

SNAP General English

Sample Paper – 5

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: **ADEPT**

- (A) Clumsy and awkward
- (B) Lazy and idle
- (C) Nervous and unsure
- (D) Highly skilled and proficient

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

- (A) Reserved
- (B) Quiet
- (C) Shy
- (D) Talkative and forthcoming



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

- (A) Genuine and authentic
- (B) False and not genuine
- (C) Generous and giving
- (D) Loud and forceful

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

- (A) Lessen
- (B) Soften
- (C) Aggravate
- (D) Ease

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) Each of the students / (B) has submitted / (C) the assignment on time. / (D) No error

- (A) Each of the students
- (B) has submitted
- (C) the assignment on time.
- (D) No error

Q6. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “The guard did not see nobody enter the building.”

- (A) did not see anybody
- (B) did not saw anybody
- (C) saw nobody not
- (D) No improvement



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

(A) The number of / (B) students enrolled this year / (C) have increased sharply. / (D) No error

(A) The number of

(B) students enrolled this year

(C) have increased sharply.

(D) No error

Part C: Fill in the Blanks

Q8. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “Rising levels of air _____ in the city have forced the government to _____ strict emission norms.”

(A) pollution ... enforce

(B) clarity ... relax

(C) purity ... ignore

(D) freshness ... abolish

Q9. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The young athlete showed remarkable _____ and finally _____ the national record.”

(A) laziness ... set

(B) stamina ... broke

(C) weakness ... kept

(D) fatigue ... lost

Part D: Para-jumbles

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

P. Today it accounts for a large share of retail sales worldwide.

Q. Online shopping was once viewed with suspicion by cautious buyers.



R. Gradually, secure payment systems won their trust.

S. Soon millions began ordering everything from books to groceries on-line.

(A) Q R S P

(B) Q S R P

(C) Q P R S

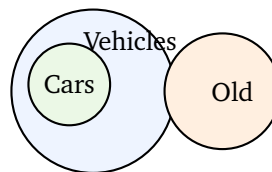
(D) Q S P R

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 cars are vehicles. Some vehicles are old.

Conclusion I: Some old things are vehicles. **Conclusion II:** Some cars are old.



(A) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

(B) Only Conclusion I follows

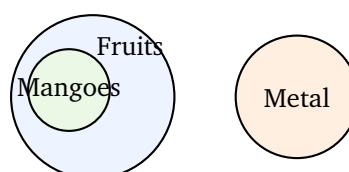
(C) Only Conclusion II follows

(D) Neither conclusion follows

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

Statements: All mangoes are fruits. No fruit is metal.

Conclusion I: No mango is metal. **Conclusion II:** Some fruits are mangoes.



- (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: “**Occurring, awarded, or happening after a person’s death**”
- (A) Belated
 - (B) Posterior
 - (C) Posthumous
 - (D) Retrospective

Part G: Reading Comprehension

Reading fiction is often dismissed as mere entertainment, yet it quietly shapes the mind in ways non-fiction rarely can. When we follow invented characters through their struggles, we step briefly into lives unlike our own. This act of imagination builds empathy, for it teaches us to sense what another person might feel. Studies suggest that regular readers of novels grow more skilful at understanding the emotions of those around them. Fiction also sharpens language, exposing readers to fresh phrases and subtle shades of meaning. Far from being an escape from reality, a good story returns us to the real world with keener eyes. The reader who closes a novel is often a little wiser than the one who opened it.

- Q14.** According to the passage, reading fiction builds empathy because it:
- (A) entertains readers for hours on end
 - (B) teaches us to sense what another person might feel
 - (C) replaces the need to read non-fiction
 - (D) helps readers escape from reality



- Q15.** As used in the passage, the word “**keener**” most nearly means:
- (A) duller and weaker
 - (B) sadder and gloomier
 - (C) sharper and more perceptive
 - (D) heavier and slower



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Adept” means very skilled or proficient at something.

Usage: She is adept at solving tricky reasoning puzzles within seconds.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Clumsy and awkward” is the direct opposite of being skilled.
- Option B: “Lazy and idle” describes effort, not ability.
- Option C: “Nervous and unsure” describes a mood, not proficiency.

Final Answer: Adept means highly skilled and proficient ⇒ **D**

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

Q2.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Reticent” means reserved and unwilling to speak freely. Its opposite is talkative and forthcoming.

Usage: The reticent boy stayed silent, while his talkative sister answered every question.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Reserved” is a synonym of reticent, not its opposite.
- Option B: “Quiet” is also close in meaning to reticent.
- Option C: “Shy” is again similar rather than opposite.

Final Answer: The opposite of reticent is talkative and forthcoming ⇒ **D**

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



Q3.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Spurious” means false, fake, or not what it claims to be.

Usage: The seller was arrested for supplying spurious medicines to the clinic.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Genuine and authentic” is the exact opposite of spurious.
- Option C: “Generous and giving” describes a nature, not falseness.
- Option D: “Loud and forceful” describes manner, not authenticity.

Final Answer: Spurious means false and not genuine ⇒

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

Q4.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Mitigate” means to make something less severe or less harmful. Its opposite is “aggravate”, meaning to make it worse.

Usage: Planting trees can mitigate pollution, while burning waste only aggravates it.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Lessen” is a synonym of mitigate, not its opposite.
- Option B: “Soften” also means to reduce, close in meaning to mitigate.
- Option D: “Ease” likewise means to make less severe, a synonym.

Final Answer: The opposite of mitigate is aggravate ⇒

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



Q5.

Solution

Concept — “Each of” + singular verb: When “each of” begins the subject, the verb must be singular, no matter how many items follow.

Analysis: The subject is “Each of the students”. The word “each” is singular, so it correctly takes the singular verb “has submitted”. There is no mismatch anywhere in the sentence.

Check of each part: “Each of the students” is a correct singular subject; “has submitted” is the correct singular verb; “the assignment on time” is a correct object phrase. Every part is right.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Each of the students” is grammatically correct.
- Option B: “has submitted” correctly agrees with the singular “each”.
- Option C: “the assignment on time.” is correct and idiomatic.

Final Answer: The sentence is fully correct, so the answer is No error ⇒ **D**

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Double negative: Standard English does not allow two negatives in the same clause to express a single negative idea.

Analysis: “Did not see nobody” uses two negatives, “not” and “nobody”. Together they cancel out and confuse the meaning. One of the two negatives must be removed.

Correction: Replace “nobody” with the correct word “anybody”, giving “The guard did not see anybody enter the building.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “did not saw anybody” is wrong because “did” must be followed by the base verb “see”, not “saw”.
- Option C: “saw nobody not” is jumbled and ungrammatical.
- Option D: “No improvement” is wrong because the double negative is a clear error.

Final Answer: The correct form is “did not see anybody” ⇒ **A**



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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — “The number of” takes a singular verb: “The number of” refers to a single total, so it is followed by a singular verb; “a number of” means “many” and takes a plural verb.

Analysis: The subject here is “The number of students”, which points to one figure, the count. It therefore needs the singular verb “has increased”, but the sentence wrongly uses the plural “have increased”.

Correction: The sentence should read “The number of students enrolled this year has increased sharply.” The error lies in part (C).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “The number of” is a correct opening.
- Option B: “students enrolled this year” is correct.
- Option D: A clear verb error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: Both blanks must fit the logic of a sentence about worsening air quality and a government response.

Analysis: “Rising levels of air ___” signals a growing problem, so the first blank needs a negative word such as “pollution”. Because the problem is rising, the government would act firmly, so the second blank needs a strong action like “enforce”.

Application: “Rising levels of air pollution have forced the government to enforce strict emission norms” reads clearly and logically.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Rising “clarity” would not force any tightening; “relax” contradicts the concern.
- Option C: Rising “purity” is a good thing, so there is nothing to “ignore”.



- Option D: Rising “freshness” would not lead a government to “abolish” norms.

Final Answer: pollution ... enforce ⇒

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: The two blanks describe an athlete’s quality and the achievement it led to.

Analysis: “Showed remarkable ___” calls for a positive strength, and “finally ___ the national record” calls for a verb showing success. “Stamina” fits the first blank and “broke” the second, since athletes “break” records.

Application: “The young athlete showed remarkable stamina and finally broke the national record” is natural and idiomatic.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Laziness” is not remarkable in a winning athlete, and one does not “set” a record after showing laziness.
- Option C: “Weakness” contradicts success, and “kept” the record is illogical here.
- Option D: “Fatigue” is a negative state, and “lost” the record reverses the intended sense.

Final Answer: stamina ... broke ⇒

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 (“Online shopping was once viewed with suspicion by cautious buyers”), so it must come first.

Step 2 — Next event: R explains how that suspicion faded (“Gradually, secure payment systems won their trust”), so R follows Q.



Step 3 — Result of trust: With trust gained, S follows (“Soon millions began ordering everything from books to groceries online”).

Step 4 — Present state: P closes with today’s outcome (“Today it accounts for a large share of retail sales worldwide”). The word “Today” shows it ends the paragraph.

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

Why other options are wrong: Options B, C and D all break the cause-and-effect flow, for example by placing the present-day result before trust was even built.

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

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

Q11.

Solution

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

Statements: “All cars are vehicles” places the whole Cars circle inside Vehicles. “Some vehicles are old” means the Old circle overlaps the Vehicles circle in at least one region.

Conclusion I — Some old things are vehicles: “Some vehicles are old” can simply be turned around to read “some old things are vehicles”. This reverse of a “some” statement is always valid, so Conclusion I follows.

Conclusion II — Some cars are old: The old vehicles need not include any cars; the overlap between Old and Vehicles may lie entirely outside the Cars circle. Since this is not guaranteed, Conclusion II does not follow.

Result: Only Conclusion I follows.

Final Answer: Only Conclusion I follows \Rightarrow **B**

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



Q12.

Solution

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

Statements: “All mangoes are fruits” places the whole Mangoes circle inside Fruits. “No fruit is metal” keeps the Fruits circle and the Metal circle completely separate.

Conclusion I — No mango is metal: Since every mango lies inside Fruits, and Fruits shares nothing with Metal, no mango can be a metal. So Conclusion I follows.

Conclusion II — Some fruits are mangoes: “All mangoes are fruits” means the Mangoes group sits within Fruits, so at least those fruits are mangoes. Hence some fruits are indeed mangoes, and Conclusion II follows.

Result: Both conclusions follow.

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

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

Q13.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Posthumous” describes something that occurs, is awarded, or is published after a person’s death.

Usage: The soldier received a posthumous medal for his bravery in the rescue.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Belated” means late or delayed, with no link to death.
- Option B: “Posterior” means situated behind, a matter of position.
- Option D: “Retrospective” means looking back on past events, not after death.

Final Answer: The word is “posthumous” \Rightarrow **C**

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 reading fiction “builds empathy, for it teaches us to sense what another person might feel.” This directly explains why fiction builds empathy.

Application: Option B repeats this idea in the same words, so it is the correct answer.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Entertainment is called a dismissive view, not the reason for empathy.
- Option C: The passage never says fiction replaces non-fiction; it only compares them.
- Option D: The passage says fiction is far from an escape, so this option is contradicted.

Final Answer: Fiction builds empathy by teaching us to sense what another person might feel ⇒

[Go Back to Q14](#)

Q15.

Solution

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

Evidence: The passage says a good story “returns us to the real world with keener eyes.” Here “keener” describes eyes that see more sharply and notice more, thanks to reading.

Application: “Sharper and more perceptive” matches this sense exactly, so Option C is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Duller and weaker” is the opposite of keener.
- Option B: “Sadder and gloomier” describes mood, not sharpness of sight.
- Option D: “Heavier and slower” has no link to the idea of clearer vision.



Final Answer: Here “keener” means sharper and more perceptive ⇒

[Go Back to Q15](#)



Answer Key

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

