

SNAP General English

Sample Paper – 7

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: **SCANTY**

- (A) Plentiful and abundant
- (B) Bright and colourful
- (C) Heavy and thick
- (D) Barely enough; meagre

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

- (A) Overjoyed
- (B) Downcast and dejected
- (C) Thrilled
- (D) Cheerful



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

- (A) Prejudiced in favour of one side
- (B) Fair and neutral
- (C) Calm and quiet
- (D) Generous and giving

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

- (A) Climax
- (B) Conclude
- (C) Peak
- (D) Begin

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) If she had studied / (B) more regularly, / (C) she will have passed the exam. / (D) No error

- (A) If she had studied
- (B) more regularly,
- (C) she will have passed the exam.
- (D) No error

Q6. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “Rohan has always been very good in mathematics.”

- (A) good at
- (B) good on
- (C) good with
- (D) No improvement



- Q7.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
- (A) Neither the manager nor his assistants were / (B) aware of the sudden change / (C) in the schedule. / (D) No error
- (A) Neither the manager nor his assistants were
(B) aware of the sudden change
(C) in the schedule.
(D) No error

Part C: Fill in the Blanks

- Q8.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The newly elected leader promised to _____ corruption and to _____ transparency in every government office.”
- (A) encourage ... reduce
(B) ignore ... hide
(C) root out ... promote
(D) spread ... weaken
- Q9.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “Because the mountain road was _____ by heavy snow, the tourists had to _____ their trek until the weather cleared.”
- (A) cleared ... continue
(B) blocked ... postpone
(C) opened ... begin
(D) widened ... cancel

Part D: Para-jumbles

- Q10.** Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.
- P.** Over time, roadside stalls turned it into an everyday drink for millions.



Q. Tea was first grown in India by British planters in the nineteenth century.

R. At first, most Indians saw it only as an export crop, not a daily beverage.

S. Aggressive marketing campaigns then encouraged ordinary families to try it.

(A) Q S R P

(B) Q P S R

(C) Q R S P

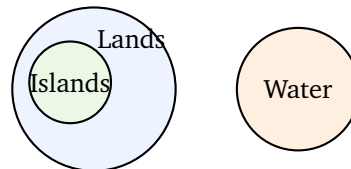
(D) Q S P R

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 islands are lands. No land is water.

Conclusion I: No island is water. **Conclusion II:** Some lands are islands.



(A) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

(B) Only Conclusion I follows

(C) Only Conclusion II follows

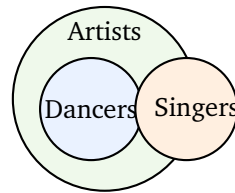
(D) Neither conclusion follows

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

Statements: Some singers are dancers. All dancers are artists.

Conclusion I: Some singers are artists. **Conclusion II:** All artists are dancers.





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

Part F: One-Word Substitution

Q13. Choose the single word for the phrase: “A system of government in which most decisions are taken by state officials rather than by elected representatives”

- (A) Democracy
- (B) Monarchy
- (C) Bureaucracy
- (D) Oligarchy

Part G: Reading Comprehension

Biodiversity, the variety of living things on Earth, is far more than a list of species. Each plant, animal and microbe plays a role in keeping natural systems in balance. Bees and other insects pollinate the crops that feed us, forests store carbon and clean the air, and healthy soils depend on countless tiny organisms. When even one species disappears, the effects can ripple through an entire ecosystem, weakening the services people quietly rely on. Scientists warn that the current rate of extinction is alarmingly fast, driven mainly by habitat loss and a changing climate. Protecting biodiversity is therefore not a luxury but a necessity, because a rich web of life makes the planet more resilient and better able to recover from shocks.



- Q14.** According to the passage, which of the following is a service provided by nature?
- (A) Insects destroy the crops that feed us
 - (B) Forests store carbon and clean the air
 - (C) Soils stay healthy without any organisms
 - (D) Extinction has no effect on an ecosystem
- Q15.** As used in the passage, the word “**resilient**” most nearly means:
- (A) fragile and easily harmed
 - (B) able to recover quickly from difficulty
 - (C) colourful and varied
 - (D) slow and unchanging



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Scanty” means very small in size or amount; barely enough to meet a need.

Usage: The travellers survived on a scanty supply of water in the desert.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Plentiful and abundant” is the exact opposite of scanty.
- Option B: “Bright and colourful” describes appearance, not quantity.
- Option C: “Heavy and thick” describes weight or texture, not scarcity.

Final Answer: Scanty means barely enough; meagre ⇒

[Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Elated” means extremely happy and excited. Its opposite is sad, low in spirits or dejected.

Usage: She was elated after winning the scholarship, but her rival looked downcast.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Overjoyed” is a synonym of elated, not its opposite.
- Option C: “Thrilled” also means very happy, so it is similar, not opposite.
- Option D: “Cheerful” is again close in meaning to elated.

Final Answer: The opposite of elated is downcast and dejected ⇒

[Go Back to Q2](#)



Q3.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Partisan” means strongly supporting one side, party or cause, often without weighing the other side fairly.

Usage: The newspaper’s partisan reporting always favoured the ruling party.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Fair and neutral” is the direct opposite of partisan.
- Option C: “Calm and quiet” describes temperament, not bias.
- Option D: “Generous and giving” describes kindness, not one-sided support.

Final Answer: Partisan means prejudiced in favour of one side ⇒

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

Q4.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Culminate” means to reach the highest or final point of something. Its opposite is “begin”, meaning to start.

Usage: Months of rehearsal culminated in a grand final performance, which had begun as a small idea.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Climax” is a synonym of culminate, not its opposite.
- Option B: “Conclude” means to end, which is close to culminate rather than opposite.
- Option C: “Peak” also means to reach the top, again similar in sense.

Final Answer: The opposite of culminate is begin ⇒

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



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Third conditional: When the if-clause uses “had + past participle”, the main clause must use “would have + past participle”.

Analysis: The if-clause “If she had studied more regularly” is in the past perfect, so it sets up a third conditional about the past. The main clause therefore needs “she would have passed”, not “she will have passed”.

Correction: The sentence should read “If she had studied more regularly, she would have passed the exam.” The error lies in part (C).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “If she had studied” correctly forms the past-perfect if-clause.
- Option B: “more regularly” is a correct adverb phrase.
- Option D: A clear tense error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

[Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Prepositional idiom: Certain adjectives take a fixed preposition, and the correct idiom for skill in a subject is “good at”.

Analysis: “Good in mathematics” uses the wrong preposition. In standard English, a person is “good at” a subject or activity, so “good in” should become “good at”.

Correction: The sentence should read “Rohan has always been very good at mathematics.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “good on” is not an accepted idiom for ability in a subject.
- Option C: “good with” suits handling tools or people (“good with children”), not a subject like mathematics.
- Option D: “No improvement” is wrong because “good in” is a clear idiom error.

Final Answer: The correct idiom is “good at” ⇒

[Go Back to Q6](#)



Q7.

Solution

Concept — “Neither ... nor” agreement: With “neither ... nor”, the verb agrees with the subject that is nearer to it.

Analysis: The two subjects are “the manager” (singular) and “his assistants” (plural). The nearer subject is “his assistants”, which is plural, so the plural verb “were” is correct.

Application: “Neither the manager nor his assistants were aware of the sudden change in the schedule” follows the rule perfectly, so every part is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “were” correctly matches the nearer plural subject “assistants”.
- Option B: “aware of the sudden change” is grammatical and idiomatic.
- Option C: “in the schedule.” uses the correct preposition and needs no change.

Final Answer: The sentence is correct, so “No error” ⇒

[Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: Both blanks must match the positive promise a reforming leader would make.

Analysis: A leader fighting corruption would want to remove or destroy it, and would want to increase, not lower, transparency. So the first blank needs a phrase meaning “to remove” and the second a word meaning “to increase”.

Application: “Root out” means to get rid of something completely, and “promote” means to encourage or advance. “Promised to root out corruption and to promote transparency” reads logically.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Promising to “reduce” transparency contradicts the idea of clean government.
- Option B: “Ignore” corruption and “hide” transparency describe a corrupt leader, not a reformer.
- Option D: “Spread” corruption and “weaken” transparency is the opposite of



what a leader would promise.

Final Answer: root out ... promote ⇒

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: The two blanks must reflect the effect of heavy snow on a mountain trek.

Analysis: Heavy snow on a mountain road would close or obstruct it, so the first blank needs a word like “blocked”. If the road is blocked, the tourists cannot go on at once, so they would delay the trek; the second blank needs a word like “postpone”.

Application: “Because the road was blocked by heavy snow, the tourists had to postpone their trek until the weather cleared” is fully consistent.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “cleared” road would let them “continue”, removing the reason to wait.
- Option C: An “opened” road inviting them to “begin” contradicts the heavy snow.
- Option D: A “widened” road causing them to “cancel” makes no sense together.

Final Answer: blocked ... postpone ⇒

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 (“Tea was first grown in India by British planters”), so it must come first.

Step 2 — Next stage: R begins with “At first”, describing the early view of tea as only an export crop, so R follows Q.



Step 3 — Turning point: S uses “then” to show marketing campaigns encouraging families to try tea, so S comes after R.

Step 4 — Result: P begins with “Over time” and describes tea becoming an everyday drink, the final outcome, so P ends the paragraph.

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

Why other options are wrong: Options A, B and D all break the time order, for example by placing the everyday-drink stage (P) before the marketing that caused it (S).

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

[Go Back to Q10](#)

Q11.

Solution

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

Statements: “All islands are lands” places the whole Islands circle inside Lands. “No land is water” keeps the Lands circle and the Water circle completely separate.

Conclusion I — No island is water: Since all islands sit inside Lands, and Lands shares nothing with Water, no island can be water. So Conclusion I follows.

Conclusion II — Some lands are islands: “All islands are lands” means the Islands group lies within Lands, so at least those islands are lands. Hence some lands are indeed islands, and Conclusion II follows.

Result: Both conclusions follow.

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

[Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

Solution

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

Statements: “Some singers are dancers” means the Singers and Dancers circles overlap. “All dancers are artists” places the whole Dancers circle inside Artists.



Conclusion I — Some singers are artists: The singers who are dancers must also be artists, because every dancer is an artist. So at least some singers are artists, and Conclusion I follows.

Conclusion II — All artists are dancers: The statements only say all dancers are artists, not the reverse. There may be artists who are not dancers, so Conclusion II does not 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: “Bureaucracy” is a system of government or administration in which most decisions are made by appointed officials, following fixed rules and procedures, rather than by elected representatives.

Usage: The citizens complained that too much bureaucracy slowed down every simple approval.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “democracy” is rule by the people through elected representatives, not by officials.
- Option B: A “monarchy” is rule by a king or queen.
- Option D: An “oligarchy” is rule by a small privileged group, not specifically by state officials.

Final Answer: The word is “bureaucracy” \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q13](#)



Q14.

Solution

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

Evidence: The passage states that “forests store carbon and clean the air”, listing this as one of the services nature provides.

Application: Option B repeats this point directly, so it is the correct answer.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says insects pollinate the crops that feed us, not that they destroy them.
- Option C: The passage says healthy soils depend on countless tiny organisms, so soils do need organisms.
- Option D: The passage warns that losing even one species can ripple through an ecosystem, so extinction does have effects.

Final Answer: Forests store carbon and clean the air ⇒ **B**

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 a rich web of life makes the planet “more resilient and better able to recover from shocks”. The phrase “recover from shocks” explains the sense of “resilient”.

Application: “Able to recover quickly from difficulty” matches this idea exactly, so Option B is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Fragile and easily harmed” is the opposite of resilient.
- Option C: “Colourful and varied” describes variety, not the ability to bounce back.
- Option D: “Slow and unchanging” does not fit the idea of recovering from shocks.

Final Answer: Here “resilient” means able to recover quickly from difficulty ⇒ **B**



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



Answer Key

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

