



CUET (UG) - 2023

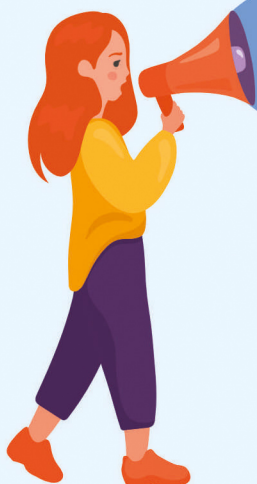
Common University Entrance Test

ENGLISH

As Per Latest NTA Pattern

Section IA

- Reading Comprehension: Factual Narrative & Literary
- Verbal Ability
- Rearranging the Parts
- Choosing the Correct Word
- Synonyms and Antonyms
- Vocabulary
- CUET 2022 Questions (Memory Based)
- CUET NTA Mock Test Paper with Answer Key
- 9 Practice Paper as per Latest NTA Mock Test



Specially Designed for Computer Based Test

Rules of Prepositions

A preposition is a word or a set of words that indicates the location or position of a noun or pronoun with reference to other nouns or pronouns in the sentence. It also establishes a relation between a noun or a pronoun and other parts of the sentence like verb. The rules of prepositions and their correct usage are as follows:

Preposition Rule – 1:

Preposition must have an object – a preposition is not a preposition unless it goes with a related noun or a pronoun that is the object of the preposition. A preposition is always connected with an object – without an object, it is an adverb that never has an object. Let us understand this with examples –

- He is in the kitchen. (preposition ‘in’ has object ‘the kitchen’)
- You may come **in**. (adverb ‘in’ has no object; it qualifies ‘come’)
- There was a car **before me**. (preposition ‘before’ has object ‘me’)
- Ram has never seen it **before**. (adverb ‘before’ has no object; it qualifies ‘seen’)
- We will catch up **after the gym**. (preposition ‘after’ has object ‘gym’)
- They called soon **after**. (adverb ‘after’ has no object; it qualifies ‘called’)

Preposition Rule – 2:

Should be placed before – As the name says ‘Pre-position’ – it comes before something. Generally, a preposition is used before a noun or a pronoun. Understand this with examples –

- I put the things **in the box**. (‘in’ is placed before the noun ‘box’)
- You cannot end a sentence with a preposition is one of the undying myths of English grammar because even when a preposition is not placed before its object, it is closely related to its object. For example –

Whom did you talk to? (Preposition ‘to’ is related to the pronoun ‘Whom’)

Preposition Rule – 3:

The pronoun following the preposition should be in objective form. The noun or pronoun following a preposition forms a prepositional object. If a pronoun is following a preposition, it should be in the objective form (me, her, them) and not the subjective form like (I, she, they, etc.). See the examples given below –

- The gift was **from them**. (preposition ‘from’ followed by the objective pronoun ‘them’)
- The secret is **between him and her**. (preposition ‘between’ followed by the objective pronoun ‘him’)

Literary Passage

Directions (Qs. 70-75): Read the extract given below and answer the questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options:

The work of hunters is another thing:
I have come after them and made repair
Where they have left not one stone on a stone,
But they would have the rabbit out of hiding,
To please the yelping dogs. The gaps I mean,
No one has seen them made or heard them made,
But at spring mending-time we find them there.
I let my neighbour know beyond the hill;
And on a day we meet to walk the line
And set the wall between us once again.
We keep the wall between us as we go.
To each the boulders that have fallen to each.
And some are loaves and some so nearly balls
We have to use a spell to make them balance:
'Stay where you are until our backs are turned!'

70. The neighbours meet in the spring season to _____.
- go on a long walk
 - find out who broke the wall
 - lift the stones
 - fill the gaps in the wall
71. The neighbours have to use a spell to _____.
- count the number of stone
 - make the stones obey them
 - fix the irregular stones in the wall
 - look for the rabbits
72. The figure of speech used in the lines 9-10 is _____.
- metaphor
 - simile
 - irony
 - personification
73. Identify the figure of speech used in the expression: 'And some are loaves and some so nearly balls.'
- metaphor
 - personification
 - irony.
 - simile

79. What do the weavers weave in the chilly moonlight?
- A garment to wrap a newborn child in
 - A garment to keep away the chill
 - A garment light as a feather
 - A garment meant to cover a dead man
80. The three stages of life mentioned in the poem are _____.
- infancy, childhood and senility
 - infancy, youth and death
 - infancy, adolescence, middle age
 - childhood, adulthood and senility
81. What is the synonym of the word 'solemn'?
- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a. Serious | b. Excited |
| c. Cheerful | d. Trivial |
-

Hints & Explanations

- (a) Special words used in technical discussion have the chances of becoming part of common speech because thousands of such words are included in every large dictionary.
- (c) Since, the entire passage deals with words, technical vocabulary and dictionary, etc. therefore, it can be concluded that the writer of this passage is a linguist.
- (b) The passage primarily discusses technical terminology.
- (c) The average man often uses in his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him.
- (d) The last line of the passage reveals the increase in the number of technical terms in the nomenclature of government.
- (b) Modern means of entertainment and communication do not affect street theatre. It is still a popular mode of taking up crucial societal issue.
- (a) In the olden days, street theatre was restricted to villages or small localities of the cities.
- (c) Street theatre usually deals with issues of public importance.
- (c) Street theatre is reasonable to stage as little props and images are used and not huge set up is required.
- (b) Street theatre creates an emotional impact on audiences that leads to quick psychological impact.

65. (c) The word panting refers to breathing with short, quick breaths.
66. (b) The author was attended to by the halwai because he wanted the author to inaugurate his shop.
67. (b) The phrase, 'out of a conjurer's hat' implies surprise.
68. (d) The author was the guest of honour, that's why the halwai refused to take money from him.
69. (b) Everybody's gaze riveted on the author because he was a very special guest.
70. (d) To fill the gaps in the wall, i.e. to iron out the disputes and issues
71. (c) The neighbours have to use a spell 'to make them balance' which refers to fixing the loose or irregular stones in the wall.
72. (c) The two neighbours meet in spring every year but the irony is that the meeting is only to rebuild the wall of separation.

The poem conveys that 'wall' or separation between two countries secures their land and property and keeps strife at bay by ensuring non-interference in each other's matters; but meeting periodically to 'walk-the-line' or exercise self-control and balance exigencies or differences in a socially, morally and legally acceptable manner is necessary.

73. (a) The poet calls the stone boulders loaves and balls. Stone boulders is a metaphor for contentious issues between two parties/countries; 'loaves' may symbolise soft issues while 'balls', the tough ones.
74. (a) The hunters mainly destroy walls to please the yelping dogs.
75. (b) line 5 mentions that it is the work of hunters.
76. (b) A bright blue cloth
77. (a) From the lines 'Like the plumes of a peacock, purple and green, We weave the marriage-veils of a queen'. The queen's marriage veil is purple and green coloured.
78. (d) The poet addresses to the weavers, queen and children all in the poem.
79. (d) From the lines 'White as a feather and white as a cloud, We weave a dead man's funeral shroud'. It is clear that the weavers weave a garment meant to cover a dead man in the chilly moonlight.
80. (b) As in the weavers weaving; cloths for new born baby, marriage-veils of a queen and dead man's funeral shroud, therefore in the poem infancy, youth and death stages of life are discussed.
81. (a) Solemn means serious or grave.
Hence the correct synonyms of solemn is serious (without humour).

Example

- He was happy to be among friends again.

Among/Amongst

Both have the same meaning. Either of them can be used if followed by ‘the’. If followed by a word, beginning with a vowel ‘amongst’ can be used, but it is not a rule.

Examples

- He distributed the toffees among/amongst the poor.
- He distributed the toffees amongst us

Prepositions:

Common Prepositions List

Preposition	Type	Example Sentence
above	position	There was a display of fireworks above the town.
across	position	His dog lay across his lap.
	direction	The vendor walked across the street to sell fruits.
after	time	Shortly after their marriage, they moved to Texas.
against	position	The grasscutter was kept against the fence.
	direction	My aunt threw the painting against the wall.
along	direction	The road led along the forest.
among	position	The child hid among the trees.
around	position	The fence around the house is necessary for safety.
at	location	They have a dishwasher at home.
	time	Today, the meeting is at 6 p.m.
away from	direction	The hospital staff led the body away from the other patients.
before	time	I go to the gym before college.
behind	position	We parked the car behind the school building.
below	position	Just below the pocket, there was a stain.
beneath	position	There is a tunnel beneath the Alps.
beside	position	He sat beside her in the front seat.
between	position	The garden between the two houses is beautiful
by	position	Go by the road to reach your destination.
	time	By the time the guests arrived, the snacks had been over.
down	direction	He goes up and down the stairs for a workout.

Tenses

Tenses Chart Rules & Examples

	Simple Form	Progressive	Perfect	Perfect Progressive
Present	Sub + V1 + Obj	Sub + am/is/are + Ving + Obj	Sub + have/has + V3 + Obj	Sub + have/has + been + Ving + Obj + since/for + point of time/period of time
	He drives a car.	He is driving a car.	He has driven a car.	He has been driving a car since 2010.
Past	Sub + V2 + Obj	Sub + was/were + Ving + Obj	Sub + had + V3 + Obj	Sub + had + been + Ving + Obj + since/for + point of time/period of time.
	He drove a car.	He was driving a car.	He had driven a car.	He had been driving a car for fifteen years
Future	Sub + will + V1 + Obj	Sub + will be + Ving + Obj	Sub + will have + V3 + Obj	Sub + will have + been + Ving + Obj + for + period of time
	He will drive a car.	He will be driving a car.	He will have driven a car.	He will have been driving a car for ten years by 2023.

1. Present Simple Tense

- Formula: Sub+V1+Obj
- Positive: He plays cricket.
- Negative: He does not play cricket.
- Question: Does he play cricket?

2. Past Simple Tense

- Formula: Sub+V2+Obj
- Positive: Emma went to school.
- Negative: Emma did not go to school.
- Question: Did Emma go to school?

Rule no. 3:

The word "by" will be used before subject in the passive voice

Example:

Active voice: She drinks water.

Passive voice: Water is drunk **by** her.

When a verb changes from active voice to passive, the subject and the object change places with each other. The past participle form of the verb is used as the main verb in passive voice. Look at the following table:

Tense	Active	Passive
Simple present	Keep	Is kept
Present continuous	Is keeping	Is being kept
Simple past	Kept	Was kept
Past continuous	Was keeping	Was being kept
Present perfect	Have kept	Have been kept
Past perfect	Had kept	Had been kept
Simple Future	Will keep	Will be kept
Conditional present	Would keep	Would be kept
Conditional past	Would have kept	Would have been kept
Present infinitive	To keep	To be kept
Present participle	Keeping	Being kept
Perfect participle	Having kept	Having been kept

Error Detection

Error Detection forms a subsection of the reading comprehension. It forms a subset of the section on correct sentences. The main aim of error detection is to be able to identify sentences that can be corrected or that need correction.

Rules to Solve Spotting Errors

- 1. Read the sentence carefully.** This is the important step in the process. Read it as many times as you can.
- 2. Check for spelling mistakes.**
- 3. Check for helping verbs**

Helping verb

- is/has/does/was
- am/do/was
- are/have/were

Subject

- all singular nouns & he/she/it
- I
- all plural nouns & you/we/they

Hints & Explanations

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c)
6. (b) The action takes place in the past tense, and the doer of the action is shown as less important than the action.
7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (b) 10. (a) 11. (b) 12. (c)
13. (a) 14. (d) 15. (a) 16. (c) 17. (a) 18. (b)
19. (d)
20. (c) Saibal has got an extension to finish writing his thesis.
21. (a) “I would like to tell you about this friend of mine,” said John.
22. (d) 23. (a) 24. (d) 25. (a) 26. (d) 27. (d)
28. (b) 29. (a) 30. (b) 31. (c) 32. (d) 33. (b)
34. (b) The action takes place in the tense simple present tense.
35. (a) The action takes place in the past progressive tense, and the doer of the action is shown as less important than the action.
36. (b) The action expresses possibility sometime in the future tense, and the doer of the action is shown as lesser important than the action.
37. (d) The action takes place in the present tense, and the doer of the action is shown as less important than the action.
38. (b) The action takes place in the present perfect tense, and the doer of the action is shown as less important than the action.
39. (b) 40. (a) 41. (c) 42. (c) 43. (d) 44. (a)
45. (c) 46. (a) 47. (c) 48. (a) 49. (b) 50. (a)
51. (c) 52. (b) 53. (d) 54. (a) 55. (b) 56. (c)
57. (d) 58. (c) 59. (b) 60. (a) 61. (b) 62. (b)
63. (b) 64. (a) 65. (b) 66. (d) 67. (d) 68. (a)
69. (d) 70. (a) 71. (c) 72. (a) 73. (d) 74. (d)
75. (b) Ensured should be used ,as the event had occurred in the past that is determined by the first part of the sentence .
76. (c)
77. (b) Only the 1st form of the main verb is used with ‘did’, it should be “go” instead of “went”.
78. (b) Here present perfect tense must be used “It has come as a shock” is grammatically correct.
79. (b) To show comparisons, we use “than”.

Answer Key

1. (d)	2. (a)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (a)
6. (a)	7. (c)	8. (b)	9. (b)	10. (c)
11. (c)	12. (d)	13. (c)	14. (c)	15. (a)
16. (a)	17. (a)	18. (a)	19. (b)	20. (d)
21. (a)	22. (b)	23. (c)	24. (c)	25. (a)
26. (b)	27. (c)	28. (d)	29. (d)	30. (b)
31. (a)				

S.No.	Words	Synonyms	Antonyms
64	Consent	Agree, permit	Object, disagree
65	Consequence	Effect, outcome	Origin, start
66	Consolidate	Solidify, strengthen	Separate, weaken
67	Conspicuous	Prominent, obvious	Concealed, hidden
68	Contempt	Scorn, disregard	Regard, praise
69	Contradict	Deny, oppose	Approve, confirm
70	Contrary	Dissimilar, conflicting	Similar, alike
71	Calm	Harmonious, unruffled	Stormy, turbulent
72	Callous	Insensitive, indurated	Kind, merciful
73	Camouflage	Cloak, disguise	Reveal
74	Candid	Blunt, bluff	Evasive
75	Captivate	Beguile, bewitch	Repel
76	Carnal	Earthly, fleshly	Spiritual
77	Catholic	Generic, liberal	Narrow- minded
78	Celebrated	Acclaimed, lionized	Unknown, inglorious
79	Cement	Plaster, mortar	Disintegrate
80	Censure	Rebuke, reprimand	Praise, acceptance
81	Cheap	Competitive, Inexpensive	Dear, unreasonable
82	Clandestine	Covert, fruitive	Open, legal
83	Classic	Simple, typical	Romantic, unusual
84	Coarse	Bawdy, boorish	Fine, chaste
85	Comic	Clown, jester	Tragic, tragedian
86	Compact	Bunched, thick	Loose, diffuse
87	Compress	Abbreviate, shrink	Amplify, Expand
88	Conceit	Egotism, immodesty	Modesty
89	Concord	Agreement, accord	Discord
90	Condemn	Castigate, chide	Approve, praise
91	Confident	Bold, undaunted	Diffident, cowardly
92	Consolidate	Centralize, fortify	Weaken
93	Courtesy	Generosity, reverence	Disdain, rudeness
94	Creation	Formation, foundation	Destruction
95	Cunning	Acute, smart	Nave, coarse
96	Decay	Collapse, decompose	Flourish, progress
97	Deceit	deception, artifice	Veracity, sincerity

One Word Substitution

An act to give up or renounce the throne	Abdication
An annual calendar having a record of various astronomical phenomena, often with climate information and seasonal suggestions for farmers; and miscellaneous other data	Almanac
A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that is born in water and breathes with gills, it lives on land as well as water.	Amphibian
A story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one	Allegory
A statement or proposition on which an abstractly defined structure is based	Axiom
A nation or person engaged in war or conflict, as recognized by international law	Belligerent
A biopsy is a sample of tissue taken from the body in order to examine it more closely to discover the presence, cause or extent of a disease.	Biopsy
The action or offence of speaking sacrilegiously about God or sacred things; profane talk	Blasphemy
The arrangement of events or dates in the order of their occurrence	Chronology
A vigorous campaign for political, social, or religious change	Crusade
Something that lasts for a very short time	Ephemeral
Spoken or done without preparation	Extempore
Release someone from a duty or obligation	Exonerate
Fond of company	Gregarious
Making marks that cannot be removed	Indelible
Incapable of making mistakes or being wrong	Infallible
Certain to happen	Inevitable
A sentimental longing or wistful affection for a period in the past	Nostalgia
A solution or remedy for all difficulties or diseases	Panacea
A doctrine which identifies God with the universe	Pantheism
Excessively concerned with minor details or rules	Pedantic
The practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own	Plagiarism
Safe to drink	Potable
The emblems or insignia of royalty	Regalia
Violation or misuse of what is regarded as sacred	Sacrilege

(b) Worker & Tool Relationship:

Laborer		Spade	
(Spade is a tool used by a laborers)			
Carpenter	Saw	Wood cutter	Axe
Blacksmith	Anvil	Soldier	Gun
Tailor	Needle	Chef	Knife
Farmer	Plough	Author	Pen
Warrior	Sword	Sculptor	Chisel
Mason	Plumb line	Jockey	Tack
Gardener	Harrow	Surgeon	Scalpel
Astronomer	Telescope	Lumberjack	Axe
Painter	Brush	Violinist	Bow
Barber	Scissors	Butcher	Chopper
Doctor	Stethoscope	Cobbler	Awl

(c) Tool & Action Relationship:

Needle		Saw	
(A needle is used for sewing)			
Knife	Cut	Gun	Shoot
Pen	Write	Microscope	Magnify
Filter	Purity	Sword	Slaughter
Mattock	Dig	Spade	Dig
Spoon	Feed	Steering	Drive
Axe	Grind	Chisel	Carve
Loudspeaker	Amplify	Shield	Guard

(d) Worker and Working place:

Chef		Kitchen	
(Chef works in a kitchen)			
Farmer	Field	Scientist	Laboratory
Engineer	Site	Warrior	Battle field
Pilot	Cockpit	Sailor	Ship
Actor	Stage	Beautician	Parlor
Painter	Gallery	Mechanic	Garage
Waiter	Restaurant	Gambler	Casino

COMPLETE YOUR PREPARATION

CUET (UG) -2023
Common University Entrance Test

ACCOUNTANCY
As Per Latest NTA Pattern

Section - II

- ✓ NCERT Class
- ✓ NCERT Hand Ego-gram MCQs with Exp.
- ✓ Working Ego-gram/Hand Book
- ✓ A.R. Page MCQs
- ✓ Class-Book/Comprehension/Hand MCQs
- ✓ CBSE 2022 Question/Answer/Model
- ✓ CUET NTA Mock Test Paper with Solutions
- ✓ Previous Paper as per Latest NTA Mock Test
- ✓ Interview/Selection

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GENERAL TEST
As Per Latest NTA Pattern

Section - III

- ✓ NCERT Class
- ✓ NCERT Hand Ego-gram MCQs with Exp.
- ✓ Working Ego-gram/Hand Book
- ✓ A.R. Page MCQs
- ✓ Class-Book/Comprehension/Hand MCQs
- ✓ CBSE 2022 Question/Answer/Model
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BUSINESS STUDIES
As Per Latest NTA Pattern

Section - II

- ✓ NCERT Class
- ✓ NCERT Hand Ego-gram MCQs with Exp.
- ✓ Working Ego-gram/Hand Book
- ✓ A.R. Page MCQs
- ✓ Class-Book/Comprehension/Hand MCQs
- ✓ CBSE 2022 Question/Answer/Model
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PHYSICS
As Per Latest NTA Pattern

Section - II

- ✓ NCERT Class
- ✓ NCERT Hand Ego-gram MCQs with Exp.
- ✓ Working Ego-gram/Hand Book
- ✓ A.R. Page MCQs
- ✓ Class-Book/Comprehension/Hand MCQs
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Aditya Anand | Kshitij Kaur

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CHEMISTRY
As Per Latest NTA Pattern

Section - II

- ✓ NCERT Class
- ✓ NCERT Hand Ego-gram MCQs with Exp.
- ✓ Working Ego-gram/Hand Book
- ✓ A.R. Page MCQs
- ✓ Class-Book/Comprehension/Hand MCQs
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Aditya Gupta

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Common University Entrance Test

BIOLOGY
As Per Latest NTA Pattern

Section - II

- ✓ NCERT Class
- ✓ NCERT Hand Ego-gram MCQs with Exp.
- ✓ Working Ego-gram/Hand Book
- ✓ A.R. Page MCQs
- ✓ Class-Book/Comprehension/Hand MCQs
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- ✓ Previous Paper as per Latest NTA Mock Test
- ✓ Interview/Selection

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Yashika Singh | Vikas Shukla

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Common University Entrance Test

HINDI
As Per Latest NTA Pattern

Section - II

- ✓ NCERT Class
- ✓ NCERT Hand Ego-gram MCQs with Exp.
- ✓ Working Ego-gram/Hand Book
- ✓ A.R. Page MCQs
- ✓ Class-Book/Comprehension/Hand MCQs
- ✓ CBSE 2022 Question/Answer/Model
- ✓ CUET NTA Mock Test Paper with Solutions
- ✓ Previous Paper as per Latest NTA Mock Test
- ✓ Interview/Selection

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CUET (UG) -2023
Common University Entrance Test

POLITICAL SCIENCE
As Per Latest NTA Pattern

Section - II

- ✓ NCERT Class with In-depth
Notes, Notes & Diagrams
- ✓ NCERT Hand Ego-gram MCQs with Exp.
- ✓ Working Ego-gram/Hand Book
- ✓ A.R. Page MCQs
- ✓ Class-Book/Comprehension/Hand MCQs
- ✓ CBSE 2022 Question/Answer/Model
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- ✓ Previous Paper as per Latest NTA Mock Test
- ✓ Interview/Selection

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CUET (UG) -2023
Common University Entrance Test

GEOGRAPHY
As Per Latest NTA Pattern

Section - II

- ✓ NCERT Class
- ✓ NCERT Hand Ego-gram MCQs with Exp.
- ✓ Working Ego-gram/Hand Book
- ✓ A.R. Page MCQs
- ✓ Class-Book/Comprehension/Hand MCQs
- ✓ CBSE 2022 Question/Answer/Model
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- ✓ Previous Paper as per Latest NTA Mock Test
- ✓ Interview/Selection

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CUET (UG) -2023
Common University Entrance Test

HISTORY
As Per Latest NTA Pattern

Section - II

- ✓ NCERT Class with In-depth
Notes, Notes & Diagrams
- ✓ NCERT Hand Ego-gram MCQs with Exp.
- ✓ Working Ego-gram/Hand Book
- ✓ A.R. Page MCQs
- ✓ Class-Book/Comprehension/Hand MCQs
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- ✓ Previous Paper as per Latest NTA Mock Test
- ✓ Interview/Selection

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CUET (UG) -2023
Common University Entrance Test

ECONOMICS
As Per Latest NTA Pattern

Section - II

- ✓ NCERT Class
- ✓ NCERT Hand Ego-gram MCQs with Exp.
- ✓ Working Ego-gram/Hand Book
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CUET (UG) -2023
Common University Entrance Test

MATHEMATICS
As Per Latest NTA Pattern

Section - II

- ✓ NCERT Class
- ✓ NCERT Hand Ego-gram MCQs with Exp.
- ✓ Working Ego-gram/Hand Book
- ✓ A.R. Page MCQs
- ✓ Class-Book/Comprehension/Hand MCQs
- ✓ CBSE 2022 Question/Answer/Model
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- ✓ Previous Paper as per Latest NTA Mock Test
- ✓ Interview/Selection

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ADITYA



CUET (UG) - 2023

Common University Entrance Test

GENERAL TEST


As Per Latest NTA Pattern

- General Knowledge
- Current Affairs
- General Mental Ability
- Numerical Ability
- Quantitative Reasoning
- Logical and Analytical Reasoning
- CUET 2022 Questions (Memory Based)
- CUET NTA Mock Test Paper with Answer Key
- 5 Practice Test Paper Designed as per Latest NTA Pattern

Section
III



Specially Designed for Computer Based Test

 Gaurav Kumar

IMPORTANT CURRENT AFFAIRS FOR CUET 2023

August

Appointments

- Sanjay Arora has been appointed as new Delhi police commissioner.
- Satyendra Prakash assumes charges as principal DIG of PIB.
- Auguste Tano Kouamé appoints World Bank's new country director for India.
- Suresh N Patel Sworn in as Central Vigilance Commissioner.
- Senior-Most Judge of Supreme Court Justice Dhananjaya Y. Chandrachud has been appointed as 50th chief justice of india.
- IFS officer Shweta Singh appointed as Director of PMO.
- Nalin Negi has been appointed as the new chief financial officer (CFO) of Fintech startup BharatPe.
- Ravinder Takkar named as Chairman of Vodafone Idea.
- Oil India named Ranjith Rath as new Chairman & MD.
- Senior electrochemical scientist, Nallathamby Kalaiselvi has become the first woman director general of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.
- UN Secretary-General António Guterres has appointed Simon Stiell as the new Executive Secretary of the UN Framework Convention on Climate change (UNFCCC).
- Bill Gates Foundation named Ashish Dhawan to its board of trustees.
- Odia scientist, Debasisa Mohanty was appointed as Director of the National Institute of Immunology (NII).
- Rajesh Verma named as Secretary to President Droupadi Murmu.
- Vikram Doraiswami appointed to UK as India's High Commissioner.
- Sajith Sivanandan appointed as the Head of Disney + Hotstar.
- Indian scientist Samir V Kamat appointed as DRDO Chairman.
- KV Subramanian was appointed as the Executive Director for India at the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Sports

- England's Leicester Cricket Ground named after Sunil Gavaskar.
- Weightlifter Sanket Sargar wins silver medal in CWG 2022.
- Formula-One Champion Sebastian Vettel Announces Retirement.

Country	Name of Parliament
Nepal	Panchayat
U.S.A.	Congress (Lower House-house of Representatives & Upper House-Senate)
China	National Peoples, Congress
Pakistan	Parliament (National Assembly and Senate)
Australia	Parliament
South Africa	House of Assembly
Canada	Parliament (Lower House: House of Commons, Upper House: Senate)

Republic Day Award

With Ranking Order



State - Capital - CM

	State	Capital	CM
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Pema Khandu
3.	Assam	Dispur	Himanta Biswa Sarma
4.	Bihar	Patna	Nitish Kumar
5.	Chhattisgarh	Naya Raipur/Bilaspur	Bhupesh Bhagel
6.	Goa	Panaji	Pramod Sawant
7.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Bhupendra Patel
8.	Haryana	Chandigarh	Manohar Lal Khattar
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Jai Ram Thakur
10.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Hemant Soren
11.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Basavaraj Bommai
12.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Pinarayi Vijayan
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Shivraj Singh Chouhan
14.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Eknath Shinde
15.	Manipur	Imphal	N. Biren Singh
16.	Meghalaya	Shillong	Conrad Kongkal Sangma
17.	Mizoram	Aizwal	Zoramthanga
18.	Nagaland	Kohima	Neiphiu Rio
19.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Naveen Patnaik
20.	Punjab	Chandigarh	Bhagwant Mann
21.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Ashok Gehlot
22.	Sikkim	Gangtok	Prem Singh Tamang
23.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	M. K. Stalin
24.	Telangana	Hyderabad	K. Chandrashekhara Rao

High Courts in India

Name	Year	Territorial Jurisdiction	Seat
Kolkata	1862	West Bengal, Andman & Nicobar Islands	Kolkata (Bench of port Blair)
Bombay	1862	Maharashtra, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman Diu	Mumbai (Bench at Panaji, Aurangabad and Nagpur)
Chennai	1862	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	Chennai (Bench at Madurai)
Allahabad	1866	uttar pradesh	Allahabad (bench at Lucknow)
Karnataka	1884	Karnataka	Bengaluru (bench at Dharwad and Gulbarga)
Patna	1916	Bihar	Patna
Jammu & Kashmir	1928	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar & Jammu
Punjab & Haryana	1947	Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh	Chandigarh
Guwahati	1948	Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal pradesh	Guwahati (Bench at Kohima, Aizawl and Itanagar)
Orissa	1948	Orissa	Cuttack
Rajasthan	1949	Rajasthan	Jodhpur (Bench - Jaipur)
Madhya Pradesh	1956	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur (Bench - Indore, Gwalior)
Kerala	1958	Kerala & Lakshadweep	Ernakulam
Gujarat	1960	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
Delhi	1966	Delhi	Delhi
Himachal Pradesh	1966	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
Sikkim	1975	Sikkim	Gangtok
Chhattisgarh	2000	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
Uttarakhand	2000	Uttarakhand	Nainital
Jharkhand	2000	Jharkhand	Ranchi
Tripura	2013	Tripura	Agartala
Manipur	2013	Manipur	Imphal
Meghalaya	2013	Meghalaya	Shillong
Andhra Pradesh	2019	Andhra Pradesh	Amravati
Telangana	2019	Telangana	Hyderabad

United Nations Organisation



Principal Organs of the United Nations

UN General Assembly	Deliberative assembly of all UN member states
UN Secretariat	Administrative organ of the UN
UN Security Council	For international security issues
UN Economic and Social Council	For global economic and social affairs

Current UN Secretary General	Antonio Guterres	Portugal
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International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) located in Hague, in Netherlands, is the primary judicial organ of the UN.

2019 - International year of indigenous language

WHO

- The **World Health Organization (WHO)** is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) that is concerned with international public health.
- It was established in 7 April 1948, headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.
- Its predecessor, the Health Organization, was an agency of the League of Nations.
- WHO is responsible for the World Health Report, a leading international publication on health, the worldwide World Health Survey and World Health Day (7 April of every year).

Important List of Schemes Launched by PM Narendra Modi

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)



Main Objective: Financial inclusion and access to financial services for all households in the country.

Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)



Main Objective: Financial support for growth of micro enterprises sector. Pradhan Mantri MUDRA (Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency) Yojana was launched with the purpose to provide funding to the non-corporate small business sector.

Atal Pension Yojana (APY)















Minimum Investment,
Maximum Benefits
during old-age

Main Objective: Increase the number of people covered under any kind of pension scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)



Important Logos

Air India	Google Chrome
	
India Post	Olympics
	
Life Insurance Corporation of India	Opera Mini
	
Safari Browser	Microsoft Edge
	
Unacademy	NATO
	
Bitcoin	Russia with Three Lines-White, Blue
	

48. Which state has first Moneypox case of India

(CUET 2022 M.B)

- a. Kerala
- b. Delhi
- c. UP
- d. MP

LOGO Based Questions

49. Which company is represented by the below logo?



- a. Bank of Madurai
- b. Corporation Bank
- c. Central Bank of India
- d. None of the above

50. Which company is represented by the below logo?



- a. Indian Navy
- b. Indian Airforce
- c. Indian Army
- d. None of the above

51. Which company is represented by the below logo?



- a. Girish
- b. Havells
- c. Syska
- d. Philips

52. Which company is represented by the below logo?



- a. Volkswagen
- b. Chevrolet
- c. BMW
- d. Mercedes Benz

Answer Key

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
a	d	a	d	d	a	d	c	b	c	c	c	d	c
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24				
d	b	d	c	b	d	c	b	a	b				

Explanations

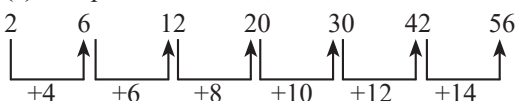
1. (a) The sequence consists of two series 4, 5, 6, ... and 7, 9, 11
2. (d) The series is of prime number series.
3. (a) $\frac{1}{24} \times 2 = \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{12} \times 3 = \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1, \dots$ and so on.
4. (d) The sequence is $4^1, 4^2, 4^3, 4^4, \dots$ and so on
5. (d) The difference is $-4, -2, -4, -2, \dots$ and so on.
6. (a) There are two sets which fulfill the conditions and these are 2, 8 and 4, 8.
7. (d) The sequence is $+2, +4, +2, +4$ series.
8. (c) In this series, the letters progress by 1; the numbers decrease by 3.
9. (b) In this series, the letters progress by 2, and the numbers increase by 2.
10. (c) The letters decrease by 1; the numbers are multiplied by 2.
11. (c) The pattern is $+5, +10, +15, +20, +25, \dots$
12. (c) The pattern is: $1^3 + 1, 2^3 + 2, 3^3 + 3, 4^3 + 4, 5^3 + 5, 6^3 + 6$
 \therefore Next, Number in series is 222

13. (d) The pattern is $+5, +5, +5$ and so on.



Hence, wrong term is 25.

14. (c) The pattern is $+4, +6, +8, \dots$



15. (d) The pattern is



Paper Cutting and Folding

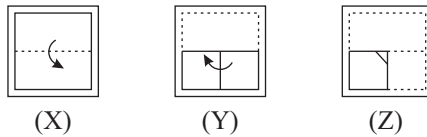
The Paper Folding involves a process of selecting a figure which would resemble the pattern that would be formed when a transparent sheet carrying designs, is folded along this line. The figure has to be selected from a set of four alternatives.

The Paper Cutting involves a process in which a transparent sheet is folded and then some cuts are made in a definite design.

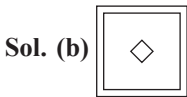
The dotted line is the reference line along which the paper is to be folded and the arrow indicates the direction of the fold.

Eg: The following question consists of a set of three figures X, Y and Z showing a sequence of folding of a piece of paper. Figure Z shows the manner in which the folded paper has been cut. Choose a figure which most closely resembles the unfolded form of figure Z from the four answer figures given below.

Transparent sheet:



Response figures:

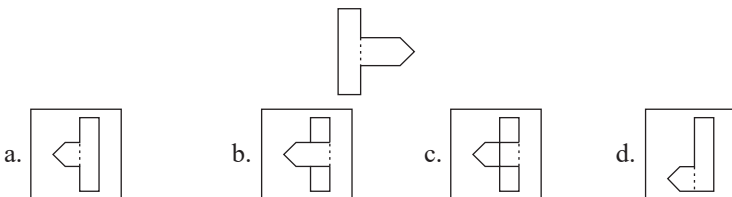


In figure Z, a triangle is cut at the centre.

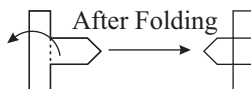
This triangle will be created in each quarter of the paper. Thus, when the paper is unfolded a Rhombus shape will appear symmetrically.

Hence option b is correct.

Eg: In the following question, which pattern will the given sheet resemble when it is folded at the dotted line? **(Sheet is transparent)**



Sol. (c) The pattern that will appear after folding is as follows,



1

Mathematical Operations

For every type of Mathematical operations question, you must know only one rule i.e. BODMAS. It is “Brackets, Orders, Division, Multiplication, Addition, and Subtraction”. It means you must solve any equation in the BODMAS order. First, open the brackets, then solve the powers or roots, then perform Division followed by Multiplication, Addition and Subtraction.

B	O	D	M	A	S
Brackets (...)	Orders Powers, Roots	Division ÷	Multiplication ×	Addition +	Subtraction –

Eg: If \times stands for $-$, \div stands for $+$, $+$ stands for \div and $-$ stands for \times , which one of the following equations is correct?

- a. $15 - 5 \div 5 \times 20 + 10 = 6$ b. $8 \div 10 - 3 + 5 \times 6 = 8$
 c. $6 \times 2 + 3 \div 12 - 3 = 15$ d. $3 \div 7 - 5 \times 10 + 3 = 10$

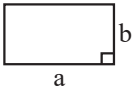

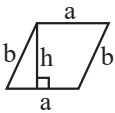
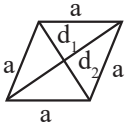
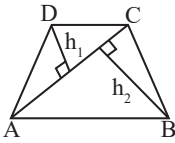
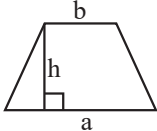
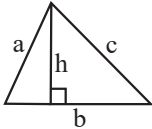
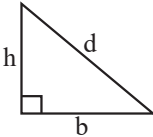
Sol. (b) Using the proper signs, we get: Expression in (a)
 $= 15 \times 5 + 5 - 20 \div 10 = 15 \times 5 + 5 - 2 = 75 + 5 - 2 = 78$
 Expression in (b) $= 8 + 10 \times 3 \div 5 - 6 = 8 + 10 \times 3/5 - 6 = 8 + 6 - 6 = 8$
 Expression in (c) $= 6 - 2 \div 3 + 12 \times 3 = 6 - 2/3 + 36 = 42 - 2/3 = 124/3$
 Expression in (d) $= 3 + 7 \times 5 - 10 \div 3 = 3 + 7 \times 5 - 10/3 = 3 + 35 - 10/3 = 104/3$
 \therefore Statement (b) is true.

Eg: Solve $5\frac{1}{2} + 6\frac{1}{2} - 8\frac{1}{4}$

- a. $2\frac{3}{4}$ b. $3\frac{3}{4}$
 c. $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. None of these

Sol. (b) $(5 + 6 - 8) + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = 3\frac{3}{4}$

Formulae to calculate area of some geometrical figures

S. No.	Name	Figure	Perimeter	Area
1.	Rectangle		$2(a + b)$	ab
2.	Square		$4a$	$a^2 = 1/2 (\text{diagonal})^2$
3.	Parallelogram		$2(a + b)$	ah
4.	Rhombus		$4a$	$\frac{1}{2} d_1 d_2$
5.	Quadrilateral		Sum of its four sides	$\frac{1}{2} (AC) (h_1 + h_2)$
6.	Trapezium		Sum of its four sides	$\frac{1}{2} h(a + b)$
7.	Triangle		$a + b + c = 2s$ where s is the semi perimeter	$\frac{b \times h}{2}$ or $\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$
8.	Right triangle		$b + h + d$	$\frac{1}{2} bh$

CUET Mock Test Paper -1

Instruction: Attempt only 60 out of 75 questions. There is negative marking of 1/4 marks on each incorrect attempt.

Maximum marks : 60

Time: 60 Minutes

- The only Indian sportsperson, who represented India in the Winter Olympics, 2022 is
a. Mohd. Yunus b. Arif Khan c. Unnati Hooda d. Sakibul Gani
- Which Indian company has become the first Indian consumer goods company to become completely plastic waste neutral?
a. Patanjali b. Jhandu c. Dabur d. Himalaya
- Which among the following companies is not having a CEO of Indian Origin?
a. Razorpay b. Google c. Mastercard d. Microsoft
- The total size of the Indian budget 2022-23 is:
a. Rs. 39.45 Lakh Crore b. Rs. 22.84 Lakh Crore
c. Rs. 34.83 Lakh Crore d. Rs. 37.70 Lakh Crore
- The total number of television channels under PM e-Vidya is to be increased:
a. From 2 to 10 b. From 1 to 12
c. From 12 to 200 d. From 32 to 200
- The Padma Vibhushan for education and literature in the year 2022 has been conferred on:
a. Dr. Pratibha Ray
b. Swami Sachidanand
c. Prof. Najma Akhtar
d. Shri Radheyshyam Khemka
- Which state has been adjudged as the Best State in water conservation efforts in the National Water Awards 2020?
a. Madhya Pradesh b. Himachal Pradesh
c. Uttar Pradesh d. Karnataka
- Which among the following words, has been picked up by the Oxford University Press (OUP) as the Children's Word of the Year 2021?
a. Isolate b. Anxiety c. Wellbeing d. Resilience
- What is the current repo rate announced by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in May 2022?
a. 3.75% b. 4.60% c. 3.50% d. 4.40%
- Which Book has won the Man Booker prize in 2021?
a. The Night Watchman b. Telephone
c. The Promise d. The Five Wounds

COMPLETE YOUR PREPARATION

