

# CUET English Solved Paper-2023

Held on 22 May 2023 (Shift-I)

**DIRECTIONS (1-5):** Read the passage given below and answer the question that follows by choosing the correct option:

One of the more difficult tasks for me as president was to decide on the issue of confirming capital punishment awarded by the courts after exhausting all processes of appeals. As a substantial number of cases have been pending in Rashtrapati Bhavan for many years, it is one inherited task that no president would feel happy about. I thought I should get all these cases examined from a normal citizen's point of view in terms of the crime, intensity of the crime and the social and financial status of the individuals who were convicted and awarded capital punishment. This study revealed to my surprise that almost all the cases which were pending had a social and economic bias. This gave me the impression that we were punishing the person who was least involved in the enmity and who did not have a direct motive for committing the crime. Of course there was one case where I found that a lift operator had in fact committed the crime of raping and killing a girl without doubt. In that case I affirmed the sentence.

In my view while courts are hearing the capital punishment cases they should alert the law-enforcing authorities to intelligently find out the source of sustenance of the individual who is being punished and that of his family.

This kind of analysis may lead to the real person and the motive which has led to the crime. We are all the creations of God. I am not sure a human system or a human being is competent to take away a life based on artificial and created evidence.

1. The 'inherited task' that APJ Abdul Kalam was not happy about was:-
  - (a) exhausting all processes of appeals
  - (b) the decision on the issue of confirming capital punishment.
  - (c) getting the cases examined from normal citizen's point of view
  - (d) the social and financial status of the individuals who were convicted
2. The expression 'capital punishment' means-
  - (a) punishment by the highest court of the country
  - (b) thirty years imprisonment
  - (c) punishment by death
  - (d) rigorous life imprisonment
3. The outcome of examining the cases from a normal citizen's point of view was, that:-
  - (a) the cases had a social and economic bias
  - (b) the person did not have a direct motive for committing the crime.
  - (c) The lift operator's crime was one of a kind.
  - (d) The courts should alert the law-enforcing authorities to get to the root of the case.

4. The synonym for 'considerable' from the passage is:
  - (a) capital
  - (b) substantial
  - (c) financial
  - (d) artificial
5. The word 'competent' is an:
  - (a) adverb
  - (b) abstract noun
  - (c) adjective
  - (d) auxiliary verb

**DIRECTIONS (6-10):** Read the following passage and answer the question that follows by choosing the correct option.

Later that evening, Sacha suddenly became aware that her parents had appeared in the courtyard. Her initial shock was replaced in quick succession by shame, guilt and annoyance. Mrs. Wilkie hurled her luggage to the floor, and with eyes blazing drew back her shoulders in readiness for battle. In a thunderous voice she demanded to know, 'Who's in charge?'

Why is there no-one at the reception?' Her mother's laser eye soon pin-pointed Sacha, who was trying to shrink back into the shadows, and she launched herself across the space to demand, 'What on earth are you doing in a place like this? I thought you were staying somewhere decent!' She wheeled around and commanded, 'You young people should be in bed! It's late.'

The events of the next two hours were a blur to Sacha. The room in that same hostel which her parents had booked from home over the internet was dirty, her mother caught the heel of her shoe in the threadbare carpet, and a pillow was brought down to reception held aloft between thumb and forefinger for fear of disease. Mrs. Wilkie was assured that the overwhelming smell of gas was normal, and was probably from a neighbouring establishment. She insisted that Sacha and Jed clear the kitchen sinks and take out the leaking rubbish bags, not realising that there were no tea towels and nowhere outside that was free of rats.

Finally, recognising that this sorry state of affairs could not be remedied, Mrs. Wilkie made Sacha pack her things and ordered a taxi to take them all to a luxury hotel. 'End of the gap year!' Thought Sacha, miserably.

6. Was Sacha expecting her mother's visit?
  - (a) Not at all
  - (b) Yes, but only with her father
  - (c) Yes, to some extent
  - (d) Expected her the following month
7. During her visit, the mother found Sacha's room
  - (a) neat and clean
  - (b) without bed and chairs
  - (c) very dirty and unkempt
  - (d) well-decorated
8. What was Sacha's reaction on seeing her parents at the hostel? She was \_\_\_\_\_



- (a) amused and relaxed  
(b) ashamed, guilty, agitated  
(c) angry and pained  
(d) anxious and depressed
9. The expressions 'eyes blazing' 'thunderous voice' 'laser eye', 'wheeled around' suggest that Sacha's mother was:  
(a) indignant (b) overjoyed  
(c) embarrassing (d) a scatterbrain
10. What did Mrs. Wilkie decide to do at last?  
(a) to return home with her daughter  
(b) to shift her back to the hostel  
(c) permitted her to stay there only for a month  
(d) to shift to a luxury hotel

**DIRECTIONS (11-15):** Read the following lines and answer the question that follows by choosing the correct option.

- The signal was given, the pistol exploded  
And so did the runners on hearing the sound  
But the youngest among them stumbled and staggered  
And he fell on his knees to the ground.  
He gave out a cry of frustration and anguish  
His dreams and his efforts dashed in the dirt  
But as sure as I'm standing here telling the story  
Now it's a stranger one, but here's what occurred  
The eight other athletes stopped in their tracks  
The ones who had trained for so long to compete  
One by one they turned round and came back to help him  
And lifted the lad to his feet.  
That's how the race ended, with nine gold medals  
They came to the finish line holding hands still  
And the banner above and nine smiling faces  
Said more than these words ever will  
Said more than these words ever will
11. In the sentence - "The signal was given, the pistol exploded and so did the runners, the underlined phrase means that the runners \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) were stranded due to the explosion  
(b) burst out in anger  
(c) sprinted off  
(d) eased off
12. The runner who fell down was the \_\_\_\_\_ athlete:  
(a) youngest (b) eldest  
(c) most promising (d) weakest
13. When one the runners fell down, the rest of them \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) completed the race without him  
(b) rushed to the finish line  
(c) stopped, helped him and finished the race with him  
(d) ignored him completely
14. Identify the word from the lines above, that means the same as - DISTRESS  
(a) frustration (b) staggered  
(c) dashed (d) anguish
15. The message of the poem is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Cooperation and empathy  
(b) Co-operation and competition

- (c) Friendship and Attention  
(d) How to win
16. Identify the sentences showing the correct use of Preposition:-  
(A) Suresh went there with my bike.  
(B) She was ruled out of the match due to a foot injury.  
(C) We travelled into my friends car.  
(D) The country he grew up in, didn't make it easy for its people to live in luxury.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A) & (B) only (b) (B) & (D) only  
(c) (A) & (D) only (d) (A) & (C) only
17. Rearrange the following parts of the sentence: labelled as PQRS to make a meaningful sentence.

- (P) and picturesque building  
(Q) the quiet and seeming  
(R) made him pause to appreciate it  
(S) emptiness of the old

Choose the **correct** option:

- (a) (R) (P) (S) (Q) (b) (Q) (S) (P) (R)  
(c) (S) (P) (Q) (R) (d) (S) (R) (P) (Q)

18. Choose the correct Preposition that should be inserted in the blank:

"The school was not far from my home and I used to walk, but \_\_\_\_\_ the start of last year I had been going with the other girls in a rickshaw and coming home by bus."

- (a) for (b) before  
(c) from (d) since

19. Pick out the part of the sentence which has an error. If there is no error, mark 'd'

The construction of a / new bridge requiring / a major investment  
A B C

Choose the correct option:

- (a) A (b) B  
(c) B (d) No error

20. Change the following sentence into the Indirect Speech by choosing the correct option:

"Don't put sharp things in your purse," said his brother.

- (a) His brother told him not to put sharp things in his purse.  
(b) His brother requested her not to put sharp things in the purse.  
(c) His brother did not ask him to put sharp things in his purse.  
(d) His brother refused to keep sharp things in his purse.

21. Rearrange the following jumbled words to form a meaningful sentence by choosing the correct option:

People/is/sacred/some/considered/by/an/elephant/a/with/tusk:

- (a) By some people an elephant is considered sacred with a tusk.  
(b) An elephant is considered by some people with a tusk sacred  
(c) Some people considered an elephant with a tusk sacred  
(d) An elephant with a tusk is considered sacred by some people.



22. Fill in the blank with a suitable Article if necessary: I don't think \_\_\_\_\_ mother is home yet.  
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) zero article
23. Identify the kind of adverb used in the following sentence:  
He doesn't like to stay at the guest house where his uncle is staying:  
(a) Relative Adverb (b) Adverb of Manner (c) Adverb of Frequency (d) Interrogating Adverb
24. Identify and choose the correct Passive Voice form of the following sentence.  
They asked me my name:  
(a) They never asked her any name. (b) I was asked my name. (c) They were asked my name. (d) I never ask his name.
25. Choose the word nearest in meaning to:  
"SQUALID"  
(a) tidy (b) dirty (c) solid (d) superficial
26. The body of a letter comprises of \_\_\_\_\_:  
(A) the communication (B) the salutation (C) an email (D) a subscription  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(a) (A) and (B) only (b) (A) only (c) (B) and (C) only (d) (D) only
27. Match the words in **List - I** with their Antonyms **List - II**:
- | List I |           | List II |            |
|--------|-----------|---------|------------|
| A.     | lament    | I.      | alertness  |
| B.     | kindred   | II.     | rejoice    |
| C.     | melodious | III.    | unrelated  |
| D.     | lethargy  | IV.     | discordant |
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(a) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II (b) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I (c) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III (d) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I
28. Identify the Modal in the following sentence:  
They needn't always make a complaint.  
(a) always (b) they (c) complaint (d) needn't
29. Choose the correct Antonym of the underlined word:  
Due to the hijack, the staff was in a state of calm.  
(a) restraint (b) panic (c) dismay (d) dread
30. Identify the Adjective Clause in the following sentence:  
People who eat too much die early.  
(a) people who (b) who eat too much (c) people die early (d) die early
31. Fill in the blank with the most suitable Phrasal Verb:-  
On hearing the news of her husband's sudden demise, she \_\_\_\_\_:  
(a) broke off (b) broke down (c) broke out (d) broke up
32. Fill in the blank with the correct alternative out of the given options:  
The new edition of the book has been a complete sell \_\_\_\_\_:  
(a) about (b) out (c) in (d) off
33. Select the option that best expresses the meaning of the word "DE JURE"  
(a) according to law (b) a feeling that something has happened before (c) to get injured (d) to hurt someone
34. Fill in the blank with a suitable alternative:  
I will come tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_ the contrary.  
Choose the correct option:  
(a) without hearing (b) but I hear (c) unless hearing (d) unless I hear
35. Which of the following is the correct meaning of the word - **MANANA**  
(a) at some time in the future (b) a variety of banana (c) a ritual (d) a catastrophe
36. Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence:  
"We have a lot a reproach ourselves about if we do not serve our parents."  
(a) repudiate (b) adore (c) criticize (d) lament
37. Match the expressions in **List - I** with their meanings in **List - II**:
- | List I |                     | List II |                       |
|--------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| A.     | heads will roll     | I.      | expect to be rewarded |
| B.     | took to their heels | II.     | dismissals expected   |
| C.     | bear in mind        | III.    | ran away              |
| D.     | brownie points      | IV.     | remember              |
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(a) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I (b) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV (c) A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II (d) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
38. Which part/s of the given sentence has/have an error?  
"I ordered to him / to leave / class room"  
A B C  
(a) (A) (b) (A) and (B) (c) (B) (d) (B) and (C)
39. Choose the correct Determiner that must be inserted in the blank space:-  
"To what extent do you think stereotypes affect \_\_\_\_\_ way people see things?"



- (a) a (b) the  
(c) an (d) No article
40. Choose the correct conversion of Active Voice to Passive Voice for the given sentence:  
The cat is chasing the mouse.  
(A) The cat chases the mouse.  
(B) The mouse is chasing the cat.  
(C) The mouse is being chased by the cat.  
(D) The mouse is chased.  
(E) The mouse chases the cat.
- Choose the correct answer from the option given below:  
(a) (B) only (b) (C) only  
(c) (D) only (d) (A) and (E) only
41. Select the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom. "Take something with a pinch of salt"  
(a) to exaggerate  
(b) to insult the other person  
(c) to accept with some doubt  
(d) to give small contribution
42. Pick out the incorrect Exclamatory sentence for the given Assertion:-  
"It is strange that we should meet here"  
(a) To think of our meeting here!  
(b) Strange that we meet here!  
(c) Oh! Strange that we met here!  
(d) How strange that we meet here!
43. Select the option that best expresses the given sentence in the Indirect Speech:-  
The Principal said to the student, "If you don't behave properly in the class, I will suspend you."  
(a) The Principal requested the student to behave properly in the class or else he will be suspended.  
(b) The Principal warned the student that he would suspend him if he didn't behave properly in the class.  
(c) The Principal told the student that he will suspend him because of his mis behaviour.  
(d) The Principal advised the student to behave properly in the class.
44. Rearrange the following words in order to make a meaningful sentence:-  
(A) at least a start on  
(B) by beginning to focus on planting trees  
(C) it is rewarding that Man has made  
(D) recognizing the significance of saving the environment
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(a) (D), (B), (A), (C) (b) (C), (A), (D), (B)  
(c) (D), (C), (B), (A) (d) (A), (B), (C), (D)
45. Match the sentences in List - I with the correct question tags in List - II:
- | List I |                        | List II |             |
|--------|------------------------|---------|-------------|
| A.     | She is a nice lady.    | I.      | is she?     |
| B.     | She isn't hard working | II.     | didn't you? |
| C.     | Let's go to the gym.   | III.    | isn't she?  |
| D.     | You enjoyed the movie. | IV.     | shall we?   |
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(a) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II  
(b) A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II  
(c) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV  
(d) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
46. Change the following sentence from an Exclamatory to an Assertive sentence by choosing the correct option:  
What a piece of work is Man:  
(A) Man is a wonderful piece of work.  
(B) Men are wonderful piece of work.  
(C) Can man be so wonderful?  
(D) Man is the noblest creation of God.
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(a) (A) (b) (B)  
(c) (C) (d) (D)
47. Choose the sentence where 'high' is used as an adverb:-  
(a) We must have high ambition.  
(b) Some birds fly high in the sky.  
(c) She had high hopes from his son.  
(d) Her confidence is high.
48. Choose the appropriate Modal to complete the given sentence:  
"I am short of money today". \_\_\_\_\_ you please pay my bills this time?  
(a) should  
(b) dare  
(c) could  
(d) must
49. Choose the option that gives the correct meaning of the underlined word in both the given sentences:  
(i) Still waters run deep.  
(ii) He still lives in that house.  
(a) (i) continuing, (ii) calm  
(b) (i) dead, (ii) time  
(c) (i) continuing, (ii) dead  
(d) (i) calm, (ii) continuing
50. Complete the main body of the letter by filling in the blanks with correct option:-  
12, Civil Lines  
Mumbai  
4 October, 2022  
Dear Sir,  
I shall be much (i) if you could send me the books that I (ii) a week ago, as soon as (iii) I look forward to a (iv) delivery.  
Yours truly  
Raman shourie
- Choose the correct option:  
(a) (i) happy, (ii) you can, (iii) sent, (iv) safe  
(b) (i) obliged, (ii) possible, (iii) sent, (iv) prompt  
(c) (i) obliged, (ii) ordered, (iii) possible, (iv) prompt  
(d) (i) happy, (ii) you can, (iii) ordered, (iv) safe



## Hints & Explanations

1. (b) The decision on the issue of confirming capital punishment: This option is the correct answer. APJ Abdul Kalam mentions that deciding whether or not to confirm capital punishment was one of the more difficult tasks for him as the president. He indicates that this was an inherited task that no president would feel happy about, suggesting that making a decision about taking someone's life through capital punishment weighed heavily on him.
2. (c) The correct answer is: (c) punishment by death
  - (1) **Punishment by the highest court of the country:** This option is not the correct meaning of 'capital punishment'. Capital punishment refers to the imposition of a death penalty, typically as a form of punishment for certain serious crimes. It is not related to the highest court of the country, but rather it's a specific type of severe penalty.
  - (2) **Thirty years imprisonment:** This option is not the correct meaning of 'capital punishment'. Capital punishment does not involve imprisonment for a specific duration such as thirty years; rather, it refers to the act of sentencing someone to death for a serious crime.
  - (3) **Punishment by death:** This option is the correct answer. 'Capital punishment' means punishment by death, often involving execution by various methods like hanging, electrocution, firing squad, lethal injection, etc. It is the most severe form of punishment that can be imposed by a legal system.
  - (4) **Rigorous life imprisonment:** This option is not the correct meaning of 'capital punishment'. Rigorous life imprisonment refers to a severe form of imprisonment where the convict is confined for the entirety of their life, but it's distinct from capital punishment, which involves sentencing the person to death.
3. (a) The correct answer is: (a) the cases had a social and economic bias.
  - (1) **The cases had a social and economic bias:** This option accurately reflects the outcome of examining the cases from a normal citizen's point of view. APJ Abdul Kalam states in the passage that after examining the cases from a normal citizen's perspective, he was surprised to find that almost all the cases which were pending had a social and economic bias. This means that the decisions regarding capital punishment seemed to be influenced by social and economic factors, which led him to the impression that those least involved in the enmity and without direct motives for the crime were being punished.
  - (2) **The person did not have a direct motive for committing the crime:** While this statement does align with some of the findings, it's not the main conclusion that resulted from examining the cases. The passage does mention that the impression was that the person least involved in enmity and without direct motives for the crime were being punished, but this isn't the main point of the passage.
- (3) **The lift operator's crime was one of a kind:** The passage does mention a specific case involving a lift operator committing a crime of raping and killing a girl. However, this is a specific instance and not the general outcome of examining all cases.
- (4) **The courts should alert the law-enforcing authorities to get to the root of the case:** While the passage does suggest that courts should alert law-enforcing authorities to intelligently find out the source of sustenance of the individual being punished and their family, this is more of a recommendation or viewpoint of APJ Abdul Kalam rather than a direct outcome of examining the cases. The outcome of examining the cases from a normal citizen's point of view, as stated in the passage, is that
  - (a) the cases had a social and economic bias. This means that social and economic factors were found to influence the capital punishment decisions, leading to the impression that individuals least involved in enmity and without direct motives for the crime were being punished.
4. (b) The correct answer is: (b) Substantial
  - (a) **Capital:** The word "capital" refers to various things, such as a city that serves as the seat of government or financial resources. In the context of the passage, the word "capital" is not synonymous with "considerable."
  - (b) **Substantial:** The word "substantial" is the correct answer. In the passage, the phrase "As a substantial number of cases have been pending" means that a significant or considerable number of cases have been pending. "Substantial" here refers to a large and notable quantity.
  - (c) **Financial:** The word "financial" relates to matters of money, finances, or economic matters. While the passage does discuss the social and financial status of individuals who were convicted, the term "financial" does not convey the meaning of "considerable" in the context of the passage.
  - (d) **Artificial:** The word "artificial" refers to something that is man-made or not natural. It does not convey the meaning of "considerable" as used in the passage. The synonym for 'considerable' from the passage is (b) substantial. It refers to a significant or noteworthy number of cases that have been pending in Rashtrapati Bhavan for many years.
5. (c) The correct answer is: (c) adjective
  - (1) **Adverb:** An adverb is a word that typically modifies verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. It doesn't describe the word "competent" accurately. In the passage,



“competent” is used to describe a system or a being’s ability or capability, so it’s not an adverb.

- (2) **Abstract noun:** Abstract nouns refer to intangible concepts, qualities, or states, such as “love,” “happiness,” or “justice.” “Competent” is not an abstract noun; rather, it’s used to describe a characteristic or quality, making it an adjective.

- (3) **Adjective:** This is the correct answer. “Competent” is an adjective in the passage. It is used to describe the ability or suitability of a human system or a human being to take away a life based on artificial and created evidence. Adjectives modify nouns and pronouns to provide more information about them.

- (4) **Auxiliary verb:** Auxiliary verbs, also known as helping verbs, are used to form tenses, voices, and moods of other verbs. “Competent” is not an auxiliary verb. It doesn’t function as a verb or verb-related component in the context of the passage.

The word “competent” in the passage is an adjective, which is option (c). It’s used to describe the ability or capability of a human system or a human being to take a specific action.

6. (a) It follows from the passage that Sacha wasn’t expecting her mother’s visit at all. She is surprised and amazed to find her there.
7. (c) The correct description of Sacha’s room, based on the passage, is that it was (c) very dirty and unkempt. This aligns with the details provided in the passage regarding the poor condition of the room.
8. (b) Sacha’s reaction on seeing her parents at the hostel was a combination of being ashamed, guilty, and agitated, which is captured by option (b). These emotions are mentioned in the passage as her initial response to the situation.
9. (a) The correct answer is: (a) indignant
- (a) **Indignant:** “Indignant” refers to feeling angry, annoyed, or offended due to a perceived injustice or unfair treatment. The expressions used in the passage, such as “eyes blazing,” “thunderous voice,” “laser eye,” and “wheeled around,” all suggest a strong and assertive reaction. These expressions indicate that Sacha’s mother was displaying a sense of anger and indignation, likely due to her perception of the unacceptable conditions and situation at the hostel.
- (b) **Overjoyed:** “Overjoyed” means experiencing extreme happiness or delight. None of the expressions used in the passage suggest a state of extreme happiness. In fact, the expressions indicate a more intense and negative emotional response.
- (c) **Embarrassing:** “Embarrassing” means causing someone to feel self-conscious, awkward, or uncomfortable. The expressions used in the passage do not describe Sacha’s mother as embarrassed. Instead, they convey a strong and assertive demeanor.
- (d) **A scatterbrain:** “A scatterbrain” refers to a person who is forgetful, disorganized, or lacking focus.

The expressions used in the passage portray Sacha’s mother as forceful and assertive, not forgetful or disorganized.

The expressions “eyes blazing,” “thunderous voice,” “laser eye,” and “wheeled around” all suggest that Sacha’s mother was (a) indignant. Her strong and assertive reactions indicate a sense of anger and indignation due to the conditions and situation she encountered.

10. (d) The correct answer is: (d) To shift to a luxury hotel  
Explanation of each option:

- (a) **To return home with her daughter:** The passage does not indicate that Mrs. Wilkie decided to return home with her daughter, Sacha. Instead, Mrs. Wilkie’s decision was related to changing their accommodation to a luxury hotel due to the poor conditions at the hostel.

- (b) **To shift her back to the hostel:** The passage does not suggest that Mrs. Wilkie decided to shift Sacha back to the hostel. In fact, the opposite is true: Mrs. Wilkie decided to move them to a luxury hotel due to the unacceptable conditions at the hostel.

- (c) **Permitted her to stay there only for a month:** The passage does not mention any decision about permitting Sacha to stay at the hostel for a limited time. The focus of Mrs. Wilkie’s decision was on changing their accommodation to a luxury hotel.

- (d) **To shift to a luxury hotel:** This is the correct answer. The passage describes how Mrs. Wilkie recognized the poor state of affairs at the hostel and the fact that the situation could not be improved. As a result, she decided to make Sacha pack her things and ordered a taxi to take them all to a luxury hotel. This decision marks the end of Sacha’s gap year at the hostel.

11. (c) To determine the correct word, let’s analyse the meanings of the options.

The correct answer is: (c) Sprinted off

- (1) **Were stranded due to the explosion:** This option suggests that the runners were left stranded because of the explosion. However, in the context of the passage, the explosion of the pistol signalled the start of the race, prompting the runners to begin running, not become stranded.

- (2) **Burst out in anger:** “Burst out in anger” means expressing anger suddenly and vehemently. The context of the passage doesn’t suggest that the runners were angry. The explosion of the pistol indicated the start of the race, so the runners’ reactions are related to their race performance, not anger.

- (3) **Sprinted off:** This is the correct answer. “Sprinted off” means that the runners started running quickly and energetically in response to the signal of the pistol explosion. The context of the passage suggests that the pistol sound marked the beginning of the race, prompting the runners to start running immediately.



(4) **Eased off:** "Eased off" means to reduce or relax one's effort or speed. This doesn't fit the context of the passage, as the runners' response to the pistol signal was to start running energetically, not to ease off.

12. (a) The correct answer is: (a) Youngest

(a) **Youngest:** This is the correct answer. In the passage, it is mentioned that the youngest among the runners stumbled, staggered, and fell to the ground. The line "But the youngest among them stumbled and staggered" indicates that the runner who fell down was the youngest athlete among the group.

(b) **Eldest:** The passage doesn't provide any information about the age or identity of the eldest athlete. The focus of the passage is on the youngest runner who fell down.

(c) **Most promising:** The passage doesn't provide any information about the potential or promise of the runner who fell down. The focus is on the unfortunate incident during the race.

(d) **Weakest:** The passage doesn't provide any information about the physical strength or weakness of the runner who fell down. The focus is on the runner's stumble and fall, not on their strength.

13. (c) The correct answer is: (c) Stopped, helped him and finished the race with him.

Explanation of each option:

(1) **Completed the race without him:** This option suggests that the other runners continued the race without the fallen runner. However, the passage clearly states that the other athletes stopped, turned around, and came back to help the fallen runner. They did not complete the race without him.

(2) **Rushed to the finish line:** This option implies that the other runners hurried to the finish line without considering the fallen runner. However, the passage describes how the other athletes stopped and turned around to help the fallen runner before continuing the race together.

(3) **Stopped, helped him and finished the race with him:** This is the correct answer. The passage explicitly states that the other eight athletes stopped in their tracks, turned around, and came back to help the runner who fell down. They lifted him to his feet and finished the race together, holding hands. This option accurately reflects the sequence of events as described in the passage.

(4) **Ignored him completely:** This option suggests that the other runners paid no attention to the fallen runner and continued the race without him. However, the passage contradicts this, as it describes how the other athletes stopped to help the fallen runner and finished the race together with him.

14. (d) The word from the lines that means the same as "DISTRESS" is: (d) Anguish  
Explanation of each option:

(a) **Frustration:** "Frustration" refers to a feeling of disappointment or irritation resulting from the inability

to achieve a goal or desire. While frustration can be related to distress, it doesn't exactly mean the same thing. Distress is a more intense state of suffering or pain.

(b) **Staggered:** "Staggered" means to walk or move unsteadily, often due to being off balance. It doesn't directly convey the same meaning as "distress," which refers to a state of extreme pain, suffering, or sorrow.

(c) **Dashed:** "Dashed" in this context means destroyed or ruined. While it conveys a negative emotion, it doesn't capture the full sense of "distress," which involves a feeling of extreme suffering.

(d) **Anguish:** This is the correct answer. "Anguish" means severe mental or emotional suffering, often accompanied by feelings of pain, distress, or torment. It closely matches the meaning of "distress," which is a state of extreme suffering or pain.

15. (a) The message of the poem is: (a) Cooperation and empathy

Explanation of each option:

(1) **Cooperation and empathy:** This is the correct answer. The poem's message revolves around the idea of cooperation and empathy among individuals. When the youngest runner stumbled and fell, the other athletes who had trained to compete chose to stop and help him. This act of turning back to help someone in need reflects both cooperation and empathy. The athletes set aside their own competition and chose to support their fellow runner.

(2) **Cooperation and competition:** While cooperation is evident in the poem, the focus is not on competition. The athletes stopped competing to help the fallen runner, highlighting cooperation and empathy rather than competition.

(3) **Friendship and attention:** While there is an element of friendship in the athletes helping each other, the broader message of the poem goes beyond friendship. It emphasizes cooperation and empathy, which extend to anyone in need, not just friends.

(4) **How to win:** The poem's message is not primarily about winning. It emphasizes the value of supporting and helping each other in times of need. The focus is on cooperation and empathy rather than solely on winning.

The message of the poem is (a) Cooperation and empathy, as it showcases how the athletes stopped to help their fallen comrade, demonstrating the importance of working together and showing compassion.

16. (b) (B) & (D) Only: Both sentences (B) and (D) are correct in terms of preposition usage.

(B) She was ruled out of the match due to a foot injury.

(D) The country he grew up in didn't make it easy for its people to live in luxury.

Explanation of each option:



- (a) (A) & (B) Only: Sentence (A) is incorrect because it should be "Suresh went there on my bike" to correctly use the preposition "on" when referring to using a mode of transportation.
- (c) (A) & (D) Only: Sentence (A) is incorrect due to the incorrect use of the preposition "with." It should be "Suresh went there on my bike."
- (d) (A) & (C) Only: Sentence (C) is incorrect because it should be "We travelled in my friend's car." The correct preposition is "in" when referring to traveling by car.
17. (b) A meaningful sentence will be formed if the phrases are put in QSPR order. The correct sentence is the quiet and seeming emptiness of the old and picturesque building made him pause appreciate it.
18. (d) **The sentence should read:** "The school was not far from my home and I used to walk, but **since** the start of last year I had been going with the other girls in a rickshaw and coming home by bus."
- Explanation of the options:
- (1) **For:** Using "for" in this context would not fit grammatically. It would not provide the correct relationship between the actions mentioned in the sentence.
- (2) **Before:** Using "before" would also not be appropriate, as it would not convey the intended meaning. The correct word should indicate a point in time when the change happened.
- (3) **From:** Using "from" would not accurately convey the meaning of the sentence. The change in transportation mode didn't happen "from" the start of last year; it happened "since" the start of last year.
- (4) **Since:** The correct preposition is "since," which indicates a point in time when a change or event began. In this case, it accurately conveys that the change in transportation mode began at the start of last year.
19. (b) The error is in the (B) part of the sentence. Instead of the word 'requiring' should be used. The correct sentence should have simple present instead of present continuous tense, given the context.
20. (a) The correct option is (a) His brother told him not to put sharp things in his purse.
- Explanation of the options:
- (1) His brother told him not to put sharp things in his purse: In indirect speech, the imperative sentence "Don't put sharp things in your purse." changes to "His brother told him not to put sharp things in his purse."
- (2) His brother requested her not to put sharp things in the purse: The pronoun "her" is incorrect here. The original sentence states "his brother," so the correct pronoun should be "him." Additionally, the indirect speech should use "his purse" instead of "the purse."
- (3) His brother did not ask him to put sharp things in his purse: This option changes the meaning of the original sentence. The original sentence is an instruction to not put sharp things in the purse, but this option changes it to a statement that his brother did not ask him to put sharp things in his purse.
- (4) His brother refused to keep sharp things in his purse: This option changes the meaning of the sentence. The original sentence is not about refusal; it's about advising not to put sharp things in the purse.
21. (d) An elephant with a tusk is considered sacred by some people: This option correctly arranges the words to form a meaningful sentence. It conveys that an elephant with a tusk is considered sacred by some people.
22. (d) **"Zero article"** - This means using no article at all. It's used when you're referring to something in a general or non-specific way. For example, "Mother is a wonderful thing."
- In the sentence "I don't think \_\_\_\_\_ mother is home yet," the most appropriate option would be (d) "zero article." This is because you're not referring to a specific mother, but rather to mothers in general. It's a general statement that doesn't require a specific article. So, the correct sentence would be: "I don't think mother is home yet."
23. (a)
- (1) **Relative Adverb** - Relative adverbs are words that introduce relative clauses. They include "where," "when," and "why." These adverbs are used to give more information about a noun in the main clause. For example, "He visited the place where his uncle is staying."
- (2) **Adverb of Manner** - Adverbs of manner describe how an action is performed. They often end in "-ly." For example, "He ran quickly."
- (3) **Adverb of Frequency** - Adverbs of frequency indicate how often an action happens. They include words like "always," "usually," "sometimes," and "never." For example, "He always eats breakfast."
- (4) **Interrogative Adverb** - Interrogative adverbs are used to ask questions about place, time, manner, or reason. They include words like "where," "when," "how," and "why." For example, "Where is he staying?"
- In the sentence "He doesn't like to stay at the guest house where his uncle is staying," the adverb "where" is used to introduce a relative clause that provides more information about the location of the guest house. Therefore, the correct answer is (1) Relative Adverb.
24. (b) In passive voice, the structure is generally "Subject + auxiliary verb (be) + past participle + object."
- Let's examine the options:
- (1) "They never asked her any name." - This is not a correct passive transformation of the original sentence.



- (2) "I was asked my name." - This is the correct passive voice transformation of the original sentence.
- (3) "They were asked my name." - This is grammatically correct, but the original sentence had "me" as the object, not "my name."
- (4) "I never ask his name." - This is not a passive transformation and doesn't match the original sentence.
- The correct answer is option (b) "I was asked my name." It correctly transforms the original active sentence into passive voice.

25. (b)

- (1) **"Tidy"** - This word means neat and well-organized, which is the opposite of "squalid."
- (3) **"Solid"** - This word refers to something firm, compact, or substantial, and it's not a synonym for "squalid."
- (4) **"Superficial"** - This word means shallow or lacking depth, which is not synonymous with "squalid."

Based on the meanings of the other options, option (b) "dirty" is the word nearest in meaning to "squalid," as both words convey the idea of something being extremely unclean, filthy, or in a state of extreme disrepair.

26. (b) As per the basic format of the letter, the body of a letter comprises of the message that needs to be communicated. Thus, option (b) is the right answer.
27. (b) List I has the words and List II has the opposites. The option that correctly matches the words with antonyms is (b) (A) (ii), B (iii), C (iv), D (i)
28. (d) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:

- (1) **Always:** "always" is an adverb that indicates frequency or regularity, but it is not a modal verb.
- (2) **They:** "they" is a pronoun that refers to a group of people, but it is not a modal verb.
- (3) **Complaint:** "complaint" is a noun that refers to an expression of dissatisfaction, but it is not a modal verb.
- (4) **Needn't:** "needn't" is a modal verb. It is a contraction of "need not" and is used to express that something is not necessary or required.
- So, the modal verb in the sentence is "needn't," as it expresses the concept of lack of necessity.

29. (b)

- **Restraint:** Control or moderation; the act of holding back or keeping in check.
  - **Panic:** A sudden and overwhelming feeling of fear or anxiety, often causing unthinking or irrational behaviour.
  - **Dismay:** A sudden loss of courage or resolution due to fear or worry; a sense of discouragement or disappointment.
  - **Dread:** A strong feeling of fear or apprehension; anticipation of something unpleasant.
- Now, let's look at the antonyms of the word "calm":

- **Restraint:** This is not the correct antonym, as "restraint" relates to control rather than the absence of agitation.
- **Panic:** This is the correct antonym. While "calm" signifies tranquillity and absence of agitation, "panic" refers to a state of sudden fear or anxiety.
- **Dismay:** This is not the correct antonym. "Dismay" is closer to "calm" in meaning, as both involve absence of distress or agitation.
- **Dread:** This is not the correct antonym, as "dread" implies a strong sense of fear or apprehension, which is the opposite of "calm."

Therefore, the correct antonym of "calm" in this context is (b) "panic."

30. (b) An adjective clause is a dependent clause that functions as an adjective, providing additional information about a noun in the sentence. In the given sentence "People who eat too much die early," the adjective clause is "who eat too much." It provides more information about the noun "People."

So, the correct option is: (b) who eat too much

Explanation of options:

- People who: This is the adjective clause that modifies the noun "People."
- who eat too much: This is the correct adjective clause in the sentence.
- people die early: This is not an adjective clause but rather two independent clauses.
- die early: This is not an adjective clause; it's the main clause of the sentence.

31. (b) In the given sentence, the most suitable phrasal verb to fill in the blank is "broke down." The sentence would read: "On hearing the news of her husband's sudden demise, she broke down."

Explanation of options:

- (1) "Broke off" usually means to end abruptly or stop something (like a conversation or relationship), which doesn't fit the context of the sentence.
  - (2) "Broke down" is the correct answer. It means to lose control emotionally, often resulting in tears or strong emotional reactions. This fits the context of the sentence, where the news of her husband's demise caused her to emotionally break down.
  - (3) "Broke out" typically means to start suddenly (like a fire or fight), which doesn't fit the context here.
  - (4) "Broke up" generally means to end a relationship, which doesn't match the context of the sentence.
- So, the correct answer is: (b) broke down.

32. (b)

- (a) **"About"** - This preposition is not suitable in this context. "Sell about" does not create a coherent expression related to the context of a book being sold out.
- (b) **"Out"** - This is the correct option. "Sell out" is a phrasal verb that means to completely sell all available



items. In this context, "The new edition of the book has been a complete sell out" indicates that all copies of the new edition of the book have been sold.

(c) **"In"** - This preposition is not suitable in this context. "Sell in" does not convey the idea of a complete sell-out.

(d) **"Off"** - This preposition is not suitable in this context. "Sell off" typically refers to selling items at a discounted price to clear inventory, which is not the intended meaning in this sentence.

Therefore, the correct option is (b) "out."

33. (a)

(a) **"According to law"** - This option correctly expresses the meaning of "de jure." "De jure" is a Latin term that means "by law" or "according to law." It refers to something that is established or recognized as a legal right or status.

(b) **"A feeling that something has happened before"** - This option does not accurately express the meaning of "de jure." This phrase describes the concept of déjà vu, which is unrelated to the term "de jure."

(c) **"To get injured"** - This option does not accurately express the meaning of "de jure." "De jure" is not related to getting injured; it pertains to matters of law.

(d) **"To hurt someone"** - This option does not accurately express the meaning of "de jure." "De jure" is not related to hurting someone; it pertains to matters of law.

So, the correct option is (a) "according to law," which best expresses the meaning of "de jure."

34. (d)

(a) **Without hearing:** This option doesn't fit the context. "Without hearing the contrary" doesn't convey a coherent meaning.

(b) **But I hear:** This option also doesn't fit the context. "But I hear the contrary" creates an awkward phrasing that doesn't make sense in the sentence.

(c) **Unless hearing:** This option doesn't provide the appropriate structure for the sentence. "Unless hearing the contrary" lacks the necessary conjunction to connect the two parts of the sentence.

(d) **Unless I hear:** This is the correct option. The sentence would read: "I will come tomorrow unless I hear the contrary." This means the speaker plans to come tomorrow unless they receive information to the contrary.

So, the correct answer is (d) unless I hear.

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

(1) **At some time in the future:** This option is not the correct meaning of "mañana." The word "mañana" specifically refers to "tomorrow" in Spanish, and it doesn't carry the general meaning of "at some time in the future."

(2) **A variety of banana:** This option is incorrect. "Mañana" does not refer to a type of banana. The word you might be thinking of is "manzano," which means "apple tree" in Spanish.

(3) **A ritual:** This option is not the correct meaning of "mañana." "Mañana" refers to "tomorrow" in Spanish and does not pertain to a ritual.

(4) **A catastrophe:** This option is not the correct meaning of "mañana." The word "mañana" means "tomorrow" in Spanish and does not relate to a catastrophe.

The correct answer is (a) - "at some time in the future."

36. (c)

(1) **Repudiate:** This means to reject, deny, or refuse to accept. It doesn't match the context of the sentence, which is about recognizing one's own shortcomings.

(2) **Adore:** This means to love and admire deeply. It is not the correct meaning in this context, as it doesn't convey the sense of acknowledging past mistakes.

(3) **criticize:** This is the correct meaning of the word in the context. "Reproach" means to express disapproval or disappointment, especially when addressing one's own actions.

(4) **lament:** This means to express sorrow, grief, or regret. While it is somewhat related to the idea of expressing negative emotions, it doesn't fully capture the sense of acknowledging wrong actions.

So, the correct meaning of the underlined word "reproach" in the sentence is (c) criticize. It implies that there are things to be disapproving of or disappointed about in the way they have behaved towards their parents.

37. (a) The correct match of phrasal verbs and their meanings is mentioned in option (a): A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(i)

38. (a) Given sentence: "I ordered to him to leave the class room."

(A) "I ordered to him" - This is incorrect. The verb "order" does not require the preposition "to" before the direct object "him." The correct structure is "I ordered him."

39. (b) The phrase 'way people see things' in the sentence is particular for each individual, thus the article 'the' is the right answer.

40. (c)

(A) **The cat chases the mouse** - This is the active voice version of the original sentence, not the passive voice.

(B) **The mouse is chasing the cat** - This is the incorrect passive voice conversion. It changes the subject and the object, resulting in a different meaning.

(C) **The mouse is being chased by the cat** - This is the correct passive voice conversion. It maintains the correct subject and object while changing the sentence to passive voice.

(D) **The mouse is chased** - This is a passive voice construction, but it lacks the agent (the one doing the action), which is required for a complete passive sentence.



- (E) **The mouse chases the cat** - This is the active voice version of the original sentence, not the passive voice. The correct passive voice conversion for the given sentence "The cat is chasing the mouse." is (C) "The mouse is being chased by the cat."

41. (c)
- (1) **To exaggerate** - This option is not the correct meaning of the idiom. "Take something with a pinch of salt" means to accept something with caution or skepticism, not to exaggerate.
- (2) **To insult the other person** - This option is not the correct meaning either. The idiom doesn't relate to insulting someone.
- (3) **To accept with some doubt** - This is the correct meaning of the idiom. "Take something with a pinch of salt" means to be sceptical or doubtful about the truth or accuracy of something.
- (4) **To give small contribution** - This option doesn't match the meaning of the idiom. The idiom is not related to giving contributions.
- Given the options, the correct answer is: (c) to accept with some doubt
42. (a) To determine the correct word, let's analyse the meanings of the options:
- (1) **To think of our meeting here!** - This is not an exclamatory sentence. It's an imperative sentence.
- (2) **Strange that we meet here!** - This is a correct exclamatory sentence. It expresses surprise or astonishment.
- (3) **Oh! Strange that we met here!** - This is also a correct exclamatory sentence. The use of "Oh!" adds an emotional element to the exclamation.
- (4) **How strange that we meet here!** - This is a correct exclamatory sentence. It uses "How" to create an exclamation.
- So, the incorrect exclamatory sentence is (1) "To think of our meeting here!"
43. (b)
- (1) The Principal requested the student to behave properly in the class or else he will be suspended. - This option doesn't accurately capture the conditional aspect of the original statement and uses "or else" instead.
- (2) The Principal warned the student that he would suspend him if he didn't behave properly in the class. - This option is the correct choice. It accurately conveys the original statement in indirect speech while maintaining the conditional structure.
- (3) The Principal told the student that he will suspend him because of his misbehaviour. - This option changes the meaning slightly by suggesting that the suspension is because of the student's misbehaviour, which is not explicitly mentioned in the original sentence.
- (4) The Principal advised the student to behave properly in the class. - This option simplifies the original statement and removes the conditional aspect regarding suspension.

So, the correct answer is option (b), which accurately represents the original sentence in the indirect speech format.

44. (b) A meaningful sentence can be formed if the phrases are put in CADB order.

45. (a) **Here is the meaning of options to be noted for greater understanding:**

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

- Sentence (A): "She is a nice lady." The correct question tag is "isn't she?" which matches option (III).
- Sentence (B): "She isn't hard working." The correct question tag is "is she?" which matches option (I).
- Sentence (C): "Let's go to the gym." The correct question tag is "shall we?" which matches option (IV).
- Sentence (D): "You enjoyed the movie." The correct question tag is "didn't you?" which matches option (II).

So, the correct answer is (1).

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

- Sentence (A) would have "isn't she?" as the question tag, not "is she?"
- Sentence (B) would have "is she?" as the question tag, not "isn't she?"

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

- Option (B) is marked as (I) instead of (III), which should be the correct tag for sentence (A).
- Option (C) is marked as (II) instead of (IV), which should be the correct tag for sentence (D).

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

- Option (A) is marked as (I) instead of (III), which should be the correct tag for sentence (A).
- Option (B) is marked as (II) instead of (IV), which should be the correct tag for sentence (D).

Based on the explanations above, the correct answer is (a).

46. (a)

- (1) Man is a wonderful piece of work.

- This option changes the exclamation "What a piece of work is Man!" into an assertive sentence while maintaining the sense of admiration.

- (2) Men are wonderful piece of work.

- This option changes the singular "Man" to the plural "Men," which alters the subject of the sentence.

- (3) Can man be so wonderful?

- This option changes the sentence into an interrogative form and doesn't maintain the sense of the original exclamation.

- (4) Man is the noblest creation of God.

This option is a completely different assertion that emphasizes the idea of Man being the noblest creation of God.

Among the given options, option (a) "Man is a wonderful piece of work" is the correct one as it rephrases the original exclamation into an assertive sentence while preserving the intended meaning.



47. (b)

(a) We must have high ambition.

- In this sentence, "high" is used as an adjective to describe the noun "ambition." It is not used as an adverb to modify a verb or an adjective, so this option does not contain "high" as an adverb.

(b) Some birds fly high in the sky.

- In this sentence, "high" is used as an adverb to modify the verb "fly." It describes the manner in which the action of flying is performed.

(c) She had high hopes from his son.

- In this sentence, "high" is used as an adjective to describe the noun "hopes." It is not used as an adverb.

(d) Her confidence is high.

- In this sentence, "high" is used as an adjective to describe the noun "confidence." It is not used as an adverb.

So, the correct option where "high" is used as an adverb is: (b) Some birds fly high in the sky.

48. (c)

(1) **Should**

- The sentence would read: "I am short of money today, should you please pay my bills this time?"
- "Should" is used to make a polite request or suggestion, and it fits well in the context of asking someone to consider paying the bills.

(2) **Dare**

- The sentence would read: "I am short of money today, dare you please pay my bills this time?"
- "Dare" is not a suitable modal for this context. It is used in negative sentences and questions to express challenge or doubt, but it doesn't fit the intended meaning of the sentence.

(3) **Could**

- The sentence would read: "I am short of money today, could you please pay my bills this time?"
- "Could" is used to make a polite request or to ask for permission, making it suitable in this context.

(4) **Must**

- The sentence would read: "I am short of money today, must you please pay my bills this time?"
- "Must" is not a suitable modal here. While it can express necessity or obligation, it doesn't work well to make a polite request.

In this context, the most appropriate modal is "could," as it fits the tone of a polite request for someone to consider paying the bills.

49. (d)

(1) (i) continuing, (ii) calm:

- (i) "still waters run deep" is an idiomatic expression that means calm or quiet people often have a strong or complex personality beneath the surface.
- (ii) "He still lives in that house" means that the person continues to live in the same house.

(2) (i) dead, (ii) time:

- (i) "still waters run deep" does not mean "dead waters run deep." It's about the depth of a calm or quiet person's personality, not about death.

- (ii) "He still lives in that house" means the person continues to live there, not that he lives there for a specific time.

(3) (i) continuing, (ii) dead:

- (i) "still waters run deep" means calm or quiet people often have hidden depths.

- (ii) "He still lives in that house" does not imply that the person living in the house is dead.

(4) (i) calm, (ii) continuing:

- (i) "Still waters run deep" refers to the calm appearance of a person hiding complex emotions or thoughts.

- (ii) "He still lives in that house" means the person continues to live there.

Based on the meanings of the underlined words in both sentences, the correct option is (d) calm and continuing.

50. (c)

(1) (i) happy, (ii) you can, (iii) sent, (iv) safe:

- (i) "I shall be much happy" doesn't fit the context of making a request in a formal letter.

- (ii) "you can" is not suitable for requesting in a formal letter.

- (iii) "as soon as sent" doesn't make grammatical sense.

- (iv) "a safe delivery" isn't the appropriate expression for requesting book delivery.

(2) (i) obliged, (ii) possible, (iii) sent, (iv) prompt:

- (i) "I shall be much obliged" is a suitable way to request something in a formal letter.

- (ii) "possible" fits well after "you could send me the books."

- (iii) "as soon as sent" doesn't make grammatical sense.

- (iv) "a prompt delivery" is a suitable way to request quick book delivery.

(3) (i) obliged, (ii) ordered, (iii) possible, (iv) prompt:

- (i) "I shall be much obliged" is a suitable way to request something in a formal letter.

- (ii) "ordered" doesn't fit the context of receiving books.

- (iii) "as soon as possible" is the correct phrase to indicate urgency.

- (iv) "a prompt delivery" is a suitable way to request quick book delivery.

(4) (i) happy, (ii) you can, (iii) ordered, (iv) safe:

- (i) "I shall be much happy" doesn't fit the context of making a request in a formal letter.

- (ii) "you can" is not suitable for requesting in a formal letter.

- (iii) "ordered" doesn't fit the context of receiving books.

- (iv) "a safe delivery" isn't the appropriate expression for requesting book delivery.

Option (c) is the correct choice, as it uses appropriate expressions for making a formal request in a letter.