

# SNAP General English

## Sample Paper – 6

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: **COPIOUS**

- (A) Scarce and limited
- (B) Neat and tidy
- (C) Abundant and plentiful
- (D) Dull and lifeless

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

- (A) Shy and modest
- (B) Bold and shameless
- (C) Loud and forward
- (D) Rude and defiant



- Q3.** Choose the word that is closest in meaning to: **DEFERENCE**
- (A) Open rebellion
  - (B) Careless neglect
  - (C) Cold indifference
  - (D) Respectful submission to another's wishes

- Q4.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **WANE**
- (A) Grow and increase
  - (B) Fade away
  - (C) Decline slowly
  - (D) Shrink steadily

**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 teacher told to us / (B) that the earth moves / (C) round the sun. / (D) No error
- (A) The teacher told to us
  - (B) that the earth moves
  - (C) round the sun.
  - (D) No error
- Q6.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). "This novel is not as interesting than the one I read last week."
- (A) so interesting than
  - (B) as interesting like
  - (C) as interesting as
  - (D) No improvement



- Q7.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
- (A) Running quickly to the stop, / (B) the bus was missed by the boy / (C) by only a few seconds. / (D) No error
- (A) Running quickly to the stop,  
(B) the bus was missed by the boy  
(C) by only a few seconds.  
(D) No error

### Part C: Fill in the Blanks

- Q8.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The rapid \_\_\_\_\_ of smartphones has \_\_\_\_\_ the way ordinary people access information.”
- (A) decline ... improved  
(B) shortage ... slowed  
(C) ban ... eased  
(D) proliferation ... transformed
- Q9.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The doctor warned that the new drug, though highly \_\_\_\_\_, could cause serious side effects unless the dosage was \_\_\_\_\_ carefully.”
- (A) harmless ... ignored  
(B) potent ... monitored  
(C) useless ... increased  
(D) mild ... doubled

### Part D: Para-jumbles

- Q10.** Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.
- P.** He noticed that a stray mould had killed the bacteria growing around



it.

**Q.** In 1928, Alexander Fleming was studying bacteria in his London laboratory.

**R.** This accidental discovery later became one of the most important antibiotics in medicine.

**S.** Curious, he identified the mould and named its active substance penicillin.

(A) Q S P R

(B) Q P R S

(C) Q P S R

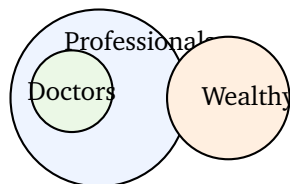
(D) Q R P S

### 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 doctors are professionals. Some professionals are wealthy.

**Conclusion I:** Some doctors are wealthy.      **Conclusion II:** Some professionals are doctors.



(A) Only Conclusion I follows

(B) Only Conclusion II follows

(C) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

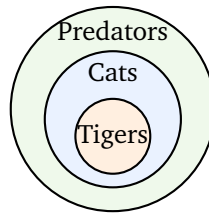
(D) Neither conclusion follows

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

**Statements:** All tigers are cats. All cats are predators.

**Conclusion I:** All tigers are predators.      **Conclusion II:** Some predators are tigers.





- (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 person who walks about while asleep”
- (A) Insomniac
  - (B) Nomad
  - (C) Somnambulist
  - (D) Somnolent

### Part G: Reading Comprehension

Social media platforms are engineered to capture and hold our attention for as long as possible. Every notification, autoplay video and endless scroll is designed to deliver a small burst of reward, encouraging users to keep swiping. Researchers have observed that heavy use of these platforms can fragment concentration, making it harder for people to focus on a single task for an extended period. Students, in particular, report that they check their phones every few minutes, even while studying. Over time, this constant switching may weaken the brain’s capacity for deep, sustained thought. Yet the technology itself is not wholly to blame; mindful habits, such as turning off alerts and setting fixed screen-free hours, can help restore a healthier attention span.

- Q14.** According to the passage, students in particular report that they:



- (A) never use social media while studying
- (B) find it easy to focus for long periods
- (C) have turned off all their notifications
- (D) check their phones every few minutes, even while studying

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

- (A) strengthen and deepen
- (B) break up and scatter
- (C) organise neatly
- (D) lengthen and extend



**Detailed Solutions**

Q1.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** “Copious” means present in large quantity; abundant and plentiful.

**Usage:** The researcher took copious notes during every lecture.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Scarce and limited” is the exact opposite of copious.
- Option B: “Neat and tidy” describes order, not quantity.
- Option D: “Dull and lifeless” describes energy or mood, not amount.

**Final Answer:** Copious means abundant and plentiful ⇒

[Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** “Brazen” means bold and without shame. Its opposite is shy and modest.

**Usage:** His brazen lie shocked everyone, while his quiet sister stayed shy and modest.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: “Bold and shameless” is a synonym of brazen, not its opposite.
- Option C: “Loud and forward” is close in meaning to brazen.
- Option D: “Rude and defiant” again carries the same bold, shameless sense.

**Final Answer:** The opposite of brazen is shy and modest ⇒

[Go Back to Q2](#)



Q3.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** “Deference” means polite respect and a willingness to yield to another person’s wishes or judgement.

**Usage:** Out of deference to his elders, he accepted their decision without complaint.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Open rebellion” is the direct opposite of deference.
- Option B: “Careless neglect” shows a lack of respect, not respect.
- Option C: “Cold indifference” means not caring, which is unrelated to respectful yielding.

**Final Answer:** Deference means respectful submission to another’s wishes ⇒

[Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** “Wane” means to decrease in size, strength or amount, as the moon appears to shrink. Its opposite is to grow and increase.

**Usage:** As the evening wore on his energy began to wane, whereas the child’s excitement continued to grow.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: “Fade away” is a synonym of wane, not its opposite.
- Option C: “Decline slowly” also means to reduce, matching wane.
- Option D: “Shrink steadily” again describes a decrease, similar to wane.

**Final Answer:** The opposite of wane is grow and increase ⇒

[Go Back to Q4](#)



Q5.

**Solution**

**Concept — Reported speech with “tell”:** The verb “tell” takes a direct object (the listener) without the preposition “to”.

**Analysis:** “The teacher told to us” is wrong because “tell” is followed directly by the person: “told us”. We say “said to us” but “told us”. The preposition “to” does not belong after “told”.

**Correction:** The sentence should read “The teacher told us that the earth moves round the sun.” The error lies in part (A).

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: “that the earth moves” is correct; a universal truth stays in the present tense.
- Option C: “round the sun.” is correct and idiomatic.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

**Final Answer:** The reported-speech error is in part (A) ⇒

[Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

**Solution**

**Concept — “as ... as” comparison:** A comparison of equality uses the fixed frame “as + adjective + as”, never “as ... than”.

**Analysis:** “not as interesting than” mixes two structures: the equality frame “as ... as” and the comparative word “than”. Only one can be used at a time, and here the frame is “as ... as”.

**Correction:** The sentence should read “This novel is not as interesting as the one I read last week.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “so interesting than” still wrongly keeps “than” after the equality frame.
- Option B: “as interesting like” replaces the second “as” with “like”, which is not standard.
- Option D: “No improvement” is wrong because “as interesting than” is a clear error.



**Final Answer:** The correct form is “as interesting as” ⇒ **C**

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

Q7.

### Solution

**Concept — Misplaced (dangling) modifier:** An opening “-ing” phrase must describe the subject that immediately follows it.

**Analysis:** “Running quickly to the stop” should describe the boy, since it is the boy who runs. But part (B) makes “the bus” the subject, so the sentence literally says the bus was running to the stop. The modifier is attached to the wrong subject.

**Correction:** The sentence should read “Running quickly to the stop, the boy missed the bus by only a few seconds.” The error therefore lies in part (B), where the wrong subject appears.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Running quickly to the stop,” is a correct opening phrase on its own.
- Option C: “by only a few seconds.” is correct and idiomatic.
- Option D: A definite modifier error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

**Final Answer:** The misplaced modifier surfaces in part (B) ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

### Solution

**Concept — Fill in the blanks:** Both blanks must fit the positive, cause-and-effect logic of a technology spreading widely.

**Analysis:** The sentence describes how smartphones have changed the way people get information. The first blank needs a word for rapid spread, and the second a word for a major change.

**Application:** “Proliferation” means a rapid increase in number, and “transformed” means changed completely. “The rapid proliferation of smartphones has transformed the way people access information” reads naturally.

**Why other options are wrong:**



- Option A: A “decline” of smartphones could not have “improved” access this way.
- Option B: A “shortage” that “slowed” access contradicts the real spread of smartphones.
- Option C: A “ban” that “eased” access is self-contradictory.

**Final Answer:** proliferation . . . transformed ⇒

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

Q9.

### Solution

**Concept — Fill in the blanks:** The word “though” signals a contrast between a benefit and a risk, so the two blanks must balance a good quality against a needed precaution.

**Analysis:** A drug that is powerful can still be dangerous if not watched. The first blank needs a word for a strong, effective drug, and the second a word for careful control of the dose.

**Application:** “Potent” means powerful and effective, and “monitored” means watched closely. “Though highly potent, the drug could cause side effects unless the dosage was monitored carefully” fits the medical sense exactly.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: A “harmless” drug that is “ignored” removes the warning of side effects.
- Option C: A “useless” drug being “increased” makes no medical sense.
- Option D: A “mild” drug that is “doubled” does not match a warning about serious side effects.

**Final Answer:** potent . . . monitored ⇒

**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 sets the scene (“In 1928, Alexander Fleming was studying bacteria in his London laboratory”), so it must come first.

**Step 2 — Next event:** P describes what he noticed next (“a stray mould had killed the bacteria”), so P follows Q.

**Step 3 — Investigation:** S shows his response (“Curious, he identified the mould and named its active substance penicillin”), so S comes after the observation.

**Step 4 — Result:** R gives the long-term outcome (“This accidental discovery later became one of the most important antibiotics”), 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, B and D all break the time order, for example by placing the outcome (R) before the substance was even identified (S).

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

**Answer:** (C) [Go Back to Q10](#)

Q11.

**Solution**

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

**Statements:** “All doctors are professionals” places the whole Doctors circle inside Professionals. “Some professionals are wealthy” means the Wealthy circle overlaps Professionals, but we are not told which professionals are wealthy.

**Conclusion I — Some doctors are wealthy:** The wealthy professionals could lie entirely in the part of Professionals that is outside Doctors. So it is possible that no doctor is wealthy, and Conclusion I does not follow.

**Conclusion II — Some professionals are doctors:** Since every doctor is a professional and doctors exist, at least those people are professionals who are also doctors. Hence some professionals are doctors, and Conclusion II follows.

**Result:** Only Conclusion II follows.



**Final Answer:** Only Conclusion II 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 tigers are cats” places the whole Tigers circle inside Cats. “All cats are predators” places the whole Cats circle inside Predators. So the circles are nested: Tigers inside Cats inside Predators.

**Conclusion I — All tigers are predators:** Since every tiger is a cat and every cat is a predator, every tiger must also be a predator. By this chain, Conclusion I follows.

**Conclusion II — Some predators are tigers:** Because all tigers are predators and tigers exist, those tigers are predators too. So at least some predators are tigers, 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:** A “somnambulist” is a person who gets up and walks about while still asleep; the habit itself is called sleepwalking.

**Usage:** As a somnambulist, the boy sometimes wandered into the garden at night without waking.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: An “insomniac” is a person who cannot sleep, the reverse of the description.
- Option B: A “nomad” wanders from place to place while awake, not while asleep.



- Option D: “Somnolent” means sleepy or drowsy, an adjective, not a person who walks in sleep.

**Final Answer:** The word is “somnambulist” ⇒

**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 “Students, in particular, report that they check their phones every few minutes, even while studying.” This directly answers what students report.

**Application:** Option D repeats this statement in meaning, so it is the correct answer.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The passage says the opposite; students do use their phones while studying.
- Option B: The passage says heavy use makes it harder to focus for long periods.
- Option C: Turning off alerts is only suggested as a helpful habit, not something students already do.

**Final Answer:** Students report checking their phones every few minutes while studying ⇒

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q14](#)

Q15.

### Solution

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

**Evidence:** The passage says heavy use “can fragment concentration, making it harder for people to focus on a single task.” Here “fragment” describes breaking a person’s focus into small, scattered pieces.



**Application:** “Break up and scatter” matches this sense exactly, so Option B is correct.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Strengthen and deepen” is the opposite of what happens to concentration.
- Option C: “Organise neatly” also runs against the idea of broken focus.
- Option D: “Lengthen and extend” contradicts the passage, since focus becomes harder, not longer.

**Final Answer:** Here “fragment” means break up and scatter ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q15](#)



**Answer Key**

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

