

ATMA Verbal Skills

Sample Paper – 3

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:

BENEVOLENT

- (A) Kind
- (B) Cruel
- (C) Wealthy
- (D) Strict

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

TENACIOUS

- (A) Weak



- (B) Careless
- (C) Persistent
- (D) Sudden

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

HUMBLE

- (A) Modest
- (B) Arrogant
- (C) Polite
- (D) Gentle

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

EXPAND

- (A) Enlarge
- (B) Stretch
- (C) Widen
- (D) Contract

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

“The manager praised the intern for her _____ effort, noting that she had completed the report well before the deadline.”

- (A) diligent
- (B) lazy
- (C) reluctant
- (D) indifferent

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

“Because the safety instructions were _____, the new recruits felt _____ about operating the machine.”



- (A) detailed . . . confident
- (B) precise . . . relaxed
- (C) vague . . . uneasy
- (D) clear . . . confused

Q7. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition:

“After years of struggle, she finally managed to _____ her fear of public speaking.”

- (A) get on
- (B) get by
- (C) get off
- (D) get over

Q8. Fill in the blank with the correct word:

“The principal asked the students to _____ the new rules before the meeting began.”

- (A) except
- (B) accept
- (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 captain / (B) nor the players / (C) was present at the ceremony.
/ (D) No error

- (A) Neither the captain
- (B) nor the players
- (C) was present at the ceremony.
- (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 at least five years, / (C) yet he treats me as an equal / (D) No error

(A) He is senior than me

(B) by at least five years,

(C) yet he treats me as an equal.

(D) No error

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

“She enjoys reading, writing and to paint in her free time.”

(A) to paint

(B) painting

(C) to be painting

(D) paint

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

“Neither the teacher nor the students was ready for the surprise test.”

(A) was

(B) were

(C) has been

(D) is

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 each morning.

Q. Greedy for more, he cut the goose open to get all the gold at once.

R. For a while he grew steadily richer day by day.

S. Inside he found nothing, and he had lost his only source of wealth.

(A) PQRS



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

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

P. As a result, many species are now struggling to survive.

Q. Climate change is altering habitats across the planet.

R. Rising temperatures are shifting the ranges of plants and animals.

S. Conservationists are therefore racing to protect the most vulnerable.

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

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

“One who studies stars, planets and other celestial bodies.”

- (A) Geologist
- (B) Astrologer
- (C) Meteorologist
- (D) Astronomer

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

“**Once in a blue moon**”

- (A) very suddenly and without warning
- (B) very rarely; almost never
- (C) at night under moonlight
- (D) with great difficulty

Q17. Choose the option that completes the analogy:

DOCTOR : PATIENT :: TEACHER : ?



- (A) school
- (B) lesson
- (C) student
- (D) book

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

- (A) Embarrass
- (B) Embarass
- (C) Embaras
- (D) Embarras

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

- (A) The stomach uses acids to break down the food we eat.
- (B) The small intestine absorbs most of the nutrients into the blood.
- (C) Saliva in the mouth begins the digestion of starch.
- (D) The orchestra rehearsed late into the evening before the concert.

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

“The bridge was old and unsafe; _____, the authorities decided to close it for repairs.”

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

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

Trees are among the most valuable assets a city can possess. They cool the



streets by casting shade and releasing moisture, often lowering local temperatures by several degrees on a hot afternoon. Their leaves trap dust and absorb harmful gases, making the air cleaner for everyone. Rows of trees also muffle the noise of busy traffic and offer shelter to birds and small animals. Beyond these practical gains, parks and tree-lined avenues give tired residents a quiet place to rest, which studies link to lower stress and better mood. A city that plants and protects its trees is therefore investing not only in greenery but in the health and comfort of its people.

According to the passage, one way trees cool city streets is by:

- (A) reflecting sunlight off their bark
- (B) casting shade and releasing moisture
- (C) blocking the wind completely
- (D) storing heat inside their trunks

Q22. (Refer to the passage in Q21.) The passage states that the leaves of trees help the air by:

- (A) increasing humidity to dangerous levels
- (B) producing additional traffic noise
- (C) raising the temperature of the street
- (D) trapping dust and absorbing harmful gases

Q23. (Refer to the passage in Q21.) The author concludes that a city which protects its trees is mainly investing in:

- (A) the price of nearby property
- (B) faster movement of traffic
- (C) the health and comfort of its people
- (D) the profits of timber merchants

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



Online education has grown rapidly over the past decade. Learners can now attend lectures from leading institutions without leaving their homes, and recorded sessions let them revisit difficult topics at their own pace. This flexibility has opened doors for working adults and for students in remote areas who once had little access to quality teaching. Yet the format is not without challenges. Without a fixed classroom and a watchful teacher, many learners struggle to stay motivated, and unreliable internet can interrupt a lesson at a crucial moment. The most effective online courses, therefore, combine flexible video lessons with regular deadlines and live discussion, keeping learners both free and accountable.

According to the passage, one clear advantage of online education is that learners can:

- (A) revisit recorded lessons at their own pace
- (B) avoid all forms of assessment
- (C) finish any course in a single day
- (D) study without any internet connection

Q25. (Refer to the passage in Q24.) Which of the following is mentioned as a challenge of online education?

- (A) lectures being too short
- (B) a complete lack of recorded material
- (C) difficulty in staying motivated
- (D) the high cost of textbooks

Q26. (Refer to the passage in Q24.) The author suggests that the most effective online courses:

- (A) remove all deadlines to maximise freedom
- (B) mix flexible lessons with deadlines and live discussion
- (C) replace teachers entirely with recordings
- (D) are open only to students in cities



- Q27.** “Our company should launch a large advertising campaign on television, because doing so will increase our sales.” Which of the following is an **assumption** on which this argument depends?
- (A) Television advertising is cheaper than newspaper advertising.
 - (B) The company has won awards for its products.
 - (C) Competitors are also planning to advertise.
 - (D) The target customers will see the advertisements and be influenced by them.
- Q28.** “All the mangoes in this basket are ripe. This fruit is ripe.” Which conclusion **definitely** follows?
- (A) This fruit must be a mango from the basket.
 - (B) It cannot be concluded that this fruit is a mango from the basket.
 - (C) No fruit outside the basket can be ripe.
 - (D) Every ripe fruit is a mango.
- Q29.** Fill in the blank with the grammatically correct word:
“Each of the candidates _____ required to submit two recommendation letters.”
- (A) are
 - (B) were
 - (C) is
 - (D) have
- Q30.** Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word:
“The scientist’s findings were so clear that they left no room for _____ about the result.”
- (A) doubt
 - (B) delight
 - (C) demand



(D) duty

Part II — Verbal Skills II

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

OBSTINATE

(A) Stubborn

(B) Flexible

(C) Cheerful

(D) Generous

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

LETHARGIC

(A) Energetic

(B) Sluggish

(C) Alert

(D) Restless

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

INNOCENT

(A) Blameless

(B) Naive

(C) Guilty

(D) Pure

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

CONCEAL



- (A) Reveal
- (B) Hide
- (C) Cover
- (D) Mask

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

“The manager praised the intern’s report for being clear and _____, leaving no important detail unexplained.”

- (A) vague
- (B) confusing
- (C) careless
- (D) comprehensive

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

“Despite his _____ efforts to finish on time, the project was _____ delayed by repeated technical failures.”

- (A) half-hearted . . . barely
- (B) earnest . . . repeatedly
- (C) lazy . . . never
- (D) careless . . . rarely

Q37. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition:

“The young athlete must learn to abide _____ the rules of the game at all times.”

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



Q38. Fill in the blank with the correct word:

“The teacher offered some valuable _____ to the students preparing for their interviews.”

- (A) council
- (B) consul
- (C) counsel
- (D) console

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

(A) The list of items / (B) were placed on the table / (C) before the meeting began
/ (D) No error

- (A) The list of items
- (B) were placed on the table
- (C) before the meeting began.
- (D) No error

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

(A) He is senior than me / (B) in the department / (C) by almost five years.
/ (D) No error

- (A) He is senior than me
- (B) in the department
- (C) by almost five years.
- (D) No error

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

“She has been married with a lawyer for ten years.”

- (A) married with
- (B) married by



- (C) married to
- (D) married from

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

“The new employee is more efficient than any worker in the team.”

- (A) more efficient than any
- (B) the most efficient than any
- (C) more efficient than all
- (D) more efficient than any other

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

P. A fox once invited a stork to dinner at his home.

Q. To repay the trick, the stork invited the fox and served the meal in a tall narrow jar.

R. The fox could not reach inside the jar and went home as hungry as the stork had.

S. He served the soup in a flat dish, which the long-beaked stork could not eat from.

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

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

P. It offers gentle exercise, fresh home-grown vegetables and a calming escape from daily stress.

Q. Gardening is one of the most rewarding hobbies a person can take up.

R. As a result, those who persist enjoy both a beautiful garden and noticeably better health.

S. However, it also demands patience and regular effort over many weeks.



- (A) QRPS
- (B) PQSR
- (C) QSRP
- (D) QPSR

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

“A person who looks after a museum.”

- (A) Custodian
- (B) Curator
- (C) Archivist
- (D) Warden

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

“To **add fuel to the fire**”

- (A) to put an end to a quarrel quickly
- (B) to help someone in great difficulty
- (C) to make a bad situation worse
- (D) to start a useful new project

Q47. Choose the option that completes the analogy:

NEEDLE : SEW :: AXE : ?

- (A) sharpen
- (B) wood
- (C) handle
- (D) chop

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

- (A) Millenium
- (B) Millennium



- (C) Millennium
- (D) Millenntium

- Q49.** Four sentences are given below. Three of them belong to a paragraph on **types of trees**; choose the one that does **not** belong.
- (A) The cyclist pedalled quickly along the narrow mountain road.
 - (B) The mango tree is prized for its sweet fruit and broad shade.
 - (C) The oak tree is a sturdy hardwood that can live for centuries.
 - (D) The banyan tree spreads outward by dropping roots from its branches.
- Q50.** Fill in the blank with the most appropriate connector:
“The experiment failed several times; _____, the team refused to give up.”
- (A) therefore
 - (B) because
 - (C) nevertheless
 - (D) otherwise

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

Time is the one resource that everyone receives in equal measure, yet few manage to use it well. Good time management is not about cramming more tasks into each hour but about choosing the right tasks and giving them proper attention. People who plan their day in advance, set clear priorities and tackle the most demanding work when their energy is highest tend to accomplish far more than those who simply react to whatever lands on their desk. The greatest enemy of productivity is not a lack of hours but the habit of postponement, for a task delayed rarely becomes easier and often grows heavier with worry. Learning to say no to unimportant demands is, in many ways, the heart of managing time wisely.

According to the passage, good time management is mainly about:



- (A) working for as many hours as possible
- (B) fitting the largest number of tasks into each hour
- (C) avoiding all difficult work until later
- (D) choosing the right tasks and giving them proper attention

Q52. (Refer to the passage in Q51.) The passage describes “the habit of postponement” as:

- (A) a harmless way to relax between tasks
- (B) the greatest enemy of productivity
- (C) a sign of careful planning
- (D) the best way to save energy

Q53. (Refer to the passage in Q51.) Which of the following does the author present as central to managing time wisely?

- (A) learning to say no to unimportant demands
- (B) accepting every request that comes in
- (C) completing easy tasks before hard ones
- (D) working late into the night every day

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

A balanced diet is one that supplies the body with the right proportions of carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals. Each of these nutrients plays a distinct role: carbohydrates and fats provide energy, proteins build and repair tissue, while vitamins and minerals keep the body’s many processes running smoothly. When any group is missing, health suffers in ways that may not appear at once. A diet rich in fresh fruits, vegetables and whole grains, with sugar and processed food kept to a minimum, strengthens immunity and lowers the risk of long-term illnesses such as diabetes and heart disease. Good eating, however, is a daily discipline rather than an occasional correction; no single healthy meal can undo weeks of careless



choices.

According to the passage, the main role of proteins is to:

- (A) provide the body with quick energy
- (B) store fat for later use
- (C) build and repair tissue
- (D) replace the need for vitamins

Q55. (Refer to the passage in Q54.) The passage states that a diet rich in fruits, vegetables and whole grains:

- (A) raises the risk of diabetes
- (B) provides only carbohydrates
- (C) should be eaten only occasionally
- (D) strengthens immunity and lowers the risk of long-term illness

Q56. (Refer to the passage in Q54.) The closing sentence implies that good eating is:

- (A) only necessary when one falls ill
- (B) a daily discipline rather than an occasional correction
- (C) impossible without expensive food
- (D) a matter of a single healthy meal

Q57. “Our college should open a career-counselling cell, because doing so will improve our students’ placement outcomes.” Which of the following is an **assumption** on which this argument depends?

- (A) Counselling guidance actually improves students’ placement outcomes.
- (B) Most colleges already run a career-counselling cell.
- (C) Career counsellors are easy to recruit.
- (D) Students enjoy attending counselling sessions.



- Q58.** “Some books are novels. All novels are fiction.” Which conclusion **definitely** follows?
- (A) All books are fiction.
 - (B) No book is fiction.
 - (C) Some books are fiction.
 - (D) All fiction consists of books.
- Q59.** Fill in the blank with the grammatically correct word:
“Mathematics _____ often considered one of the hardest subjects.”
- (A) are
 - (B) is
 - (C) were
 - (D) have
- Q60.** Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word:
“After years of patient research, the scientist was finally able to _____ the puzzle that had baffled experts for decades.”
- (A) dissolve
 - (B) resolve
 - (C) absolve
 - (D) solve



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (vocabulary): A synonym shares the core meaning of the target word. “Benevolent” describes a kind and generous nature.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Benevolent* = well-meaning, kindly, wishing to do good to others.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Kind” captures this caring, good-natured quality most directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Cruel is the direct opposite of benevolent.
- (C) Wealthy refers to riches, not kindness.
- (D) Strict means firm or harsh in discipline, an unrelated trait.

Final Answer: Benevolent \approx Kind \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q 1](#)

Q2.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Meaning: *Tenacious* = holding firmly to a purpose; not giving up easily.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Persistent” means continuing firmly despite difficulty, an exact match.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Weak and (B) Careless are opposite in spirit to a firm, determined grip.
- (D) Sudden refers to speed of occurrence, which is unrelated.

Final Answer: Tenacious \approx Persistent \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q 2](#)



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): An antonym carries the opposite meaning. “Humble” means modest and unassuming.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Humble* = having a low or modest opinion of one’s own importance.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Arrogant” means having an exaggerated sense of one’s own importance, the clear opposite.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Modest, (C) Polite and (D) Gentle are all close in sense to humble, not opposite to it.

Final Answer: Opposite of Humble is Arrogant ⇒ **B**

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): Match the word to its opposite. “Expand” means to grow larger.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Expand* = to increase in size, extent or volume.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Contract” means to become smaller or draw together, the direct opposite.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Enlarge, (B) Stretch and (C) Widen all mean to make bigger, so they are synonyms of expand, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Expand is Contract ⇒ **D**

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



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Sentence completion: The praise and the early completion of the report signal a positive, hard-working quality.

Step 1 — Read the tone: The manager *praised* the intern and she finished *before* the deadline, so the blank must be a positive word.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Diligent” means hard-working and careful, which earns praise and explains early completion.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Lazy, (C) Reluctant and (D) Indifferent are all negative and would not be praised.

Final Answer: “diligent effort” ⇒

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Double-blank completion: “Because” signals cause and effect, so the quality of the instructions in the first blank must logically produce the recruits’ feeling in the second blank.

Step 1 — First blank: If the recruits felt unsure, the instructions themselves must have been unclear, so the first blank needs a negative word such as “vague.”

Step 2 — Second blank: Vague instructions would naturally make the recruits feel “uneasy” about operating the machine.

Step 3 — Check the pair: Only (C) gives an “unclear” word followed by a “worried” word, so the cause (vague instructions) matches the effect (uneasy recruits) introduced by “Because.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) detailed . . . confident and (B) precise . . . relaxed describe clear instructions and a calm feeling, but clear instructions would not be the reason recruits feel troubled.
- (D) clear . . . confused is self-contradictory: clear instructions would not leave the recruits confused.



Final Answer: vague . . . uneasy ⇒ C

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Phrasal verb: Different particles change the meaning of “get.”

Step 1 — Meaning needed: She finally *overcame* her fear of public speaking.

Step 2 — Match the phrasal verb: “get over” means to recover from or overcome something, which fits exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) get on = to make progress or board; (B) get by = to manage with difficulty; (C) get off = to dismount or leave. None means “overcome a fear.”

Final Answer: “get over her fear” ⇒ D

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

Q8.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Grammar of the blank: The students are asked to *agree to* or take in the new rules, so a verb meaning “receive/agree to” is needed.

Step 2 — Choose the word: “Accept” (to receive or agree to) is the correct verb.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Except means “apart from” and is not a fitting verb here.
- (C) Expect means to anticipate; (D) Aspect means a feature. Both change the meaning.

Final Answer: “accept the new rules” ⇒ B

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



Q9.

Solution

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

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

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “Neither the captain” and (B) “nor the players” are correctly framed.
- (D) is wrong because there is a genuine agreement error in (C).

Final Answer: Error is in segment (C) ⇒

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors (Latin comparatives): Words such as “senior,” “junior,” “superior” take “to,” not “than.”

Step 1 — Locate the comparison: “He is senior than me” wrongly uses “than.”

Step 2 — Correct form: The standard form is “senior *to* me,” so the error is in segment (A).

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “by at least five years” and (C) “yet he treats me as an equal” are correct.
- (D) is wrong because segment (A) carries a clear error.

Final Answer: Error is in segment (A) ⇒

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



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement (parallel structure): When two or more items are joined in a list, they must all take the same grammatical form.

Step 1 — Spot the list: The verb “enjoys” is followed by three activities: “reading,” “writing” and “to paint.”

Step 2 — Test for parallelism: The first two items are gerunds (“reading,” “writing”), so the third item must also be a gerund to stay parallel.

Step 3 — Apply it: Changing “to paint” to “painting” makes the list “reading, writing and painting,” which is grammatically parallel.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “to paint” is an infinitive and breaks the gerund pattern.
- (C) “to be painting” is an infinitive continuous form and is even further from the gerund pattern.
- (D) “paint” is a bare base verb and still does not match the “-ing” form of the other two items.

Final Answer: “reading, writing and painting” ⇒

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

Q12.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Find the nearer subject: The subject closest to the verb is “the students” (plural).

Step 2 — Apply the rule: Because the nearer subject is plural, the verb must be the plural “were,” not the singular “was.”

Step 3 — Correct the sentence: “Neither the teacher nor the students *were* ready for the surprise test” is the correct form.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “was” is singular and wrongly agrees with “the teacher” rather than the nearer plural “students.”



- (C) “has been” is singular and also shifts the tense unnecessarily.
- (D) “is” is singular and likewise fails the nearer-subject rule.

Final Answer: “Neither . . . nor the students were” ⇒ **B**

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Para jumble (narrative order): A fable moves through time: setup, rising fortune, fatal act, consequence.

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 grows richer; (Q) greed makes him cut the goose open; (S) he finds nothing and loses his wealth.

Step 3 — Sequence: P → R → Q → S.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) PQRS kills the goose (Q) before showing the daily riches (R), breaking the build-up.
- (B) and (D) misplace the opening or begin with the final loss (S).

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

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Para jumble (general to specific): A coherent paragraph opens with the broad claim, gives a mechanism, then the result, then the response.

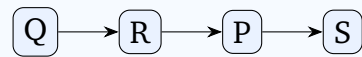
Step 1 — Opening: (Q) states the broad idea: climate change is altering habitats.

Step 2 — Mechanism: (R) “Rising temperatures are shifting the ranges . . .” explains how habitats change, so R follows Q.

Step 3 — Result and response: (P) “As a result, many species are struggling” gives the consequence; (S) “Conservationists are therefore racing . . .” gives the human response.



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



Why other options are wrong:

- (B), (C) and (D) place the result (P) or the response (S) before the cause they depend on, breaking the logic.

Final Answer: Correct order is QRPS \Rightarrow

Answer: (A) [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: “One who studies stars, planets and celestial bodies” scientifically.

Step 2 — Exact match: An *astronomer* is precisely a scientist who studies celestial objects.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Geologist studies rocks and the Earth, not the stars.
- (B) Astrologer claims to predict human affairs from stars; it is not a scientific study.
- (C) Meteorologist studies weather, not celestial bodies.

Final Answer: Astronomer \Rightarrow

Answer: (D) [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: “Once in a blue moon” refers to something that happens very seldom.

Step 2 — Match the option: (B) “very rarely; almost never” states this meaning.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) describes suddenness, (C) takes the words literally as moonlight, and (D) refers to difficulty, none of which is the idiom’s meaning.

Final Answer: Very rarely ⇒

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

Q17.

Solution

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

Step 1 — First pair: A doctor provides care to a *patient*; the second word is the person who receives the service.

Step 2 — Apply to “teacher”: A teacher provides instruction to a *student*, the matching receiver.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) school is a place, (B) lesson is the content and (D) book is a tool; none is the person who receives the teaching, so they break the parallel.

Final Answer: Teacher : Student ⇒

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



Q18.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: Recall the standard spelling: “embarrass” has *two* r’s and *two* s’s.

Step 1 — Apply the rule: E-M-B-A-R-R-A-S-S.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Embarass drops one r; (C) Embaras drops an r and an s; (D) Embarras drops one s.

Final Answer: Embarrass ⇒

Answer: (A) [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 (C) all describe parts of the digestive process (stomach, small intestine, saliva in the mouth).

Step 2 — Spot the misfit: (D) talks about an orchestra rehearsing for a concert, which has nothing to do with digestion.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (C) belong to the digestion paragraph, so they are not the odd one out.

Final Answer: Sentence (D) does not belong ⇒

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



Q20.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Spot the relationship: The bridge being old and unsafe is the *reason* the authorities closed it, so the link shows result.

Step 2 — Choose the connector: “Consequently” (as a result) signals this cause-and-effect link correctly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) however and (C) although show contrast, but there is no contrast here.
- (D) otherwise introduces an alternative condition, which does not fit.

Final Answer: “consequently” ⇒

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a detail): Scan the passage for the stated mechanism.

Step 1 — Locate the detail: The passage says trees “cool the streets by casting shade and releasing moisture.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (B) “casting shade and releasing moisture” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) reflecting off bark, (C) blocking wind completely and (D) storing heat in trunks are not mentioned in the passage.

Final Answer: Shade and moisture ⇒

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



Q22.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a detail): Find the sentence that describes the effect of leaves on the air.

Step 1 — Locate the detail: The passage states that leaves “trap dust and absorb harmful gases, making the air cleaner.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (D) “trapping dust and absorbing harmful gases” matches the text exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (C) describe harmful effects the passage never claims; it credits leaves with cleaning the air, not worsening it.

Final Answer: Trap dust and absorb gases ⇒

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (author’s conclusion): The closing sentence states what the city is really investing in.

Step 1 — Locate the conclusion: A city that protects its trees is “investing not only in greenery but in the health and comfort of its people.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “the health and comfort of its people” restates the author’s conclusion.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) property price, (B) faster traffic and (D) timber profits are not the author’s stated point.

Final Answer: Health and comfort of people ⇒

Answer: (C) [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 “recorded sessions let them revisit difficult topics at their own pace.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “revisit recorded lessons at their own pace” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) avoiding assessment, (C) finishing in one day and (D) studying with no internet are not stated; in fact the passage warns that unreliable internet is a problem.

Final Answer: Revisit lessons at own pace ⇒

[Go Back to Q 24](#)

Q25.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Locate the challenge: “Many learners struggle to stay motivated” without a fixed classroom and teacher.

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “difficulty in staying motivated” matches the text.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) short lectures, (B) no recorded material and (D) costly textbooks are never mentioned as challenges.

Final Answer: Difficulty staying motivated ⇒

[Go Back to Q 25](#)



Q26.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Locate the recommendation: The best courses “combine flexible video lessons with regular deadlines and live discussion.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (B) “mix flexible lessons with deadlines and live discussion” restates this.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) removing all deadlines and (C) replacing teachers with recordings contradict the advice; (D) limiting courses to city students is never suggested.

Final Answer: Flexibility with deadlines and discussion ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [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: A television ad campaign → increased sales.

Step 2 — Find the missing link: This works only if the target customers actually see the ads and are influenced to buy. If they never see them or ignore them, sales will not rise.

Step 3 — Match the option: (D) “the target customers will see the advertisements and be influenced by them” is the required assumption.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) cost, (B) past awards and (C) rivals’ plans may be true but are not needed for the sales conclusion to follow.

Final Answer: Customers will see and be influenced ⇒ **D**

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

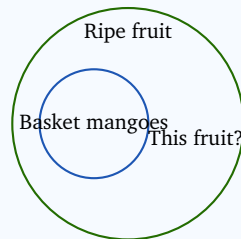


Q28.

Solution

Concept — Critical reasoning (valid conclusion): “All mangoes in the basket are ripe” does not mean “all ripe fruit is a mango from the basket.” Treating it so is the fallacy of affirming the consequent.

Step 1 — Map the statement: Basket-mangoes \subseteq ripe fruit. Many other ripe fruits can exist outside the basket.



Step 2 — Place “this fruit”: It is ripe, so it sits somewhere in the “Ripe fruit” circle, but it may be inside or outside the “Basket mangoes” circle. We cannot decide.

Step 3 — Conclusion: It cannot be concluded that this fruit is a mango from the basket.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) assumes the converse, which is the fallacy.
- (C) and (D) make sweeping claims the statement never supports.

Final Answer: Cannot conclude it is a basket mango \Rightarrow **B**

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement (“each of . . .”): “Each” is a singular pronoun and takes a singular verb, regardless of the plural noun that follows “of.”

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

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “are” and (D) “have” are plural and wrongly agree with “candidates.”



- (B) “were” is plural and also shifts the sentence into the past.

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

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Contextual vocabulary: Choose the noun whose meaning fits the context of very clear findings.

Step 1 — Sense needed: Findings “so clear” leave no room for uncertainty about the result.

Step 2 — Match the noun: “Doubt” means uncertainty, and “no room for doubt” is the natural phrase for unmistakable findings.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) delight means joy; (C) demand means a forceful request; (D) duty means an obligation. None fits “so clear that they left no room for . . .”

Final Answer: “no room for doubt” ⇒ A

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (vocabulary): A synonym shares the core meaning of the target word. “Obstinate” describes a refusal to change one’s mind.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Obstinate* = stubbornly refusing to change one’s opinion or course of action.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Stubborn” means unwilling to give way, an exact match.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Flexible is the opposite, meaning willing to change.
- (C) Cheerful refers to a happy mood, which is unrelated.
- (D) Generous refers to giving freely, again unrelated.

Final Answer: Obstinate ≈ Stubborn ⇒ A



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

Q32.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Meaning: *Lethargic* = lacking energy; slow and drowsy.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Sluggish” means slow-moving and lacking energy, a close match.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Energetic and (C) Alert mean full of energy, the opposite.
- (D) Restless means unable to stay still, which is not the same as lacking energy.

Final Answer: Lethargic \approx Sluggish \Rightarrow **B**

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): An antonym carries the opposite meaning. “Innocent” means free from guilt.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Innocent* = not guilty of a crime or wrongdoing.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Guilty” means responsible for a wrong or crime, the clear opposite.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Blameless and (D) Pure are synonyms of innocent, not antonyms.
- (B) Naive means lacking experience, a different idea altogether.

Final Answer: Opposite of Innocent is Guilty \Rightarrow **C**

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



Q34.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): Match the word to its opposite. “Conceal” means to hide.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Conceal* = to keep something hidden or secret.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Reveal” means to make something known or visible, the direct opposite.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Hide, (C) Cover and (D) Mask all mean to keep out of sight, so they are synonyms of conceal, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Conceal is Reveal ⇒

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

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Sentence completion: The blank must agree with the praise “clear” and with the clue “leaving no important detail unexplained.”

Step 1 — Read the clue: A report that leaves no detail out is complete in its coverage.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Comprehensive” means covering everything fully, which fits the clue exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) vague, (B) confusing and (C) careless are all negative and contradict the praise and the clue about full detail.

Final Answer: “clear and comprehensive” ⇒

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



Q36.

Solution

Concept — Double-blank completion: “Despite” signals a contrast between genuine effort and an unwanted outcome.

Step 1 — First blank: “Despite his . . . efforts to finish on time” needs a positive word showing real effort, so “earnest” fits.

Step 2 — Second blank: The project “was . . . delayed by repeated technical failures” needs a word matching “repeated,” so “repeatedly” fits.

Step 3 — Check the pair: Only option (B) gives sincere effort followed by a fitting delay (earnest . . . repeatedly).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) half-hearted and (C) lazy and (D) careless describe poor effort, which removes the “despite” contrast.
- Their second words (barely / never / rarely) also clash with “repeated technical failures.”

Final Answer: earnest . . . repeatedly ⇒ **B**

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

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Preposition (fixed collocation): Certain verbs pair with a fixed preposition.

Step 1 — Meaning needed: The athlete must *obey* or *accept* the rules.

Step 2 — Match the collocation: “abide by” means to obey or comply with a rule, which is the correct fixed phrase.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “abide with” means to stay with someone, a different sense.
- (C) “from” and (D) “to” do not form the standard collocation with “abide.”

Final Answer: “abide by the rules” ⇒ **A**

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



Q38.

Solution

Concept — Commonly confused words (counsel vs council): “Counsel” means advice; “council” is a group of people.

Step 1 — Sense of the blank: The teacher offered “valuable . . .” for interviews, meaning *advice*.

Step 2 — Choose the word: “Counsel” (advice or guidance) fits the sentence.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Council means an assembly of people, not advice.
- (B) Consul is a government officer abroad; (D) Console means to comfort. Both change the meaning.

Final Answer: “valuable counsel” ⇒

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

Q39.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors (subject-verb agreement): 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 list,” which is singular. “of items” is only a modifying phrase.

Step 2 — Correct the verb: A singular subject needs “was placed,” not “were placed,” so the error is in segment (B).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “The list of items” and (C) “before the meeting began” are correct.
- (D) is wrong because segment (B) carries the agreement error.

Final Answer: Error is in segment (B) ⇒

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



Q40.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors (comparatives ending in -or): Latin comparatives such as “senior” take “to,” not “than.”

Step 1 — Spot the rule: Words like senior, junior, superior and inferior are followed by “to.”

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “in the department” and (C) “by almost five years” are correct.
- (D) is wrong because segment (A) carries the error.

Final Answer: Error is in segment (A) ⇒

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

Q41.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement (correct preposition): The verb “marry” takes the preposition “to,” not “with,” when naming the spouse.

Step 1 — Spot the error: “married with a lawyer” uses the wrong preposition; in standard English one is “married *to*” a person.

Step 2 — Choose the option: “married to” gives the correct form: “She has been married *to* a lawyer for ten years.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “married with” is the original error and is non-standard.
- (B) “married by” would name the officiant, not the spouse.
- (D) “married from” is not an English collocation.

Final Answer: “married to a lawyer” ⇒

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



Q42.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement (comparative with “any other”): When comparing one member with the rest of the same group, use “than any *other*.”

Step 1 — Spot the flaw: The employee is part of the team, so “more efficient than any worker” wrongly compares him with himself.

Step 2 — Correct it: Adding “other” excludes him from the comparison: “more efficient than any *other* worker.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) omits “other” and is illogical.
- (B) mixes a superlative with “than,” which is ungrammatical.
- (C) “than all” does not fix the self-comparison correctly.

Final Answer: “more efficient than any other” ⇒

[Go Back to Q 42](#)

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Para jumble (narrative order): A fable follows events in time: setup, first action, response and outcome.

Step 1 — Opening: (P) introduces the fox inviting the stork to dinner, so it begins the story.

Step 2 — Follow the action: (S) the fox serves soup in a flat dish the stork cannot eat from; (Q) to repay the trick, the stork invites the fox and serves food in a tall narrow jar; (R) the fox cannot reach inside and goes home hungry.

Step 3 — Sequence: P → S → Q → R.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) places the stork’s revenge (Q) before the fox’s own trick (S), breaking the order.
- (C) and (D) misplace the opening or begin with the revenge before the setup.

Final Answer: Correct order is PSQR ⇒

[Go Back to Q 43](#)



Q44.

Solution

Concept — Para jumble (idea → detail → however → consequence): An expository paragraph opens with the main idea, adds a detail, raises a qualification, then states the consequence.

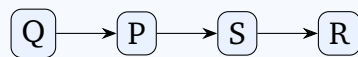
Step 1 — Opening: (Q) states the main idea that gardening is a rewarding hobby.

Step 2 — Detail: (P) supplies the supporting detail: gentle exercise, fresh vegetables and a calming escape.

Step 3 — Qualification: (S) “However, it also demands patience . . .” raises the catch, so it follows the detail.

Step 4 — Consequence: (R) “As a result, those who persist . . .” states the payoff, so it closes.

Step 5 — Sequence: $Q \rightarrow P \rightarrow S \rightarrow R$.



Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (C) misplace either the opening idea (Q) or the “However” qualification (S), breaking the logical flow.

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

Answer: (D) [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 looks after a museum.”

Step 2 — Exact match: A *curator* is precisely the person in charge of a museum and its collection.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Custodian is a general caretaker or guardian, not specific to a museum.
- (C) Archivist looks after records and archives, not a museum’s exhibits.



- (D) Warden is in charge of an institution such as a hostel or prison.

Final Answer: Curator \Rightarrow

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 45](#)

Q46.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Recall the idiom: “Add fuel to the fire” means to do or say something that makes an already bad or tense situation worse.

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “to make a bad situation worse” states this meaning.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) ending a quarrel is the opposite of the idiom.
- (B) helping someone and (D) starting a useful project are unrelated to worsening a situation.

Final Answer: To make a bad situation worse \Rightarrow

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

Q47.

Solution

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

Step 1 — First pair: A *needle* is the tool used to *sew*; the relation is tool to its characteristic action.

Step 2 — Apply to “axe”: An *axe* is the tool used to *chop*, so “chop” completes the analogy.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) sharpen is something done *to* an axe, not the action it performs.
- (B) wood is the material acted upon, not an action.
- (C) handle is a part of the axe, not an action.



Final Answer: Axe : Chop ⇒

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

Q48.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: Recall the standard spelling: “millennium” has *two* l’s and *two* n’s.

Step 1 — Apply the rule: M-I-L-L-E-N-N-I-U-M.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Millenium drops an n; (C) Millennium drops an l; (D) Millenntium inserts an extra t.

Final Answer: Millennium ⇒

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: (B), (C) and (D) all describe types of trees (mango, oak, banyan).

Step 2 — Spot the misfit: (A) talks about a cyclist on a mountain road, which has nothing to do with trees.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B), (C) and (D) belong to the paragraph on types of trees, so they are not the odd one out.

Final Answer: Sentence (A) does not belong ⇒

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



Q50.

Solution

Concept — Connectors (contrast): Repeated failure would normally lead to quitting, yet the team kept going. A contrast connector is needed.

Step 1 — Spot the relationship: “The experiment failed several times” sets up an expectation of giving up, but “the team refused to give up” goes against it.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) therefore and (B) because show cause or result, not contrast.
- (D) otherwise means “or else,” which does not fit the contrast here.

Final Answer: “nevertheless” ⇒

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

Q51.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating the main idea): Scan the passage for its central definition of good time management.

Step 1 — Locate the idea: The passage says good time management “is not about cramming more tasks into each hour but about choosing the right tasks and giving them proper attention.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (D) “choosing the right tasks and giving them proper attention” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) working long hours and (B) fitting in the most tasks are exactly what the passage rejects.
- (C) avoiding difficult work contradicts the advice to tackle demanding work when energy is highest.

Final Answer: Choosing the right tasks and attending to them ⇒

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



Q52.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a detail): Find the exact phrase the passage uses about postponement.

Step 1 — Locate the detail: The passage states “The greatest enemy of productivity is not a lack of hours but the habit of postponement.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (B) “the greatest enemy of productivity” matches the text directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (C) and (D) present postponement as harmless, careful or energy-saving, all contradicting the passage.

Final Answer: The greatest enemy of productivity ⇒

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

Q53.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (author’s emphasis): The final sentence usually carries the author’s key point.

Step 1 — Locate the point: The passage ends, “Learning to say no to unimportant demands is, in many ways, the heart of managing time wisely.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “learning to say no to unimportant demands” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) accepting every request is the opposite of saying no.
- (C) doing easy tasks first and (D) working late nightly are never recommended in the passage.

Final Answer: Saying no to unimportant demands ⇒

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



Q54.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a stated role): Find the sentence that names the function of proteins.

Step 1 — Locate the role: The passage states “proteins build and repair tissue.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “build and repair tissue” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) energy is the role of carbohydrates and fats, not proteins.
- (B) storing fat and (D) replacing vitamins are not stated in the passage.

Final Answer: Build and repair tissue ⇒

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

Q55.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a benefit): Identify the advantage the passage links to fresh, whole foods.

Step 1 — Locate the benefit: The passage says such a diet “strengthens immunity and lowers the risk of long-term illnesses such as diabetes and heart disease.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (D) “strengthens immunity and lowers the risk of long-term illness” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) raising diabetes risk is the opposite of what the passage states.
- (B) “only carbohydrates” and (C) “only occasionally” contradict the passage.

Final Answer: Strengthens immunity, lowers illness risk ⇒

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



Q56.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (interpreting the conclusion): The closing sentence states the author's view on how good eating must be practised.

Step 1 — Locate the conclusion: “Good eating . . . is a daily discipline rather than an occasional correction; no single healthy meal can undo weeks of careless choices.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (B) “a daily discipline rather than an occasional correction” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) eating well only when ill and (D) relying on a single meal contradict the passage.
- (C) “impossible without expensive food” is never claimed.

Final Answer: A daily discipline, not an occasional fix ⇒

Answer: (B) [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: Open a career-counselling cell → better placement outcomes.

Step 2 — Find the missing link: This works only if counselling guidance genuinely improves placements. If it does not, opening the cell would not help.

Step 3 — Match the option: (A) “counselling guidance actually improves students' placement outcomes” is the required assumption.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) what other colleges do, (C) ease of recruiting and (D) whether students enjoy it may be true but are not needed for the conclusion.

Final Answer: Counselling actually improves placements ⇒

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



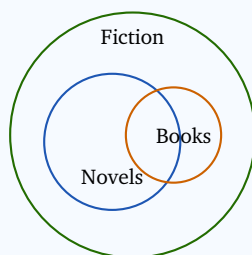
Q58.

Solution

Concept — Critical reasoning (syllogism): Combine the two statements through the shared term “novels.”

Step 1 — Map the statements: Some books are novels, and all novels are fiction. So those books that are novels must also be fiction.

Step 2 — Draw the conclusion: Since at least some books are novels and every novel is fiction, it follows that some books are fiction.



Step 3 — Conclusion: Some books are fiction.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “all books are fiction” overstates “some books.”
- (B) “no book is fiction” contradicts the link.
- (D) “all fiction consists of books” reverses the relation, which is not given.

Final Answer: Some books are fiction \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q 58](#)

Q59.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement (singular nouns ending in -s): Subjects such as “mathematics,” “physics” and “news” look plural but name a single field, so they take a singular verb.

Step 1 — Identify the subject: “Mathematics” is the name of one subject and is treated as singular.

Step 2 — Choose the verb: A singular subject takes the singular verb “is”: “Mathematics *is* often considered . . .”

Why other options are wrong:



- (A) “are” and (C) “were” are plural and wrongly treat “mathematics” as a plural noun.
- (D) “have” does not fit the sense “is considered.”

Final Answer: “Mathematics is considered” ⇒

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

Q60.

Solution

Concept — Contextual vocabulary (confusable verbs): Choose the verb whose meaning fits “a puzzle that baffled experts.”

Step 1 — Sense needed: The scientist finally found the answer to the puzzle, so the verb must mean “to find the solution.”

Step 2 — Match the verb: “solve” means to find the answer to a problem or puzzle, which fits exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) dissolve means to make something disappear in liquid.
- (B) resolve usually means to settle a dispute or make a firm decision, not to crack a puzzle.
- (C) absolve means to free someone from blame, which is unrelated.

Final Answer: “solve the puzzle” ⇒

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



Answer Key

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

