

ATMA Verbal Skills

Sample Paper – 10

Duration: 60 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 60

Instructions

- This paper contains **60** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer) across two sections — **Part I (Q1–Q30)** and **Part II (Q31–Q60)** — modelled on the Verbal Skills portion of **ATMA** entrance.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is a **penalty of 0.25 mark** for each incorrect answer. Unattempted questions receive **0** marks.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- Syllabus level: **Reading comprehension, vocabulary, grammar & verbal reasoning (ATMA Verbal Skills)**
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Part I — Verbal Skills I

Q1. Choose the word that is most nearly **similar** in meaning to the word in capitals:

COMPETENT

- (A) Unfit
- (B) Capable
- (C) Reluctant
- (D) Generous

Q2. Choose the word that is most nearly **similar** in meaning to the word in capitals:

VIGILANT

- (A) Careless



- (B) Sleepy
- (C) Indifferent
- (D) Watchful

Q3. Choose the word that is most nearly **opposite** in meaning to the word in capitals:

COMPLEX

- (A) Intricate
- (B) Complicated
- (C) Simple
- (D) Detailed

Q4. Choose the word that is most nearly **opposite** in meaning to the word in capitals:

ARRIVE

- (A) Depart
- (B) Reach
- (C) Land
- (D) Appear

Q5. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word:

“Despite repeated warnings about the storm, the captain remained _____ and refused to change the ship’s course.”

- (A) cautious
- (B) flexible
- (C) obstinate
- (D) agreeable

Q6. Fill in the two blanks with the most appropriate pair of words:

“Because the instructions were so _____, the volunteers were left _____ about what they were expected to do.”



- (A) precise . . . certain
- (B) ambiguous . . . confused
- (C) detailed . . . confident
- (D) simple . . . relaxed

Q7. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate phrasal verb:

“Owing to the heavy snowfall, the organisers had to _____ off the outdoor concert.”

- (A) bring
- (B) take
- (C) call
- (D) hand

Q8. Fill in the blank with the correct word:

“The lawyer offered her sound _____ on how to handle the disputed contract.”

- (A) advise
- (B) advices
- (C) advisor
- (D) advice

Q9. Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).

(A) Neither the players nor the coach / (B) were satisfied with / (C) the final decision / (D) No error

- (A) Neither the players nor the coach
- (B) were satisfied with
- (C) the final decision of the referee.
- (D) No error



- Q10.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
(A) She is senior than me / (B) by almost / (C) four years. / (D) No error
- (A) She is senior than me
(B) by almost
(C) four years.
(D) No error
- Q11.** Choose the option that best improves the underlined part:
“There were not much people at the seminar this morning.”
- (A) much people
(B) many people
(C) much of people
(D) more people
- Q12.** Choose the option that best improves the underlined part:
“When he entered the room, everyone stands up to greet him.”
- (A) stands up
(B) is standing up
(C) will stand up
(D) stood up
- Q13.** Rearrange the following four sentences (P, Q, R, S) into a coherent sequence:
- P. A farmer found a goose that laid a single golden egg each day.
Q. Greedy for more, he cut the goose open hoping to find a store of gold.
R. Inside there was nothing, and the goose was now dead.
S. He thus lost even the one egg he had received each day.
- (A) PQRS



- (B) QPRS
- (C) PRQS
- (D) SRQP

Q14. Rearrange the following four sentences (P, Q, R, S) into a coherent paragraph:

P. Yet this convenience has raised serious concerns about data privacy.

Q. Online banking has made everyday transactions remarkably easy.

R. Customers should therefore safeguard their passwords with great care.

S. It allows people to pay bills and transfer money within seconds.

- (A) QPSR
- (B) SQPR
- (C) QSPR
- (D) PQRS

Q15. Choose the one word that best substitutes the phrase:

“A doctor who specialises in treating children.”

- (A) Cardiologist
- (B) Paediatrician
- (C) Surgeon
- (D) Dermatologist

Q16. Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom:

“The **ball is in your court.**”

- (A) it is now your turn to take action or make a decision
- (B) you have lost the game completely
- (C) you are being blamed unfairly for a mistake
- (D) you must apologise at once

Q17. Choose the option that completes the analogy:

CATERPILLAR : BUTTERFLY :: TADPOLE : ?



- (A) fish
- (B) lizard
- (C) snake
- (D) frog

Q18. Choose the **correctly spelt** word:

- (A) Questionnaire
- (B) Questionairre
- (C) Questionnaire
- (D) Questonnaire

Q19. Four sentences are given below. Three of them belong to a paragraph on the parts of a computer; choose the one that does **not** belong.

- (A) The monsoon rains arrived late across the western coast this year.
- (B) The keyboard lets the user type letters, numbers and commands.
- (C) The monitor displays the output on a bright, sharp screen.
- (D) The processor carries out the calculations that run every program.

Q20. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate connector:

“He ignored every warning about his health; _____, he fell seriously ill within a month.”

- (A) however
- (B) consequently
- (C) moreover
- (D) although

Q21. Directions (Q21–Q23): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The future of renewable energy looks increasingly bright as the cost of solar



panels and wind turbines continues to fall. A decade ago, electricity from these sources was far more expensive than power from coal or gas; today, in many regions, it is the cheapest option available. The chief obstacle that remains is not generation but storage, since the sun does not always shine and the wind does not always blow. Advances in battery technology are beginning to close this gap, allowing surplus daytime energy to be stored and released after dark. If this trend continues, experts believe that clean energy could supply the bulk of the world's electricity well before the middle of the century, provided that governments invest steadily in modern power grids.

According to the passage, the main remaining obstacle for renewable energy is:

- (A) the high cost of solar panels
- (B) a shortage of sunlight in most regions
- (C) storing the energy that is generated
- (D) public opposition to wind turbines

Q22. (Refer to the passage in Q21.) The passage suggests that, compared with a decade ago, renewable electricity is now:

- (A) often cheaper than coal or gas
- (B) far more expensive than fossil fuels
- (C) available only in wealthy countries
- (D) completely free of any drawbacks

Q23. (Refer to the passage in Q21.) The author states that clean energy could supply most of the world's electricity provided that:

- (A) coal plants are reopened
- (B) battery research is abandoned
- (C) people use far less electricity
- (D) governments invest steadily in modern power grids



Q24. Directions (Q24–Q26): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Financial literacy is one of the most valuable skills a young person can acquire, yet it is rarely taught in schools. At its heart, it means understanding how to budget, save and invest wisely, and how to avoid the trap of unmanageable debt. A person who grasps the simple idea of compound interest, for instance, will see why starting to save early matters far more than the amount saved each month. Without such knowledge, many people fall prey to impulsive spending and high-interest loans that erode their income for years. The encouraging news is that financial literacy can be learned at any age; even a few sound habits, practised consistently, can transform a person’s long-term security.

One central element of financial literacy mentioned in the passage is:

- (A) memorising stock market prices
- (B) earning a very high salary
- (C) knowing how to budget, save and invest wisely
- (D) avoiding all forms of spending

Q25. (Refer to the passage in Q24.) The example of compound interest is used to show that:

- (A) starting to save early matters more than the amount saved
- (B) interest rates never change over time
- (C) saving is pointless for young people
- (D) banks always cheat their customers

Q26. (Refer to the passage in Q24.) The “encouraging news” the author refers to is that financial literacy:

- (A) is taught thoroughly in every school
- (B) guarantees instant wealth to everyone
- (C) can be learned at any age through good habits



(D) requires no effort or discipline at all

Q27. “The city should open the new metro line, because doing so will reduce road congestion.” Which of the following is an **assumption** on which this argument depends?

(A) Metro trains are powered by electricity.

(B) The metro line was expensive to construct.

(C) Travelling by metro is more comfortable than driving.

(D) A significant number of car users will switch to the metro.

Q28. “Some teachers are poets. All poets are dreamers.” Which conclusion **definitely** follows?

(A) All teachers are dreamers.

(B) Some teachers are dreamers.

(C) No teacher is a dreamer.

(D) All dreamers are teachers.

Q29. Fill in the blank with the grammatically correct word:

“Every one of the machines _____ inspected before the factory reopened.”

(A) was

(B) were

(C) have been

(D) are

Q30. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word:

“After months of negotiation, the two companies finally _____ a mutually beneficial agreement.”

(A) refused

(B) delayed



- (C) rejected
- (D) reached

Part II — Verbal Skills II

Q31. Choose the word that is most nearly **similar** in meaning to the word in capitals:

ENDORSE

- (A) Reject
- (B) Question
- (C) Support
- (D) Ignore

Q32. Choose the word that is most nearly **similar** in meaning to the word in capitals:

SWIFT

- (A) Clumsy
- (B) Rapid
- (C) Sluggish
- (D) Steady

Q33. Choose the word that is most nearly **opposite** in meaning to the word in capitals:

HUMID

- (A) Damp
- (B) Moist
- (C) Tropical
- (D) Arid

Q34. Choose the word that is most nearly **opposite** in meaning to the word in capitals:

SUPERIOR



- (A) Inferior
- (B) Excellent
- (C) Dominant
- (D) Premium

Q35. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word:

“The manager praised the team for completing the project well ahead of schedule, calling their effort truly _____.”

- (A) disappointing
- (B) commendable
- (C) ordinary
- (D) careless

Q36. Fill in the two blanks with the most appropriate pair of words:

“Although the team was utterly _____, their _____ spirit carried them to victory.”

- (A) refreshed . . . feeble
- (B) energetic . . . broken
- (C) rested . . . fragile
- (D) exhausted . . . indomitable

Q37. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition:

“The young apprentice looks _____ his mentor with great admiration and respect.”

- (A) up to
- (B) down on
- (C) out of
- (D) away from



Q38. Fill in the blank with the correct word:

“The teacher offered the students some valuable _____ on how to prepare for the interview.”

- (A) advise
- (B) advices
- (C) advice
- (D) adviced

Q39. Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).

(A) The committee / (B) have decided to postpone / (C) the annual sports day.
/ (D) No error

- (A) The committee
- (B) have decided to postpone
- (C) the annual sports day.
- (D) No error

Q40. Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).

(A) She has been working / (B) in this organisation / (C) since she graduated.
/ (D) No error

- (A) She has been working
- (B) in this organisation
- (C) since she graduated.
- (D) No error

Q41. Choose the option that best improves the underlined part:

“One of my friend is a famous doctor.”

- (A) One of my friend
- (B) One of my friends’



- (C) One among my friend
- (D) One of my friends

Q42. Choose the option that best improves the underlined part:

“The new bridge is far more stronger than the old one it replaced.”

- (A) more stronger
- (B) stronger
- (C) most strongest
- (D) more strong

Q43. Rearrange the following four sentences (P, Q, R, S) into a coherent paragraph:

P. A jackal and a camel once crossed a river to feast in a field of ripe crops.

Q. The jackal finished eating quickly and then howled aloud, alerting the watchful farmers.

R. On the way back, the camel waded into deep water to “roll,” and the jackal was swept off.

S. They rushed in and beat the slow-eating camel before it could escape.

- (A) PQSR
- (B) QPSR
- (C) PSQR
- (D) SPQR

Q44. Rearrange the following four sentences (P, Q, R, S) into a coherent paragraph:

P. However, its true power depends on how thoughtfully it is chosen and used.

Q. Music is far more than mere entertainment; it quietly shapes the mind and the mood.

R. Used wisely, therefore, it becomes a gentle tool for everyday well-being.



S. It can calm anxious nerves, lift a low spirit and even sharpen the memory.

- (A) QPRS
- (B) PQSR
- (C) QSPR
- (D) SQPR

Q45. Choose the one word that best substitutes the phrase:
“A person who can use both hands equally well.”

- (A) Versatile
- (B) Ambidextrous
- (C) Dexterous
- (D) Nimble

Q46. Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom:
“To **get cold feet**”

- (A) to suffer badly from the cold
- (B) to fall seriously ill before an event
- (C) to walk away from a profitable deal
- (D) to lose one’s nerve at the last moment

Q47. Choose the option that completes the analogy:
STABLE : HORSE :: KENNEL : ?

- (A) bone
- (B) leash
- (C) dog
- (D) bark

Q48. Choose the **correctly spelt** word:



- (A) Guarantee
- (B) Gaurantee
- (C) Garantee
- (D) Guarrantee

Q49. Four sentences are given below. Three of them belong to a paragraph on geometric shapes; choose the one that does **not** belong.

- (A) A triangle is a closed figure bounded by three straight sides and three angles.
- (B) The chef garnished the steaming soup with a sprig of fresh green coriander.
- (C) A circle is the set of all points lying at an equal distance from its centre.
- (D) A square has four equal sides meeting at four right angles at its corners.

Q50. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate connector:

“The instructions were clearly written; _____, many candidates still made the same mistake.”

- (A) therefore
- (B) consequently
- (C) moreover
- (D) nonetheless

Q51. Directions (Q51–Q53): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Volunteering is often described as giving one’s time for free, yet those who do it gain a great deal in return. By helping in hospitals, schools or community kitchens, volunteers learn practical skills and discover talents they did not know they possessed. The experience also widens their social circle, bringing them into contact with people from very different walks of life. Perhaps



the greatest reward, however, is psychological: research consistently links regular volunteering with lower stress and a stronger sense of purpose. Far from being a one-sided act of charity, then, volunteering is an exchange in which the giver benefits as much as the receiver.

According to the passage, the **greatest** reward of volunteering is:

- (A) earning a regular income
- (B) gaining formal qualifications
- (C) the psychological benefit of lower stress and purpose
- (D) travelling to distant places

Q52. (Refer to the passage in Q51.) The passage states that volunteering widens a person's social circle by:

- (A) bringing them into contact with people from different walks of life
- (B) forcing them to change their place of residence
- (C) replacing their existing friendships entirely
- (D) requiring them to join a political group

Q53. (Refer to the passage in Q51.) The author concludes that volunteering is best described as:

- (A) a purely one-sided act of charity
- (B) a waste of valuable time
- (C) an activity only the wealthy can afford
- (D) an exchange that benefits the giver as much as the receiver

Q54. Directions (Q54–Q56): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Nutritionists often call breakfast the most important meal of the day, and for good reason. After a long night's sleep, the body's fuel reserves are low, and a balanced morning meal restores the energy needed for the hours ahead. A breakfast rich in whole grains, fruit and protein steadies blood



sugar and helps maintain concentration through the morning. Children who eat breakfast tend to perform better at school, while adults who skip it are more likely to overeat later in the day. Despite these clear benefits, busy routines lead many people to leave home on an empty stomach, trading long-term well-being for a few extra minutes in bed.

According to the passage, a balanced breakfast is important mainly because it:

- (A) helps people lose weight overnight
- (B) restores energy and steadies blood sugar for the morning
- (C) replaces the need for lunch and dinner
- (D) is cheaper than other meals

Q55. (Refer to the passage in Q54.) The passage suggests that adults who **skip** breakfast are more likely to:

- (A) overeat later in the day
- (B) sleep better at night
- (C) concentrate more sharply at work
- (D) save money on food

Q56. (Refer to the passage in Q54.) Why, according to the passage, do many people still skip breakfast?

- (A) because breakfast foods are unhealthy
- (B) because doctors advise against it
- (C) because busy routines make them trade well-being for extra minutes in bed
- (D) because they are never hungry in the morning

Q57. “A supermarket has installed several self-checkout counters, expecting that queues at the tills will become shorter.” Which of the following is an **assumption** on which this expectation depends?



- (A) Self-checkout machines are cheaper than hiring staff.
- (B) The supermarket sells a wide range of products.
- (C) Self-checkout technology rarely breaks down.
- (D) A meaningful number of customers will choose to use the self-checkout counters.

Q58. “All squares are rectangles. Some rectangles are large.” Which conclusion **definitely** follows?

- (A) All rectangles are squares.
- (B) It does not follow that some squares are large.
- (C) Some squares are definitely large.
- (D) No square can be large.

Q59. Fill in the blank with the grammatically correct word:

“The list of approved candidates _____ displayed on the official notice board this morning.”

- (A) was
- (B) were
- (C) have
- (D) are

Q60. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word:

“The detective examined every clue closely in order to _____ the truth behind the mysterious theft.”

- (A) conceal
- (B) ignore
- (C) uncover
- (D) invent



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (vocabulary): A synonym shares the core meaning of the target word. “Competent” describes someone who has the ability to do something well.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Competent* = having the necessary skill or ability; capable of doing a job properly.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Capable” means having the ability to do something, an exact match.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Unfit is the opposite of competent.
- (C) Reluctant means unwilling, which is unrelated to ability.
- (D) Generous refers to giving freely, an unrelated quality.

Final Answer: Competent \approx Capable \Rightarrow **B**

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q 1

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (vocabulary): Identify the core sense of the word and match it.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Vigilant* = keeping careful watch for possible danger or difficulty; alert.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Watchful” means closely observing, an exact match.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Careless and (C) Indifferent are the opposite of alert.
- (B) Sleepy suggests drowsiness, again the opposite of watchful.

Final Answer: Vigilant \approx Watchful \Rightarrow **D**

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q 2



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): An antonym carries the opposite meaning. “Complex” means made of many connected parts and hard to understand.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Complex* = complicated, having many interrelated parts.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Simple” means plain and easy to understand, the clear opposite of complex.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Intricate, (B) Complicated and (D) Detailed are all synonyms of complex, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Complex is Simple ⇒

Go Back to Q 3

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): Match the word to its opposite. “Arrive” means to reach a place.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Arrive* = to reach a destination.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Depart” means to leave a place, the direct opposite of arrive.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Reach, (C) Land and (D) Appear all suggest getting to or showing up at a place, so they are synonyms, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Arrive is Depart ⇒

Go Back to Q 4



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Sentence completion: The word “Despite” signals that the captain ignored the warnings, so the blank must describe a stubborn attitude.

Step 1 — Spot the clue: He “refused to change the ship’s course” even after warnings, which shows unyielding behaviour.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Obstinate” means stubbornly refusing to change one’s mind, fitting the clue.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Cautious would mean he heeded the warning, contradicting “refused.”
- (B) Flexible and (D) Agreeable both suggest willingness to change, the opposite of his behaviour.

Final Answer: “remained obstinate” ⇒

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q 5

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Double-blank completion: The word “Because” links a cause to its effect, so both blanks must agree with that cause-and-effect logic.

Step 1 — First blank: If the volunteers were unsure what to do, the instructions must have been unclear, so the first word should be “ambiguous.”

Step 2 — Second blank: Unclear instructions would naturally leave them “confused.”

Step 3 — Check the pair: Only option (B) gives a cause (ambiguous) that logically produces the effect (confused).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (C) and (D) pair a positive cause (precise / detailed / simple) with a positive result (certain / confident / relaxed), which does not explain why the volunteers were unsure.

Final Answer: ambiguous ... confused ⇒

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q 6



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Phrasal verb: Different verbs combine with “off” to form different phrasal verbs, so the meaning must guide the choice.

Step 1 — Meaning needed: Because of the snowfall, the concert had to be *cancelled*.

Step 2 — Match the phrasal verb: “call off” means to cancel a planned event, which fits exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “bring off” means to succeed in doing something difficult, the opposite of cancelling.
- (B) “take off” means to remove or to leave the ground; (D) “hand off” means to pass responsibility, neither of which means to cancel.

Final Answer: “call off the concert” ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Commonly confused words (advice vs advise): “Advice” is a noun (a recommendation); “advise” is a verb (to recommend). “Advice” is also uncountable, so it takes no plural “s.”

Step 1 — Grammar of the blank: The blank follows “sound,” an adjective, so it needs a *noun*.

Step 2 — Choose the noun: “Advice” (a recommendation) is the correct uncountable noun.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Advise is a verb, so it cannot follow “sound.”
- (B) Advices is wrong because advice is uncountable; (C) Advisor is a person, not the recommendation itself.

Final Answer: “sound advice” ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 8](#)



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors (neither . . . nor agreement): With “neither . . . nor,” the verb agrees with the *nearer* subject, the one closest to it.

Step 1 — Find the nearer subject: In “Neither the players nor the coach,” the subject nearest the verb is “the coach,” which is singular.

Step 2 — Test the verb: The verb must therefore be the singular “was satisfied,” not the plural “were satisfied.” The plural verb sits in segment (B), so the error is there.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “Neither the players nor the coach” is correctly framed.
- (C) “the final decision of the referee” is correct.
- (D) is wrong because a genuine agreement error exists in (B).

Final Answer: Error is in segment (B) ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q 9

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors (comparatives of Latin origin): Words like “senior,” “junior,” “superior” and “inferior” are followed by “to,” never by “than.”

Step 1 — Identify the rule: “Senior” must be followed by “to,” as in “senior to me.”

Step 2 — Apply it: The phrase “She is senior than me” is wrong; it should read “She is senior to me.” The faulty word “than” sits in segment (A), so the error is there.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “by almost” and (C) “four years” are grammatically correct.
- (D) is wrong because segment (A) carries the preposition error.

Final Answer: Error is in segment (A) ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q 10



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Much vs many (countable vs uncountable): “Much” is used with uncountable nouns, while “many” is used with plural countable nouns.

Step 1 — Identify the noun: “People” is a plural countable noun, so it cannot take “much.”

Step 2 — Choose the quantifier: A plural countable noun like “people” requires “many,” so the phrase becomes “many people.”

Step 3 — Apply it: “There were not *many people* at the seminar this morning” is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “much people” is wrong because “much” goes with uncountable nouns only.
- (C) “much of people” is ungrammatical, and (D) “more people” changes the meaning to a comparison rather than a simple quantity.

Final Answer: “many people” ⇒

[Go Back to Q 11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Tense consistency: When two actions in a sentence happen at the same time, their verbs must stay in the same tense.

Step 1 — Find the anchor verb: The first clause uses “entered,” which is in the simple past tense.

Step 2 — Match the second verb: The greeting happened at the same past moment, so the second verb must also be simple past: “stood up,” not the present “stands up.”

Step 3 — Apply it: “When he entered the room, everyone *stood up* to greet him” keeps both verbs in the past.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “stands up” is present tense and clashes with the past “entered.”



- (B) “is standing up” is present continuous and (C) “will stand up” is future, so neither agrees with the past-tense first clause.

Final Answer: “stood up” ⇒

Go Back to Q 12

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Para jumble (narrative order): A fable follows cause and effect in time. Find the opening, then follow the events to the moral.

Step 1 — Opening: (P) introduces the farmer and the goose, so it starts the paragraph.

Step 2 — Follow the action: (Q) greed leads him to cut the goose open; (R) he finds nothing and the goose dies; (S) he therefore loses even the daily egg.

Step 3 — Sequence: P → Q → R → S.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B), (C) and (D) break the cause-and-effect order, e.g. (D) begins with the final loss (S) before the goose is even introduced.

Final Answer: Correct order is PQRS ⇒

Go Back to Q 13

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Para jumble (general to specific): A coherent paragraph opens with the broad idea, adds detail, then a contrast, then the consequence.

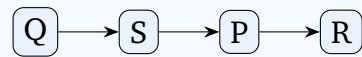
Step 1 — Opening: (Q) states the broad idea: online banking has made transactions easy.

Step 2 — Supporting detail: (S) “It allows people ...” the pronoun “It” refers to online banking, so S follows Q.

Step 3 — Contrast and result: (P) “Yet this convenience ...” introduces the contrast about privacy; (R) “Customers should therefore ...” gives the resulting advice.



Step 4 — Sequence: $Q \rightarrow S \rightarrow P \rightarrow R$, shown below.



Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (D) place “Yet” (P) before the idea it contrasts with, breaking the logic.

Final Answer: Correct order is QSPR \Rightarrow

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 14](#)

Q15.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: Choose the single word whose definition matches the full phrase exactly.

Step 1 — Phrase meaning: “A doctor who specialises in treating children.”

Step 2 — Exact match: A *paediatrician* is precisely a doctor who specialises in the medical care of children.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Cardiologist treats the heart.
- (C) Surgeon performs operations; (D) Dermatologist treats the skin. None is specific to children.

Final Answer: Paediatrician \Rightarrow

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Idioms: An idiom has a fixed figurative meaning that cannot be guessed word by word.

Step 1 — Recall the idiom: “The ball is in your court” means that it is now your responsibility to act or to make the next move.

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “it is now your turn to take action or make a



decision” states this meaning.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B), (C) and (D) describe losing a game, being blamed and apologising, none of which is the meaning of the idiom.

Final Answer: It is your turn to act \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q 16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Verbal analogy (life-cycle relationship): Find how the first pair relates, then apply the same relation.

Step 1 — First pair: A caterpillar is the immature stage that develops into the adult *butterfly*.

Step 2 — Apply to “tadpole”: A tadpole is the immature stage that develops into the adult *frog*.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) fish, (B) lizard and (C) snake are unrelated adult animals; a tadpole never becomes any of them.

Final Answer: Tadpole : Frog \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q 17](#)

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: Recall the standard spelling: “questionnaire” has *two* n’s, with the ending “-naire.”

Step 1 — Apply the rule: Q-U-E-S-T-I-O-N-N-A-I-R-E.

Step 2 — Check the options: Only (C) “Questionnaire” matches this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Questionaire drops an n; (B) Questionairre doubles the r wrongly; (D) Questonnaire drops the “i” after “Quest.”



Final Answer: Questionnaire ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Odd one out (theme coherence): Three sentences must share a single theme; the misfit is on a different topic.

Step 1 — Find the theme: (B), (C) and (D) all describe parts of a computer (keyboard, monitor, processor).

Step 2 — Spot the misfit: (A) talks about the monsoon rains arriving late, which has nothing to do with computer parts.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B), (C) and (D) belong to the computer-parts paragraph, so they are not the odd one out.

Final Answer: Sentence (A) does not belong ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Connectors (result): The first clause states a cause (he ignored every health warning) and the second states the consequence (he fell seriously ill). A result connector is needed.

Step 1 — Spot the relationship: Ignoring health warnings naturally leads to falling ill, so the link shows result.

Step 2 — Choose the connector: “Consequently” (as a result) signals this correctly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) however and (D) although show contrast, not result.
- (C) moreover adds a further point, which does not fit a cause-and-effect link.

Final Answer: “consequently” ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 20](#)



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating an obstacle): Scan the passage for the stated problem that still remains.

Step 1 — Locate the obstacle: The passage says “the chief obstacle that remains is not generation but storage.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “storing the energy that is generated” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) cost has fallen, not risen; (B) and (D) are never mentioned as the main obstacle.

Final Answer: Storage of energy ⇒

Answer: (C) **Go Back to Q 21**

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (comparing then and now): Find the sentence that contrasts the past with the present.

Step 1 — Locate the comparison: The passage states that a decade ago renewable power was more expensive, but “today, in many regions, it is the cheapest option available.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “often cheaper than coal or gas” captures this.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) reverses the trend; (C) and (D) make claims the passage does not support.

Final Answer: Often cheaper than fossil fuels now ⇒

Answer: (A) **Go Back to Q 22**



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a condition): Find the “provided that” clause that states the author’s condition.

Step 1 — Locate the condition: The passage ends with “provided that governments invest steadily in modern power grids.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (D) “governments invest steadily in modern power grids” is taken straight from the text.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (C) contradict the passage, which favours batteries and clean energy, not reopening coal plants or cutting usage.

Final Answer: Steady investment in power grids ⇒

Go Back to Q 23

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a definition): Find how the passage defines financial literacy at its heart.

Step 1 — Locate the element: The passage says it means “understanding how to budget, save and invest wisely.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “knowing how to budget, save and invest wisely” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) memorising prices, (B) a high salary and (D) avoiding all spending are not what the passage describes.

Final Answer: Budgeting, saving and investing wisely ⇒

Go Back to Q 24



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (purpose of an example): Identify why the author uses the compound-interest example.

Step 1 — Locate the point: The passage says someone who grasps compound interest “will see why starting to save early matters far more than the amount saved each month.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “starting to save early matters more than the amount saved” captures this.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B), (C) and (D) contradict the passage, which encourages early saving and does not claim banks cheat customers.

Final Answer: Saving early matters most ⇒

[Go Back to Q 25](#)

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (author’s reassurance): The closing sentence states the encouraging point.

Step 1 — Locate the news: “Financial literacy can be learned at any age; even a few sound habits, practised consistently, can transform a person’s long-term security.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “can be learned at any age through good habits” restates this.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) contradicts “rarely taught in schools”; (B) and (D) overstate the claim, since the passage stresses effort and consistent habits, not instant wealth.

Final Answer: Learnable at any age through good habits ⇒

[Go Back to Q 26](#)



Q27.

Solution

Concept — Critical reasoning (assumption): An assumption is an unstated idea that must be true for the argument to hold.

Step 1 — State the argument: Open the metro line → less road congestion.

Step 2 — Find the missing link: This works only if drivers actually leave their cars and use the metro instead. If no car users switch, the roads stay just as congested.

Step 3 — Match the option: (D) “a significant number of car users will switch to the metro” is the required assumption.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) electricity, (B) construction cost and (C) comfort may be true but are not needed for the congestion conclusion.

Final Answer: Car users will switch to the metro ⇒ **D**

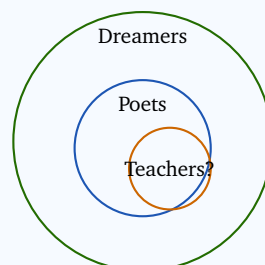
Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 27](#)

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Critical reasoning (syllogism): Combine the two statements and see which conclusion must follow in every case.

Step 1 — Map the statements: “Some teachers are poets” places part of the teachers inside the poets group. “All poets are dreamers” places the whole poets group inside the dreamers group.



Step 2 — Trace the overlap: The teachers who are poets must, being poets, also be dreamers. So at least some teachers are dreamers.

Step 3 — Conclusion: “Some teachers are dreamers” definitely follows.



Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “All teachers are dreamers” overstates it; only some teachers are known to be poets.
- (C) is the opposite of what follows; (D) “All dreamers are teachers” reverses the relationship and is unsupported.

Final Answer: Some teachers are dreamers ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q 28

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement (“every one of”): “Every one” is a singular expression and takes a singular verb, even when followed by “of the + plural noun.”

Step 1 — Identify the subject: The subject is “every one,” not “machines,” so it is singular.

Step 2 — Choose the verb: The action of inspecting happened in the past, so the singular past verb “was” agrees with “every one.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “were” and (D) “are” are plural and disagree with the singular “every one.”
- (C) “have been” is plural in form and does not agree with the singular subject.

Final Answer: “Every one . . . was inspected” ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q 29



Q30.

Solution

Concept — Contextual vocabulary: Choose the verb whose meaning fits the negotiation context.

Step 1 — Sense needed: After long negotiation, the two companies finally *arrived at* or settled on an agreement.

Step 2 — Match the verb: “reached” fits the collocation “reached an agreement,” meaning they succeeded in settling it.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) refused and (C) rejected mean they did not agree, contradicting “mutually beneficial.”
- (B) delayed means postponed, which contradicts “finally.”

Final Answer: “reached a . . . agreement” ⇒

Go Back to Q 30

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (vocabulary): A synonym shares the core meaning of the target word. “Endorse” means to give formal approval or backing.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Endorse* = to declare one’s public approval of, to support or back something.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Support” carries the same sense of approving and backing, an exact match.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Reject means to refuse, the opposite of endorse.
- (B) Question means to doubt, again the opposite of backing.
- (D) Ignore means to take no notice of, unrelated to approving.

Final Answer: Endorse \approx Support ⇒

Go Back to Q 31



Q32.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (vocabulary): Identify the core sense of the word and match it.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Swift* = moving or happening very quickly, fast.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Rapid” means quick or fast-moving, an exact match.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Clumsy means awkward in movement, unrelated to speed.
- (C) Sluggish means slow, the opposite of swift.
- (D) Steady means firm and regular, not fast.

Final Answer: Swift \approx Rapid \Rightarrow **B**

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q 32

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): An antonym carries the opposite meaning. “Humid” describes air that is damp and moist.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Humid* = containing a high level of moisture; damp.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Arid” means extremely dry, with very little moisture, the clear opposite of humid.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Damp and (B) Moist are synonyms of humid, not antonyms.
- (C) Tropical describes a hot, often humid climate, so it does not oppose humid.

Final Answer: Opposite of Humid is Arid \Rightarrow **D**

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q 33



Q34.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): Match the word to its opposite. “Superior” means higher in quality or rank.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Superior* = better than, higher in standing or quality.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Inferior” means lower in quality or rank, the direct opposite.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Excellent, (C) Dominant and (D) Premium all suggest high quality or standing, so they are closer to synonyms than antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Superior is Inferior ⇒

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q 34

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Sentence completion: The manager is praising the team, so the blank must carry a positive sense.

Step 1 — Spot the tone: “praised” and “well ahead of schedule” signal approval, so the missing word must be positive.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Commendable” means deserving praise, which fits the praising tone exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Disappointing and (D) Careless are negative and contradict the praise.
- (C) Ordinary is neutral and does not match “truly,” which calls for a strong positive word.

Final Answer: “truly commendable” ⇒

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q 35



Q36.

Solution

Concept — Double-blank completion: “Although” signals a contrast, so a negative first word should pair with a positive second word.

Step 1 — First blank: “Although the team was utterly . . .” sets up a weakness, so the first word should be negative: “exhausted.”

Step 2 — Second blank: The team still reached victory, so the spirit that “carried them” must be a positive, unbeatable quality: “indomitable.”

Step 3 — Check the pair: Only option (D) gives a negative-then-positive contrast (exhausted . . . indomitable) that suits “Although.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) and (C) begin with a positive word (refreshed / rested), which removes the contrast that “Although” requires.
- (B) ends with “broken,” a negative quality that could not carry a team to victory.

Final Answer: exhausted . . . indomitable ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 36](#)

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Phrasal verb / preposition: Different prepositions change the meaning of “look.”

Step 1 — Meaning needed: The apprentice *admires and respects* the mentor.

Step 2 — Match the phrasal verb: “look up to” means to admire and respect someone, which fits exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) look down on = to regard with contempt, the opposite of admire.
- (C) look out of and (D) look away from are literal directions of sight, not admiration.

Final Answer: “looks up to his mentor” ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 37](#)



Q38.

Solution

Concept — Commonly confused words (advice vs advise): “Advice” is a noun; “advise” is a verb. “Advice” is also uncountable, so it has no plural.

Step 1 — Grammar of the blank: The blank follows “some valuable,” so it needs a *noun* meaning guidance.

Step 2 — Choose the noun: “Advice” is the correct uncountable noun.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Advise is a verb, so it cannot follow “some valuable.”
- (B) Advices is wrong because “advice” is uncountable and takes no plural.
- (D) Adviced is not a correct word form.

Final Answer: “valuable advice” ⇒

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q 38

Q39.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors (collective noun agreement): A collective noun such as “committee,” when it acts as a single body, takes a *singular* verb.

Step 1 — Identify the subject: “The committee” is a collective noun treated here as one unit reaching one decision.

Step 2 — Apply the rule: A single body takes the singular verb “has,” so “have decided” should be “has decided.” The plural verb sits in segment (B), so the error is there.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “The committee” and (C) “the annual sports day” are correct.
- (D) is wrong because segment (B) carries a genuine agreement error.

Final Answer: Error is in segment (B) ⇒

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q 39



Q40.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors (present perfect continuous with “since”): “Has been working . . . since” correctly shows an action that began in the past and continues now.

Step 1 — Check the tense: “She has been working” is the present perfect continuous, the right form for an ongoing action.

Step 2 — Check “since”: “Since she graduated” marks the starting point in time, which pairs correctly with the present perfect continuous.

Step 3 — Conclusion: Every segment is grammatically correct, so the answer is (D) No error.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (C) are each correct, so none of them contains the error.

Final Answer: The sentence has no error ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 40](#)

Q41.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement (“one of” + plural noun): The expression “one of” is always followed by a *plural* noun, because it picks a single member out of a group.

Step 1 — Identify the structure: “One of my . . .” must select from a group, so the noun after it has to be plural: “friends.”

Step 2 — Correct the underlined part: “One of my friends” gives the standard form “One of my friends is a famous doctor.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “One of my friend” uses the singular “friend,” which cannot follow “one of.”
- (B) “One of my friends” wrongly adds a possessive apostrophe.
- (C) “One among my friend” both changes the idiom and keeps the singular noun.

Final Answer: “One of my friends” ⇒ D



Answer: (D) Go Back to Q 41

Q42.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement (double comparative): A comparative is formed either with “-er” or with “more,” never both at once.

Step 1 — Spot the error: “more stronger” wrongly combines “more” with the comparative “stronger.”

Step 2 — Correct the form: The single comparative “stronger” is correct: “far stronger than the old one.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “more stronger” is the double comparative being corrected.
- (C) “most strongest” is a double superlative and also wrong with “than.”
- (D) “more strong” is non-standard, since “strong” forms its comparative as “stronger.”

Final Answer: “far stronger than” ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q 42

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Para jumble (narrative order): A fable follows events in time: the setting, the trick, its consequence, then the tit-for-tat close.

Step 1 — Opening: (P) sets the scene: a jackal and a camel cross a river to feast in a field.

Step 2 — The trick: (Q) the jackal eats quickly and then howls, alerting the watchful farmers.

Step 3 — The consequence: (S) “They rushed in” (the alerted farmers) and beat the slow-eating camel, so S follows Q.

Step 4 — The pay-back: (R) on the way back, the camel dips into deep water to “roll,” and the jackal is swept off, completing the tit for tat.

Step 5 — Sequence: P → Q → S → R.



Why other options are wrong:

- (B), (C) and (D) break the cause-and-effect order, e.g. (D) opens with the farmers' beating (S) before the crossing is even introduced.

Final Answer: Correct order is PQSR ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q 43

Q44.

Solution

Concept — Para jumble (idea → detail → however → consequence): An expository paragraph opens with the main idea, expands it, adds a contrast, then states the resulting takeaway.

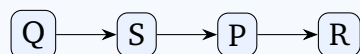
Step 1 — Opening idea: (Q) states the broad idea: music is more than entertainment and shapes the mind and mood.

Step 2 — Supporting detail: (S) “It can calm . . .” the pronoun “It” refers to music and lists its benefits, so S follows Q.

Step 3 — Contrast: (P) “However, its true power depends . . .” introduces the qualification.

Step 4 — Consequence: (R) “Used wisely, therefore . . .” draws the closing takeaway.

Step 5 — Sequence: Q → S → P → R, shown below.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A), (B) and (D) misplace “However” (P) or the “therefore” close (R) before the idea they depend on, breaking the logic.

Final Answer: Correct order is QSPR ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q 44



Q45.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: Choose the single word whose definition matches the full phrase exactly.

Step 1 — Phrase meaning: “A person who can use both hands equally well.”

Step 2 — Exact match: *Ambidextrous* precisely means able to use both hands equally skilfully.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Versatile means able to do many different things, not specifically using both hands.
- (C) Dexterous and (D) Nimble describe general skill or quickness of the hands, but not the use of *both* hands equally.

Final Answer: Ambidextrous ⇒

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q 45

Q46.

Solution

Concept — Idioms: An idiom has a fixed figurative meaning that cannot be guessed word by word.

Step 1 — Recall the idiom: “Get cold feet” means to suddenly become nervous and lose the courage to do something planned.

Step 2 — Match the option: (D) “to lose one’s nerve at the last moment” states this meaning exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) takes the idiom literally as feeling cold, which is not its meaning.
- (B) falling ill and (C) walking away from a deal are not what the idiom means.

Final Answer: To lose one’s nerve ⇒

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q 46



Q47.

Solution

Concept — Verbal analogy (shelter : animal): Find how the first pair relates, then apply the same relation.

Step 1 — First pair: A *stable* is the shelter built to house a *horse*.

Step 2 — Apply to “kennel”: A *kennel* is the shelter built to house a *dog*, the same shelter-to-animal relation.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) bone is something a dog eats, not the animal sheltered.
- (B) leash and (D) bark are an accessory and a sound, neither of which is the animal that lives in the kennel.

Final Answer: Kennel : Dog \Rightarrow

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 47](#)

Q48.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: Recall the standard spelling: “guarantee” begins with *gua* and has a single *r*.

Step 1 — Apply the rule: G-U-A-R-A-N-T-E-E.

Step 2 — Check the options: Only (A) “Guarantee” matches this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Gaurantee reverses the “ua” to “au.”
- (C) Garantee drops the “u” after the *g*.
- (D) Guarrantee wrongly doubles the *r*.

Final Answer: Guarantee \Rightarrow

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 48](#)



Q49.

Solution

Concept — Odd one out (theme coherence): Three sentences must share a single theme; the misfit is on a different topic.

Step 1 — Find the theme: (A), (C) and (D) all define geometric shapes (triangle, circle, square) and their defining properties.

Step 2 — Spot the misfit: (B) talks about a chef garnishing soup, which has nothing to do with geometric shapes.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (C) and (D) belong to the geometric-shapes paragraph, so they are not the odd one out.

Final Answer: Sentence (B) does not belong ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q 49

Q50.

Solution

Concept — Connectors (contrast): The two clauses are in opposition: clear instructions, yet mistakes. A contrast connector is needed.

Step 1 — Spot the relationship: Clear instructions would normally prevent errors, but candidates still erred, so the link is a contrast.

Step 2 — Choose the connector: “Nonetheless” (in spite of that) signals the contrast correctly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) therefore and (B) consequently show result, not contrast.
- (C) moreover adds a similar idea, which does not fit an opposite outcome.

Final Answer: “nonetheless” ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q 50



Q51.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating the main reward): Scan the passage for the benefit the author calls the greatest.

Step 1 — Locate the cue: The passage says, “Perhaps the greatest reward, however, is psychological: research consistently links regular volunteering with lower stress and a stronger sense of purpose.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “the psychological benefit of lower stress and purpose” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) income contradicts “giving one’s time for free.”
- (B) qualifications and (D) travel are never mentioned as the greatest reward.

Final Answer: Psychological benefit ⇒

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q 51

Q52.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a stated detail): Find the exact wording the passage uses about widening the social circle.

Step 1 — Locate the detail: The passage says volunteering brings people “into contact with people from very different walks of life.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “bringing them into contact with people from different walks of life” matches the text.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) changing residence and (D) joining a political group are never stated.
- (C) replacing existing friendships contradicts “widens their social circle,” which means adding, not replacing.

Final Answer: Meeting people from different walks of life ⇒

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q 52



Q53.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (author’s conclusion): The final sentence usually states the author’s overall point.

Step 1 — Locate the conclusion: The passage ends, “volunteering is an exchange in which the giver benefits as much as the receiver.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (D) “an exchange that benefits the giver as much as the receiver” restates this.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “a purely one-sided act of charity” is exactly what the author rejects.
- (B) a waste of time and (C) only for the wealthy contradict the passage.

Final Answer: A mutual exchange ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q 53

Q54.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating the main reason): Find the benefit the passage gives for eating breakfast.

Step 1 — Locate the reason: The passage says a balanced morning meal “restores the energy needed for the hours ahead” and “steadies blood sugar and helps maintain concentration.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (B) “restores energy and steadies blood sugar for the morning” combines both stated benefits.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) losing weight overnight is not claimed.
- (C) replacing other meals and (D) being cheaper are never mentioned.

Final Answer: Restores energy and steadies blood sugar ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q 54



Q55.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a stated effect): Find what the passage says happens to adults who skip breakfast.

Step 1 — Locate the detail: The passage states that “adults who skip it are more likely to overeat later in the day.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “overeat later in the day” matches the text exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) sleeping better, (C) concentrating more sharply and (D) saving money are not stated; in fact the passage links skipping breakfast with poorer outcomes.

Final Answer: They overeat later in the day ⇒

Go Back to Q 55

Q56.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a cause): Find the reason the passage gives for people skipping breakfast despite its benefits.

Step 1 — Locate the cause: The passage says “busy routines lead many people to leave home on an empty stomach, trading long-term well-being for a few extra minutes in bed.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “busy routines make them trade well-being for extra minutes in bed” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) unhealthy breakfast foods and (B) doctors advising against it contradict the passage, which praises breakfast.
- (D) never being hungry is not the reason given.

Final Answer: Busy routines and extra time in bed ⇒

Go Back to Q 56



Q57.

Solution

Concept — Critical reasoning (assumption): An assumption is an unstated idea that must be true for the argument to hold.

Step 1 — State the argument: Self-checkout counters → shorter queues at the tills.

Step 2 — Find the missing link: This works only if customers actually use the self-checkout counters. If almost no one uses them, the staffed queues will not get shorter.

Step 3 — Match the option: (D) “a meaningful number of customers will choose to use the self-checkout counters” is the required assumption.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) cost, (B) range of products and (C) reliability may be true but are not needed for the shorter-queue conclusion.

Final Answer: Customers will use the self-checkout ⇒ **D**

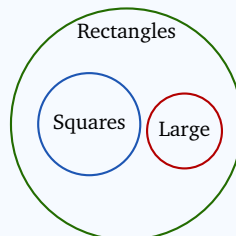
Answer: (D) Go Back to Q 57

Q58.

Solution

Concept — Critical reasoning (valid conclusion): A conclusion follows only if the premises force it. “Some rectangles are large” need not refer to the rectangles that happen to be squares.

Step 1 — Map the premises: All squares lie inside the set of rectangles. “Some rectangles are large” marks a part of the rectangle set as large.



Step 2 — Test the link: The “large” rectangles can lie entirely outside the “squares” circle, so we cannot be sure any square is large.

Step 3 — Conclusion: It does not follow that some squares are large.



Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “All rectangles are squares” reverses the first premise wrongly.
- (C) claims as certain what is only possible; (D) “No square can be large” is also not forced by the premises.

Final Answer: It does not follow that some squares are large \Rightarrow **B**

Answer: (B) **Go Back to Q 58**

Q59.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement (intervening phrase): The verb agrees with the true subject, not with a noun in the phrase that comes between.

Step 1 — Find the true subject: The subject is “The list” (singular); “of approved candidates” is only a modifying phrase.

Step 2 — Choose the verb: A singular subject takes the singular “was.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “were” and (D) “are” are plural and wrongly agree with “candidates” instead of “list.”
- (C) “have” is plural and also does not fit the passive “displayed.”

Final Answer: “The list . . . was displayed” \Rightarrow **A**

Answer: (A) **Go Back to Q 59**

Q60.

Solution

Concept — Contextual vocabulary: Choose the verb whose meaning fits the detective context.

Step 1 — Sense needed: The detective examines clues in order to *find out* the hidden truth.

Step 2 — Match the verb: “Uncover” means to discover or reveal something hidden, fitting the sentence.

Why other options are wrong:



- (A) conceal means to hide and (B) ignore means to disregard, both opposite to the aim of investigating.
- (D) invent means to make up, which contradicts seeking the real truth.

Final Answer: “uncover the truth” ⇒

Go Back to Q 60



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	D	3	C	4	A	5	C
6	B	7	C	8	D	9	B	10	A
11	B	12	D	13	A	14	C	15	B
16	A	17	D	18	C	19	A	20	B
21	C	22	A	23	D	24	C	25	A
26	C	27	D	28	B	29	A	30	D
31	C	32	B	33	D	34	A	35	B
36	D	37	A	38	C	39	B	40	D
41	D	42	B	43	A	44	C	45	B
46	D	47	C	48	A	49	B	50	D
51	C	52	A	53	D	54	B	55	A
56	C	57	D	58	B	59	A	60	C

