First Information Report (FIR).

(b) based on the witness statement: This option is not an accurate explanation of "prime facie." "Prime facie" refers to something that is evident or true on its face, without delving deeper into the details. It is not necessarily related to a witness statement.

(c) based on the face impression: This option is somewhat related to the concept of "prime facie," but it does not convey the exact meaning. "Prime facie" does refer to something apparent on the face or at first sight, but it is not specifically about a "face impression."

(d) based on the first impression: This option accurately captures the meaning of "prime facie." It conveys the idea that there is initial evidence or appearance that suggests a certain conclusion, similar to the concept of "prime facie." "First impression" aligns with the initial and superficial nature of "prime facie."

In the context of the sentence "There is a prime facie evidence that he was involved in fraud," option (d) "based on the first impression" best reflects the meaning of "prime facie." It conveys the idea that there is initial evidence suggesting the person's involvement in fraud.

46. (c) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:

(1) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV):

- (A) antique → (II) modern: This matching is not correct. "Antique" and "modern" are not antonyms. They refer to different time periods or styles.

- (B) fragile → (I) flexible: This matching is incorrect. "Fragile" and "flexible" are not direct antonyms. While something fragile is delicate and easily broken, something flexible is pliable or adaptable.

- (C) compassion → (III) cruelty: This matching is not correct. "Compassion" and "cruelty" are indeed antonyms, but the antonym for "compassion" is not provided in List - II.

- (D) adamant → (IV) tough: This matching is incorrect. "Adamant" and "tough" are not direct antonyms. "Adamant" means refusing to change one's mind, while "tough" refers to something difficult or strong.

(2) (A)-(1), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV):

- (A) antique → (1) flexible: This matching is not correct. "Antique" and "flexible" are not direct antonyms. They refer to different characteristics.

- (B) fragile → (II) modern: This matching is incorrect. "Fragile" and "modern" are not antonyms. They relate to different qualities or time periods.

- (C) compassion → (III) cruelty: This matching is correct. "Compassion" and "cruelty" are indeed antonyms, expressing kindness and empathy versus harm or brutality.

- (D) adamant → (IV) tough: This matching is incorrect. "Adamant" and "tough" are not direct antonyms. They convey different meanings.

(3) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(I):

- (A) antique → (II) modern: This matching is correct. "Antique" and "modern" are opposite in terms of age or style.
- (B) fragile → (IV) tough: This matching is correct. "Fragile" and "tough" are opposite qualities, with one indicating delicacy and the other strength.
- (C) compassion → (III) cruelty: This matching is correct. "Compassion" and "cruelty" are indeed antonyms, expressing kindness and empathy versus harm or brutality.
- (D) adamant → (I) flexible: This matching is correct. "Adamant" and "flexible" are opposite characteristics, with one indicating refusal to change and the other indicating adaptability.

In the context of the given words, the correct matching is option (c): (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(I).

47. (a) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:
The error in the sentence is in part (A): "Although I am playing cricket."
The correct form should be: "Although I have been playing cricket."
The correct sentence would be: "Although I have been playing cricket for more than three years, I have not been able to score a century."
48. (d) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:
- (a) will: This option is not the best choice because it suggests a future action without the sense of necessity or obligation that is implied by the doctor's advice. "Will" doesn't convey the recommended course of action in this context.
 - (b) can: This option is not the best choice either. While "can" indicates the ability or possibility to follow the diet plan, it doesn't convey the sense of a strong recommendation or obligation that the doctor's advice implies.
 - (c) might: This option is not the appropriate choice. "Might" suggests a possibility or potential action, but it doesn't capture the doctor's recommendation for a specific course of action.
 - (d) should: This is the correct choice. "Should" conveys a sense of obligation, recommendation, or advisability. It indicates the doctor's advice for following the diet plan in a strict manner.
- In the context of the sentence "The doctor advised that I should strictly follow the diet plan," option (d)

"should" is the most suitable word to convey the sense of the doctor's recommendation.

49. (b) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:
- (a) with a black belt: This option is not correct. The idiom "to beat black and blue" does not refer to the use of a black belt. It means to beat someone severely, resulting in bruises and injuries.
 - (b) mercilessly: This option is the correct choice. "To beat black and blue" is an idiom that means to beat someone severely and without mercy, resulting in bruises and injuries. It conveys the idea of a brutal and harsh beating.
 - (c) with a blue belt: This option is not correct. The color "blue" in this context does not refer to a belt. The idiom does not have a literal connection to the color of a belt.
 - (d) with a whip: This option is not correct. While a whip can certainly cause severe injuries, the idiom "to beat black and blue" does not specifically refer to the use of a whip. It is a more general expression for a severe beating.

In the context of the idiom "The thief was beaten black and blue by the people," the idiom means that the thief was beaten severely and mercilessly by the people. Therefore, the correct meaning is option (b) "mercilessly."

50. (b) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:
- (a) There, their, they're:
 - "There" is used to indicate a place or location.
 - "Their" is a possessive pronoun that shows ownership or belonging.
 - "They're" is a contraction of "they are."
 - (b) There, they're, their:
 - "There" is used to indicate a place or location.
 - "They're" is a contraction of "they are."
 - "Their" is a possessive pronoun that shows ownership or belonging.
 - (c) Their, they're, there:
 - "Their" is a possessive pronoun that shows ownership or belonging.
 - "They're" is a contraction of "they are."
 - "There" is used to indicate a place or location.
 - (d) Their, there, they're:
 - "Their" is a possessive pronoun that shows ownership or belonging.
 - "There" is used to indicate a place or location.
 - "They're" is a contraction of "they are."
- In the context of the provided sentence, option (b) "There, they're, their" is the correct choice because it uses the words in the correct sequence and maintains the appropriate meanings for the sentence.