

SNAP General English

Sample Paper – 1

Duration: 15 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 15

Instructions

- This paper contains **15** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the General English section of **SNAP** (Symbiosis National Aptitude Test).
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. **0.25 marks** are deducted for every wrong answer. Unattempted questions carry no penalty.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose the most appropriate answer.
- SNAP is a computer-based test with no sectional time limit; attempt this practice paper in one timed sitting of about **15 minutes**.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, dictionaries, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Part A: Vocabulary (Synonyms and Antonyms)

Q1. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to: **PRUDENT**

- (A) Reckless and hasty
- (B) Generous with money
- (C) Sensible and careful about the future
- (D) Talkative and outgoing

Q2. Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **BENEVOLENT**

- (A) Cruel and unkind
- (B) Charitable
- (C) Warm-hearted
- (D) Gentle



- Q3.** Choose the word that is closest in meaning to: **METICULOUS**
- (A) Careless and rushed
 - (B) Extremely careful about small details
 - (C) Bold and adventurous
 - (D) Cheerful and friendly

- Q4.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **TRANSIENT**
- (A) Brief
 - (B) Fleeting
 - (C) Permanent
 - (D) Sudden

Part B: Grammar and Sentence Correction

- Q5.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
- (A) Being a rainy day, / (B) we decided to stay / (C) at home all evening. / (D) No error
- (A) Being a rainy day,
 - (B) we decided to stay
 - (C) at home all evening.
 - (D) No error
- Q6.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “He is more cleverer than his younger brother.”
- (A) cleverer
 - (B) most clever
 - (C) much more clever
 - (D) No improvement



- Q7.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
- (A) She is one of / (B) the most brilliant student / (C) in the whole college. / (D) No error
- (A) She is one of
(B) the most brilliant student
(C) in the whole college.
(D) No error

Part C: Fill in the Blanks

- Q8.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The scientist’s argument was so _____ that even her sharpest critics found it _____.”
- (A) weak ... convincing
(B) vague ... clear
(C) cogent ... persuasive
(D) dull ... exciting
- Q9.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “Despite the _____ evidence against him, the jury remained reluctant to _____ the accused.”
- (A) flimsy ... convict
(B) damning ... acquit
(C) strong ... punish
(D) weak ... release

Part D: Para-jumbles

- Q10.** Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.
- P.** The committee reviewed each design carefully.
Q. A new community library was first proposed last year.
R. Finally, construction began this spring.
S. After months of debate, the plan was approved.



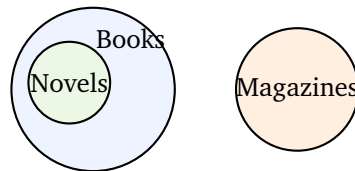
- (A) Q S P R
- (B) Q P R S
- (C) Q R S P
- (D) Q P S R

Part E: Verbal Reasoning

Q11. Read the two statements and decide which conclusion(s) logically follow. The diagram may help you visualise the relationship.

Statements: All novels are books. No book is a magazine.

Conclusion I: No novel is a magazine. **Conclusion II:** Some books are novels.

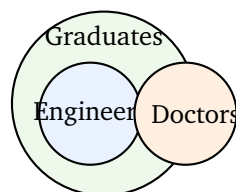


- (A) Only Conclusion I follows
- (B) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow
- (C) Only Conclusion II follows
- (D) Neither conclusion follows

Q12. Read the two statements and decide which conclusion(s) logically follow. The diagram shows one possible arrangement.

Statements: Some doctors are engineers. All engineers are graduates.

Conclusion I: Some doctors are graduates. **Conclusion II:** All graduates are engineers.



- (A) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow



- (B) Only Conclusion II follows
- (C) Only Conclusion I follows
- (D) Neither conclusion follows

Part F: One-Word Substitution

Q13. Choose the single word for the phrase: “A person who can speak or use many languages”

- (A) Linguist
- (B) Bilingual
- (C) Orator
- (D) Polyglot

Part G: Reading Comprehension

The rise of remote work has reshaped how companies think about productivity. For decades, managers equated long hours at a desk with commitment. Yet studies carried out during the recent shift to working from home suggested that output often depends more on clear goals than on physical presence. Employees who could organise their own schedules frequently reported higher satisfaction and finished tasks faster. Still, remote work is not without cost. The casual conversations that once sparked new ideas now demand deliberate effort, and younger staff may miss the informal mentoring of an office. The challenge for organisations, then, is not whether to allow remote work, but how to preserve collaboration while granting people the freedom they value.

Q14. According to the passage, work output depends more on:

- (A) clear goals than on physical presence
- (B) long hours spent at a desk
- (C) the number of casual conversations
- (D) close supervision by managers



- Q15.** As used in the passage, the word “**deliberate**” most nearly means:
- (A) slow and hesitant
 - (B) accidental
 - (C) careless
 - (D) intentional and planned



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: A synonym is the word closest in meaning to the given word.

Meaning: “Prudent” means acting with care and good judgement, especially about the future.

Usage: It was a prudent decision to save part of every salary for emergencies.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Reckless and hasty” is the exact opposite of careful judgement.
- Option B: “Generous with money” describes giving freely, not carefulness.
- Option D: “Talkative and outgoing” describes personality, not caution.

Final Answer: Prudent means sensible and careful ⇒

[Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: An antonym is the word most opposite in meaning to the given word.

Meaning: “Benevolent” means kind, generous and wishing to do good. Its opposite is cruel or unkind.

Usage: A benevolent donor funded the school, while the cruel landlord evicted its families.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Charitable” is a synonym of benevolent, not its opposite.
- Option C: “Warm-hearted” is also close in meaning to benevolent.
- Option D: “Gentle” is mild and kind, again similar rather than opposite.

Final Answer: The opposite of benevolent is cruel ⇒

[Go Back to Q2](#)



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Pick the option that shares the core sense of the target word.

Meaning: “Meticulous” means showing great attention to small details; very careful and precise.

Usage: The auditor kept meticulous records of every rupee spent.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Careless and rushed” is the direct opposite of meticulous.
- Option C: “Bold and adventurous” describes courage, not carefulness.
- Option D: “Cheerful and friendly” describes mood, not attention to detail.

Final Answer: Meticulous means extremely careful about detail ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: Choose the option that reverses the meaning of the given word.

Meaning: “Transient” means lasting only a short time. Its opposite is “permanent”, meaning lasting or intended to last for a long time.

Usage: The fame of a viral video is transient, while a classic book’s appeal is permanent.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Brief” is a synonym of transient, not its opposite.
- Option B: “Fleeting” is also a synonym, meaning short-lived.
- Option D: “Sudden” describes how quickly something happens, not how long it lasts.

Final Answer: The opposite of transient is permanent ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q4](#)



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Dangling modifier: An opening phrase like “Being a rainy day” must sensibly describe the subject of the main clause.

Analysis: The subject of the main clause is “we”. The phrase “Being a rainy day” cannot describe “we”, because we are not a rainy day. The modifier is left dangling with nothing correct to attach to.

Correction: The sentence should read “As it was a rainy day, we decided to stay at home all evening.” The error therefore lies in part (A).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “we decided to stay” is grammatically correct.
- Option C: “at home all evening.” is correct and idiomatic.
- Option D: There is a clear error, so “No error” is wrong.

Final Answer: The dangling modifier is in part (A) ⇒

[Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Double comparative: A comparative adjective already carries the sense of “more”, so “more” must not be added before a word ending in “-er”.

Analysis: “Cleverer” is itself the comparative form of “clever”. Writing “more cleverer” uses the comparative twice, which is wrong.

Correction: The correct comparative is simply “cleverer”, giving “He is cleverer than his younger brother.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “most clever” is the superlative, but only two brothers are compared, so the comparative is needed.
- Option C: “much more clever” is grammatical but changes the intended one-word comparative and is not the best fix here.
- Option D: “No improvement” is wrong because “more cleverer” is a clear error.

Final Answer: The correct form is “cleverer” ⇒



Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q6](#)

Q7.

Solution

Concept — “One of the” + plural noun: The structure “one of the” is always followed by a plural noun.

Analysis: “One of the most brilliant student” wrongly uses the singular “student”. Since the phrase points to one person out of a group, the noun must be plural: “students”.

Correction: The sentence should read “She is one of the most brilliant students in the whole college.” The error lies in part (B).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “She is one of” is a correct opening.
- Option C: “in the whole college.” is correct.
- Option D: A definite error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

Final Answer: The number error is in part (B) ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: Both blanks must fit the logic of the sentence, which signals a strong, well-made argument.

Analysis: The word “so” followed by “even her sharpest critics” tells us the argument was strong enough to win over people who usually disagree. So the first blank needs a positive word for a strong argument, and the second a positive reaction from critics.

Application: “Cogent” means clear and convincing, and “persuasive” means able to convince. Together they fit perfectly: a cogent argument that even critics found persuasive.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “weak” argument would not win over sharp critics.
- Option B: A “vague” argument being “clear” is a contradiction.



- Option D: A “dull” argument being “exciting” is also contradictory.

Final Answer: cogent ... persuasive ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q8](#)

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: The word “Despite” sets up a contrast, so the two blanks must pull in opposite directions.

Analysis: “Despite the ___ evidence against him” followed by “reluctant to ___ the accused” needs strong evidence of guilt in the first blank, and a matching action in the second. If evidence is strong against him, the jury being reluctant to “acquit” (set free) makes sense as a contrast.

Application: “Damning” means strongly proving guilt, and “acquit” means to declare not guilty. “Despite the damning evidence, the jury remained reluctant to acquit” reads logically.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “flimsy” evidence with reluctance to “convict” removes the intended contrast.
- Option C: “strong” evidence and reluctance to “punish” loses the “Despite” contrast.
- Option D: “weak” evidence and reluctance to “release” is illogical.

Final Answer: damning ... acquit ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Find the opening sentence, then follow the natural time order of events.

Step 1 — Opening: Sentence Q introduces the topic (“A new community library was first proposed last year”), so it must come first.

Step 2 — Next event: After a proposal, the committee reviews the designs, so P follows Q.



Step 3 — Decision: “After months of debate, the plan was approved” (S) comes after the review.

Step 4 — Result: “Finally, construction began this spring” (R) is the last step. The word “Finally” confirms it ends the paragraph.

Order: $Q \rightarrow P \rightarrow S \rightarrow R$, which is **Q P S R**.

Why other options are wrong: Options A, B and C all break the time order, for example by placing construction (R) before the plan was approved (S).

Final Answer: The correct order is Q P S R \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q10](#)

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism: Test each conclusion against what the statements allow, using a Venn diagram.

Statements: “All novels are books” places the whole Novels circle inside Books. “No book is a magazine” keeps the Books circle and the Magazines circle completely separate.

Conclusion I — No novel is a magazine: Since all novels sit inside Books, and Books shares nothing with Magazines, no novel can be a magazine. So Conclusion I follows.

Conclusion II — Some books are novels: “All novels are books” means the Novels group lies within Books, so at least those novels are books. Hence some books are indeed novels, and Conclusion II follows.

Result: Both conclusions follow.

Final Answer: Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism: Combine the statements carefully and check what must be true.

Statements: “Some doctors are engineers” means the Doctors and Engineers cir-



cles overlap. “All engineers are graduates” places the whole Engineers circle inside Graduates.

Conclusion I — Some doctors are graduates: The doctors who are engineers must also be graduates, because every engineer is a graduate. So at least some doctors are graduates, and Conclusion I follows.

Conclusion II — All graduates are engineers: The statements only say all engineers are graduates, not the reverse. There may be graduates who are not engineers, so Conclusion II does not follow.

Result: Only Conclusion I follows.

Final Answer: Only Conclusion I follows \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q12](#)

Q13.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: Find the single precise word for the given description.

Meaning: A “polyglot” is a person who knows and can use several languages.

Usage: The polyglot receptionist switched easily between English, Tamil and French.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “linguist” studies language but need not speak many.
- Option B: “Bilingual” means only two languages, not many.
- Option C: An “orator” is a skilled public speaker, unrelated to the number of languages.

Final Answer: The word is “polyglot” \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q13](#)



Q14.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (direct detail): Locate the exact line that answers the question.

Evidence: The passage states that “output often depends more on clear goals than on physical presence.” This is a direct statement of the idea in the question.

Application: Option A repeats this point word for word in meaning, so it is the correct answer.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Long hours at a desk is the old belief the passage argues against.
- Option C: Casual conversations are linked to new ideas, not to overall output.
- Option D: Close supervision is never claimed to drive output in the passage.

Final Answer: Output depends more on clear goals than physical presence ⇒

[Go Back to Q14](#)

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Read the word within its sentence to fix its meaning.

Evidence: The passage says casual conversations “now demand deliberate effort”. Here “deliberate” describes effort that is made on purpose and with planning, rather than happening by chance.

Application: “Intentional and planned” matches this sense exactly, so Option D is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Slow and hesitant” is a secondary sense of the word, but here effort is being planned, not delayed.
- Option B: “Accidental” is the opposite of deliberate.
- Option C: “Careless” also runs against the idea of purposeful effort.

Final Answer: Here “deliberate” means intentional and planned ⇒

[Go Back to Q15](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	C	2	A	3	B	4	C	5	A
6	A	7	B	8	C	9	B	10	D
11	B	12	C	13	D	14	A	15	D

