

CUET English Solution SET C

Ques 1. Read the given passage and answer the six questions that follow.

When I was in my late teens and still undecided about which language I should write in, he told me that the language one is born into, one's mother tongue, can be the only possible medium of creative expression.

For most of his life, my father, Sripat Rai, had been a Hindi editor and critic. Off and on, he translated writings into English from Hindi. He was fond of saying that a failed writer becomes a critic. The weight of his literary expectation came, eventually, to rest on me. He seemed happy that I was showing an inclination for writing. "She will go far," he told my mother after reading the first story that I sent him from Melbourne.

My father's pronouncement on the mother tongue stayed with me when I later started writing fiction in Hindi. Another thing that I barely acknowledged even to myself was that I felt something like shame whenever I thought of writing in English. It seemed wrong for a granddaughter of Premchand even to be thinking so. Our family had a certain linguistic pride. I knew that Premchand was famous, but I had not at that time realised the extent of his popularity.

The fact that I was the granddaughter of Premchand, followed me everywhere. Everyone had a story to tell about their personal engagement with his fiction -the shopkeeper, the long time cook in my father's Delhi house, a tea vendor, etc. The list was long, for there was practically no one who had not read something by him that had moved them. However, it was this very ubiquity, the reverence and love that he inspired in people, that made of him something too large for me to comprehend in the early years of my life. It led also to the strange feeling that, without having read him and just by being related

to him, I had somehow inhaled his writing. The reading happened much later.

1. The author grew up with the expectation that she would take up
Fill in the blank with the correct option to complete the sentence.

- (1) editorship of a magazine.
- (2) translation of literary pieces.
- (3) creative writing.
- (4) the job of a critic.

Solu. Creative writing (3)

2. When her father said, "She will go far," he meant that #@\$%
Fill in the blank with the correct option to complete the sentence. \$@

- (1) she will travel widely.
- (2) she will achieve great heights in life.
- (3) she will go too far, one of these days.
- (4) she will settle in a far-off place.

Solu. She would achieve great heights in life (2)

3. Choose a Statement which is not true with respect to the passage

- (1) The author felt pressurized to write in Hindi because of her father.
- (2) She felt obligated to carry on the legacy of Premchand.
- (3) Her family was chauvinistic about the English language.
- (4) She was in awe of the extensive reach of her grandfather's writings

Solu. (3) Her family was chauvinistic about the English language.

The passage doesn't indicate any negativity towards English. In fact, the author herself contemplates writing in English but feels shame due to other reasons (lines 6-7).

4. Premchand became too large for her to understand mainly because of

- (A) his ability to connect with people from walks of life.
- (B) the fact that she feared him.

- (C) the kind of love and reverence that he inspired in people.
- (D) her constant anxiety of failing him.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solu. Premchand became too large for her to understand mainly because of

(C) the kind of love and reverence that he inspired in people.

The passage mentions her difficulty comprehending Premchand's vast impact due to the immense love and reverence people held for him (lines 13-14).

5. Inhaled his writing' refers to Choose the correct option from the following:

- (1) imbibing his style subconsciously.
- (2) being compelled to write like him.
- (3) being influenced by what people said about him.
- (4) her father's expectation from her

Solu. "Inhaled his writing" refers to

(1) imbibing his style subconsciously.

This phrase suggests the author unconsciously absorbed Premchand's writing style through constant exposure, not forced imitation or external influence.

6. Choose the correct meaning of the word "Ubiquity" as it appears in the passage:

- (1) Occasional
- (3) Omnipresence
- (2) Restricted
- (4) Unwanted

Solu. Choose the correct meaning of the word "Ubiquity" as it appears in the passage

(3) Omnipresence.

"Ubiquity" refers to being everywhere or seeming to be everywhere at the same time. This aligns with the description of Premchand's work being widely read and having a significant impact on everyone (lines 10-11).

Read the given passage and answer the six questions that follow. 6

Free will is the ability to decide and act free from any influence of past events or environment. It implies complete freedom to make any choice absolutely. We clearly don't have free will. Our decisions and actions are never divorced from our past.

We have a conditioned mind. Our memories, past impressions and experiences bias and shape our thoughts and actions in the present. It is our karmic imprint. Not just what we are born with, but also what we accumulate while living. We can consider it as the result of our genetic code, upbringing and environment. It's our backstory.

The only way to experience free will is to get rid of all such conditioning, to neutralise our karmic imprint; to be independent of our psychological coding. That's possible only if we can purify our mind by letting go of all our ego, attachments and fixed beliefs. Then we can reside in the truth of our being.

The above is an exacting definition of free will. What we commonly mean by free will is that we have a choice in most situations like, who you choose to marry, what profession you pursue or how you react to someone's aggression. Sounds reasonable. But here's the catch. Our ability to make that choice too is significantly restricted, dictated by our predispositions.

This applies even to our ability to bring about change within ourselves. Despite a strong resolve to be calmer, kinder or less anxious, our ability to manifest that change depends, partly on our emotional and mental wiring. That's why some people succeed in such efforts more than the others.

If you wish to expand the scope of your agency explore ways to engage in sustained inner work, deepen your self-awareness, examine and reform your conditioned beliefs. But then, I wonder if your inclination to embark on that journey too depends on your current karmic coding.

7. The author argues that humans don't have "free will" because Fill in the blank with the correct option to complete the sentence.

- (1) our decisions are shaped by past events and environmental influences.**
- (2) we are born with pre-determined choices that we are forced to make.**
- (3) we are always dictated by our mind to make irrational choices.**
- (4) human beings are born slaves of social constructs and expectations.**

Solu. The author argues that humans don't have "free will" because (1) our decisions are shaped by past events and environmental influences. The passage emphasizes that our memories, experiences, and environment condition our actions and thoughts, leaving little room for absolute free will (lines 2-5).

8. "Karmic imprint" referred to in the passage implies Fill in the blank with the correct option to complete the sentence.

- (1) the ability to bring about change in oneself.**
- (2) our genetic code, upbringing and environment.**
- (3) the truth of our being, our individuality.**
- (4) the wrong doings and vices of our past lives**

Solu. "Karmic imprint" referred to in the passage implies

(2) our genetic code, upbringing and environment.

The author uses "karmic imprint" to represent the cumulative effect of our past experiences, including genetics, upbringing, and environment, which shape our personalities (lines 4-5).

11. What does the author propose as a means to expand the scope of one's agency?

Choose the correct option.

- (1) Making choices frequently and impulsively.**
- (2) Engaging in sustained inner work and self-awareness.**
- (3) Holding on to fixed beliefs and stringent mindsets.**
- (4) Ignoring one's past experiences and dispositions.**

Solu. The answer is (2) Engaging in sustained inner work and self-awareness.

Here's why the other options are incorrect:

- (1) Making choices frequently and impulsively: This contradicts the passage's argument that free will is limited by conditioning.
- (3) Holding on to fixed beliefs and stringent mindsets: This reinforces limitations, not expanding agency.
- (4) Ignoring one's past experiences and dispositions: Ignoring these factors hinders self-awareness, which is key to expanding agency.

The passage suggests that by working on ourselves through self-reflection and challenging our conditioning (lines 18-20), we can become more aware of our limitations and potentially act with more freedom within those limitations.

12. What do you think could be a suitable title for this passage?

Choose the most appropriate option.

- (1) Definition of "Free Will".**
- (2) Our backstory-key to a successful life.**
- (3) Do human beings really have "Free Will"?**
- (4) Making Choices - Every Man's Prerogative!**

Solu. (3) Do human beings really have "Free Will"?

Read the given passage and answer the six questions that follow.

On a chilly winter evening, nothing warms you up better than a cup of hot cocoa. Chocolate was first consumed in liquid form by the Olmec people of northwestern Central America around 1500 BCE. It was

even enjoyed by the Aztec Emperor Montezuma, and the Aztec word for it (xocolatl, pronounced shoh-kwah-tl) evolved into the English word Chocolate.

But the Aztecs didn't serve their cocoa hot. And since sugar had not yet arrived from Europe, back then, the drink was often flavoured with peppers and spices. It may not have been quite as indulgent as today's version, but it was more palatable if you believed, as the Aztecs did, that chocolate was a gift from the Gods and had healing properties.

After the Spanish arrived in the Americas in the 1500s, liquid chocolate made its way across the pond, where wealthy Europeans added sugar and drank it warm. In *Chocolate: History, Culture and Heritage*, author Bertram Gordon says hot chocolate became "the beverage of the aristocracy," as sugar was still a luxury.

Soon enough, though, hot chocolate caught on with the masses.

Chocolate houses - a cross between cafes and casinos - started popping up around 17th-century Europe. In these lively places, hot chocolate was poured from gilded pots into elegant cups (for a posh experience, one can still find it today at the famed Parisian tearoom Angelina's, which is also in New York City). But by the end of the 18th century, chocolate houses had mostly died off, partly because the cost of chocolate was much higher than that of coffee or tea. 9

Taking a tour of international cups of cocoa, Italians serve it like a thick pudding. Colombians serve it with a dollop of soft cheese while Mexicans punch it up with vanilla, chilli powder and cinnamon. And Filinings serve it with mango chunks.

13. Cocoa was first introduced by the

- (2) Olmec people.
- (1) American people.
- (3) Aztec people.
- (4) Spanish people.

Solu. (2) Olmec people.

The passage states that the Olmec people of Central America were the first to consume chocolate in liquid form (lines 2-3).

14. The Aztec people made their cocoa palatable by

- (1) serving it cold.**
- (2) adding sugar to the drink.**
- (3) spiking it with spices.**
- (4) drinking it as a medicine.**

Solu. (3) spiking it with spices.

Since sugar wasn't available, the Aztecs used spices to make their cocoa more enjoyable (lines 5-6).

15. Why did hot chocolate become "the beverage of the aristocracy" in Europe?

- (1) The essential ingredient was out of reach of the commoners.**
- (2) The Queen had a marked chocolate maker.**
- (3) Only wealthy Europeans could buy it.**
- (4) It was being consumed by the pharma companies.**

Solu. (3) Only wealthy Europeans could buy it.

The passage mentions sugar being a luxury at the time, making hot chocolate expensive and exclusive to the wealthy (lines 7-8).

16. The Chocolate Houses didn't survive past the 18th century as

- (1) people preferred tea/coffee to hot chocolate. #**
- (2) it catered to the not so elite of the society.**
- (3) chocolate was costlier than tea or coffee.**
- (4) the supply of cocoa dwindled over the years.**

Solu. (3) chocolate was costlier than tea or coffee.

The passage explains that the high cost of chocolate compared to tea and coffee led to the decline of Chocolate Houses (lines 8-9).

17. Choose the correct statement from the following:

- (1) Italians serve hot chocolate flavoured with spices.**
- (2) Mexicans serve hot chocolate topped with a dollop of cream.**
- (3) Colombians serve hot chocolate topped with a dollop of cheese.**
- (4) Filipinos served hot chocolate flavoured with peppers. %**

Solu. (3) Colombians serve hot chocolate topped with a dollop of cheese. The passage specifically mentions Colombians serving hot chocolate with cheese (line 10).

18. Choose the correct meaning of the underlined expression in the following sentence: Soon enough, though, hot chocolate caught on with the masses.

- (1) was readily available in cafes.**
- (2) became popular among the commoners.**
- (3) hot chocolate did not appeal to people.**
- (4) masses got attracted to the rich experience of drinking hot chocolate.**

Solu. (2) became popular among the commoners.

"Caught on" implies something becoming popular or widely accepted, which in this context refers to hot chocolate being enjoyed by the general public (line 9).

Passage:

The passage discusses the genetic makeup of coffee plants, focusing on Coffea Arabica and Coffea Canephora (Robusta). Here's a breakdown of the key points:

- **Coffee comes from two main species: Arabica and Robusta.**
- **Arabica beans are more popular, representing 56% of coffee sold.**
- **Hybridization (mixing with other species) is a common source of genetic variation in most organisms.**
- **Arabica is polyploid, meaning it has more than two copies of each chromosome, making hybridization difficult.**

- Arabica's main source of variation is mutation, as hybridization is rare.
- Arabica is relatively young, having formed from a hybrid event 50,000 years ago.
- Despite low DNA-level variation, Arabica shows physical variations in flavor and disease resistance.

Ques 19. Which of the following varieties of coffee is the most sold in the world?

(1) Coffea Canephora (False) - While mentioned, the passage doesn't say it's the most sold. (2) Coffea Arabica (True) - The passage states Arabica represents 56% of coffee sold. (3) Coffea Eugenioides (False) - Not mentioned as a major commercial coffee species. (4) A blend of Coffea Canephora and Coffea Arabica (Not mentioned directly, but likely)

Therefore, the answer is (2) Coffea Arabica.

Ques 20. Which of the following species of coffee has more than two copies of each chromosome

(1) Coffea Canephora (Not mentioned explicitly, but likely has two copies based on comparison with Arabica) (2) Coffea Arabica (True) - Confirmed as polyploid in the passage. (3) Coffea Eugenioides (Not enough information provided)

Therefore, the answer is (2) Coffea Arabica.

Ques 21. Which of the following statements is true about Coffea Arabica?

(1) Hybridization is the main source of its genetic variation. (False) - The passage states polyploidy makes hybridization difficult. (2) It has only two copies of each chromosome. (False) - The passage explicitly mentions Arabica is polyploid. (3) It displays the phenomenon of polyploidy. (True) - This is confirmed in the passage. (4) It is easily interbred with other species. (False) - Polyploidy makes interbreeding difficult.

Therefore, the answer is (3) It displays the phenomenon of polyploidy.

Ques 22. Which of the following species of coffee developed only in the last 50,000 years?

(1) Coffea Canephora (Not mentioned as recently formed) (2) Coffea Eugenioides (Not confirmed, but possible) (3) Coffea Arabica (The passage states it formed 50,000 years ago) (4) Robusta (Another name for Coffea Canephora)

Therefore, the answer is (3) Coffea Arabica.

Ques 23. Which of the following types of variability is not very high for Coffea Arabica?

(1) Variability at the structural level (The passage mentions variation at this level) (2) Variability at the chromosomal level (The passage mentions chromosomal variation) (3) Variability at the level of deletions and insertions (The passage mentions this type of variation) (4) Variability at the DNA level (The passage states low DNA-level variation)

Therefore, the answer is (4) Variability at the DNA level.

Ques 24. Choose the statement that is factually incorrect from the options given below.

(1) It is possible to roast the beans of a single species of coffee (True - The passage mentions single-species roasting) (2) Two species of coffee can be blended to make a brew. (True - The passage mentions blending) (3) Due to its genetic makeup, novel mutations do not occur in the species Coffea Arabica. (False - Mutations are mentioned as the main source of variation) (4) Variations in disease resistance can be seen in the Arabica coffee plant. (True - The passage mentions this variation)

Therefore, the answer is (3) Due to its genetic makeup, novel mutations do not occur in the species Coffea Arabica.

Ques 25. Re-arrange the following phrases in correct sequence to form a meaningful sentence.

(A) created by human (B) collective cultural heritage (C) all languages (D) communities are our

The most logical order is:

(D) Communities are our (B) collective cultural heritage. (C) All languages (A) created by human.

Therefore, the answer is (4) (D), (B), (C), (A).

Ques 26. Fill in the blank with the correct option, to form a meaningful sentence.

The Principal addressed us in the assembly and _____ the rumours of an early summer break.

- (2) quashed
- (1) defended
- (4) rebuked
- (3) cleared

Solu. The correct option is (2) quashed.

Let's analyze the other options:

- Defended: This wouldn't make sense. The principal wouldn't defend rumors.
- Rebuked: This implies the principal scolded someone for spreading rumors. It's possible, but not the most likely scenario.
- Cleared: This suggests there was some doubt about the rumors being true, and the principal clarified things. It's close, but "quashed" implies a stronger action of putting an end to the rumors.

Quashed means to put an end to something firmly, which best fits the situation of the principal addressing the rumors of early summer break.

Ques 31. Choose the correct ANTONYM of the underlined word:

The Minister unleashed a compliment against the newspaper for its biased editorial on ill among women in his constituency.

- (1) denunciation

- (2) endorsement
- (3) regulation
- (4) speculation

Answer: (2) endorsement

Explanation:

- The underlined word "compliment" expresses praise or approval.
- "Denunciation" means strong condemnation, the opposite of compliment.
- "Endorsement" signifies public approval or support, also opposing compliment.
- "Regulation" refers to controlling rules, not related to praise or blame.
- "Speculation" is forming a theory without enough evidence, irrelevant here.

Ques 32. Choose the correct SYNONYM for redoubtable from the options given below.

- (1) flimsy
- (2) perplexing
- (3) formidable
- (4) voluble

Answer: (3) formidable

Explanation:

- "Redoubtable" means inspiring fear or awe due to power or strength.
- "Formidable" conveys being impressive or intimidating, a good synonym.
- "Flimsy" suggests weakness or lack of substance, the opposite of redoubtable.
- "Perplexing" means causing confusion, not related to strength.
- "Voluble" describes someone who talks a lot, not a synonym for redoubtable.

Ques 33. Choose the correct ANTONYM for sullen from the options given below.

- (1) morose
- (2) reticent
- (3) timid
- (4) genial

Answer: (4) genial

Explanation:

- "Sullen" means bad-tempered and silent.
- "Genial" is cheerful and friendly, the opposite of sullen.
- "Morose" is gloomy and depressed, similar to sullen.
- "Reticent" describes someone unwilling to talk much, not the opposite of sullen.
- "Timid" suggests shyness or fearfulness, not the opposite of sullen.

Ques 36. Fill in the blank with the correct option.

A small ___ between two children ended up as a group fight.

- (1) altercation
- (2) match
- (3) contest
- (4) race

Solu. The best option to fill in the blank is:

- (1) altercation

Here's why:

- Altercation refers to a minor disagreement or argument, which can escalate.
- Match, contest, and race all imply a structured competition, which wouldn't fit the context of a fight between children.

Therefore, "altercation" is the most fitting word to describe a small disagreement that turns into a fight.

Ques 38. Fill in the blank with the correct option.

The candidate assured the interviewers that the dip in her grades during her second semester an ___ since she had always been a top scorer in the first semester.

- (1) anomaly
- (2) allay
- (3) adage
- (4) abatement

Solu. The correct option to fill in the blank is:

(1) anomaly

Here's why:

- Anomaly means something that deviates from what's expected or normal. In this case, the candidate's lower grades are unexpected compared to her history of high scores.
- Allay means to soothe or lessen anxieties.
- Adage is a wise saying or proverb.
- Abatement refers to a reduction or decrease in intensity.

Ques 42. Fill in the blank with the correct option.

Most of the guests arrived for the concert _____ bus.

- (1) by
- (2) with
- (3) from
- (4) through

Solu. The correct option to fill in the blank is:

(1) by

Here's why:

- "By" indicates the means of transportation. In this case, the guests used buses to get to the concert.
- "With" suggests accompaniment, not the mode of travel.
- "From" indicates origin, not the means of transportation.
- "Through" wouldn't be appropriate here as it implies passage or movement across something.

Therefore, "by" is the most natural preposition to describe how the guests traveled to the concert.

Ques 45. Fill in the blank with the correct option.

The President finally had to _____ the demands of the public for his resignation.

- (1) ignore
- (2) initiate
- (3) accede to
- (4) condone

Solu. Accedere to is the best choice. It means agree under pressure, exactly what the President is doing.

Ques 47. Re-arrange the following parts of a sentence in their correct sequence to form a meaningful sentence

- (A) as a concept fundamental to
- (B) especially with the injunction to treat equals equally
- (C) justice is associated with the notion of equity and equality,
- (D) ethical theory and political philosophy,

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solu. The correct answer is:

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

Here's why:

- The sentence starts with a general concept ("justice").
- Then, it clarifies the association with equity and equality ("is associated with the notion of equity and equality").
- It provides context for these concepts ("especially with the injunction to treat equals equally").
- Finally, it specifies the field where these concepts are fundamental ("as a concept fundamental to ethical theory and political philosophy").

Therefore, option (2) arranges the parts in a logical and grammatically correct flow.