

SNAP General English

Sample Paper – 4

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: **ALACRITY**

- (A) Brisk and cheerful eagerness
- (B) Slow and unwilling response
- (C) Deep and lasting sorrow
- (D) Careful attention to detail

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

- (A) Wealthy and prosperous
- (B) Poor and needy
- (C) Honest and sincere
- (D) Weak and frail



- Q3.** Choose the word that is closest in meaning to: **PLACID**
- (A) Angry and violent
 - (B) Loud and restless
 - (C) Bright and colourful
 - (D) Calm and peaceful
- Q4.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **NULLIFY**
- (A) Cancel
 - (B) Validate
 - (C) Weaken
 - (D) Delay

Part B: Grammar and Sentence Correction

- Q5.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “The manager asked us to be punctual, to stay focused, and that we should cooperate.”
- (A) that we cooperate
 - (B) cooperating with one another
 - (C) we should cooperate
 - (D) to cooperate
- Q6.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “Please return back the library book before Friday.”
- (A) return back again
 - (B) send back again
 - (C) return
 - (D) No improvement



- Q7.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
- (A) She sings very beautiful / (B) whenever she is asked / (C) to perform at the concert. / (D) No error
- (A) She sings very beautiful
(B) whenever she is asked
(C) to perform at the concert.
(D) No error

Part C: Fill in the Blanks

- Q8.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “After weeks of hard bargaining, the two companies finally reached an _____ agreement that both boards were willing to _____.”
- (A) hostile ... reject
(B) tentative ... cancel
(C) amicable ... ratify
(D) vague ... ignore
- Q9.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The revolution swiftly _____ the old monarchy and _____ a new republic in its place.”
- (A) restored ... abolished
(B) strengthened ... removed
(C) praised ... founded
(D) toppled ... established

Part D: Para-jumbles

- Q10.** Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.
- P.** Centuries later, a French educator named Pierre de Coubertin admired



this old tradition.

Q. The ancient Olympic Games were held in Greece for many centuries before being banned.

R. As a result, the first modern Olympics were staged in Athens in 1896.

S. He proposed reviving the games as a friendly international event.

(A) Q S P R

(B) Q P S R

(C) Q R P S

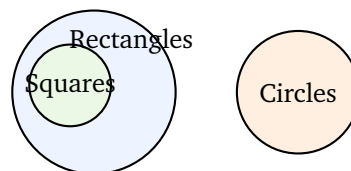
(D) Q S R P

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 squares are rectangles. No rectangle is a circle.

Conclusion I: No square is a circle. **Conclusion II:** Some rectangles are squares.



(A) Only Conclusion I follows

(B) Only Conclusion II follows

(C) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

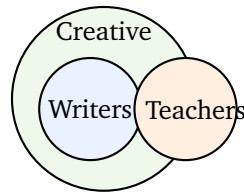
(D) Neither conclusion follows

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

Statements: Some teachers are writers. All writers are creative.

Conclusion I: Some teachers are creative. **Conclusion II:** All creative people are writers.





- (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: “One who knows everything”

- (A) Omnipotent
- (B) Prophet
- (C) Omniscient
- (D) Sage

Part G: Reading Comprehension

Across the world, countries are turning away from fossil fuels and embracing renewable sources of energy. Solar panels and wind turbines, once considered expensive experiments, have grown steadily cheaper and now compete directly with coal and gas. Governments see cleaner power as a way to cut pollution and reduce their dependence on imported fuel. Yet the transition is far from smooth. Renewable output can be intermittent, since the sun does not always shine and the wind does not always blow. To bridge these gaps, engineers are developing large batteries and smarter grids that store surplus power for later use. The momentum behind renewable energy now seems unstoppable, even if the road ahead remains challenging.

Q14. According to the passage, solar panels and wind turbines were once considered:



- (A) expensive experiments
- (B) cheaper than coal from the very start
- (C) a way of increasing pollution
- (D) impossible to build at scale

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

- (A) constant and steady
- (B) stopping and starting at intervals
- (C) extremely powerful
- (D) permanently unavailable



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Alacrity” means brisk and cheerful readiness or eagerness to do something.

Usage: The volunteers accepted the extra duty with alacrity, smiling as they signed up.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Slow and unwilling response” is the exact opposite of eager readiness.
- Option C: “Deep and lasting sorrow” describes grief, not eagerness.
- Option D: “Careful attention to detail” describes precision, not willingness.

Final Answer: Alacrity means brisk and cheerful eagerness ⇒

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

Q2.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Indigent” means very poor and lacking the basic means of living. Its opposite is wealthy or prosperous.

Usage: The charity built homes for indigent families, while the wealthy district nearby remained untouched.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Poor and needy” is a synonym of indigent, not its opposite.
- Option C: “Honest and sincere” describes character, not wealth.
- Option D: “Weak and frail” describes health, not financial standing.

Final Answer: The opposite of indigent is wealthy ⇒

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



Q3.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Placid” means calm, quiet and not easily disturbed; free from noise or agitation.

Usage: The placid lake mirrored the mountains without a single ripple.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Angry and violent” is the direct opposite of calm.
- Option B: “Loud and restless” also runs against a peaceful state.
- Option C: “Bright and colourful” describes appearance, not calmness.

Final Answer: Placid means calm and peaceful ⇒

[Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Nullify” means to make something legally void or to cancel its effect. Its opposite is “validate”, meaning to confirm or make effective.

Usage: The court moved to nullify the contract, while the notary worked to validate the new agreement.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Cancel” is a synonym of nullify, not its opposite.
- Option C: “Weaken” means to reduce strength, which is closer to nullify than opposite to it.
- Option D: “Delay” means to postpone, which is unrelated to making something void.

Final Answer: The opposite of nullify is validate ⇒

[Go Back to Q4](#)



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Faulty parallelism: Items joined in a list must share the same grammatical form.

Analysis: The sentence lists “to be punctual, to stay focused, and that we should cooperate.” The first two items are infinitives (“to be”, “to stay”), but the third switches to a clause (“that we should cooperate”). This breaks the parallel structure.

Correction: The third item must match the infinitive pattern, giving “to cooperate”. The sentence then reads “to be punctual, to stay focused, and to cooperate.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “that we cooperate” is still a clause, not an infinitive, so it stays unparallel.
- Option B: “cooperating with one another” is a gerund phrase, which again does not match the two infinitives.
- Option D: “No improvement” is wrong because the original clearly breaks parallelism.

Final Answer: The parallel form is “to cooperate” ⇒

[Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Redundancy (tautology): A single word should not be paired with another that merely repeats its meaning.

Analysis: The verb “return” already means to give or send something back. Adding “back” repeats that idea, so “return back” says the same thing twice.

Correction: The extra word must be dropped, leaving “Please return the library book before Friday.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “return back again” piles on a second redundant word and is worse, not better.
- Option B: “send back again” still keeps the redundant “again” and changes the verb needlessly.



- Option D: “No improvement” is wrong because “return back” is a clear redundancy.

Final Answer: The correct form is simply “return” ⇒

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Adjective versus adverb: An adverb, not an adjective, must be used to describe how an action is performed.

Analysis: In “She sings very beautiful”, the word “beautiful” is an adjective, but it is trying to describe the verb “sings”. A verb needs an adverb, so the correct word is “beautifully”.

Correction: The sentence should read “She sings very beautifully whenever she is asked to perform at the concert.” The error lies in part (A).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “whenever she is asked” is grammatically correct.
- Option C: “to perform at the concert.” is correct and idiomatic.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

Final Answer: The adjective-for-adverb error is in part (A) ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: Both blanks must match the positive outcome of a successful negotiation.

Analysis: The phrase “both boards were willing to” signals that the deal pleased both sides. So the first blank needs a positive word for a friendly agreement, and the second a positive action of formal approval.

Application: “Amicable” means friendly and free from conflict, and “ratify” means to give formal approval. “An amicable agreement that both boards were willing to ratify” reads smoothly.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: A “hostile” agreement that both sides “reject” contradicts a successful negotiation.
- Option B: A “tentative” agreement they were willing to “cancel” makes no sense.
- Option D: A “vague” agreement they would “ignore” also breaks the logic.

Final Answer: amicable . . . ratify ⇒ C

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: The two blanks describe cause and effect in a historical change of power.

Analysis: A revolution that removes an old system and puts a new one in its place needs a word for “removed” in the first blank and a word for “set up” in the second. The phrase “in its place” confirms that something new replaces the old.

Application: “Toppled” means brought down from power, and “established” means set up firmly. “Swiftly toppled the old monarchy and established a new republic in its place” is logical and historical.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “restored” the monarchy and “abolished” a republic reverses the intended meaning.
- Option B: “strengthened” the old monarchy contradicts a revolution against it.
- Option C: “praised” the monarchy while “founding” a republic is inconsistent.

Final Answer: toppled . . . established ⇒ D

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



Q10.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Opening: Sentence Q introduces the topic (“The ancient Olympic Games were held in Greece”), so it must come first.

Step 2 — Next event: P begins with “Centuries later” and brings in Pierre de Coubertin, so it naturally follows Q.

Step 3 — His action: S says “He proposed reviving the games”. The pronoun “He” points back to Coubertin in P, so S follows P.

Step 4 — Result: R starts with “As a result” and gives the outcome, the first modern Olympics of 1896, 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 separate “He” in S from its reference in P, or place the result R before the proposal S, breaking the logical flow.

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 squares are rectangles” places the whole Squares circle inside Rectangles. “No rectangle is a circle” keeps the Rectangles circle and the Circles circle completely separate.

Conclusion I — No square is a circle: Since every square lies inside Rectangles, and Rectangles shares nothing with Circles, no square can be a circle. So Conclusion I follows.

Conclusion II — Some rectangles are squares: “All squares are rectangles” means the Squares group sits within Rectangles, so at least those rectangles are squares. Hence some rectangles are indeed squares, and Conclusion II follows.

Result: Both conclusions follow.



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

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

Q12.

Solution

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

Statements: “Some teachers are writers” means the Teachers and Writers circles overlap. “All writers are creative” places the whole Writers circle inside Creative.

Conclusion I — Some teachers are creative: The teachers who are writers must also be creative, because every writer is creative. So at least some teachers are creative, and Conclusion I follows.

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

Result: Only Conclusion I follows.

Final Answer: Only Conclusion I follows \Rightarrow

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

Q13.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Omniscient” means having complete or unlimited knowledge; knowing everything.

Usage: The novel is told by an omniscient narrator who sees into every character’s thoughts.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Omnipotent” means all-powerful, which is about power, not knowledge.
- Option B: A “prophet” foretells the future but does not know everything.
- Option D: A “sage” is a wise person, yet wisdom is not the same as knowing everything.



Final Answer: The word is “omniscient” ⇒

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

Q14.

Solution

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

Evidence: The passage states that solar panels and wind turbines were “once considered expensive experiments”. This is a direct statement matching the question.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage says they grew cheaper over time, not that they were cheaper from the start.
- Option C: They are described as a way to cut pollution, not increase it.
- Option D: The passage never calls them impossible to build.

Final Answer: They were once considered expensive experiments ⇒

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

Q15.

Solution

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

Evidence: The passage says renewable output “can be intermittent, since the sun does not always shine and the wind does not always blow”. This explains that the supply keeps stopping and starting.

Application: “Stopping and starting at intervals” matches this sense exactly, so Option B is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Constant and steady” is the opposite of intermittent.
- Option C: “Extremely powerful” describes strength, not a broken pattern of supply.



- Option D: “Permanently unavailable” is too strong; the supply returns whenever the sun or wind does.

Final Answer: Here “intermittent” means stopping and starting at intervals ⇒

[Go Back to Q15](#)



Answer Key

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

