

SNAP General English

Sample Paper – 2

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: **GREGARIOUS**

- (A) Shy and withdrawn
- (B) Honest and blunt
- (C) Sociable and fond of company
- (D) Confused and unclear

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

- (A) Outdated
- (B) Old-fashioned
- (C) Discarded
- (D) Current and up-to-date



Q3. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to: **LUCID**

- (A) Confusing and vague
- (B) Dark and gloomy
- (C) Complicated and tangled
- (D) Clear and easy to understand

Q4. Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **CANDID**

- (A) Frank
- (B) Evasive and insincere
- (C) Truthful
- (D) Straightforward

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) The committee / (B) have decided / (C) to postpone the meeting. / (D) No error

- (A) The committee
- (B) have decided
- (C) to postpone the meeting.
- (D) No error

Q6. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “Her approach to the problem is quite different than that of her colleagues.”

- (A) different from
- (B) more different than
- (C) differing than
- (D) No improvement



- Q7.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
- (A) By the time we reached the station, / (B) the train / (C) already left the platform. / (D) No error
- (A) By the time we reached the station,
(B) the train
(C) already left the platform.
(D) No error

Part C: Fill in the Blanks

- Q8.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “As _____ rose sharply, the central bank was forced to _____ interest rates to cool the economy.”
- (A) unemployment ... lower
(B) growth ... cut
(C) wages ... freeze
(D) inflation ... raise
- Q9.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The climbers had to _____ their ascent when a sudden storm made the higher slopes too _____ to cross.”
- (A) abandon ... treacherous
(B) continue ... safe
(C) begin ... easy
(D) celebrate ... gentle

Part D: Para-jumbles

- Q10.** Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.
- P.** Then Johannes Gutenberg developed a press with movable metal type.



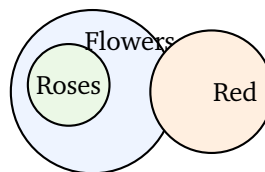
- Q.** Before the fifteenth century, books were copied slowly by hand.
R. As a result, books became cheaper and knowledge spread far more widely.
S. This machine could print many identical pages in a short time.
- (A) Q S P R
 (B) Q P S R
 (C) Q R P S
 (D) Q S R P

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 roses are flowers. Some flowers are red.

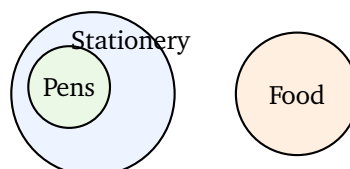
Conclusion I: Some roses are red. **Conclusion II:** Some flowers are roses.



- (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: All pens are stationery. No stationery is food.

Conclusion I: No pen is food. **Conclusion II:** Some stationery is food.



- (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 hates all mankind”

- (A) Cynic
- (B) Misanthrope
- (C) Recluse
- (D) Pessimist

Part G: Reading Comprehension

Artificial intelligence has quietly woven itself into everyday life. When a phone suggests the fastest route home or a shopping site recommends a book, an AI system is at work behind the screen. These tools save time and can spot patterns that humans might miss, from early signs of disease to unusual bank transactions. Yet the same technology raises genuine concerns. Systems trained on flawed data may repeat unfair biases, and the vast collection of personal information threatens privacy. There is also the worry that people will trust machine decisions without question. The sensible path is not to reject artificial intelligence, but to use it with clear rules and steady human oversight, so that its benefits are not outweighed by its risks.

Q14. According to the passage, AI tools can spot patterns that humans might miss, such as:

- (A) early signs of disease and unusual bank transactions
- (B) the fastest route home and nothing else
- (C) flaws in the data used to train them



(D) the loss of personal privacy

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

(A) supervision and monitoring

(B) a careless mistake

(C) complete removal

(D) unquestioning trust



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Gregarious” means fond of the company of others; sociable and outgoing.

Usage: Her gregarious nature meant she made friends at every party she attended.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Shy and withdrawn” is the exact opposite of sociable.
- Option B: “Honest and blunt” describes candour, not fondness for company.
- Option D: “Confused and unclear” has nothing to do with being sociable.

Final Answer: Gregarious means sociable and fond of company ⇒

[Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Obsolete” means no longer in use, outdated. Its opposite is something current and up-to-date.

Usage: Typewriters became obsolete once modern computers arrived.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Outdated” is a synonym of obsolete, not its opposite.
- Option B: “Old-fashioned” is also close in meaning to obsolete.
- Option C: “Discarded” means thrown away, which is similar rather than opposite.

Final Answer: The opposite of obsolete is current and up-to-date ⇒

[Go Back to Q2](#)



Q3.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Lucid” means expressed clearly and easy to understand.

Usage: The professor gave a lucid explanation that even beginners could follow.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Confusing and vague” is the direct opposite of lucid.
- Option B: “Dark and gloomy” refers to a mood or light, not to clarity of thought.
- Option C: “Complicated and tangled” is again the reverse of clear.

Final Answer: Lucid means clear and easy to understand ⇒ **D**

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

Q4.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Candid” means frank, open and truthful. Its opposite is evasive or insincere.

Usage: She gave a candid answer, while her evasive colleague dodged every question.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Frank” is a synonym of candid, not its opposite.
- Option C: “Truthful” is also close in meaning to candid.
- Option D: “Straightforward” again matches candid rather than opposing it.

Final Answer: The opposite of candid is evasive and insincere ⇒ **B**

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



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Collective-noun agreement: A collective noun such as “committee” names a single group and normally takes a singular verb when the group acts as one unit.

Analysis: Here the committee acts together to reach a single decision, so it must be treated as singular. The plural verb “have decided” does not agree with the singular subject.

Correction: The sentence should read “The committee has decided to postpone the meeting.” The error therefore lies in part (B).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “The committee” is a correct singular subject.
- Option C: “to postpone the meeting.” is grammatically correct.
- Option D: A clear agreement error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

[Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Correct preposition: The adjective “different” is idiomatically followed by “from” in standard written English, not by “than”.

Analysis: “Different than” is widely regarded as incorrect in formal usage. The fixed pairing is “different from”.

Correction: The sentence should read “Her approach to the problem is quite different from that of her colleagues.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “more different than” keeps the wrong preposition and adds a needless comparative.
- Option C: “differing than” is not idiomatic and changes the adjective to a participle.
- Option D: “No improvement” is wrong because “different than” is a clear error.

Final Answer: The correct form is “different from” ⇒



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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Tense sequence with past perfect: When two past actions happen one before the other, the earlier action takes the past perfect (“had” + past participle).

Analysis: The train leaving happened before “we reached the station”. The earlier action must therefore use the past perfect “had already left”, not the simple past “already left”.

Correction: The sentence should read “By the time we reached the station, the train had already left the platform.” The error lies in part (C).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “By the time we reached the station,” correctly sets the later reference point.
- Option B: “the train” is a correct subject.
- Option D: A clear tense error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

Final Answer: The tense-sequence error is in part (C) ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: Both blanks must fit the economic logic of the sentence, which describes a central bank reacting to rising prices.

Analysis: A central bank raises interest rates to “cool the economy” when prices are climbing. The thing that rises and prompts this action is inflation, and the action taken on interest rates is to raise them.

Application: “As inflation rose sharply, the central bank was forced to raise interest rates to cool the economy” is exactly how monetary policy works.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Rising “unemployment” would usually lead a bank to lower, not tighten, and “lower” does not cool the economy.



- Option B: If “growth” rose, cutting rates would fuel it further, not cool it.
- Option C: Freezing rates when “wages” rise does not match the cooling action described.

Final Answer: inflation ... raise ⇒

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: The two blanks must match the danger created by a sudden storm on a climb.

Analysis: A sudden storm makes high slopes dangerous, so the climbers would have to give up their climb. The first blank needs a word for stopping the ascent, and the second a word for how dangerous the slopes became.

Application: “The climbers had to abandon their ascent when a sudden storm made the higher slopes too treacherous to cross” reads naturally, as “treacherous” means dangerously unsafe.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: To “continue” when slopes are “safe” contradicts the danger of a sudden storm.
- Option C: To “begin” when slopes are “easy” ignores the storm entirely.
- Option D: To “celebrate” when slopes are “gentle” makes no sense in a storm.

Final Answer: abandon ... treacherous ⇒

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

Q10.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Opening: Sentence Q sets the scene before the change (“Before the fifteenth century, books were copied slowly by hand”), so it comes first.

Step 2 — Next event: The word “Then” in P signals the new development, so Gutenberg’s press follows Q.



Step 3 — What it did: S explains what the machine could do (“print many identical pages in a short time”), describing the press just introduced, so S follows P.

Step 4 — Result: R begins with “As a result”, giving the consequence, so 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, C and D all break the sequence, for example by placing the result R before the machine (S) is even described.

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 roses are flowers” places the whole Roses circle inside Flowers. “Some flowers are red” means the Red circle overlaps Flowers, but we are not told which flowers are red.

Conclusion I — Some roses are red: The red part of Flowers may lie entirely outside the Roses circle, so we cannot be sure any rose is red. Conclusion I does not follow.

Conclusion II — Some flowers are roses: Since all roses are flowers, those roses are certainly flowers, so at least some flowers are roses. Conclusion II follows.

Result: Only Conclusion II follows.

Final Answer: Only Conclusion II follows \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

Solution

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

Statements: “All pens are stationery” places the whole Pens circle inside Sta-



tionery. “No stationery is food” keeps the Stationery circle and the Food circle completely separate.

Conclusion I — No pen is food: Since every pen sits inside Stationery, and Stationery shares nothing with Food, no pen can be food. Conclusion I follows.

Conclusion II — Some stationery is food: This directly contradicts the given statement “No stationery is food”, so it cannot 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 “misanthrope” is a person who dislikes and distrusts all of humankind.

Usage: The old misanthrope shut himself away and refused to speak to any of his neighbours.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “cynic” distrusts people’s motives but does not necessarily hate all mankind.
- Option C: A “recluse” merely lives alone and avoids company, without hatred.
- Option D: A “pessimist” expects the worst outcomes, which is about outlook, not hatred of people.

Final Answer: The word is “misanthrope” \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q13](#)



Q14.

Solution

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

Evidence: The passage says AI tools “can spot patterns that humans might miss, from early signs of disease to unusual bank transactions.”

Application: Option A repeats both examples given in that sentence, so it is the correct answer.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The fastest route home is an everyday convenience, not the missed pattern the line describes.
- Option C: Flaws in training data are named as a risk, not as a pattern the AI spots.
- Option D: Loss of privacy is listed among the concerns, not among what AI detects.

Final Answer: AI can spot early signs of disease and unusual bank transactions
⇒

[Go Back to Q14](#)

Q15.

Solution

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

Evidence: The passage calls for “clear rules and steady human oversight” so that AI is used well. Here “oversight” means watchful supervision and control by people.

Application: “Supervision and monitoring” matches this sense exactly, so Option A is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “A careless mistake” is the other meaning of “oversight”, but that sense does not fit “steady human oversight”.
- Option C: “Complete removal” contradicts the passage, which wants humans to stay involved.



- Option D: “Unquestioning trust” is the very danger the passage warns against.

Final Answer: Here “oversight” means supervision and monitoring ⇒

[Go Back to Q15](#)



Answer Key

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

