

SNAP General English

Sample Paper – 9

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: **LETHARGIC**

- (A) Sluggish and lacking energy
- (B) Quick and alert
- (C) Angry and irritable
- (D) Careful and precise

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

- (A) Unfriendly and hostile
- (B) Warm and pleasant
- (C) Sociable
- (D) Approachable



- Q3.** Choose the word that is closest in meaning to: **RESILIENT**
- (A) Fragile and easily broken
 - (B) Lazy and idle
 - (C) Able to recover quickly from difficulty
 - (D) Rude and impolite
- Q4.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **OSTENTATIOUS**
- (A) Showy
 - (B) Modest and unpretentious
 - (C) Flashy
 - (D) Extravagant

Part B: Grammar and Sentence Correction

- Q5.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. “She enjoys to paint landscapes in her free time.”
- (A) to painting
 - (B) having painted
 - (C) No improvement
 - (D) painting
- Q6.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
- (A) All the students / (B) submitted their’s assignments / (C) before the deadline. / (D) No error
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 - (C) before the deadline.
 - (D) No error



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

(A) The captain along with the players were / (B) felicitated by the board / (C) at the ceremony. / (D) No error

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(C) at the ceremony.

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Part C: Fill in the Blanks

Q8. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “After months of steady effort, the new intern earned a _____ for her _____ contribution to the team.”

(A) promotion ... valuable

(B) warning ... poor

(C) dismissal ... excellent

(D) transfer ... careless

Q9. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “As the _____ clouds gathered overhead, the hikers hurried to find _____ before the storm.”

(A) clear ... danger

(B) bright ... trouble

(C) thin ... rain

(D) ominous ... shelter

Part D: Para-jumbles

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

P. Thousands of artisans then worked on it for over two decades.



Q. The Taj Mahal was commissioned by Emperor Shah Jahan in the seventeenth century.

R. Today it stands as one of the most visited monuments in the world.

S. He built it as a tomb for his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal.

(A) Q P S R

(B) Q P R S

(C) Q R S P

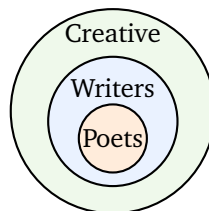
(D) Q S P R

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 poets are writers. All writers are creative.

Conclusion I: All creative people are poets. **Conclusion II:** Some creative people are poets.



(A) Only Conclusion I follows

(B) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

(C) Only Conclusion II follows

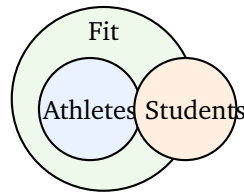
(D) Neither conclusion follows

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

Statements: Some students are athletes. All athletes are fit.

Conclusion I: Some students are fit. **Conclusion II:** All fit people are athletes.





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

Part F: One-Word Substitution

- Q13.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“Present everywhere at the same time”**
- (A) Omniscient
 - (B) Omnipresent
 - (C) Eternal
 - (D) Temporary

Part G: Reading Comprehension

Space tourism, once the stuff of science fiction, is edging closer to reality. Private companies now offer short suborbital flights that carry paying passengers to the edge of space, where they can float weightlessly and gaze at the curve of the Earth. For the moment the tickets cost a small fortune, so only the wealthy can afford the experience. Yet supporters argue that prices will fall as the technology matures, much as air travel became affordable over the last century. Critics counter that frequent rocket launches may harm the atmosphere and that the money could be spent on pressing problems at home. Whether space tourism becomes a routine holiday or remains a rare luxury will depend on cost, safety, and public trust.

- Q14.** According to the passage, why can only the wealthy currently afford space tourism?



- (A) because the flights are extremely dangerous
- (B) because the tickets cost a small fortune
- (C) because the number of seats is limited by law
- (D) because training takes many years to complete

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

- (A) grows old and worn out
- (B) breaks down and decays
- (C) develops and becomes more advanced
- (D) slows down and stalls



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Lethargic” means slow, drowsy and lacking energy or enthusiasm.

Usage: A heavy lunch left the whole office feeling lethargic all afternoon.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Quick and alert” is the exact opposite of lethargic.
- Option C: “Angry and irritable” describes mood, not low energy.
- Option D: “Careful and precise” describes attention to detail, not sluggishness.

Final Answer: Lethargic means sluggish and lacking energy ⇒

[Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Affable” means friendly, good-natured and easy to talk to. Its opposite is unfriendly or hostile.

Usage: The affable host greeted every guest warmly, unlike his hostile neighbour.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Warm and pleasant” is a synonym of affable, not its opposite.
- Option C: “Sociable” is again close in meaning to affable.
- Option D: “Approachable” also describes a friendly person, so it is similar, not opposite.

Final Answer: The opposite of affable is unfriendly and hostile ⇒

[Go Back to Q2](#)



Q3.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Resilient” means able to recover quickly from difficulty, hardship or setbacks.

Usage: The resilient team bounced back after a poor first half and won the match.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Fragile and easily broken” is the direct opposite of resilient.
- Option B: “Lazy and idle” describes inactivity, not recovery from hardship.
- Option D: “Rude and impolite” describes manners, not the ability to recover.

Final Answer: Resilient means able to recover quickly from difficulty ⇒

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

Q4.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Ostentatious” means showy and designed to impress or attract attention. Its opposite is “modest and unpretentious”, meaning plain and not showy.

Usage: His ostentatious mansion drew attention, while his sister lived in a modest cottage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Showy” is a synonym of ostentatious, not its opposite.
- Option C: “Flashy” is also a synonym, meaning bright and showy.
- Option D: “Extravagant” again means excessive and showy, close in sense.

Final Answer: The opposite of ostentatious is modest and unpretentious ⇒

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



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Gerund after “enjoy”: Certain verbs, such as “enjoy”, are always followed by a gerund (the “-ing” form), never by an infinitive (“to + verb”).

Analysis: The sentence uses “enjoys to paint”. After “enjoy”, the correct form is the gerund “painting”, not the infinitive “to paint”.

Correction: The sentence should read “She enjoys painting landscapes in her free time.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “to painting” mixes “to” with the gerund and is not a valid form.
- Option B: “having painted” is a perfect participle and changes the meaning to a completed past action.
- Option C: “No improvement” is wrong because “enjoys to paint” is a clear error.

Final Answer: The correct form is “painting” ⇒ D

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Possessive pronoun: Possessive pronouns such as “theirs”, “yours” and “ours” never take an apostrophe.

Analysis: Part (B) writes “their’s”, which wrongly adds an apostrophe. The correct possessive is “theirs”, with no apostrophe. Here, however, the intended word is the possessive determiner “their” before the noun “assignments”.

Correction: The sentence should read “All the students submitted their assignments before the deadline.” The error lies in part (B).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “All the students” is a correct subject.
- Option C: “before the deadline.” is correct.
- Option D: A clear apostrophe error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

Final Answer: The apostrophe error is in part (B) ⇒ B

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



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement with “along with”: When two nouns are joined by “along with”, “as well as” or “together with”, the verb agrees with the first subject, not with the words after the phrase.

Analysis: The real subject is “The captain”, which is singular. The phrase “along with the players” is merely additional and does not change the number. Therefore the verb must be singular, “was”, not the plural “were”.

Correction: The sentence should read “The captain along with the players was felicitated by the board at the ceremony.” The error lies in part (A).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “felicitated by the board” is correct.
- Option C: “at the ceremony.” is correct.
- Option D: A clear agreement error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

Final Answer: The agreement error is in part (A) ⇒

[Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: Both blanks must fit the positive workplace situation described in the sentence.

Analysis: “After months of steady effort” signals good work by the intern, so she should be rewarded. The first blank needs a positive reward, and the second a positive word describing her contribution.

Application: “Promotion” is a reward for good work, and “valuable” describes a worthwhile contribution. “Earned a promotion for her valuable contribution” reads logically.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: A “warning” for a “poor” contribution contradicts “months of steady effort”.
- Option C: A “dismissal” for an “excellent” contribution is illogical.
- Option D: A “transfer” for a “careless” contribution does not fit the positive tone.



Final Answer: promotion ... valuable ⇒

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: The mention of an approaching storm sets the tone, so both blanks must fit a threatening weather scene.

Analysis: Clouds gathering before a storm are dark and threatening, so the first blank needs a word like “ominous”. Hikers facing a storm would look for “shelter” to stay safe, which fits the second blank.

Application: “As the ominous clouds gathered overhead, the hikers hurried to find shelter before the storm” reads naturally and logically.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “clear” clouds and finding “danger” do not match an approaching storm.
- Option B: “bright” clouds and finding “trouble” loses the sense of threat.
- Option C: “thin” clouds and finding “rain” is weak, as hikers seek safety, not rain.

Final Answer: ominous ... shelter ⇒

Answer: (D) [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 (“The Taj Mahal was commissioned by Emperor Shah Jahan”), so it must come first.

Step 2 — Next detail: Sentence S explains why he built it (“as a tomb for his beloved wife”). The pronoun “He” points back to Shah Jahan in Q, so S follows Q.

Step 3 — Construction: “Thousands of artisans then worked on it for over two decades” (P) describes the building work. The word “then” shows it comes after the decision in S.



Step 4 — Result: “Today it stands as one of the most visited monuments in the world” (R) is the present-day outcome and ends the paragraph.

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

Why other options are wrong: Options A, B and C all break the time order, for example by placing the artisans’ work (P) before the reason for building (S), or the present-day fame (R) before construction.

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

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

Q11.

Solution

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

Statements: “All poets are writers” places the whole Poets circle inside Writers. “All writers are creative” places the whole Writers circle inside Creative. So Poets sit inside Writers, which sit inside Creative.

Conclusion I — All creative people are poets: The nesting works only one way. There can be creative people who are not writers or poets, so we cannot say all creative people are poets. Conclusion I does not follow.

Conclusion II — Some creative people are poets: Since every poet is creative, the poets form a group that is definitely creative. Hence some creative people are indeed poets, and Conclusion II follows.

Result: Only Conclusion II follows.

Final Answer: Only Conclusion II follows \Rightarrow C

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

Q12.

Solution

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

Statements: “Some students are athletes” means the Students and Athletes circles overlap. “All athletes are fit” places the whole Athletes circle inside Fit.



Conclusion I — Some students are fit: The students who are athletes must also be fit, because every athlete is fit. So at least some students are fit, and Conclusion I follows.

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

Result: Only Conclusion I follows.

Final Answer: Only Conclusion I follows \Rightarrow

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

Q13.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Omnipresent” means present everywhere at the same time.

Usage: In a small town, gossip can feel omnipresent, reaching every street at once.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Omniscient” means all-knowing, not present everywhere.
- Option C: “Eternal” means lasting forever in time, not existing everywhere in space.
- Option D: “Temporary” means lasting only a short time, the opposite idea.

Final Answer: The word is “omnipresent” \Rightarrow

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

Q14.

Solution

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

Evidence: The passage states that “the tickets cost a small fortune, so only the wealthy can afford the experience.” This directly explains why only the rich can currently afford space tourism.



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

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not say the flights are extremely dangerous.
- Option C: A legal limit on the number of seats is never mentioned.
- Option D: The passage says nothing about years of training being required.

Final Answer: Only the wealthy can afford it because tickets cost a small fortune
⇒

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 “prices will fall as the technology matures”. Here “matures” describes technology that grows more developed and advanced over time.

Application: “Develops and becomes more advanced” matches this sense exactly, so Option C is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Grows old and worn out” suggests decline, which is the opposite of progress.
- Option B: “Breaks down and decays” also runs against the idea of improvement.
- Option D: “Slows down and stalls” contradicts the sense of technology moving forward.

Final Answer: Here “matures” means develops and becomes more advanced ⇒

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



Answer Key

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

