

# ATMA Verbal Skills

## Sample Paper – 1

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:

**METICULOUS**

- (A) Careless
- (B) Thorough
- (C) Hasty
- (D) Generous

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

**ALLEVIATE**

- (A) Intensify



- (B) Postpone
- (C) Worsen
- (D) Relieve

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

**CANDID**

- (A) Frank
- (B) Honest
- (C) Evasive
- (D) Sincere

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

**ABUNDANT**

- (A) Scarce
- (B) Plentiful
- (C) Ample
- (D) Lavish

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

“Although the new policy was meant to simplify the process, it only \_\_\_\_\_ the confusion among the staff.”

- (A) reduced
- (B) clarified
- (C) compounded
- (D) settled

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

“The researcher’s \_\_\_\_\_ approach, marked by patience and rigour, eventually led to a \_\_\_\_\_ discovery that reshaped the field.”



- (A) reckless . . . trivial
- (B) methodical . . . groundbreaking
- (C) hasty . . . minor
- (D) careless . . . routine

**Q7.** Fill in the blank with the correct preposition:

“The committee will look \_\_\_\_\_ the matter carefully before taking any decision.”

- (A) for
- (B) into
- (C) after
- (D) over

**Q8.** Fill in the blank with the correct word:

“The new medicine had no visible \_\_\_\_\_ on the patient even after a week of treatment.”

- (A) affect
- (B) affront
- (C) effort
- (D) effect

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

(A) Being a rainy day, / (B) the cricket match was / (C) postponed to Sunday.  
/ (D) No error

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- (B) the cricket match was
- (C) postponed to Sunday.
- (D) No error



**Q10.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).

(A) The teacher told / (B) the young students that / (C) honesty was the best poli  
/ (D) No error

- (A) The teacher told
- (B) the young students that
- (C) honesty was the best policy.
- (D) No error

**Q11.** Choose the option that best improves the underlined part:

“She is one of those people who is always ready to help others in need.”

- (A) is always ready
- (B) are always ready
- (C) was always ready
- (D) has always ready

**Q12.** Choose the option that best improves the underlined part:

“If I were you, I will accept the offer without any delay.”

- (A) will accept
- (B) shall accept
- (C) can accept
- (D) would accept

**Q13.** Rearrange the following four sentences (P, Q, R, S) into a coherent sequence:

**P.** A young man wanted to learn the secret of success.

**Q.** He travelled far to meet a wise old sage.

**R.** The sage led him to a river and held his head underwater.

**S.** When released, the man gasped that he had wanted air more than anything else.



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

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

**P.** However, its benefits come with significant responsibilities.

**Q.** Social media has transformed the way people communicate.

**R.** Users must therefore think critically before sharing information.

**S.** It now connects individuals across continents in a matter of seconds.

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

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

“A person who can speak and understand many languages.”

- (A) Linguist
- (B) Polyglot
- (C) Bilingual
- (D) Orator

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

“To **bite the bullet**”

- (A) to face a difficult or painful situation with courage
- (B) to make a sudden and costly mistake
- (C) to speak rudely to a superior
- (D) to waste valuable resources



**Q17.** Choose the option that completes the analogy:

**OPTIMIST : HOPEFUL :: PESSIMIST : ?**

- (A) cheerful
- (B) confident
- (C) ambitious
- (D) gloomy

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

- (A) Occassion
- (B) Ocasion
- (C) Occasion
- (D) Occasen

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

- (A) Many tourists prefer quiet coastal resorts during the summer holidays.
- (B) Solar power harnesses energy directly from sunlight.
- (C) Wind turbines convert the motion of air into electricity.
- (D) Hydropower uses the force of flowing water to generate power.

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

“He worked extremely hard for months; \_\_\_\_\_, he could not clear the examination.”

- (A) therefore
- (B) nevertheless
- (C) moreover
- (D) hence



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

*Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body. A good book can transport a reader to distant lands, introduce unfamiliar ideas and sharpen the imagination. Yet in an age of short videos and constant notifications, sustained reading has become rare. Studies suggest that people who read regularly tend to have stronger concentration and a wider vocabulary than those who do not. The decline of deep reading, therefore, is not merely a cultural loss but also a cognitive one. Rebuilding the habit requires deliberate effort: setting aside a fixed time each day, choosing books that genuinely interest us and resisting the constant pull of the screen.*

According to the passage, deep reading is declining mainly because of:

- (A) a shortage of public libraries
  - (B) the high cost of printed books
  - (C) the distraction of screens and notifications
  - (D) a decline in formal education
- Q22.** (Refer to the passage in Q21.) The phrase “not merely a cultural loss but also a cognitive one” suggests that declining reading affects:
- (A) the way the mind functions
  - (B) only the entertainment industry
  - (C) only school examinations
  - (D) the sale of newspapers
- Q23.** (Refer to the passage in Q21.) Which of the following does the author recommend to rebuild the reading habit?
- (A) buying a larger number of books
  - (B) giving up all forms of technology
  - (C) reading only classic literature
  - (D) setting aside a fixed time each day to read



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

*The shift to remote work, accelerated by recent global events, has reshaped the modern workplace. Employees now enjoy greater flexibility, saving hours once lost to commuting and gaining control over their schedules. Companies, in turn, can hire talent regardless of location. However, remote work is not without drawbacks. Many workers report feelings of isolation, and the boundary between professional and personal life has grown blurred. The most successful organisations are those that combine the freedom of remote work with structured opportunities for collaboration, ensuring that flexibility does not come at the cost of connection.*

One major advantage of remote work mentioned in the passage is:

- (A) significantly higher salaries
- (B) the time saved from commuting
- (C) permanently shorter working hours
- (D) free office accommodation

**Q25.** (Refer to the passage in Q24.) According to the passage, a key drawback of remote work is:

- (A) a sense of isolation among workers
- (B) a fall in company profits
- (C) an increase in daily commuting
- (D) a loss of scheduling flexibility

**Q26.** (Refer to the passage in Q24.) The author suggests that the most successful organisations:

- (A) ban remote work entirely
- (B) ignore the need for collaboration
- (C) balance remote flexibility with structured collaboration
- (D) hire only locally based employees



- Q27.** “The city should build more cycle lanes, because doing so will reduce traffic congestion.” Which of the following is an **assumption** on which this argument depends?
- (A) Cycling is a healthy form of exercise.
  - (B) Cars are becoming more expensive to maintain.
  - (C) Cycle lanes are inexpensive to build.
  - (D) A meaningful number of people will switch from cars to cycles.
- Q28.** “Every student who attended the extra coaching classes passed the final examination. Riya passed the final examination.” Which conclusion **definitely** follows?
- (A) Riya must have attended the coaching classes.
  - (B) It cannot be concluded that Riya attended the coaching classes.
  - (C) No student in the class failed the examination.
  - (D) Coaching always guarantees success.
- Q29.** Fill in the blank with the grammatically correct word:  
“Honesty is a virtue that everyone \_\_\_\_\_ but few people actually practise.”
- (A) admires
  - (B) admire
  - (C) admiring
  - (D) admired
- Q30.** Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word:  
“The volunteers worked tirelessly through the night to \_\_\_\_\_ relief to the flood victims.”
- (A) provoke
  - (B) prevent
  - (C) postpone



(D) provide

Part II — Verbal Skills II

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

**RESILIENT**

(A) Fragile

(B) Timid

(C) Tough

(D) Idle

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

**ZEALOUS**

(A) Indifferent

(B) Enthusiastic

(C) Reluctant

(D) Weary

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

**COMMENCE**

(A) Begin

(B) Initiate

(C) Launch

(D) Conclude

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

**SHALLOW**



- (A) Deep
- (B) Surface
- (C) Flat
- (D) Narrow

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

“Because the instructions were so \_\_\_\_\_, even the experienced technicians struggled to assemble the device.”

- (A) simple
- (B) ambiguous
- (C) helpful
- (D) brief

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

“Despite his \_\_\_\_\_ background, the entrepreneur remained \_\_\_\_\_, never boasting about the fortune he had built.”

- (A) modest . . . arrogant
- (B) wealthy . . . proud
- (C) affluent . . . humble
- (D) poor . . . greedy

**Q37.** Fill in the blank with the correct preposition:

“The young intern was praised for the way she dealt \_\_\_\_\_ the angry customers.”

- (A) with
- (B) from
- (C) at
- (D) to



**Q38.** Fill in the blank with the correct word:

“You must \_\_\_\_\_ the new safety rules to avoid any penalty at the factory.”

- (A) adopt
- (B) adapt
- (C) adept
- (D) abide by

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

(A) The list of candidates / (B) have been displayed / (C) on the notice board.  
/ (D) No error

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- (B) have been displayed
- (C) on the notice board.
- (D) No error

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

(A) Her opinion is quite different than mine / (B) on this important issue,  
/ (C) as she made very clear. / (D) No error

- (A) Her opinion is quite different than mine
- (B) on this important issue,
- (C) as she made very clear.
- (D) No error

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

“No sooner did the bell ring when the children rushed out of the class-room.”

- (A) when the children rushed
- (B) then the children rushed



- (C) than the children rushed
- (D) that the children rushed

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

“The manager, along with his assistants, were attending the conference in Delhi.”

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

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

**P.** A swift hare often mocked a slow tortoise for crawling along the path.

**Q.** Tired of the teasing, the tortoise challenged the hare to a race.

**R.** Sure of an easy win, the hare lay down for a nap halfway through.

**S.** The tortoise plodded on without stopping and crossed the finish line first.

- (A) PQRS
- (B) QPRS
- (C) PRQS
- (D) SQPR

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

**P.** A true friend listens patiently, offers honest advice and stands by us in hard times.

**Q.** Friendship is one of the most valuable relationships in a person’s life.

**R.** As a result, a life enriched by good friends is far happier and more secure.

**S.** However, such loyal friendships are built slowly and demand genuine care and trust.



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

**Q45.** Choose the one word that best substitutes the phrase:

“A person who cannot read or write.”

- (A) Ignorant
- (B) Novice
- (C) Illiterate
- (D) Amateur

**Q46.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom:

“To **cut corners**”

- (A) to take a shorter route while travelling
- (B) to win an argument unfairly
- (C) to share work equally among a team
- (D) to do something cheaply or carelessly, skipping proper steps

**Q47.** Choose the option that completes the analogy:

**SHEEP : FLOCK :: WOLF : ?**

- (A) Pack
- (B) Herd
- (C) Swarm
- (D) Den

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

- (A) Accomodate
- (B) Accommodate



- (C) Accommodate
- (D) Accommodate

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

- (A) The tiny sparrow hops busily about gardens in search of seeds and crumbs.
- (B) High above the hills, the eagle soars on broad wings while hunting its prey.
- (C) The new highway has sharply reduced the travel time between the two cities.
- (D) A brightly coloured parrot can mimic human speech with surprising accuracy.

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

“The new bridge was expensive to build; \_\_\_\_\_, it has already saved commuters thousands of hours.”

- (A) therefore
- (B) because
- (C) furthermore
- (D) however

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

*Regular physical exercise is one of the simplest and most effective ways to protect long-term health. When we move the body consistently, the heart grows stronger, muscles stay firm and the mind feels noticeably calmer. Doctors point out that even a brisk thirty-minute walk on most days can lower the risk of heart disease and improve sleep. Many people, however, abandon exercise because they expect dramatic results within a few days and*



*grow discouraged when none appear. The real benefits of exercise are cumulative; they build quietly over weeks and months. The wisest approach, therefore, is to choose an activity one genuinely enjoys and to repeat it regularly rather than to train intensely for a short burst and then stop.*

According to the passage, many people give up exercising mainly because:

- (A) they expect dramatic results too quickly
- (B) they cannot afford a gym membership
- (C) their doctors advise them to stop
- (D) brisk walking is too tiring for them

**Q52.** (Refer to the passage in Q51.) The word “cumulative” in the passage most nearly means:

- (A) appearing suddenly and all at once
- (B) disappearing soon after exercise stops
- (C) building up gradually over time
- (D) limited only to physical strength

**Q53.** (Refer to the passage in Q51.) Which approach does the author recommend?

- (A) training intensely for a short burst and then stopping
- (B) choosing an enjoyable activity and repeating it regularly
- (C) exercising only when dramatic results appear
- (D) avoiding exercise that affects sleep

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

*The rise of artificial intelligence has begun to reshape how people work, learn and make decisions. Machines can now read medical scans, translate*



*languages and even draft simple reports in seconds, freeing humans to focus on more creative tasks. Yet this rapid progress brings genuine concerns. Critics warn that careless use of these systems may spread errors at enormous scale, since a flawed model can repeat the same mistake millions of times. There is also unease about jobs that may disappear as routine work is automated. Most experts agree that the technology itself is neither good nor bad; its value depends entirely on how thoughtfully it is designed, regulated and used by the people who control it.*

According to the passage, one benefit of artificial intelligence is that it:

- (A) guarantees that no errors will ever occur
- (B) removes the need for any human decisions
- (C) makes all existing jobs more secure
- (D) frees humans to focus on more creative tasks

**Q55.** (Refer to the passage in Q54.) The passage warns that careless use of AI systems is dangerous mainly because:

- (A) a flawed model can repeat the same mistake at enormous scale
- (B) machines are far slower than humans
- (C) the systems cannot translate languages
- (D) they make medical scans impossible to read

**Q56.** (Refer to the passage in Q54.) The author concludes that the value of artificial intelligence depends mainly on:

- (A) the speed of the machines alone
- (B) whether it can replace every human worker
- (C) how thoughtfully it is designed, regulated and used
- (D) the number of reports it can draft each day

**Q57.** “A gym is offering heavily discounted memberships because it expects this to produce healthier members.” Which of the following is an **assumption** on which this expectation depends?



- (A) The gym has the latest exercise equipment.
- (B) The discounted members will actually attend and work out regularly.
- (C) Healthier people spend less money on medicines.
- (D) The gym is located close to a residential area.

**Q58.** “All doctors have a medical degree. Sam has a medical degree.” Which conclusion **definitely** follows?

- (A) Sam must be a doctor.
- (B) Sam cannot be a doctor.
- (C) Every person with a medical degree is a doctor.
- (D) It does not necessarily follow that Sam is a doctor.

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

“The news of the team’s victory \_\_\_\_\_ celebrated across the whole city.”

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

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

“The manager tried hard to \_\_\_\_\_ the angry customers with a sincere apology.”

- (A) provoke
- (B) pacify
- (C) ignore
- (D) accuse



## Detailed Solutions

Q1.

## Solution

**Concept — Synonym (vocabulary):** A synonym shares the core meaning of the target word. “Meticulous” describes someone who shows great attention to detail.

**Step 1 — Meaning:** *Meticulous* = very careful and precise, taking pains over every detail.

**Step 2 — Test the options:** “Thorough” (complete and careful in every respect) captures this attention to detail most closely.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) Careless is the opposite of meticulous.
- (C) Hasty means hurried, again the opposite of careful.
- (D) Generous refers to giving freely, an unrelated quality.

**Final Answer:** Meticulous  $\approx$  Thorough  $\Rightarrow$

[Go Back to Q 1](#)

Q2.

## Solution

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

**Step 1 — Meaning:** *Alleviate* = to make a problem, pain or burden less severe; to ease.

**Step 2 — Test the options:** “Relieve” means to lessen pain or difficulty, an exact match.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) Intensify and (C) Worsen mean to make worse, the opposite.
- (B) Postpone means to delay, which is unrelated to easing.

**Final Answer:** Alleviate  $\approx$  Relieve  $\Rightarrow$

[Go Back to Q 2](#)



Q3.

**Solution**

**Concept — Antonym (vocabulary):** An antonym carries the opposite meaning. “Candid” means open and truthful.

**Step 1 — Meaning:** *Candid* = frank, straightforward, holding nothing back.

**Step 2 — Find the opposite:** “Evasive” means avoiding a direct answer, the clear opposite of candid.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) Frank, (B) Honest and (D) Sincere are all synonyms of candid, not antonyms.

**Final Answer:** Opposite of Candid is Evasive ⇒

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q 3](#)

Q4.

**Solution**

**Concept — Antonym (vocabulary):** Match the word to its opposite. “Abundant” means existing in large quantity.

**Step 1 — Meaning:** *Abundant* = plentiful, more than enough.

**Step 2 — Find the opposite:** “Scarce” means insufficient or hard to find, the direct opposite.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (B) Plentiful, (C) Ample and (D) Lavish all mean “a lot,” so they are synonyms, not antonyms.

**Final Answer:** Opposite of Abundant is Scarce ⇒

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q 4](#)



Q5.

**Solution**

**Concept — Sentence completion:** The word “Although” signals a contrast: what was intended is opposite to what happened.

**Step 1 — Spot the contrast:** The policy was meant to *simplify*, but the blank must describe the opposite outcome for the confusion.

**Step 2 — Test the options:** “Compounded” means made worse or added to, so it increased the confusion, fitting the contrast.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) Reduced and (B) Clarified and (D) Settled all reduce confusion, which removes the intended contrast.

**Final Answer:** “compounded the confusion” ⇒

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q 5](#)

Q6.

**Solution**

**Concept — Double-blank completion:** Both blanks must agree with the tone of the sentence, which praises patience and rigour.

**Step 1 — First blank:** “patience and rigour” describe a careful, ordered method, so the first word should be positive: “methodical.”

**Step 2 — Second blank:** A discovery that “reshaped the field” must be major, so “groundbreaking” fits.

**Step 3 — Check the pair:** Only option (B) gives a positive pair (methodical . . . groundbreaking) consistent throughout.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A), (C) and (D) each begin with a negative word (reckless / hasty / careless) that contradicts “patience and rigour,” and end with a weak word (trivial / minor / routine) that contradicts “reshaped the field.”

**Final Answer:** methodical . . . groundbreaking ⇒

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q 6](#)



Q7.

**Solution**

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

**Step 1 — Meaning needed:** The committee will *investigate* the matter before deciding.

**Step 2 — Match the phrasal verb:** “look into” means to investigate or examine, which fits exactly.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) look for = search for; (C) look after = take care of; (D) look over = inspect quickly. None means “investigate before deciding” as precisely as “look into.”

**Final Answer:** “look into the matter” ⇒

[Go Back to Q 7](#)

Q8.

**Solution**

**Concept — Commonly confused words (affect vs effect):** “Affect” is usually a verb; “effect” is usually a noun meaning result.

**Step 1 — Grammar of the blank:** The blank follows “no visible,” so it needs a *noun* meaning a result or change.

**Step 2 — Choose the noun:** “Effect” (a result) is the correct noun.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) Affect is a verb here, so it cannot follow “no visible.”
- (B) Affront means an insult; (C) Effort means attempt. Both change the meaning.

**Final Answer:** “no visible effect” ⇒

[Go Back to Q 8](#)



Q9.

**Solution**

**Concept — Spotting errors (dangling/illogical participle):** A participle phrase at the start must logically describe the subject of the main clause.

**Step 1 — Locate the participle:** “Being a rainy day” is meant to give a reason, but “a rainy day” cannot be the subject performing the rest of the sentence.

**Step 2 — Correct form:** The standard form is “*It being* a rainy day, the match was postponed,” so the error lies in segment (A).

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (B) “the cricket match was” and (C) “postponed to Sunday” are grammatically correct.
- (D) is wrong because there is a genuine error in (A).

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

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q 9](#)

Q10.

**Solution**

**Concept — Spotting errors (universal truth tense):** A universal truth or proverb stays in the present tense even in reported speech.

**Step 1 — Identify the rule:** “Honesty is the best policy” is a universal truth.

**Step 2 — Apply it:** In reported speech a universal truth does not shift to the past, so “was” should be “is.” The error is in segment (C).

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) “The teacher told” and (B) “the young students that” are correct.
- (D) is wrong because segment (C) carries the tense error.

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

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q 10](#)



Q11.

**Solution**

**Concept — Subject-verb agreement (“one of those who”):** In “one of those people who . . .,” the relative pronoun “who” refers to the plural “people,” so the verb is plural.

**Step 1 — Find the antecedent of “who”:** It is “those people” (plural), not “one.”

**Step 2 — Choose the plural verb:** “are always ready” agrees with the plural antecedent.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) “is” is singular and disagrees with “those people.”
- (C) “was” is both singular and wrong in tense; (D) “has always ready” is not grammatical.

**Final Answer:** “are always ready” ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q 11](#)

Q12.

**Solution**

**Concept — Conditional sentences (second conditional):** “If I were you” is an unreal present condition, so the main clause uses “would + base verb.”

**Step 1 — Identify the conditional type:** “If I were you” signals the second (hypothetical) conditional.

**Step 2 — Match the main clause:** The correct pattern is “If I were you, I *would* accept.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) “will” and (B) “shall” are used for real future conditions, not hypothetical ones.
- (C) “can” expresses ability, which does not fit the advice being given.

**Final Answer:** “I would accept” ⇒ **D**

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q 12](#)



Q13.

**Solution**

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

**Step 1 — Opening:** (P) introduces the young man and his goal, so it starts the paragraph.

**Step 2 — Follow the action:** (Q) he travels to the sage; (R) the sage holds his head underwater; (S) on release he gasps for air, the lesson.

**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 gasping climax (S) before the man is even introduced.

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

**Answer:** (A) [Go Back to Q 13](#)

Q14.

**Solution**

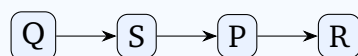
**Concept — Para jumble (general to specific):** A coherent paragraph opens with the broad idea, adds detail, then a contrast, then the consequence.

**Step 1 — Opening:** (Q) states the broad idea: social media has transformed communication.

**Step 2 — Supporting detail:** (S) “It now connects . . .” the pronoun “It” refers to social media, so S follows Q.

**Step 3 — Contrast and result:** (P) “However, its benefits come with responsibilities” introduces the contrast; (R) “Users must therefore . . .” gives the resulting advice.

**Step 4 — Sequence:** Q → S → P → R, shown below.



**Why other options are wrong:**



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

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

**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 person who can speak many languages.”

**Step 2 — Exact match:** A *polyglot* is precisely a person who knows and uses several languages.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) Linguist studies language as a subject but need not speak many.
- (C) Bilingual means only two languages, not many.
- (D) Orator is a skilled public speaker, unrelated to number of languages.

**Final Answer:** Polyglot ⇒

**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:** “Bite the bullet” means to brace oneself and endure something difficult or unpleasant.

**Step 2 — Match the option:** (A) “to face a difficult or painful situation with courage” states this meaning.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (B), (C) and (D) describe a costly mistake, rudeness and waste, none of which is the meaning of the idiom.

**Final Answer:** To face hardship bravely ⇒



**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q 16](#)

Q17.

### Solution

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

**Step 1 — First pair:** An optimist is characteristically *hopeful*; the second word describes the first.

**Step 2 — Apply to “pessimist”:** A pessimist is characteristically *gloomy* (expecting the worst).

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) cheerful, (B) confident and (C) ambitious are positive traits and do not describe a pessimist.

**Final Answer:** Pessimist : Gloomy ⇒  D

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q 17](#)

Q18.

### Solution

**Concept — Spelling:** Recall the standard spelling: “occasion” has *two* c’s and *one* s.

**Step 1 — Apply the rule:** O-C-C-A-S-I-O-N.

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

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) Occassion has an extra s; (B) Ocasion drops a c; (D) Occasen misspells the ending.

**Final Answer:** Occasion ⇒  C

**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 sources of renewable energy (solar, wind, hydropower).

**Step 2 — Spot the misfit:** (A) talks about tourists and coastal resorts, which has nothing to do with renewable energy.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (B), (C) and (D) belong to the energy 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 (contrast):** The two clauses are in opposition: hard work, yet failure. A contrast connector is needed.

**Step 1 — Spot the relationship:** Working hard would normally lead to success, but he failed, so the link is a contrast.

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

**Why other options are wrong:**

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

**Final Answer:** “nevertheless” ⇒

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



Q21.

**Solution**

**Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a cause):** Scan the passage for the stated reason behind the trend.

**Step 1 — Locate the cause:** The passage says “in an age of short videos and constant notifications, sustained reading has become rare.”

**Step 2 — Match the option:** (C) “the distraction of screens and notifications” restates this directly.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) libraries, (B) cost and (D) education are never mentioned as causes in the passage.

**Final Answer:** Screens and notifications ⇒

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q 21](#)

Q22.

**Solution**

**Concept — Reading comprehension (interpreting a phrase):** “Cognitive” relates to thinking and the mind.

**Step 1 — Unpack the phrase:** A “cognitive loss” is a loss affecting mental functioning (concentration, vocabulary), as the passage notes.

**Step 2 — Match the option:** (A) “the way the mind functions” captures this meaning.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (B), (C) and (D) narrow the effect to entertainment, exams or newspapers, which the passage does not claim.

**Final Answer:** It affects how the mind functions ⇒

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q 22](#)



Q23.

**Solution**

**Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a recommendation):** Find the author’s stated advice near the end of the passage.

**Step 1 — Locate the advice:** The passage recommends “setting aside a fixed time each day” among other steps.

**Step 2 — Match the option:** (D) “setting aside a fixed time each day to read” is taken straight from the text.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) buying more books and (C) only classics are not advised; (B) giving up all technology overstates “resisting the pull of the screen.”

**Final Answer:** Fix a daily reading time ⇒

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q 23](#)

Q24.

**Solution**

**Concept — Reading comprehension (locating an advantage):** Find the benefit the passage explicitly lists.

**Step 1 — Locate the benefit:** The passage says employees enjoy flexibility, “saving hours once lost to commuting.”

**Step 2 — Match the option:** (B) “the time saved from commuting” restates this directly.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) higher salaries, (C) shorter hours and (D) free office space are not mentioned as advantages.

**Final Answer:** Time saved from commuting ⇒

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q 24](#)



Q25.

**Solution**

**Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a drawback):** Identify the negative point the passage states.

**Step 1 — Locate the drawback:** “Many workers report feelings of isolation.”

**Step 2 — Match the option:** (A) “a sense of isolation among workers” matches the text.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (B) profits, (C) commuting and (D) loss of flexibility contradict the passage, which says commuting falls and flexibility rises.

**Final Answer:** A sense of isolation ⇒

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q 25](#)

Q26.

**Solution**

**Concept — Reading comprehension (author’s conclusion):** The final sentence usually states the author’s recommended balance.

**Step 1 — Locate the conclusion:** The best organisations “combine the freedom of remote work with structured opportunities for collaboration.”

**Step 2 — Match the option:** (C) “balance remote flexibility with structured collaboration” restates this.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) banning remote work and (D) hiring only locally contradict the passage; (B) ignoring collaboration is the opposite of its advice.

**Final Answer:** Balance flexibility with collaboration ⇒

**Answer: (C)** [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:** More cycle lanes → less traffic congestion.

**Step 2 — Find the missing link:** This works only if people actually leave their cars and cycle instead. If no one switches, lanes will not cut congestion.

**Step 3 — Match the option:** (D) “a meaningful number of people will switch from cars to cycles” is the required assumption.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) health, (B) car costs and (C) cheap lanes may be true but are not needed for the congestion conclusion.

**Final Answer:** People will switch from cars to cycles ⇒ **D**

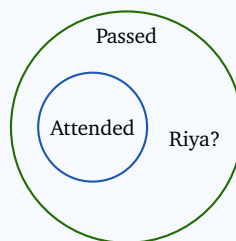
**Answer:** (D) [Go Back to Q 27](#)

Q28.

**Solution**

**Concept — Critical reasoning (valid conclusion):** “All A passed” does not mean “all who passed are A.” Treating it so is the fallacy of affirming the consequent.

**Step 1 — Map the statement:** Attendees  $\subseteq$  those who passed. Other students could also have passed without attending.



**Step 2 — Place Riya:** Riya passed, so she is somewhere in the “Passed” circle, but she may be inside or outside the “Attended” circle. We cannot decide.

**Step 3 — Conclusion:** It cannot be concluded that Riya attended the classes.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) assumes the converse, which is the fallacy.



- (C) and (D) make claims the statement never supports.

**Final Answer:** Cannot conclude she attended ⇒

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q 28](#)

Q29.

### Solution

**Concept — Subject-verb agreement:** “Everyone” is a singular indefinite pronoun and takes a singular present-tense verb.

**Step 1 — Identify the subject:** The subject of the blank is “everyone” (singular).

**Step 2 — Choose the verb:** The singular present form “admires” agrees with “everyone.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (B) “admire” is plural; (C) “admiring” is a participle, not a finite verb; (D) “admired” shifts the sentence to the past, breaking parallel with “practise.”

**Final Answer:** “everyone admires” ⇒

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q 29](#)

Q30.

### Solution

**Concept — Contextual vocabulary:** Choose the verb whose meaning fits the relief-work context.

**Step 1 — Sense needed:** The volunteers want to *give* relief to victims.

**Step 2 — Match the verb:** “provide” means to supply or give, fitting the sentence.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) provoke means to anger; (B) prevent means to stop; (C) postpone means to delay. None fits giving relief.

**Final Answer:** “provide relief” ⇒

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q 30](#)



Q31.

**Solution**

**Concept — Synonym (vocabulary):** A synonym shares the core meaning of the target word. “Resilient” describes something or someone able to recover quickly and withstand hardship.

**Step 1 — Meaning:** *Resilient* = tough, able to bounce back from difficulty or strain.

**Step 2 — Test the options:** “Tough” (strong and hard to damage or defeat) captures the idea of withstanding pressure most closely.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) Fragile means easily broken, the opposite of resilient.
- (B) Timid means shy or fearful, an unrelated quality.
- (D) Idle means inactive, which has nothing to do with toughness.

**Final Answer:** Resilient  $\approx$  Tough  $\Rightarrow$

[Go Back to Q 31](#)

Q32.

**Solution**

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

**Step 1 — Meaning:** *Zealous* = filled with energetic enthusiasm and devotion to a cause.

**Step 2 — Test the options:** “Enthusiastic” (showing intense and eager interest) is an exact match for zealous.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) Indifferent and (C) Reluctant describe a lack of interest, the opposite.
- (D) Weary means tired, which is unrelated to eager enthusiasm.

**Final Answer:** Zealous  $\approx$  Enthusiastic  $\Rightarrow$

[Go Back to Q 32](#)



Q33.

**Solution**

**Concept — Antonym (vocabulary):** An antonym carries the opposite meaning. “Commence” means to begin.

**Step 1 — Meaning:** *Commence* = to start or begin something.

**Step 2 — Find the opposite:** “Conclude” means to bring to an end, the clear opposite of begin.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) Begin, (B) Initiate and (C) Launch are all synonyms of commence, not antonyms.

**Final Answer:** Opposite of Commence is Conclude ⇒

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q 33](#)

Q34.

**Solution**

**Concept — Antonym (vocabulary):** Match the word to its opposite. “Shallow” means having little depth.

**Step 1 — Meaning:** *Shallow* = not deep, extending only a short way down.

**Step 2 — Find the opposite:** “Deep” means extending far down, the direct opposite of shallow.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (B) Surface and (C) Flat are related to shallowness, not its opposite.
- (D) Narrow refers to width, not depth, so it does not oppose “shallow.”

**Final Answer:** Opposite of Shallow is Deep ⇒

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q 34](#)



Q35.

**Solution**

**Concept — Sentence completion:** The word “Because” signals a cause: the blank must explain why even experienced technicians struggled.

**Step 1 — Spot the logic:** If experts struggled, the instructions must have been unclear or confusing, not easy.

**Step 2 — Test the options:** “Ambiguous” means open to more than one interpretation, which would cause exactly this difficulty.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) Simple, (C) Helpful and (D) Brief would make the task easier, not harder, so they contradict the struggle described.

**Final Answer:** “so ambiguous” ⇒

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q 35](#)

Q36.

**Solution**

**Concept — Double-blank completion:** The word “Despite” sets up a contrast between the two blanks.

**Step 1 — First blank:** The sentence later mentions “the fortune he had built,” so the background should be *affluent* (wealthy).

**Step 2 — Second blank:** “Despite” demands a contrast with wealth, plus “never boasting” points to a modest character, so “humble” fits.

**Step 3 — Check the pair:** Only (C) affluent . . . humble gives the required wealthy-yet-modest contrast.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) modest . . . arrogant clashes with “the fortune he had built” and “never boasting.”
- (B) wealthy . . . proud and (D) poor . . . greedy fail the “never boasting” clue.

**Final Answer:** affluent . . . humble ⇒

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



Q37.

**Solution**

**Concept — Preposition (fixed collocation):** The verb “deal” takes a fixed preposition depending on its meaning.

**Step 1 — Meaning needed:** Here “deal” means to handle or cope with the angry customers.

**Step 2 — Match the collocation:** “deal with” is the standard form meaning to handle or manage something.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (B) “deal from,” (C) “deal at” and (D) “deal to” are not standard English collocations for handling a situation.

**Final Answer:** “dealt with the customers” ⇒

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

Q38.

**Solution**

**Concept — Commonly confused words (adopt / adapt / adept / abide by):** These look similar but carry very different meanings.

**Step 1 — Sense needed:** The blank means to follow or comply with the new safety rules.

**Step 2 — Choose the phrase:** “abide by” means to accept and follow a rule or decision, which fits exactly.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) adopt means to take up or accept as one’s own, but one does not “adopt” rules already imposed by the factory.
- (B) adapt means to adjust to new conditions; (C) adept is an adjective meaning skilled, not a verb. Neither means “to comply with.”

**Final Answer:** “abide by the new safety rules” ⇒

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q 38](#)



Q39.

**Solution**

**Concept — Spotting errors (subject-verb agreement with “the list of”):** The true subject is “the list,” which is singular; the phrase “of candidates” does not change the verb.

**Step 1 — Find the real subject:** The head noun is “list” (singular), not “candidates.”

**Step 2 — Correct the verb:** The verb should be singular: “has been displayed,” so “have been displayed” in segment (B) is the error.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) “The list of candidates” and (C) “on the notice board” 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 (different from vs different than):** In standard British English, the adjective “different” is followed by “from,” not “than.”

**Step 1 — Locate the construction:** “Her opinion is quite different than mine” uses “than,” which is wrong after “different.”

**Step 2 — Correct form:** The correct phrase is “different *from* mine,” so the error lies in segment (A).

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (B) “on this important issue” and (C) “as she made very clear” are grammatically correct.
- (D) is wrong because segment (A) contains a clear usage error.

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

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



Q41.

**Solution**

**Concept — Sentence improvement (“no sooner . . . than”):** The correlative “no sooner” is always paired with “than,” not “when” or “then.”

**Step 1 — Identify the structure:** The sentence begins with “No sooner did the bell ring,” which demands the matching word “than.”

**Step 2 — Choose the correct pair:** “than the children rushed” completes the fixed correlative correctly.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) “when” and (B) “then” are common but incorrect pairings with “no sooner.”
- (D) “that” does not form the correlative either.

**Final Answer:** “than the children rushed” ⇒

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q 41](#)

Q42.

**Solution**

**Concept — Subject-verb agreement (“along with”):** Phrases like “along with,” “as well as” and “together with” do not change the number of the subject; the verb agrees with the main subject only.

**Step 1 — Find the real subject:** The subject is “The manager” (singular); “along with his assistants” is merely an added phrase.

**Step 2 — Choose the verb:** A singular subject needs the singular “was attending.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) “were” and (B) “are” are plural and disagree with the singular “manager.”
- (C) “have attended” wrongly shifts the tense to the present perfect.

**Final Answer:** “was attending” ⇒

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q 42](#)



Q43.

**Solution**

**Concept — Para jumble (narrative order over time):** A short fable moves in time from the setup to the challenge to the action to the outcome.

**Step 1 — Opening:** (P) sets the scene: the swift hare mocks the slow tortoise.

**Step 2 — Follow the action:** (Q) the tortoise, tired of the teasing, challenges the hare to a race; (R) sure of winning, the hare naps halfway; (S) the tortoise plods on and finishes first.

**Step 3 — Sequence:** P → Q → R → S.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (B), (C) and (D) break the setup-challenge-action-outcome order, e.g. (B) places the challenge (Q) before the mocking (P) that provokes it.

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

**Answer:** (A) [Go Back to Q 43](#)

Q44.

**Solution**

**Concept — Para jumble (general idea to consequence):** Begin with the broad idea, add detail, raise a contrast, then state the result.

**Step 1 — Opening:** (Q) states the broad idea: friendship is one of the most valuable relationships in a person's life.

**Step 2 — Detail:** (P) explains what a true friend does: listens, advises and stands by us, so P follows Q.

**Step 3 — Contrast and result:** (S) "However, such loyal friendships are built slowly ..." introduces the contrast; (R) "As a result ..." states the consequence.

**Step 4 — Sequence:** Q → P → S → R.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) places S before P, separating "However" from the detail it qualifies.
- (C) and (D) open with P or S, before the broad statement in Q that they depend on.

**Final Answer:** Correct order is QPSR ⇒ B



**Answer: (B)** [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 cannot read or write.”

**Step 2 — Exact match:** An *illiterate* person is precisely one who is unable to read or write.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) Ignorant means lacking knowledge in general, not specifically unable to read or write.
- (B) Novice and (D) Amateur mean a beginner or non-professional, which is unrelated to literacy.

**Final Answer:** Illiterate ⇒  C

**Answer: (C)** [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:** “Cut corners” means to do something in the cheapest or easiest way, often by skipping proper steps and sacrificing quality.

**Step 2 — Match the option:** (D) “to do something cheaply or carelessly, skipping proper steps” states this meaning exactly.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) takes the phrase literally as a shortcut while travelling.
- (B) winning unfairly and (C) sharing work equally are unrelated to the idiom.

**Final Answer:** To do something cheaply or carelessly ⇒  D

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q 46](#)



Q47.

**Solution**

**Concept — Verbal analogy (animal : collective noun):** Each animal has a specific group name. Identify the relation in the first pair and apply it.

**Step 1 — First pair:** A group of sheep is called a *flock*.

**Step 2 — Apply to “wolf”:** A group of wolves is called a *pack*.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (B) Herd is used for cattle or elephants, not wolves.
- (C) Swarm is used for bees or insects; (D) Den is a wolf’s home, not a group of wolves.

**Final Answer:** Wolf : Pack ⇒

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

Q48.

**Solution**

**Concept — Spelling:** Recall the standard spelling: “accommodate” has *two* c’s and *two* m’s.

**Step 1 — Apply the rule:** A-C-C-O-M-M-O-D-A-T-E.

**Step 2 — Check the options:** Only (B) “Accommodate” has both the double c and the double m.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) Accomodate has only one m; (C) Acommodate drops a c; (D) Accomma-date misspells the ending with an “a” instead of an “o.”

**Final Answer:** Accommodate ⇒

**Answer: (B)** [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), (B) and (D) all describe birds (the sparrow, the eagle and the parrot).

**Step 2 — Spot the misfit:** (C) talks about a new highway cutting travel time between cities, which has nothing to do with birds.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A), (B) and (D) belong to the paragraph on birds, so they are not the odd one out.

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

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q 49](#)

Q50.

**Solution**

**Concept — Connectors (contrast):** The two clauses oppose each other: the bridge was expensive, yet it saved time. A contrast connector is needed.

**Step 1 — Spot the relationship:** “Expensive to build” is a drawback, while “saved commuters thousands of hours” is a benefit, so the link is a contrast.

**Step 2 — Choose the connector:** “However” signals the contrast correctly.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) therefore shows a result, not a contrast.
- (B) because gives a cause, and (C) furthermore merely adds a similar point, neither fitting the opposite outcome.

**Final Answer:** “however” ⇒

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q 50](#)



Q51.

**Solution**

**Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a stated reason):** Scan the passage for the reason people abandon exercise.

**Step 1 — Locate the cause:** The passage says many people “abandon exercise because they expect dramatic results within a few days and grow discouraged when none appear.”

**Step 2 — Match the option:** (A) “they expect dramatic results too quickly” restates this directly.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (B) gym cost, (C) doctors advising to stop and (D) walking being too tiring are never given as reasons in the passage.

**Final Answer:** They expect quick dramatic results ⇒

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q 51](#)

Q52.

**Solution**

**Concept — Reading comprehension (vocabulary in context):** Use the surrounding sentence to fix the meaning of “cumulative.”

**Step 1 — Read the context:** The passage says “The real benefits of exercise are cumulative; they build quietly over weeks and months.”

**Step 2 — Match the option:** (C) “building up gradually over time” matches the idea of benefits accumulating across weeks and months.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) sudden and all at once is the opposite of gradual.
- (B) disappearing soon after and (D) limited to physical strength contradict the passage.

**Final Answer:** Building up gradually over time ⇒

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q 52](#)



Q53.

**Solution**

**Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a recommendation):** Find the author's stated advice, usually near the end of the passage.

**Step 1 — Locate the advice:** The passage says the wisest approach "is to choose an activity one genuinely enjoys and to repeat it regularly."

**Step 2 — Match the option:** (B) "choosing an enjoyable activity and repeating it regularly" is taken straight from the text.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) training intensely for a short burst is exactly what the author advises against.
- (C) exercising only when results appear and (D) avoiding exercise that affects sleep are not recommended.

**Final Answer:** Enjoyable activity, repeated regularly ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q 53](#)

Q54.

**Solution**

**Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a benefit):** Find the advantage the passage explicitly lists.

**Step 1 — Locate the benefit:** The passage says machines can perform routine tasks in seconds, "freeing humans to focus on more creative tasks."

**Step 2 — Match the option:** (D) "frees humans to focus on more creative tasks" restates this directly.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) guaranteeing no errors contradicts the passage, which warns of errors spreading at scale.
- (B) removing all human decisions and (C) making all jobs more secure are never claimed; the passage notes some jobs may disappear.

**Final Answer:** Frees humans for creative tasks ⇒ **D**

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q 54](#)



Q55.

**Solution**

**Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a warning):** Identify the specific danger the passage states.

**Step 1 — Locate the warning:** The passage says careless use “may spread errors at enormous scale, since a flawed model can repeat the same mistake millions of times.”

**Step 2 — Match the option:** (A) “a flawed model can repeat the same mistake at enormous scale” matches the text.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (B) machines being slower contradicts the passage, which praises their speed.
- (C) inability to translate and (D) making scans unreadable are the opposite of the benefits the passage lists.

**Final Answer:** A flawed model repeats mistakes at scale ⇒

**Answer:** (A) [Go Back to Q 55](#)

Q56.

**Solution**

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

**Step 1 — Locate the conclusion:** The passage ends by saying the technology’s “value depends entirely on how thoughtfully it is designed, regulated and used.”

**Step 2 — Match the option:** (C) “how thoughtfully it is designed, regulated and used” restates this.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) speed alone and (D) the number of reports reduce the conclusion to a single narrow factor.
- (B) replacing every worker is never the author’s standard for value.

**Final Answer:** How thoughtfully it is designed and used ⇒

**Answer:** (C) [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:** Discounted memberships → healthier members.

**Step 2 — Find the missing link:** Cheaper membership produces health only if those members actually come in and exercise. If they sign up but never train, no health benefit follows.

**Step 3 — Match the option:** (B) “the discounted members will actually attend and work out regularly” is the required assumption.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) latest equipment, (C) saving on medicines and (D) location may be true but are not needed for the membership-to-health conclusion.

**Final Answer:** Members will actually attend and work out ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q 57](#)

Q58.

**Solution**

**Concept — Critical reasoning (valid conclusion):** “All doctors have a degree” does not mean “everyone with a degree is a doctor.” Treating it so is the fallacy of affirming the consequent.

**Step 1 — Map the statement:** Doctors  $\subseteq$  degree-holders. But many degree-holders (researchers, teachers, retired graduates) may not practise as doctors.

**Step 2 — Place Sam:** Sam has a medical degree, so he is somewhere among the degree-holders, but he may or may not be a doctor. We cannot decide.

**Step 3 — Conclusion:** It does not necessarily follow that Sam is a doctor.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) assumes the converse, which is the fallacy.
- (B) wrongly denies the possibility, and (C) restates the same false converse.

**Final Answer:** Cannot conclude Sam is a doctor ⇒ **D**

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q 58](#)



Q59.

**Solution**

**Concept — Subject-verb agreement (“news” is singular):** Although it ends in “-s,” the noun “news” is an uncountable singular and always takes a singular verb.

**Step 1 — Find the real subject:** The subject is “The news” (singular); “of the team’s victory” is only a modifying phrase and does not change the number.

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

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (B) “were” and (C) “are” are plural and disagree with the singular “news.”
- (D) “have been” is also plural and breaks the agreement rule.

**Final Answer:** “The news . . . was celebrated” ⇒

[Go Back to Q 59](#)

Q60.

**Solution**

**Concept — Contextual vocabulary:** Choose the verb whose meaning fits the customer-service context.

**Step 1 — Sense needed:** The manager apologises in order to *calm* or soothe the angry customers.

**Step 2 — Match the verb:** “pacify” means to calm someone who is angry or upset, which fits the sentence.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) provoke means to make someone angrier, the opposite of what a sincere apology aims to do.
- (C) ignore means to disregard, and (D) accuse means to blame. Neither fits a manager trying to soothe customers.

**Final Answer:** “pacify the angry customers” ⇒

[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  | B   | 8  | D   | 9  | A   | 10 | C   |
| 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 | B   | 25 | A   |
| 26 | C   | 27 | D   | 28 | B   | 29 | A   | 30 | D   |
| 31 | C   | 32 | B   | 33 | D   | 34 | A   | 35 | B   |
| 36 | C   | 37 | A   | 38 | D   | 39 | B   | 40 | A   |
| 41 | C   | 42 | D   | 43 | A   | 44 | B   | 45 | C   |
| 46 | D   | 47 | A   | 48 | B   | 49 | C   | 50 | D   |
| 51 | A   | 52 | C   | 53 | B   | 54 | D   | 55 | A   |
| 56 | C   | 57 | B   | 58 | D   | 59 | A   | 60 | B   |

