

ATMA Verbal Skills

Sample Paper – 2

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:

PRUDENT

- (A) Reckless
- (B) Wasteful
- (C) Cautious
- (D) Foolish

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

CONCISE

- (A) Brief



- (B) Lengthy
- (C) Vague
- (D) Detailed

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

TRANSPARENT

- (A) Clear
- (B) Opaque
- (C) Honest
- (D) Visible

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

GENUINE

- (A) Authentic
- (B) Real
- (C) Sincere
- (D) Counterfeit

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

“Because the witness gave a clear and _____ account of the incident, the jury reached its verdict quickly.”

- (A) confusing
- (B) coherent
- (C) doubtful
- (D) contradictory

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

“Despite the _____ weather warnings, the trekkers pressed on, a decision that later proved to be _____.”



- (A) repeated . . . reckless
- (B) reassuring . . . wise
- (C) cheerful . . . harmless
- (D) gentle . . . sensible

Q7. Fill in the blank with the correct particle:

“After months of effort, the scientists finally managed to carry _____ the difficult experiment.”

- (A) on
- (B) off
- (C) out
- (D) over

Q8. Fill in the blank with the correct word:

“You are welcome to take any seat _____ the one reserved for the chairman.”

- (A) accept
- (B) except
- (C) expect
- (D) aspect

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

(A) Neither the manager nor / (B) the employees was / (C) aware of the new rule
/ (D) No error

- (A) Neither the manager nor
- (B) the employees was
- (C) aware of the new rule.
- (D) No error



- Q10.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
(A) He is senior than me / (B) by three years / (C) in this organisation.
/ (D) No error
- (A) He is senior than me
(B) by three years
(C) in this organisation.
(D) No error
- Q11.** Choose the option that best improves the underlined part:
“Hardly had I reached the station than the train left the platform.”
- (A) than the train left
(B) then the train left
(C) that the train left
(D) when the train left
- Q12.** Choose the option that best improves the underlined part:
“The quality of these mangoes are far better than those.”
- (A) are far better
(B) were far better
(C) is far better
(D) have been better
- Q13.** Rearrange the following four sentences (P, Q, R, S) into a coherent sequence:
- P.** A farmer found a goose that laid a golden egg every morning.
Q. Growing greedy, he killed the goose to get all the gold at once.
R. For a while he sold the eggs and grew steadily richer.
S. Inside, however, he found nothing and lost his daily fortune forever.
- (A) PRSQ



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

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

P. As a result, many cities are now investing in dedicated cycling tracks.

Q. Cycling is becoming a popular mode of urban transport.

R. It is cheap, healthy and produces no pollution.

S. These advantages make it attractive to commuters and planners alike.

- (A) QPRS
- (B) RQSP
- (C) PQRS
- (D) QRSP

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

“A place where birds are kept.”

- (A) Aviary
- (B) Apiary
- (C) Aquarium
- (D) Sanctuary

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

“To **let the cat out of the bag**”

- (A) to start a noisy quarrel
- (B) to set an animal free
- (C) to take an unnecessary risk
- (D) to reveal a secret unintentionally

Q17. Choose the option that completes the analogy:

AUTHOR : NOVEL :: SCULPTOR : ?



- (A) chisel
- (B) museum
- (C) statue
- (D) marble

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

- (A) Definatly
- (B) Definitely
- (C) Defenitely
- (D) Definitly

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

- (A) A balanced diet includes plenty of fruits and vegetables.
- (B) Drinking enough water keeps the body well hydrated.
- (C) The annual book fair attracts thousands of visitors each winter.
- (D) Eating too much sugar can harm long-term health.

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

“The road was completely blocked by the landslide; _____, we had to take a long detour through the hills.”

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

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

Sleep is often the first thing people sacrifice when their lives become busy,



yet it is among the most important pillars of good health. During deep sleep the body repairs tissue, consolidates memory and regulates the hormones that control appetite and mood. People who regularly sleep fewer than six hours show poorer concentration, weaker immunity and a higher risk of heart disease. Caffeine late in the day and bright screens at night both delay the brain's natural signal to rest. Experts therefore advise a fixed bedtime, a cool dark room and a deliberate break from devices before sleeping. Treating sleep as a luxury, they warn, is a costly mistake.

According to the passage, which of the following happens in the body during deep sleep?

- (A) Tissue is repaired and memory is consolidated.
- (B) Appetite hormones stop working completely.
- (C) The immune system shuts down for the night.
- (D) Body temperature rises sharply.

Q22. (Refer to the passage in Q21.) The passage states that people who sleep fewer than six hours are more likely to suffer from:

- (A) improved concentration
- (B) a higher risk of heart disease
- (C) stronger immunity
- (D) better mood control

Q23. (Refer to the passage in Q21.) Which of the following is recommended by the experts mentioned in the passage?

- (A) drinking coffee just before bedtime
- (B) keeping the bedroom bright and warm
- (C) using devices until the moment of sleep
- (D) maintaining a fixed bedtime and avoiding screens at night

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



Electric vehicles, once dismissed as slow and impractical, are now reshaping how the world thinks about transport. Powered by rechargeable batteries instead of petrol or diesel, they release no exhaust fumes and run far more quietly than conventional cars. Governments keen to cut urban pollution have begun offering subsidies and building public charging stations. Yet challenges remain: batteries are expensive, charging still takes longer than refuelling, and the electricity itself must come from clean sources to deliver real environmental gains. The most promising future, analysts suggest, pairs widespread electric vehicles with a power grid fed by renewable energy.

According to the passage, one clear advantage of electric vehicles is that they:

- (A) are always cheaper to buy than petrol cars
- (B) can be refuelled faster than ordinary cars
- (C) produce no exhaust fumes and run quietly
- (D) never need any charging stations

Q25. (Refer to the passage in Q24.) Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as a remaining challenge for electric vehicles?

- (A) they are noisier than petrol cars
- (B) they release more pollution while running
- (C) governments oppose their use
- (D) their batteries are expensive and charging is slow

Q26. (Refer to the passage in Q24.) The author suggests that electric vehicles will deliver real environmental gains only if:

- (A) the electricity that powers them comes from clean sources
- (B) they are made larger and heavier
- (C) petrol cars are banned overnight
- (D) charging is made even slower



- Q27.** “Our bookstore should extend its opening hours into the late evening, because doing so will increase our sales.” Which of the following is an **assumption** on which this argument depends?
- (A) The bookstore sells more titles than its rivals.
 - (B) A meaningful number of customers want to shop in the late evening.
 - (C) Staff are willing to work longer shifts.
 - (D) Books are cheaper in the evening than in the morning.
- Q28.** “All who exercise daily are healthy. Ram is healthy.” Which conclusion **definitely** follows?
- (A) Ram must exercise daily.
 - (B) Ram never exercises at all.
 - (C) It does not follow that Ram exercises daily.
 - (D) Everyone who is healthy exercises daily.
- Q29.** Fill in the blank with the grammatically correct word:
“Each of the participants _____ required to submit the form before the deadline.”
- (A) are
 - (B) were
 - (C) have
 - (D) is
- Q30.** Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word:
“The manager tried to _____ the tension in the room by speaking calmly and acknowledging everyone’s concerns.”
- (A) defuse
 - (B) provoke
 - (C) ignore



(D) conceal

Part II — Verbal Skills II

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

AMIABLE

- (A) Hostile
- (B) Friendly
- (C) Stubborn
- (D) Reserved

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

CURTAIN

- (A) Extend
- (B) Permit
- (C) Shorten
- (D) Restore

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

ASCEND

- (A) Descend
- (B) Climb
- (C) Rise
- (D) Mount

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

BARREN



- (A) Empty
- (B) Bare
- (C) Sterile
- (D) Fertile

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

“The witness’s account was so _____ that the jury could follow every detail without confusion.”

- (A) muddled
- (B) vague
- (C) coherent
- (D) incomplete

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

“Despite the _____ resources of the small clinic, the doctors managed to deliver _____ care to every patient.”

- (A) ample . . . poor
- (B) limited . . . excellent
- (C) abundant . . . careless
- (D) generous . . . shoddy

Q37. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition:

“The young intern was praised _____ her dedication to the project.”

- (A) from
- (B) with
- (C) about
- (D) for

Q38. Fill in the blank with the correct word:

“The manager asked the team to _____ the new safety rules at all times.”



- (A) observe
- (B) conserve
- (C) reserve
- (D) preserve

Q39. Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
(A) Neither the captain / (B) nor the players was / (C) ready for the final match.
/ (D) No error

- (A) Neither the captain
- (B) nor the players was
- (C) ready for the final match.
- (D) No error

Q40. Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
(A) She is senior / (B) to me by three years / (C) and more wiser than her sister.
/ (D) No error

- (A) She is senior
- (B) to me by three years
- (C) and more wiser than her sister.
- (D) No error

Q41. Choose the option that best improves the underlined part:
“I don’t want nothing from you in return.”

- (A) don’t want nothing
- (B) didn’t want nothing
- (C) don’t want none
- (D) don’t want anything



- Q42.** Choose the option that best improves the underlined part:
“The number of applicants for the post have increased sharply this year.”
- (A) have increased
(B) has increased
(C) are increasing
(D) were increased
- Q43.** Rearrange the following four sentences (P, Q, R, S) into a coherent sequence:
- P.** A greedy dog found a bone and carried it across a narrow bridge over a stream.
Q. Looking down, it saw its own reflection in the water below.
R. Mistaking the reflection for another dog with a bigger bone, it barked to seize that bone too.
S. As its mouth opened, its own bone dropped into the water and was lost forever.
- (A) PQRS
(B) QPRS
(C) PRQS
(D) SPQR
- Q44.** Rearrange the following four sentences (P, Q, R, S) into a coherent paragraph:
- P.** It builds trust, because people rely on those whose words match their actions.
Q. Honesty is the foundation of strong and lasting relationships.
R. However, being honest is not always easy, especially when the truth is uncomfortable.
S. Even so, those who stay truthful earn lasting respect and a clear conscience.
- (A) QPSR



- (B) PQRS
- (C) QPRS
- (D) RQPS

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

“A person who travels on foot.”

- (A) Commuter
- (B) Pedestrian
- (C) Traveller
- (D) Wanderer

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

“To **throw in the towel**”

- (A) to start a new venture with enthusiasm
- (B) to clean up after a difficult task
- (C) to challenge an opponent boldly
- (D) to give up or admit defeat

Q47. Choose the option that completes the analogy:

ISLAND : OCEAN :: OASIS : ?

- (A) desert
- (B) water
- (C) palm
- (D) camel

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

- (A) Concientious
- (B) Conscientious
- (C) Conscientous



(D) Conscientious

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

(A) A sturdy wooden chair offers comfortable seating beside the dining table.

(B) A polished table stands at the very centre of the living room.

(C) The cricket match was postponed because of the sudden heavy rain.

(D) A spacious wardrobe holds all the clothes neatly in the bedroom.

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

“The road was completely flooded; _____, the rescue team reached the village on time.”

(A) therefore

(B) moreover

(C) hence

(D) nonetheless

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

Meditation, once practised mainly in monasteries, has now entered hospitals, schools and offices alike. At its core, meditation is the simple act of training attention, usually by focusing on the breath and gently returning to it whenever the mind wanders. Far from being mystical, its benefits are increasingly supported by science. Regular practice has been shown to lower stress hormones, improve concentration and help people respond to difficulties with greater calm. Importantly, meditation is not about emptying the mind completely; it is about noticing thoughts without being swept away by them. Even a few minutes each day, practised consistently, can produce measurable changes in how the brain handles attention and emotion.

According to the passage, the core activity in meditation is:



- (A) training attention, often by focusing on the breath
- (B) completely emptying the mind of all thought
- (C) chanting in a monastery for long hours
- (D) avoiding every difficult emotion entirely

Q52. (Refer to the passage in Q51.) Which of the following benefits is **not** mentioned in the passage?

- (A) lower stress hormones
- (B) improved concentration
- (C) increased physical strength
- (D) greater calm in difficulty

Q53. (Refer to the passage in Q51.) The passage clarifies that meditation is **not**:

- (A) supported by scientific evidence
- (B) about emptying the mind completely
- (C) useful for handling emotion
- (D) possible in just a few minutes a day

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

Vaccination ranks among the most effective tools public health has ever produced. A vaccine works by exposing the body to a harmless part of a germ, allowing the immune system to learn how to fight the real disease before it ever strikes. When a large share of a community is vaccinated, even those who cannot be immunised, such as newborns or the seriously ill, gain protection because the disease can no longer spread easily. This indirect shield is known as herd immunity. Diseases that once killed millions, such as smallpox, have been wiped out through coordinated vaccination drives. Yet the success of these programmes depends on widespread participation; when too few people take part, preventable outbreaks can return.



According to the passage, how does a vaccine work?

- (A) by curing a disease after the person has fallen ill
- (B) by replacing the body's immune system entirely
- (C) by spreading a mild form of the disease to everyone
- (D) by exposing the body to a harmless part of a germ

Q55. (Refer to the passage in Q54.) The term “herd immunity” in the passage refers to:

- (A) protection of the wider community, including those who cannot be vaccinated
- (B) immunity that lasts only for a single season
- (C) a vaccine given exclusively to newborn children
- (D) the natural recovery of a person after an illness

Q56. (Refer to the passage in Q54.) According to the passage, the success of vaccination programmes depends mainly on:

- (A) the high cost of producing each vaccine
- (B) vaccinating only the seriously ill
- (C) widespread participation by the community
- (D) discovering new diseases each year

Q57. “A shop has installed visible CCTV cameras near its shelves, expecting that this will reduce shoplifting.” Which of the following is an **assumption** on which this expectation depends?

- (A) CCTV cameras are inexpensive to install.
- (B) Potential shoplifters are deterred when they see the cameras.
- (C) The shop sells a wide range of products.
- (D) Most customers prefer shopping in well-lit stores.



Q58. “No fish can survive out of water. A shark is a fish.” Which conclusion **definitely** follows?

- (A) All fish are sharks.
- (B) A shark can survive briefly out of water.
- (C) Some fish are not sharks.
- (D) A shark cannot survive out of water.

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

“Each of the candidates _____ required to submit the form before the deadline.”

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

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

“The scientist carried out the experiment again to _____ the accuracy of her earlier results.”

- (A) conceal
- (B) dismiss
- (C) ignore
- (D) confirm



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (vocabulary): A synonym shares the core meaning of the target word. “Prudent” describes someone who acts with care and good judgment.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Prudent* = careful, wise and sensible, avoiding unnecessary risks.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Cautious” (careful to avoid danger or mistakes) matches this sense closely.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Reckless means careless of danger, the opposite of prudent.
- (B) Wasteful means spending carelessly, again the opposite of careful.
- (D) Foolish means lacking good sense, the very opposite of prudent.

Final Answer: Prudent \approx Cautious \Rightarrow

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 1](#)

Q2.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Meaning: *Concise* = expressing much in few words; short and to the point.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Brief” means lasting a short time or using few words, an exact match.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Lengthy and (D) Detailed mean long or elaborate, the opposite of concise.
- (C) Vague means unclear, which is unrelated to length.

Final Answer: Concise \approx Brief \Rightarrow

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 2](#)



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): An antonym carries the opposite meaning. “Transparent” means able to be seen through, or open and clear.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Transparent* = clear, allowing light or truth to pass through.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Opaque” means not able to be seen through, the direct opposite of transparent.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Clear, (C) Honest and (D) Visible are all close in sense to transparent, not opposite.

Final Answer: Opposite of Transparent is Opaque ⇒ **B**

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): Match the word to its opposite. “Genuine” means real and authentic.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Genuine* = true, real, not fake.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Counterfeit” means made in imitation to deceive, the direct opposite of genuine.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Authentic, (B) Real and (C) Sincere are all synonyms of genuine, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Genuine is Counterfeit ⇒ **D**

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



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Sentence completion: The blank is joined to “clear and” by “and,” so it must agree in tone with “clear.”

Step 1 — Spot the cue: A “clear and ___” account that let the jury decide quickly must be easy to follow.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Coherent” means logical and consistent, matching “clear” and explaining the quick verdict.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Confusing, (C) Doubtful and (D) Contradictory all describe an unclear account, which would slow the jury, contradicting “clear.”

Final Answer: “clear and coherent account” ⇒

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Double-blank completion: “Despite” signals a contrast, and the outcome “pressed on” that “later proved” something tells us the tone of each blank.

Step 1 — First blank: “Despite the ___ weather warnings” must be warnings of danger that the trekkers ignored, so a word like “repeated” (insistent) fits.

Step 2 — Second blank: Ignoring danger warnings and continuing “proved to be” a bad idea, so “reckless” fits.

Step 3 — Check the pair: Only option (A) gives warnings worth heeding plus a negative judgement, keeping the contrast intact.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) reassuring and (D) gentle warnings would give no reason to worry, while “wise” and “sensible” praise the choice, removing the contrast set up by “Despite.”
- (C) cheerful weather warnings is illogical, and “harmless” does not match a risky trek.

Final Answer: repeated . . . reckless ⇒



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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Phrasal verb / particle: Different particles change the meaning of “carry.”

Step 1 — Meaning needed: The scientists *completed or performed* a difficult experiment.

Step 2 — Match the phrasal verb: “carry out” means to perform or complete a task, which fits exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) carry on = continue; (B) carry off = win or manage successfully; (D) carry over = postpone to a later time. None means “perform a task” as precisely as “carry out.”

Final Answer: “carry out the experiment” ⇒ **C**

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Commonly confused words (accept vs except): “Accept” is a verb meaning to receive; “except” is a preposition meaning apart from.

Step 1 — Grammar of the blank: The blank links “any seat” to “the one reserved,” showing an exclusion, so a preposition meaning “apart from” is needed.

Step 2 — Choose the word: “Except” (apart from, other than) gives the correct sense: any seat other than the reserved one.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Accept is a verb meaning to receive and does not show exclusion.
- (C) Expect means to anticipate; (D) Aspect means a feature. Both change the meaning entirely.

Final Answer: “any seat except the one reserved” ⇒ **B**

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



Q9.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Locate the nearer subject: The noun closer to the verb is “the employees” (plural).

Step 2 — Apply the rule: The verb must therefore be plural, “were,” not the singular “was.” The error lies in segment (B).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “Neither the manager nor” and (C) “aware of the new rule” are correct.
- (D) is wrong because there is a genuine agreement error in (B).

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

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors (Latin comparatives): Words like “senior,” “junior” and “superior” take the preposition “to,” never “than.”

Step 1 — Identify the rule: “Senior” is followed by “to,” not “than.”

Step 2 — Apply it: The correct form is “He is senior *to* me,” so “senior than me” in segment (A) is the error.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “by three years” and (C) “in this organisation” are 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 — Sentence improvement (Hardly ... when): The correlative of “Hardly” is “when,” not “than” or “then.”

Step 1 — Recall the pattern: “Hardly had + subject + verb ... *when* ...” is the fixed structure.

Step 2 — Apply it: “Hardly had I reached the station *when* the train left” is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “than” pairs with “no sooner,” not “hardly.”
- (B) “then” is an adverb of time, not a correlative conjunction.
- (C) “that” does not complete the “Hardly ...” structure.

Final Answer: “when the train left” ⇒ D

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement (singular head noun): The verb must agree with the true subject, not with a noun in the modifying phrase.

Step 1 — Find the subject: The subject is “The quality” (singular), while “of these mangoes” is only a modifier.

Step 2 — Choose the verb: A singular subject takes the singular verb “is far better.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “are” and (D) “have been” are plural, agreeing wrongly with “mangoes.”
- (B) “were” is both plural and shifts the sentence into the past without reason.

Final Answer: “The quality ... is far better” ⇒ C

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



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Para jumble (narrative order): A fable follows events in time: the situation, the routine, the greedy act, then the loss.

Step 1 — Opening: (P) introduces the farmer and the golden-egg goose, so it begins the story.

Step 2 — Follow the action: (R) “For a while he sold the eggs” is the routine that follows; (Q) “Growing greedy, he killed the goose” is the turning point; (S) “Inside, however, he found nothing” is the result.

Step 3 — Sequence: P → R → Q → S.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) PRSQ puts the empty-goose result (S) before the killing (Q), which is impossible.
- (C) and (D) do not begin with the introduction (P), breaking the narrative order.

Final Answer: Correct order is PRQS ⇒ B

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

Q14.

Solution

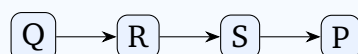
Concept — Para jumble (claim, reasons, summary, consequence): A coherent paragraph states the claim, gives reasons, summarises them, then draws the consequence.

Step 1 — Opening: (Q) states the broad claim: cycling is becoming a popular urban transport.

Step 2 — Reasons: (R) “It is cheap, healthy and produces no pollution” gives the reasons; the pronoun “It” refers to cycling, so R follows Q.

Step 3 — Summary and consequence: (S) “These advantages make it attractive” sums up the reasons; (P) “As a result, many cities are now investing” states the consequence.

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



Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (C) place “As a result” (P) or the summary (S) before the reasons (R) they depend on, breaking the logic.

Final Answer: Correct order is QRSP ⇒

Answer: [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 place where birds are kept.”

Step 2 — Exact match: An *aviary* is precisely a large enclosure for keeping birds.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Apiary is a place where bees are kept.
- (C) Aquarium is a tank for fish and water creatures.
- (D) Sanctuary protects wildlife in general, not a place specifically built to keep birds.

Final Answer: Aviary ⇒

Answer: [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: “Let the cat out of the bag” means to disclose a secret, usually by accident.

Step 2 — Match the option: (D) “to reveal a secret unintentionally” states this meaning exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) a noisy quarrel, (B) freeing an animal and (C) taking a risk all read the



idiom literally or wrongly, none of which is its true sense.

Final Answer: To reveal a secret unintentionally ⇒

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

Q17.

Solution

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

Step 1 — First pair: An author creates a novel; the relation is maker to the thing made.

Step 2 — Apply to “sculptor”: A sculptor creates a *statue*, the thing the sculptor makes.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) chisel is the tool a sculptor uses, not the creation.
- (B) museum is where a statue is displayed, not what is made.
- (D) marble is the raw material, not the finished creation.

Final Answer: Sculptor : Statue ⇒

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: Recall the standard spelling: “definitely” is built from “finite” and ends in “-itely,” never “-ately.”

Step 1 — Apply the rule: D-E-F-I-N-I-T-E-L-Y.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Definatly uses “a” for the second “i”; (C) Defenitely uses “e” for the first “i”; (D) Definitly drops the “e” before “-ly.”

Final Answer: Definitely ⇒

Answer: (B) [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: (A), (B) and (D) all deal with healthy eating (a balanced diet, hydration, limiting sugar).

Step 2 — Spot the misfit: (C) talks about a book fair and its visitors, which has nothing to do with healthy eating.

Why other options are wrong:

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

Final Answer: Sentence (C) does not belong ⇒

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Connectors (result): The first clause is a cause and the second is its outcome, so a result connector is needed.

Step 1 — Spot the relationship: The road was blocked (cause), so a detour was necessary (effect).

Step 2 — Choose the connector: “Consequently” (as a result) links the cause to its effect correctly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) however and (B) although show contrast, not result.
- (C) otherwise introduces an alternative condition, which does not fit a stated outcome.

Final Answer: “consequently” ⇒

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



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a detail): Scan the passage for what it says happens during deep sleep.

Step 1 — Locate the detail: The passage states that “during deep sleep the body repairs tissue, consolidates memory and regulates the hormones.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “Tissue is repaired and memory is consolidated” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) says appetite hormones “stop working,” but the passage says they are regulated, not stopped.
- (C) and (D) about the immune system shutting down or temperature rising are never stated.

Final Answer: Tissue repair and memory consolidation ⇒ **A**

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a consequence): Find the risk the passage links to short sleep.

Step 1 — Locate the line: The passage says people who sleep fewer than six hours show “poorer concentration, weaker immunity and a higher risk of heart disease.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (B) “a higher risk of heart disease” is taken straight from the text.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) improved concentration, (C) stronger immunity and (D) better mood control are the opposite of what the passage states for short sleepers.

Final Answer: A higher risk of heart disease ⇒ **B**

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



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating advice): Find the experts' stated recommendation near the end of the passage.

Step 1 — Locate the advice: The passage advises “a fixed bedtime, a cool dark room and a deliberate break from devices before sleeping.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (D) “maintaining a fixed bedtime and avoiding screens at night” matches this advice.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) coffee before bed and (C) using devices until sleep are exactly what the passage warns against.
- (B) a bright, warm bedroom contradicts the advised “cool dark room.”

Final Answer: Fixed bedtime, avoid screens at night ⇒ D

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 electric vehicles “release no exhaust fumes and run far more quietly than conventional cars.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “produce no exhaust fumes and run quietly” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) cheaper to buy is contradicted, since the passage says batteries are expensive.
- (B) faster refuelling is denied: charging “takes longer than refuelling.”
- (D) never needing charging stations contradicts the building of public charging stations.

Final Answer: No exhaust fumes and quiet running ⇒ C

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a challenge): Identify the drawback the passage states.

Step 1 — Locate the challenge: The passage says “batteries are expensive, charging still takes longer than refuelling.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (D) “their batteries are expensive and charging is slow” matches the text.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) noisier and (B) more pollution contradict the passage, which praises quiet, fume-free running.
- (C) governments opposing their use is wrong, since governments offer subsidies.

Final Answer: Expensive batteries and slow charging ⇒ D

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (author’s condition): The passage states the condition under which real environmental gains arise.

Step 1 — Locate the condition: The passage says “the electricity itself must come from clean sources to deliver real environmental gains.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “the electricity that powers them comes from clean sources” restates this condition.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) larger, heavier vehicles and (D) slower charging are never linked to environmental gains.
- (C) banning petrol cars overnight is not suggested by the author.

Final Answer: Clean electricity is needed ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [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: Extend opening hours into the late evening → sales will increase.

Step 2 — Find the missing link: This works only if customers actually want to shop in the late evening. If no one comes at that time, longer hours will not raise sales.

Step 3 — Match the option: (B) “a meaningful number of customers want to shop in the late evening” is the required assumption.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) selling more titles, (C) staff willingness and (D) cheaper evening prices may be desirable but are not needed for the sales conclusion to follow.

Final Answer: Customers want to shop late ⇒ **B**

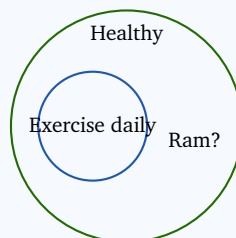
Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 27](#)

Q28.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Map the statement: Daily exercisers \subseteq healthy people. Other people may also be healthy without exercising daily.



Step 2 — Place Ram: Ram is healthy, so he is somewhere in the “Healthy” circle, but he may be inside or outside the “Exercise daily” circle. We cannot decide.

Step 3 — Conclusion: It does not follow that Ram exercises daily.



Why other options are wrong:

- (A) assumes the converse, which is the fallacy.
- (B) wrongly claims Ram never exercises, which is equally unsupported.
- (D) reverses the original statement and is not given.

Final Answer: Cannot conclude Ram exercises daily ⇒ C

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement (“each of”): “Each” is a singular indefinite pronoun and takes a singular verb, even when followed by a plural noun.

Step 1 — Identify the subject: The subject is “Each” (singular); “of the participants” is only a modifier.

Step 2 — Choose the verb: The singular verb “is” agrees with “each.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “are” and (B) “were” are plural, agreeing wrongly with “participants.”
- (C) “have” is plural and does not fit the passive “___ required.”

Final Answer: “Each . . . is required” ⇒ D

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

Q30.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Sense needed: The manager spoke calmly to *reduce or ease* the tension.

Step 2 — Match the verb: “defuse” means to make a tense situation less dangerous or calmer, fitting the sentence.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) provoke means to stir up, the opposite of calming.
- (C) ignore means to take no notice, but the manager is actively addressing



concerns.

- (D) conceal means to hide, which does not match easing the tension.

Final Answer: “defuse the tension” ⇒

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (vocabulary): A synonym shares the core meaning of the target word. “Amiable” describes a pleasant, good-natured person.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Amiable* = having a friendly and agreeable manner; easy to like.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Friendly” captures the warm, agreeable quality of amiable most closely.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Hostile means unfriendly, the direct opposite.
- (C) Stubborn refers to being unwilling to change, an unrelated trait.
- (D) Reserved means quiet and withdrawn, which is not the same as agreeable.

Final Answer: Amiable ≈ Friendly ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 31](#)

Q32.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Meaning: *Curtail* = to cut short or reduce the extent or amount of something.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Shorten” means to make less in length or duration, an exact match for curtail.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Extend means to make longer, the opposite.



- (B) Permit means to allow, which is unrelated.
- (D) Restore means to bring back, again unrelated to cutting short.

Final Answer: Curtail \approx Shorten \Rightarrow

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 32](#)

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): An antonym carries the opposite meaning. “Ascend” means to move upward.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Ascend* = to go up, to rise or climb.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Descend” means to go down, the clear opposite of ascend.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Climb, (C) Rise and (D) Mount all mean to move upward, so they are synonyms of ascend, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Ascend is Descend \Rightarrow

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): Match the word to its opposite. “Barren” describes land that produces little or nothing.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Barren* = unproductive, unable to grow crops or bear fruit.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Fertile” means rich and able to produce abundant growth, the direct opposite.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Empty, (B) Bare and (C) Sterile all reinforce the sense of being unproductive, so they are synonyms, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Barren is Fertile \Rightarrow

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



Q35.

Solution

Concept — Sentence completion: The blank must describe an account that the jury could “follow every detail without confusion.”

Step 1 — Spot the clue: “Follow every detail without confusion” means the account was clear and well ordered.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Coherent” means logical and clearly connected, which lets the jury follow it easily.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Muddled, (B) Vague and (D) Incomplete all describe an unclear account, which would cause confusion, the opposite of what the sentence states.

Final Answer: “so coherent that the jury could follow” ⇒ C

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

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Double-blank completion: “Despite” signals a contrast, so the two blanks must point in opposite directions.

Step 1 — First blank: “Despite the . . . resources of the small clinic” needs a word showing a shortage, so “limited” fits.

Step 2 — Second blank: The contrast (“despite”) means the care was still good, so “excellent” fits.

Step 3 — Check the pair: Only option (B) gives a negative resource paired with positive care (limited . . . excellent), which matches the “despite” contrast.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (C) and (D) begin with a word meaning plenty (ample / abundant / generous), which removes the shortage that “despite” requires, and end with a negative word (poor / careless / shoddy) that contradicts the praise implied by “managed to deliver.”

Final Answer: limited . . . excellent ⇒ B

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



Q37.

Solution

Concept — Preposition (fixed collocation): The verb “praise” takes a fixed preposition when stating the reason for the praise.

Step 1 — Meaning needed: We must show the *reason* she was praised: her dedication.

Step 2 — Match the collocation: “praised *for* something” is the standard pattern that introduces the reason.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “praised from” and (C) “praised about” are not standard English.
- (B) “praised with” would suggest an instrument, not a reason, so it does not fit.

Final Answer: “praised for her dedication” ⇒

[Go Back to Q 37](#)

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Commonly confused words (observe / conserve / reserve / preserve): These verbs look alike but differ in meaning.

Step 1 — Sense needed: The team is asked to *follow* or *comply with* the safety rules.

Step 2 — Choose the verb: “Observe” can mean to obey or comply with a rule, which fits exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Conserve means to save or use carefully; (C) Reserve means to set aside; (D) Preserve means to keep from harm. None means “to follow rules.”

Final Answer: “observe the safety rules” ⇒

[Go Back to Q 38](#)



Q39.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Locate the nearer subject: The subject closer to the verb is “the players” (plural).

Step 2 — Correct the verb: A plural subject needs “were,” not “was,” so segment (B) “nor the players was” carries the error.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “Neither the captain” and (C) “ready for the final match” are grammatically correct.
- (D) is wrong because a genuine agreement error exists in (B).

Final Answer: Error is in segment (B) ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 39](#)

Q40.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors (double comparative): A comparative is formed either with “more” or with the “-er” ending, never both together.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: “more wiser” combines “more” with “wiser,” creating an incorrect double comparative.

Step 2 — Correct form: It should be simply “wiser,” so segment (C) “and more wiser than her sister” holds the error.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “She is senior” and (B) “to me by three years” are correct (“senior to” is the right idiom).
- (D) is wrong because the double comparative in (C) is a clear error.

Final Answer: Error is in segment (C) ⇒

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



Q41.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement (double negative): Standard English uses only one negative to express a negative idea. Pairing “don’t” with “nothing” (or “none”) creates a double negative, which is incorrect.

Step 1 — Spot the error: “don’t want *nothing*” joins the negative verb “don’t” with the negative word “nothing,” so two negatives appear in one clause.

Step 2 — Fix it: After a negative verb, use the indefinite “anything,” giving “I *don’t want anything* from you in return.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “don’t want nothing” keeps the original double negative uncorrected.
- (B) “didn’t want nothing” is still a double negative and needlessly shifts the tense to the past.
- (C) “don’t want none” replaces one negative word with another, so the double negative remains.

Final Answer: “don’t want anything” ⇒

[Go Back to Q 41](#)

Q42.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement (“the number of”): “The number of” is treated as singular and takes a singular verb, unlike “a number of,” which is plural.

Step 1 — Identify the subject: The true subject is “the number,” which is singular, not “applicants.”

Step 2 — Choose the verb: The singular “has increased” agrees with “the number.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “have increased” and (C) “are increasing” use plural verbs that disagree with “the number.”
- (D) “were increased” is plural and turns an active rise into a passive form, changing the meaning.

Final Answer: “has increased” ⇒



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

Q43.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Opening: (P) introduces the greedy dog carrying a bone across a bridge over a stream, so it starts the story.

Step 2 — Follow the action: (Q) looking down, it sees its own reflection in the water; (R) mistaking the reflection for another dog with a bigger bone, it barks to grab that bone; (S) opening its mouth, its own bone falls into the water and is lost.

Step 3 — Sequence: P → Q → R → S.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) QPRS puts the reflection (Q) before the dog is even introduced (P).
- (C) PRQS makes the dog bark at the reflection (R) before it has looked down and seen it (Q).
- (D) SPQR begins with the closing loss (S) before the story starts.

Final Answer: Correct order is PQRS ⇒ A

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

Q44.

Solution

Concept — Para jumble (idea → detail → however → consequence): An expository paragraph states the main idea, adds a supporting detail, raises a contrast with “However,” then closes with the consequence.

Step 1 — Opening: (Q) states the main idea: honesty is the foundation of strong and lasting relationships.

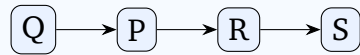
Step 2 — Supporting detail: (P) “It builds trust . . .” the pronoun “It” refers to honesty and explains why it matters, so P follows Q.

Step 3 — Contrast: (R) “However, being honest is not always easy . . .” introduces the difficulty, so it comes after the detail.



Step 4 — Consequence: (S) “Even so, those who stay truthful earn lasting respect . . .” resolves the contrast and closes the paragraph.

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



Why other options are wrong:

- (A) QPSR places the closing (S) before the contrast (R), so “Even so” precedes the “However” it answers.
- (B) PQRS opens with the detail (P) whose “It” has no idea to refer back to yet.
- (D) RQPS begins with “However” (R) before any idea has been stated.

Final Answer: Correct order is QPRS ⇒ 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 travels on foot.”

Step 2 — Exact match: A *pedestrian* is precisely a person who goes about on foot, especially on a road or street.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Commuter travels regularly to work, usually by vehicle, not specifically on foot.
- (C) Traveller is general and need not be on foot.
- (D) Wanderer roams without a fixed route, which is not the defined meaning.

Final Answer: Pedestrian ⇒ B

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. The phrase comes from boxing, where a thrown towel signals surrender.

Step 1 — Recall the idiom: “Throw in the towel” means to stop trying because one accepts that success is impossible.

Step 2 — Match the option: (D) “to give up or admit defeat” states this meaning exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) describes starting eagerly, the opposite of giving up.
- (B) refers to cleaning up and (C) to challenging boldly, neither of which is the idiom’s meaning.

Final Answer: To give up or admit defeat ⇒

[Go Back to Q 46](#)

Q47.

Solution

Concept — Verbal analogy (feature surrounded by): Find how the first pair relates, then apply the same relation.

Step 1 — First pair: An *island* is a patch of land completely surrounded by the *ocean* (water).

Step 2 — Apply to “oasis”: An *oasis* is a fertile patch surrounded by the *desert* (sand). The relation “feature surrounded by its contrasting surroundings” holds.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) water is what an oasis contains, not what surrounds it.
- (C) palm and (D) camel are merely things found near an oasis, not what surrounds it, so the parallel with “ocean” breaks.

Final Answer: Oasis : Desert ⇒

[Go Back to Q 47](#)



Q48.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: Recall the standard spelling: “conscientious” contains “scien” (as in science) plus the ending “-tious.”

Step 1 — Build the word: C-O-N-S-C-I-E-N-T-I-O-U-S.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Concientious drops the first “s.”
- (C) Conscientous drops an “i” from the ending.
- (D) Consciencious wrongly ends in “-cious” instead of “-tious.”

Final Answer: Conscientious ⇒

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 pieces of furniture (a chair, a table and a wardrobe) and where each is placed in a home.

Step 2 — Spot the misfit: (C) talks about a cricket match being postponed because of rain, which has nothing to do with furniture.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) chair, (B) table and (D) wardrobe all fit the furniture paragraph, so none of them is 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 road was flooded, yet the team still arrived on time. A contrast connector is needed.

Step 1 — Spot the relationship: Flooding would normally delay the team, but they reached on time, 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 (C) hence show result, not contrast.
- (B) moreover adds a similar idea, which does not fit an opposite outcome.

Final Answer: “nonetheless” ⇒

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

Q51.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a definition): Scan the passage for the sentence that defines the core activity.

Step 1 — Locate the statement: The passage says meditation “is the simple act of training attention, usually by focusing on the breath.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “training attention, often by focusing on the breath” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) is denied by the text, which says meditation is “not about emptying the mind completely.”
- (C) chanting and (D) avoiding emotions are not described as the core activity.

Final Answer: Training attention via the breath ⇒

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



Q52.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (detail not stated): Identify which option is *not* supported anywhere in the passage.

Step 1 — List the stated benefits: The passage names lower stress hormones, improved concentration and greater calm in difficulty.

Step 2 — Find the unlisted one: “Increased physical strength” is never mentioned, so (C) is the benefit not stated.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) lower stress hormones, (B) improved concentration and (D) greater calm are all explicitly listed, so they are mentioned.

Final Answer: Increased physical strength is not mentioned ⇒

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

Q53.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (what the author rules out): Find the point the passage explicitly says meditation is *not*.

Step 1 — Locate the clarification: The passage states meditation “is not about emptying the mind completely.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (B) “about emptying the mind completely” is exactly what the author rules out.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) scientific support, (C) handling emotion and (D) a few minutes a day are all things the passage affirms about meditation, not denies.

Final Answer: It is not about emptying the mind completely ⇒

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



Q54.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a mechanism): Find the sentence that explains how a vaccine works.

Step 1 — Locate the explanation: The passage says a vaccine “works by exposing the body to a harmless part of a germ.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (D) “by exposing the body to a harmless part of a germ” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) curing after illness contradicts the idea of acting “before it ever strikes.”
- (B) replacing the immune system and (C) spreading the disease to everyone are never claimed.

Final Answer: Exposing the body to a harmless part of a germ ⇒

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

Q55.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (interpreting a term): The passage defines “herd immunity” in the surrounding sentences.

Step 1 — Locate the definition: When most of a community is vaccinated, “even those who cannot be immunised . . . gain protection”; this indirect shield is called herd immunity.

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “protection of the wider community, including those who cannot be vaccinated” captures this meaning.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) a single season, (C) a vaccine only for newborns and (D) natural recovery all misread the term, which is about community-wide protection.

Final Answer: Community-wide protection ⇒

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



Q56.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a condition): Find the factor the passage says success depends on.

Step 1 — Locate the condition: The passage states success “depends on widespread participation; when too few people take part, preventable outbreaks can return.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “widespread participation by the community” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) cost and (D) discovering new diseases are not given as the deciding factor.
- (B) vaccinating only the seriously ill contradicts the idea of broad participation.

Final Answer: Widespread community participation ⇒ C

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: Visible CCTV cameras → less shoplifting.

Step 2 — Find the missing link: This works only if would-be shoplifters notice the cameras and are put off by them. If the cameras did not deter anyone, shoplifting would not fall.

Step 3 — Match the option: (B) “potential shoplifters are deterred when they see the cameras” is the required assumption.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) cost, (C) range of products and (D) customers preferring well-lit stores may be true but are not needed for the cameras to cut shoplifting.

Final Answer: Visible cameras deter potential shoplifters ⇒ B



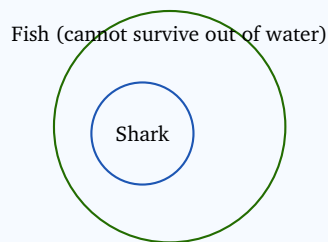
Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 57](#)

Q58.

Solution

Concept — Critical reasoning (valid syllogism): If every member of a group has a property, then any individual shown to belong to that group also has it.

Step 1 — Map the statements: No fish can survive out of water; a shark is a fish, so a shark belongs to the group “fish.”



Step 2 — Apply the rule: Since the shark lies inside the “fish” circle, it inherits the property of all fish: it cannot survive out of water.

Step 3 — Conclusion: A shark cannot survive out of water.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “All fish are sharks” reverses the relation and is unsupported.
- (B) contradicts the first premise.
- (C) “Some fish are not sharks” may be true in reality but does not follow from the two given statements.

Final Answer: A shark cannot survive out of water ⇒ **D**

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

Q59.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement (“each of”): “Each of” is followed by a plural noun but is itself singular, so it takes a singular verb.

Step 1 — Identify the subject: The grammatical subject is “each” (singular), not “candidates.”

Step 2 — Choose the verb: The singular present form “is” agrees with “each.”



Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “are” and (D) “have” are plural and disagree with “each.”
- (C) “were” is both plural and shifts the sentence to the past tense, which the context does not require.

Final Answer: “each of the candidates is” ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 59](#)

Q60.

Solution

Concept — Contextual vocabulary: Choose the verb whose meaning fits the purpose of repeating an experiment.

Step 1 — Sense needed: The scientist repeats the experiment to *verify* or establish that her earlier results were accurate.

Step 2 — Match the verb: “Confirm” means to establish the truth or accuracy of something, which fits the sentence.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) conceal means to hide; (B) dismiss means to reject; (C) ignore means to disregard. None fits checking the accuracy of results.

Final Answer: “confirm the accuracy” ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 60](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	C	2	A	3	B	4	D	5	B
6	A	7	C	8	B	9	B	10	A
11	D	12	C	13	B	14	D	15	A
16	D	17	C	18	B	19	C	20	D
21	A	22	B	23	D	24	C	25	D
26	A	27	B	28	C	29	D	30	A
31	B	32	C	33	A	34	D	35	C
36	B	37	D	38	A	39	B	40	C
41	D	42	B	43	A	44	C	45	B
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	D

