

SNAP General English

Sample Paper – 10

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: **PENSIVE**

- (A) Cheerful and lively
- (B) Deeply and seriously thoughtful
- (C) Angry and irritable
- (D) Confident and bold

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

- (A) Sturdy
- (B) Vigorous
- (C) Feeble and frail
- (D) Muscular



- Q3.** Choose the word that is closest in meaning to: **CLANDESTINE**
- (A) Open and public
 - (B) Loud and obvious
 - (C) Honest and direct
 - (D) Kept secret and concealed
- Q4.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **EXONERATE**
- (A) To blame or hold guilty
 - (B) To acquit
 - (C) To absolve
 - (D) To pardon

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) Either the manager / (B) or his assistants / (C) is attending the seminar. / (D) No error
- (A) Either the manager
 - (B) or his assistants
 - (C) is attending the seminar.
 - (D) No error
- Q6.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “By the time we reached the station, the train already left.”
- (A) has already left
 - (B) already leaves
 - (C) had already left
 - (D) No improvement



Q7. Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).

(A) All employees must comply to / (B) the new safety rules / (C) issued last week. / (D) No error

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Part C: Fill in the Blanks

Q8. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The new vaccine proved highly _____, sharply _____ the number of infections during the trial.”

(A) harmful ... raising

(B) effective ... reducing

(C) useless ... cutting

(D) mild ... increasing

Q9. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “Because the policy aimed to _____ poverty, the government _____ more funds to rural schools.”

(A) reduce ... allocated

(B) increase ... denied

(C) ignore ... gave

(D) worsen ... cut

Part D: Para-jumbles

Q10. Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.

P. Improvements in battery technology soon changed that view.



- Q. Electric cars were once seen as a distant dream.
 R. Today they are becoming a common sight on city roads.
 S. As prices fell, more buyers began to consider them.

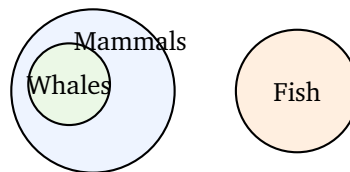
- (A) Q S P R
 (B) Q P S R
 (C) Q R P S
 (D) Q P R S

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 whales are mammals. No mammal is a fish.

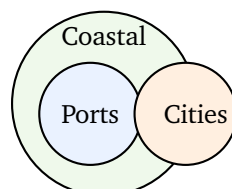
Conclusion I: All fish are mammals. **Conclusion II:** Some whales are fish.



- (A) Only Conclusion I follows
 (B) Only Conclusion II follows
 (C) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow
 (D) Neither conclusion follows
- Q12.** Read the two statements and decide which conclusion(s) logically follow. The diagram shows one possible arrangement.

Statements: Some cities are ports. All ports are coastal.

Conclusion I: Some cities are coastal. **Conclusion II:** Some ports are cities.



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

Part F: One-Word Substitution

- Q13.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“A speech in which a person speaks their thoughts aloud when alone”**
- (A) Monologue
 - (B) Dialogue
 - (C) Eulogy
 - (D) Soliloquy

Part G: Reading Comprehension

Public libraries were once valued almost entirely for the books they stored. A visitor came, borrowed a title, and left in silence. Today their role has widened considerably. Many libraries now offer free internet access, run coding classes for children, and host community meetings in the evening. For people who cannot afford a computer at home, the library has become a vital gateway to online services and job applications. Some even lend tools, musical instruments, and cameras. Librarians, once seen simply as keepers of books, increasingly act as guides who help visitors navigate a flood of information. Far from fading in the digital age, the public library is quietly reinventing itself as a shared space for learning and connection.

- Q14.** According to the passage, for people who cannot afford a computer at home, the library has become:
- (A) a quiet place to store old books
 - (B) a vital gateway to online services and job applications
 - (C) a place only to borrow musical instruments



(D) a full replacement for their local school

Q15. As used in the passage, the word “**navigate**” most nearly means:

- (A) to steer a ship at sea
- (B) to ignore something completely
- (C) to find one’s way through and manage
- (D) to memorise every detail



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Pensive” means engaged in deep, serious, and often slightly sad thought.

Usage: She grew pensive as she watched the last train leave the platform.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Cheerful and lively” describes a light, happy mood, the opposite of quiet reflection.
- Option C: “Angry and irritable” describes temper, not thoughtfulness.
- Option D: “Confident and bold” describes attitude, not deep thought.

Final Answer: Pensive means deeply and seriously thoughtful ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Robust” means strong, healthy, and full of vigour. Its opposite is weak or frail.

Usage: A robust economy creates jobs, while a feeble one sheds them.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Sturdy” is a synonym of robust, meaning strongly built.
- Option B: “Vigorous” is also a synonym, meaning full of energy.
- Option D: “Muscular” again suggests strength, not weakness.

Final Answer: The opposite of robust is feeble and frail ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q2](#)



Q3.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Clandestine” means done secretly, especially because it is not allowed or is improper.

Usage: The two officials held a clandestine meeting far from the public eye.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Open and public” is the direct opposite of secret.
- Option B: “Loud and obvious” also contradicts the idea of concealment.
- Option C: “Honest and direct” suggests transparency, again the opposite.

Final Answer: Clandestine means kept secret and concealed ⇒ **D**

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

Q4.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Exonerate” means to clear someone of blame or of a charge. Its opposite is to blame or hold guilty.

Usage: The inquiry exonerated the pilot, but the report blamed the ground crew.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “To acquit” is a synonym of exonerate, meaning to free from a charge.
- Option C: “To absolve” also means to clear of blame, so it is similar.
- Option D: “To pardon” means to forgive, again close to exonerate rather than opposite.

Final Answer: The opposite of exonerate is to blame or hold guilty ⇒ **A**

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



Q5.

Solution

Concept — “Either ... or” agreement: With “either X or Y”, the verb agrees with the subject nearer to it.

Analysis: Here the nearer subject is “his assistants”, which is plural. The verb must therefore be plural, “are attending”, not the singular “is attending”.

Correction: The sentence should read “Either the manager or his assistants are attending the seminar.” The error lies in part (C).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Either the manager” is a correct opening.
- Option B: “or his assistants” is correctly phrased.
- Option D: A clear agreement error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

Final Answer: The verb-agreement error is in part (C) ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Past perfect for the earlier action: When two past events are described, the one that happened first takes the past perfect tense (“had” + past participle).

Analysis: The train left before we reached the station. The leaving is the earlier action, so it needs the past perfect “had already left”. The simple past “already left” fails to show that it happened first.

Correction: “By the time we reached the station, the train had already left.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “has already left” is present perfect, which does not fit a past narrative.
- Option B: “already leaves” is present tense and breaks the time sequence.
- Option D: “No improvement” is wrong because the tense sequence must be corrected.

Final Answer: The correct form is “had already left” ⇒ C

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



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Correct prepositional idiom: The verb “comply” is always followed by the preposition “with”, never “to”.

Analysis: “Comply to” is a wrong idiom. The fixed expression is “comply with the rules”, meaning to act in accordance with them.

Correction: The sentence should read “All employees must comply with the new safety rules issued last week.” The error lies in part (A).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “the new safety rules” is correctly phrased.
- Option C: “issued last week.” is correct and idiomatic.
- Option D: A clear preposition error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

Final Answer: The wrong preposition is in part (A) ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: Both words must fit the logic of a successful medical trial.

Analysis: A vaccine that works well should be described positively, and its effect on infections should be to bring them down. So the first blank needs a positive word and the second a word meaning “lowering”.

Application: “Effective” means producing the desired result, and “reducing” means bringing down. “The vaccine proved highly effective, sharply reducing infections” reads logically.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “harmful” vaccine “raising” infections is the opposite of a success.
- Option C: A “useless” vaccine could not sharply cut infections.
- Option D: A “mild” vaccine “increasing” infections is contradictory.

Final Answer: effective ... reducing ⇒

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: The word “Because” signals cause and effect, so the two blanks must fit together sensibly.

Analysis: If the aim was to fight poverty, the goal in the first blank should be to bring it down, and the government’s supportive action in the second should be to provide more money to schools.

Application: “Reduce” matches the aim of fighting poverty, and “allocated” means to set aside funds for a purpose. “Because the policy aimed to reduce poverty, the government allocated more funds” reads logically.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Aiming to “increase” poverty makes no sense for a policy.
- Option C: “Ignore” poverty does not lead to giving more funds.
- Option D: Aiming to “worsen” poverty and “cut” funds contradicts the helpful intent.

Final Answer: reduce . . . allocated ⇒

[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 sets the starting point (“Electric cars were once seen as a distant dream”), so it comes first.

Step 2 — Turning point: P explains what changed that view (“Improvements in battery technology soon changed that view”), so P follows Q.

Step 3 — Growing interest: S continues the progress (“As prices fell, more buyers began to consider them”), coming after the technology improved.

Step 4 — Present result: R states the current situation (“Today they are becoming a common sight”), which naturally ends the paragraph.

Order: Q → P → S → R, which is **Q P S R**.

Why other options are wrong: Options A, C and D all break the time order, for



example by placing “Today” (R) before prices fell (S).

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

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q10](#)

Q11.

Solution

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

Statements: “All whales are mammals” places the whole Whales circle inside Mammals. “No mammal is a fish” keeps the Mammals circle and the Fish circle completely separate.

Conclusion I — All fish are mammals: Since Mammals and Fish share nothing at all, fish cannot lie inside Mammals. So Conclusion I does not follow.

Conclusion II — Some whales are fish: All whales sit inside Mammals, and Mammals shares nothing with Fish, so no whale can be a fish. Conclusion II does not follow.

Result: Neither conclusion follows.

Final Answer: Neither conclusion follows \Rightarrow **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

Solution

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

Statements: “Some cities are ports” means the Cities and Ports circles overlap. “All ports are coastal” places the whole Ports circle inside Coastal.

Conclusion I — Some cities are coastal: The cities that are ports must also be coastal, because every port is coastal. So at least some cities are coastal, and Conclusion I follows.

Conclusion II — Some ports are cities: “Some cities are ports” can be turned around to say some ports are cities, since an overlap works both ways. So Conclusion II also follows.

Result: Both conclusions follow.



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

[Go Back to Q12](#)

Q13.

Solution

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

Meaning: A “soliloquy” is a speech in which a character, alone on stage or by themselves, speaks their private thoughts aloud.

Usage: Hamlet’s famous soliloquy reveals his inner doubts to the audience.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “monologue” is a long speech by one person, but usually addressed to others who are present.
- Option B: A “dialogue” is a conversation between two or more people, not a solitary speech.
- Option C: A “eulogy” is a speech of praise, especially for someone who has died.

Final Answer: The word is “soliloquy” \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 for people who cannot afford a computer at home, “the library has become a vital gateway to online services and job applications.”

Application: Option B repeats this idea directly, so it is the correct answer.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A quiet place to store old books describes the library’s past role, not its present one.



- Option C: The library lends instruments among many things, but this is not what it means for those without a computer.
- Option D: The passage never says the library replaces schools.

Final Answer: It has become a vital gateway to online services and job applications ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q14](#)

Q15.

Solution

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

Evidence: The passage says librarians “help visitors navigate a flood of information”. Here “navigate” describes guiding people so they can find their way through a large amount of information.

Application: “To find one’s way through and manage” matches this sense exactly, so Option C is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “To steer a ship at sea” is the literal sailing sense, not the meaning used here.
- Option B: “To ignore something completely” is the opposite of guiding people through information.
- Option D: “To memorise every detail” is unrelated to finding one’s way through information.

Final Answer: Here “navigate” means to find one’s way through and manage ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q15](#)



Answer Key

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

