

SNAP General English

Sample Paper – 3

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: **FRUGAL**

- (A) Wasteful with resources
- (B) Careful and economical with money
- (C) Cheerful and lively
- (D) Rude and impatient

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

- (A) Wordy
- (B) Long-winded
- (C) Concise
- (D) Repetitive



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

- (A) Weak and yielding
- (B) Careless and lazy
- (C) Persistent and determined
- (D) Shy and quiet

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

- (A) Clear and precise
- (B) Vague
- (C) Puzzling
- (D) Uncertain

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) She is an honest / (B) and hardworking woman / (C) who runs a small bakery. / (D) No error

- (A) She is an honest
- (B) and hardworking woman
- (C) who runs a small bakery.
- (D) No error

Q6. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “Each of the players collected his or her medal after the match.”

- (A) their
- (B) its
- (C) they
- (D) No improvement



- Q7.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
- (A) He has worked here since / (B) five years without / (C) a single complaint. / (D) No error
- (A) He has worked here since
(B) five years without
(C) a single complaint.
(D) No error

Part C: Fill in the Blanks

- Q8.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The new policy sought to _____ outdated teaching methods and _____ equal access to quality education for every child.”
- (A) preserve ... deny
(B) ignore ... limit
(C) overhaul ... ensure
(D) reject ... reduce
- Q9.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The discovery of penicillin was largely _____, yet it _____ the course of modern medicine.”
- (A) planned ... halted
(B) deliberate ... ignored
(C) accidental ... transformed
(D) expected ... delayed

Part D: Para-jumbles

- Q10.** Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.
- P.** A returning forager performs a special “waggle dance” inside the hive.



Q. Honeybees rely on movement rather than sound to share information.
R. Other bees watch the pattern closely and then fly straight to the source.

S. The angle and speed of this dance reveal the direction and distance of food.

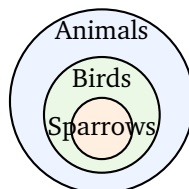
- (A) Q P S R
 (B) Q S P R
 (C) Q R P S
 (D) Q P R S

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 sparrows are birds. All birds are animals.

Conclusion I: All sparrows are animals. **Conclusion II:** Some animals are birds.



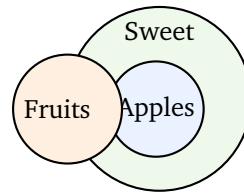
- (A) Only Conclusion I follows
 (B) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow
 (C) Only Conclusion II follows
 (D) Neither conclusion follows

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

Statements: Some fruits are apples. All apples are sweet.

Conclusion I: All fruits are sweet. **Conclusion II:** All sweet things are apples.





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

Part F: One-Word Substitution

- Q13.** Choose the single word for the phrase: “A person who never drinks alcohol”
- (A) Teetotaller
 - (B) Abstainer
 - (C) Ascetic
 - (D) Gourmet

Part G: Reading Comprehension

Sleep is far more than a period of rest for the tired body. While we sleep, the brain quietly sorts through the events of the day, deciding which memories to keep and which to discard. Scientists have found that during deep sleep the brain replays newly learned information, strengthening the connections between neurons. This process, known as consolidation, helps turn fragile short-term memories into lasting knowledge. Students who sleep well after studying tend to recall facts more accurately than those who stay awake through the night. A tired brain, by contrast, struggles to absorb new material and makes more errors. Far from being wasted time, then, a good night’s sleep is one of the most powerful tools for learning.

- Q14.** According to the passage, during deep sleep the brain:
- (A) shuts down completely to rest



- (B) replays newly learned information to strengthen neural connections
- (C) erases all memories formed during the day
- (D) stops forming any new memories

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

- (A) permanent and fixed
- (B) easily lost or weak
- (C) bright and colourful
- (D) large and complicated



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Frugal” means careful and sparing in the use of money or resources; thrifty.

Usage: Her frugal habits allowed her to save a large sum on a modest salary.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Wasteful with resources” is the exact opposite of frugal.
- Option C: “Cheerful and lively” describes mood, not spending habits.
- Option D: “Rude and impatient” describes temperament, not economy.

Final Answer: Frugal means careful and economical with money ⇒ **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: “Verbose” means using more words than needed; wordy. Its opposite is “concise”, meaning brief and to the point.

Usage: The verbose report ran to forty pages, while the concise summary fit on one.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Wordy” is a synonym of verbose, not its opposite.
- Option B: “Long-winded” also means verbose, so it is similar, not opposite.
- Option D: “Repetitive” describes saying the same thing again, close to verbose in tone.

Final Answer: The opposite of verbose is concise ⇒ **C**

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



Q3.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Tenacious” means holding firmly to a purpose; persistent and determined despite difficulty.

Usage: Her tenacious effort over three years finally won her the scholarship.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Weak and yielding” is the direct opposite of tenacious.
- Option B: “Careless and lazy” describes a lack of effort, not persistence.
- Option D: “Shy and quiet” describes personality, not determination.

Final Answer: Tenacious means persistent and determined ⇒

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

Q4.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Ambiguous” means open to more than one interpretation; unclear. Its opposite is “clear and precise”, meaning easy to understand with a single sense.

Usage: The ambiguous instructions confused everyone, so the manager rewrote them in clear and precise terms.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Vague” is a synonym of ambiguous, not its opposite.
- Option C: “Puzzling” also means hard to understand, close to ambiguous.
- Option D: “Uncertain” shares the sense of doubt, again similar rather than opposite.

Final Answer: The opposite of ambiguous is clear and precise ⇒

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



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Article usage (a/an/the): The choice between “a” and “an” depends on the sound that begins the next word, not on its spelling.

Analysis: In “an honest”, the “h” of “honest” is silent, so the word begins with a vowel sound. The correct article before a vowel sound is “an”, so “an honest” is right.

Checking the sentence: “She is an honest and hardworking woman who runs a small bakery” uses every article correctly, including “a small bakery” where “small” begins with a consonant sound.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “She is an honest” is correct, since “honest” starts with a vowel sound.
- Option B: “and hardworking woman” has no article error.
- Option C: “who runs a small bakery.” correctly uses “a” before a consonant sound.

Final Answer: Every article is used correctly, so there is no error ⇒

[Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Pronoun-antecedent agreement: A pronoun must match its antecedent in number. Words like “each”, “every” and “either” are singular.

Analysis: The subject “Each of the players” is singular, because “each” controls the verb and pronoun, not “players”. A singular antecedent needs a singular pronoun, and “his or her” is singular.

Checking the sentence: “Each of the players collected his or her medal” correctly pairs the singular “each” with the singular “his or her”.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “their” is plural and does not agree with the singular “each”.
- Option B: “its” is used for things or animals, not for players who are people.
- Option C: “they” is a subject pronoun and is also plural, so it cannot replace the possessive “his or her”.



Final Answer: “his or her” already agrees with “each”, so no improvement is needed ⇒ D

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — “since” vs “for” with the present perfect: Use “since” with a point in time (a starting moment) and “for” with a period of time (a length).

Analysis: “Five years” is a length of time, not a starting point, so it must take “for”, not “since”. The sentence wrongly says “since five years”.

Correction: The sentence should read “He has worked here for five years without a single complaint.” The error lies in part (A), where “since” is used.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “five years without” is fine once “for” replaces “since” in part (A).
- Option C: “a single complaint.” is grammatically correct.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

Final Answer: “since” is wrong before a length of time; the error is in part (A) ⇒ A

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: Both blanks must fit the positive aim of an education reform policy.

Analysis: A reform policy would want to change outdated methods for the better and to guarantee fair access. So the first blank needs a word meaning “to change thoroughly”, and the second a word meaning “to guarantee”.

Application: “Overhaul” means to reform or completely revise, and “ensure” means to make certain. “Overhaul outdated teaching methods and ensure equal access” reads logically and positively.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “preserve” outdated methods contradicts the idea of reform, and



“deny” access is negative.

- Option B: “ignore” methods and “limit” access both work against a reform policy.
- Option D: “reject” fits loosely, but “reduce” equal access is the opposite of what reform intends.

Final Answer: overhaul . . . ensure ⇒

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: The word “yet” signals a contrast between how the discovery happened and how important it became.

Analysis: The history of penicillin is famous as a chance finding, yet its impact was huge. So the first blank needs a word for “by chance”, and the second a strong positive verb for its effect on medicine.

Application: “Accidental” means happening by chance, and “transformed” means changed completely. “Largely accidental, yet it transformed the course of modern medicine” fits the contrast set up by “yet”.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “planned” contradicts the well-known chance nature, and “halted” is the opposite of progress.
- Option B: “deliberate” again denies the chance element, and “ignored” clashes with its huge influence.
- Option D: “expected” removes the surprise, and “delayed” understates the transformation.

Final Answer: accidental . . . transformed ⇒

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



Q10.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Find the opening sentence, then follow the natural flow from general idea to specific detail.

Step 1 — Opening: Sentence Q states the general idea (“Honeybees rely on movement rather than sound to share information”), so it must come first.

Step 2 — Introduce the dance: P names the specific behaviour, the “waggle dance” performed by a returning forager, so P follows Q.

Step 3 — Explain the dance: S tells us what the dance’s angle and speed mean, so it must come right after the dance is introduced.

Step 4 — Result: R describes how the other bees respond and fly to the food, which is the outcome, so R comes last.

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

Why other options are wrong: Options B, C and D all break this flow, for example by explaining the dance (S) before it is introduced (P), or by placing the bees’ response (R) before the dance is 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 sparrows are birds” places the whole Sparrows circle inside Birds. “All birds are animals” places the whole Birds circle inside Animals. So the order of nesting is Sparrows inside Birds inside Animals.

Conclusion I — All sparrows are animals: Since sparrows lie inside birds, and birds lie inside animals, every sparrow must also be an animal. So Conclusion I follows.

Conclusion II — Some animals are birds: “All birds are animals” means the Birds group lies within Animals, so at least those animals are birds. Hence some animals are indeed birds, and Conclusion II follows.

Result: Both conclusions follow.



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

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

Q12.

Solution

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

Statements: “Some fruits are apples” means the Fruits and Apples circles overlap. “All apples are sweet” places the whole Apples circle inside Sweet.

Conclusion I — All fruits are sweet: The statement says only *some* fruits are apples, so there may be many fruits that are not apples and need not be sweet. We cannot say all fruits are sweet, so Conclusion I does not follow.

Conclusion II — All sweet things are apples: “All apples are sweet” does not work in reverse; there can be sweet things that are not apples. So Conclusion II does not follow.

Result: Neither conclusion follows. (Note that “Some fruits are sweet” would follow, but that is not offered here.)

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

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q12](#)

Q13.

Solution

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

Meaning: A “teetotaler” is a person who never drinks alcohol as a matter of principle.

Usage: As a lifelong teetotaler, he ordered only fruit juice at the celebration.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: An “abstainer” refrains from something, but the word is general and need not point to alcohol specifically.
- Option C: An “ascetic” gives up many comforts and pleasures for self-discipline, which is far wider than avoiding alcohol.



- Option D: A “gourmet” is a lover of fine food and drink, which is almost the opposite idea.

Final Answer: The word is “teetotaller” ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

Solution

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

Evidence: The passage states that “during deep sleep the brain replays newly learned information, strengthening the connections between neurons.” This directly describes what the brain does in deep sleep.

Application: Option B restates this point exactly, so it is the correct answer.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says the brain is actively sorting and replaying, not shutting down completely.
- Option C: The brain decides which memories to keep and which to discard, not that it erases all of them.
- Option D: Far from stopping memory work, sleep helps turn short-term memories into lasting ones.

Final Answer: During deep sleep the brain replays information to strengthen neural connections ⇒

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 consolidation “helps turn fragile short-term memories into lasting knowledge.” Here “fragile” contrasts with “lasting”, so it describes memories that are weak and easily lost.

Application: “Easily lost or weak” matches this sense exactly, so Option B is cor-



rect.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Permanent and fixed” is the opposite of fragile and matches “lasting” instead.
- Option C: “Bright and colourful” has nothing to do with the strength of a memory.
- Option D: “Large and complicated” describes size or difficulty, not fragility.

Final Answer: Here “fragile” means easily lost or weak ⇒

[Go Back to Q15](#)



Answer Key

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

