

SOLVED SAMPLE PAPER

Section I of CUET (UG) is Languages. In this section of English 40 questions to be attempted out of 50.

Time : 45 minutes

Passage - 1

Directions (Q. 1-10) : The passage given below is followed by ten questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer for each question out of the four alternatives.

- (i) Swami Vivekananda is known for his inspiring speech at the Parliament of the World's Religions at Chicago on 11 September 1893, where he introduced Hindu philosophy to the West. But this was not the only contribution of the saint. He revealed the true foundations of India's unity as a nation. He taught how a nation with such a vast diversity can be bound together by a feeling of humanity and brotherhood. Vivekananda emphasized the points of drawbacks of western culture and the contribution of India to overcome those. Freedom fighter Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose once said: "Swamiji harmonized the East and the West, religion and science, past and present. Our countrymen have gained unprecedented self-respect, self-reliance and self-assertion from his teachings." Vivekananda was successful in constructing a virtual bridge between the culture of the East and the West. He interpreted the Hindu scriptures, philosophy and the way of life to the Western people. He made them realize that in spite of poverty and backwardness, India had a great contribution to make to the world culture. He played a key role in ending India's cultural isolation from the rest of the world.
- (ii) He was also associated with Brahma Movement led by Keshab Chandra Sen, for some time. He also questioned the validity of superstitious customs and discrimination based on caste and religion. During this spiritual crisis, Vivekananda first heard about Sri Ramakrishna from William Hastings, the Principal of the Scottish Church College.
- (iii) One day in November 1881, Vivekananda went to Kali Temple in Dakshineswar where Sri Ramakrishna was staying. He straightaway asked Sri Ramakrishna: "Sir, have you seen God?" Without a moment's hesitation, Sri Ramakrishna replied: "Yes, I have. I see Him as clearly as I see you, only in a much deeper sense." Vivekananda was astonished by Ramakrishna's reply. He was also surprised to see a common simple man saying that "God can be seen".
- (iv) Apart from removing doubts from the mind of Narendra, Sri Ramakrishna won him over through his pure, unselfish love. Vivekananda started visiting Dakshineswar frequently and a relationship of "Master and disciple" developed between the two.
- The motto of Swami Vivekananda's 1893 speech was _____ .
 - unity of India
 - western influence on India
 - introduction of Hindu philosophy to the west
 - enriched heritage of India
 - A vast nation like India is unified because of _____ .
 - western culture's impact
 - brotherhood
 - a feeling of humanity
 - both (b) and (c)
 - According to _____ Swamiji showcased a balance between east and west.
 - Vivekananda
 - Netaji
 - Keshab Chandra
 - Parliament of World's Religions
 - 'Unprecedented self respect ...' the first word in the phrase means _____ .
 - unwelcomed
 - unreasoned
 - uncalled for
 - unparalleled
 - Vivekananda put forward his views through _____ .
 - Hindu scriptures
 - Indian constitution
 - secular preaching
 - Cultural isolation
 - Brahmo Movement was associated with _____ .
 - poverty
 - cultural reformers
 - superstitious customs
 - religious values

Solved Sample Paper

7. Who claimed to have seen God?
 - (a) Swami Vivekananda
 - (b) Sri Ramakrishna
 - (c) Keshab Chandra Sen
 - (d) Narendra
8. How did Vivekananda first come to know about Sri Ramakrishna?
 - (a) At Kali temple
 - (b) At World's Religions meet
 - (c) From William Hastings
 - (d) In Dakshinেশwar
9. The kind of relationship Vivekananda had with Ramakrishna was of _____ .
 - (a) learned and learner
 - (b) teacher and student
 - (c) fellow thinkers
 - (d) master and associate
10. Where can God be seen?
 - (a) Everywhere
 - (b) Within one's self
 - (c) With deeper understanding
 - (d) All of these

Passage - 2

Directions (Q. 11-20) : The passage given below is followed by ten questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer for each question out of the four alternatives.

- (i) It is rare to find someone with a good technical and communication skills. You can get far ahead of your colleagues if you combine the two early in your career. People will judge, evaluate, promote or block you based on your communication skills. Since habits form by repeating both good and bad forms of communication, learn to observe great communicators and adopt their styles and traits – in written and verbal forms. The art of listening and learning from each and every interaction, is another secret recipe. Develop the subconscious habit of listening to yourself as you speak and know when to pause.
- (ii) Learning what not to say is probably more important than learning what to say. As your career develops, you will realise that the wise speak less. Speak when you have value to add, else refrain. Poorly constructed e-mails with grammatical errors are acceptable between friends, but they should be seriously avoided while communicating formally with your seniors. Avoid any communication in an emotional state when you might say things you will regret later. One unnecessary word uttered at the wrong time or place can ruin a relationship, career

- or even your life. Such is the power of words. If such a thing happens, you should immediately apologise, else it may haunt you for life.
- (iii) Another problem to overcome is speaking too fast. Since our minds are working faster than our speech, we are inclined to speak fast. This does not necessarily mean that the person hearing it will get it any faster. On the contrary, it is always the reverse. So slow down, think before you speak. "When I get ready to speak to people," Abraham Lincoln said, "I spend two-thirds of the time thinking what they want to hear and one-third thinking what I want to say." Adding humour and wit is also essential. But realize that not all jokes are funny and observe certain boundaries. Never say anything that could offend. Remember you are not a comedian who must offend as many people as you can to be witty.
11. What are the two skills that will help one get ahead in their career?
 - (a) good artistic and communication skills
 - (b) good culinary and communication skills
 - (c) good technical and communication skills
 - (d) good driving and technical skills
 12. Why is it necessary to have good communications skills?
 - (a) Because you will be judged, favoured or rejected according to your communication skill
 - (b) Because communication skills helps in scoring good grades at school
 - (c) Because communication skills can be acquired by money
 - (d) Because communication skills help in being a psychiatrist
 13. What should one remember about speaking?
 - (a) The wise speaks less
 - (b) The fool speak less
 - (c) The happy speaks much more
 - (d) The dumb fear to speak
 14. If a wrong word is uttered in the heat of the moment what advice does the author give?
 - (a) To avoid talking about the matter
 - (b) To apologise immediately
 - (c) To create more tension
 - (d) To regret it for the rest their life
 15. We are inclined to speak fast because
 - (a) we don't think before speaking
 - (b) our mind is not needed for speaking
 - (c) our minds work faster than our speech
 - (d) speech come easily to us

16. "On the contrary, it is always the reverse." Meaning:
- When someone speaks fast its easier for people to understand it
 - When someone speaks fast it's difficult for people to understand it
 - When someone speaks slowly people find it hard to follow
 - When someone speaks fast listeners like it
17. The correct way to add humour and wit to one's speech is by:
- throwing jokes every sentence
 - observing boundaries and trying not to offend people
 - not adding any jokes
 - by saying rude things
18. Choose an appropriate title for the given passage.
- How to make a good speech
 - The way to listen to a conversation
 - The art of good communication skills
 - How to speak and how much to speak
19. Which of the following statements is false?
- Learning what not to say is probably more important than learning what to say.
 - Adding humour and wit is also essential while giving a speech.
 - Poorly constructed e-mails with grammatical errors are acceptable while communicating with people at work.
 - Communication in an emotional state should be avoided.
20. Synonym of evaluate is
- Manipulate
 - Compromise
 - Assess
 - Eviscerate

Passage - 3

Directions (Q. 21-30) : The passage given below is followed by ten questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer for each question out of the four alternatives.

- (i) Papaya is the healthiest fruit with a list of properties that is long and exhaustive. Belonging to the family of Caricaceae fruit, it is commonly known as Papaw in Australia and Mamao in Brazil. It first originated in southern Mexico and neighbouring Central America but is now available in every tropical and subtropical country. Papaya favours digestion as well as cures skin irritation and sunburns. You can munch on it as a salad, have it cooked or boiled or just drink it up as milkshake or juices. Modern

science confirms the age-old beliefs that papaya has much to contribute to the health cause. The most important of these virtues is the protein-digesting enzyme in the milky juice or latex. The enzyme is similar to pepsin in its digestive action and is said to be so powerful that it can digest 200 times its own weight in protein. It assists the body in assimilating the maximum nutritional value from food to provide energy and body building materials.

- (ii) Papain in raw papaya makes up for the deficiency of gastric juice and fights excess of unhealthy mucus in the stomach, dyspepsia and intestinal irritation. The ripe fruit, if eaten regularly, corrects habitual constipation, bleeding piles and chronic diarrhoea. The juice of the papaya seeds also assists in the above-mentioned ailments.
21. Papaya is a healthy fruit because _____ .
- it has caricaceae
 - it has many properties
 - it is yellow
 - both (a) and (b)
22. Where is papaya known as 'Papaw'?
- India
 - Brazil
 - Australia
 - Mexico
23. Papaya was first found in _____ .
- Brazil and Australia
 - Central America
 - Southern Mexico
 - both (b) and (c)
24. Consuming papaya aids in _____ .
- having healthy skin
 - digestion
 - sunburn
 - all of these
25. The most beneficial compound of papaya is _____ .
- latex
 - flavour
 - protein digesting enzyme
 - all of these
26. '... in assimilating the maximum ...' What does the word 'assimilate' mean?
- Understand
 - Digest
 - Exclude
 - Reject
27. The author favours _____ .
- raw papaya
 - ripe papaya
 - tropical fruits
 - both (a) and (b)
28. The element which helps in relieving dyspepsia is _____ .
- raw papaya
 - papain
 - latex
 - ripe fruit

Solved Sample Paper

29. The juice of papaya seeds, if consumed regularly aids in _____ .
(a) piles (b) diarrhoea
(c) constipation (d) all of these
30. The second paragraph describes about the lucrative value of _____ .
(a) papaya seeds (b) ripe papaya
(c) raw papaya (d) all of these

Passage - 4

Directions (Q. 31-40) : The passage given below is followed by ten questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer for each question out of the four alternatives.

- (i) The fact that everybody enjoys a good mystery explains why magicians are such popular entertainers. We all know that a magician does not really depend on 'magic' to perform his tricks, but on his ability to act at great speed. However, this does not prevent us from enjoying watching a magician produce rabbits from a hat, swallow countless eggs, or saw his wife in two.
- (ii) Probably the greatest magician of all time was Harry Houdini who died in 1926. His real name was Ehrich Weiss, but he adopted the name 'Houdini' after reading a book which influenced him greatly. This had been written by a famous magician called Robert-Houdini who had mastered the art of escaping. He could free himself from the tightest knots or the most complicated locks in seconds. Although no one really knows how he did this, there is no doubt that he had made a close study of every type of lock ever invented. He would carry a small steel needle-like tool strapped to his leg and he used this in place of a key.
- (iii) Houdini once asked the Chicago police to lock him in prison. They bound him in chains and locked him up, but he freed himself in an instant. The police accused him of having used a tool and locked him up again. This time he wore no clothes and there were chains round his neck, waist, wrists and legs; but he again escaped in a few minutes. Houdini had probably hidden his 'needle' in a wax-like substance and dropped it on the floor in the passage. As he went past, he stepped on it so that it stuck to the bottom of his foot. His most famous escape, however, was altogether astonishing. He was heavily chained up and enclosed in an empty wooden chest the lid of which was nailed down. The chest was dropped into the sea in New York harbour. In one

- minute Houdini had swum to the surface. When the chest was brought up, it was opened and the chains were found inside.
31. The reason why magicians are popular entertainers is because :
(a) People believe in real magic
(b) People enjoy a good mystery
(c) People like to learn magic
(d) Magic shows are free
32. To perform his tricks, a magician depends on _____ .
(a) magic (b) audience
(c) his/her assistant (d) great speed
33. Ehrich Weiss changed his name to Houdini because _____ .
(a) he watched the Harry Potter movies
(b) he was greatly influenced by Robert Houdini's book
(c) Houdini was his father
(d) it seemed a magical name
34. Ehrich Weiss' main attraction as a magician was :
(a) producing rabbit from a hat
(b) sawing people into two
(c) escaping from the most complicated locks
(d) Making things disappear
35. The Chicago police locked Houdini again because
(a) They found him cheating
(b) They accused him of using a tool for breaking free instantly
(c) they wanted to lock him for real
(d) they wanted to break his spirit
36. Houdini's greatest escape was :
(a) breaking free from the Chicago police chains
(b) breaking free from wooden chest
(c) breaking free from a wooden chest, chained and dropped in the sea
(d) breaking free from a small room
37. Houdini took _____ minute to swim to the surface of the sea after being dropped.
(a) 2 (b) 1
(c) 3 (d) 1 and half
38. According to the author Houdini holds the title for the greatest _____ of all time.
(a) soldier (b) lock picker
(c) magician (d) swimmer
39. Which of these statements is false?
(a) Houdini's real name is Ehrich Weiss.
(b) Houdini died in 1926.

- (c) The chest Houdini was chained in was dropped into the Caribbean sea.
- (d) Houdini took 1 minute to swim up the surface.

40. Choose an appropriate title of the passage.

- (a) Ehrich Weiss and his great escape
- (b) Houdini the greatest magician of all time
- (c) Houdini and the Chicago police
- (d) Houdini and the art of finding locks

Passage - 5

Directions (Q. 41-45) : The passage given below is followed by five questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer for each question out of the four alternatives.

- (i) One day Gandhiji and Vallabhbhai Patel were talking in the Yeravda jail when Gandhiji remarked, "At times even a dead snake can be of use." And he related the following story to illustrate his point: Once a snake entered the house of an old woman. The old woman was frightened and cried out for help. Hearing her, the neighbours rushed up and killed the snake. Then they returned to their homes. Instead of throwing the dead snake far away, the old woman flung it onto her roof.
- (ii) Sometime later a kite flying overhead spotted the dead snake. In its beak, the kite had a pearl necklace which it had picked up from somewhere. It dropped the necklace and flew away with the dead snake. When the old woman saw a bright, shining object on her roof she pulled it down with a pole. Finding that it was a pearl necklace she danced with joy! When Gandhiji finished his story, Vallabhbhai Patel said he too had a story to tell:
- (iii) One day a bania found a snake in his house. He couldn't find anyone to kill it for him and hadn't the courage to kill it himself. Besides, he hated killing any living creature. So, he covered the snake with a pot and left it there.
- (iv) As luck would have it, that night some thieves broke into the bania's house. They entered the kitchen and saw the overturned pot. "Ah," they thought, "the bania has hidden something valuable here" As they lifted the pot, the snake struck. Having come with the object of stealing, they barely left with their lives. Once he came out of jail Gandhiji went from city to city, village to village collecting funds for the Charkha Sangh. During one of his tours, he addressed a meeting in Orissa.

- (v) After his speech, a poor old woman got up. She was bent with age; her hair was grey and her clothes were in tatters. The volunteers tried to stop her, but she fought her way to the place where Gandhiji was sitting. "I must see him: she insisted and going up to Gandhiji, touched his feet. Then from the folds of her sari, she brought out a copper coin and placed it at his feet. Gandhiji picked up the copper coin and put it away carefully. The Charkha Sangh funds were under the charge of Jamnalal Bajaj. He asked Gandhi for the coin but Gandhi refused.

- 41. The sight of a snake _____ the lady.
 - (a) frightened
 - (b) mesmerised
 - (c) excited
 - (d) enraged
- 42. Hearing the cries of the old woman the neighbours _____.
 - (a) hurried towards her house
 - (b) consoled the lady
 - (c) killed the snake
 - (d) both (a) and (c)
- 43. The lady and the snake story is being narrated at _____.
 - (a) the house of bania
 - (b) Yeravda jail
 - (c) a village sangh
 - (d) Orissa
- 44. What did the snake ultimately give to the old woman?
 - (a) Peace of heart
 - (b) A kite
 - (c) A pearl necklace
 - (d) Saved her from thieves
- 45. The moral of Gandhiji's story was _____.
 - (a) to not harm animals
 - (b) to be aware of thieves
 - (c) to earn after killing an animal
 - (d) how a dead thing can benefit

Passage-6

Directions (Q. 46-50) : The passage given below is followed by five questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer for each question out of the four alternatives.

The greatest flourishing of northern Indian culture, art, and imperial strength undoubtedly took place during the reign of the Mughal monarchs of the 16th and 17th centuries. The Mughals were Central Asian descendants of the great Mongol warriors Ghengis Khan and Timur (Tamurlane), whose hordes of cavalry swept across the Eurasian steppe in the 13th and 14th centuries, conquering everything between Beijing and Budapest.

Solved Sample Paper

But by the turn of the 16th century, the great Mongol empire had splintered; the many royal descendants of Ghengis and Timur fought over the territorial scraps and did their best to hold on to their own minor Sultanates.

One of these Sultans, Babur, was not satisfied with his small kingdom of Ferghana (now in modern day Kyrgyzstan and eastern Uzbekistan), and he tried and tried again to permanently reconquer Timur's greatest prize, Samarkand. He never succeeded. So instead, Babur turned his attention south to the sultanate of Delhi in northern India, which had been ruled successively by five dynasties of Muslim warriors from Afghanistan since the late 12th century. As history would show, Babur's campaign against the Delhi Sultanate catalysed the foundation of one of the greatest dynasties in the history of South Asia : the Mughal Empire.

46. The Mughals can trace their ancestry to

- (a) Beijing (b) Budapest
(c) Central Asia (d) The Eurasian steppes

47. The Mughals attacked the Delhi Sultanate because
(a) they were the royal descendants of Ghengis Khan
(b) they wanted to expand their kingdom
(c) they could not gain supremacy in the kingdom of Samarkand
(d) Both (b) and (c)
48. The Mughal rulers were responsible for
(a) unleashing terror amongst their subjects
(b) organising the Eurasian steppe region
(c) patronising art and culture
(d) in-fighting amongst themselves
49. The Mongols, in the 13th and 14th centuries
(a) plundered the greater part of Asia and Eastern Europe
(b) gave rise to the Mughal dynasty
(c) encouraged imperial strength in northern India
(d) None of the above
50. The word closest in meaning to catalysed is
(a) unrestricted (b) exploited
(c) disseminated (d) accelerated

ANSWER KEYS

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (d)
11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (a) 14. (b) 15. (c) 16. (b) 17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (c) 20. (c)
21. (b) 22. (c) 23. (d) 24. (d) 25. (c) 26. (b) 27. (d) 28. (b) 29. (d) 30. (d)
31. (b) 32. (d) 33. (b) 34. (c) 35. (b) 36. (c) 37. (b) 38. (c) 39. (c) 40. (b)
41. (a) 42. (d) 43. (b) 44. (c) 45. (d) 46. (c) 47. (d) 48. (c) 49. (a) 50. (d)