

ATMA Verbal Skills

Sample Paper – 5

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:

FRUGAL

- (A) Wasteful
- (B) Thrifty
- (C) Generous
- (D) Reckless

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

LUCID

- (A) Clear



- (B) Confusing
- (C) Murky
- (D) Vague

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

PERMANENT

- (A) Lasting
- (B) Enduring
- (C) Temporary
- (D) Stable

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

ACCEPT

- (A) Receive
- (B) Welcome
- (C) Approve
- (D) Reject

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

“The witness gave such a _____ account of the accident that the judge had no difficulty in picturing exactly what had happened.”

- (A) vivid
- (B) dull
- (C) hazy
- (D) brief

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

“Her _____ tone and _____ arguments quickly won over the sceptical audience.”



- (A) shrill . . . weak
- (B) hesitant . . . vague
- (C) composed . . . convincing
- (D) angry . . . furious

Q7. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition:

“The two old friends fell _____ over a trivial misunderstanding and did not speak for years.”

- (A) through
- (B) out
- (C) off
- (D) behind

Q8. Fill in the blank with the correct word:

“The final match will be played _____ the two strongest teams in the league.”

- (A) beside
- (B) between
- (C) besides
- (D) among

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

(A) One of the boys / (B) have forgotten / (C) to bring his book. / (D) No error

- (A) One of the boys
- (B) have forgotten
- (C) to bring his book.
- (D) No error



- Q10.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
(A) She is senior / (B) than me / (C) in the organisation. / (D) No error
- (A) She is senior
(B) than me
(C) in the organisation.
(D) No error
- Q11.** Choose the option that best improves the underlined part:
“This year’s results are more better than last year’s.”
- (A) more good
(B) most better
(C) better
(D) more best
- Q12.** Choose the option that best improves the underlined part:
“He spoke so softly that I could not hardly hear a single word.”
- (A) not hardly hear
(B) not hear hardly
(C) hardly not hear
(D) hardly hear
- Q13.** Rearrange the following four sentences (P, Q, R, S) into a coherent sequence:
- P.** A tiny mouse once ran across a sleeping lion and woke him.
Q. The angry lion caught the mouse but let it go when it begged for mercy.
R. Days later the lion was trapped in a hunter’s net and roared helplessly.
S. The little mouse heard him, gnawed through the ropes, and set him free.



- (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, these valuable community resources are slowly disappearing.

Q. Public libraries offer free access to books and knowledge for everyone.

R. They lend thousands of titles and provide quiet spaces to read and study.

S. However, many towns now cut their funding to save money.

- (A) QRPS
- (B) QRSP
- (C) RQSP
- (D) QSRP

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

“A system of government in which the people rule, usually through elected representatives.”

- (A) Monarchy
- (B) Aristocracy
- (C) Democracy
- (D) Anarchy

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

“To **hit the nail on the head**”

- (A) to describe or identify something exactly right



- (B) to work very hard at a difficult task
- (C) to make a foolish and costly error
- (D) to harm someone deliberately

Q17. Choose the option that completes the analogy:

PEN : WRITE :: KNIFE : ?

- (A) sharp
- (B) kitchen
- (C) metal
- (D) cut

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

- (A) Priviledge
- (B) Privelege
- (C) Privilege
- (D) Privilege

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

- (A) The orchestra rehearsed for hours before the evening concert.
- (B) Mars is often called the red planet because of its rusty soil.
- (C) Jupiter is the largest planet and has dozens of moons.
- (D) Saturn is best known for its bright system of rings.

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

“The instructions on the form were unclear; _____, many applicants made mistakes.”

- (A) however
- (B) although



- (C) whereas
- (D) consequently

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

Every year, millions of tonnes of plastic waste end up in the world’s oceans. Carried by rivers and winds, this waste gathers into vast floating patches far from any coast. Over time, sunlight and waves break the plastic into tiny fragments known as microplastics. Marine animals often mistake these fragments for food, and the toxins they carry then move up the food chain, eventually reaching the seafood that humans eat. The damage is not limited to wildlife: polluted waters harm coastal tourism and fishing communities that depend on a healthy sea. Reducing single-use plastics, improving waste collection and supporting clean-up efforts are therefore essential if the oceans are to recover.

According to the passage, microplastics are formed when:

- (A) factories release liquid waste into rivers
 - (B) fishermen discard their nets at sea
 - (C) sunlight and waves break larger plastic into tiny fragments
 - (D) marine animals digest plastic in their stomachs
- Q22.** (Refer to the passage in Q21.) The passage suggests that plastic pollution can ultimately affect humans because:
- (A) toxins move up the food chain into the seafood people eat
 - (B) plastic makes ocean water undrinkable
 - (C) microplastics block major shipping routes
 - (D) floating waste changes ocean temperatures
- Q23.** (Refer to the passage in Q21.) Which of the following does the author recommend to help the oceans recover?
- (A) banning all fishing permanently



- (B) relocating coastal communities inland
- (C) building more factories near the coast
- (D) reducing single-use plastics and improving waste collection

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

In most modern workplaces, success rarely depends on a single individual. Projects have grown so complex that no one person can hold every skill required, and so organisations increasingly rely on teamwork. A good team brings together people with different strengths, allowing members to cover one another's weaknesses. When colleagues share ideas openly, problems are solved faster and creative solutions emerge that no individual would have reached alone. Yet teamwork is not automatic. It depends on clear communication, mutual respect and a willingness to put the common goal above personal credit. Teams that lack these qualities often achieve less than the same people working separately.

According to the passage, organisations increasingly rely on teamwork mainly because:

- (A) it allows companies to pay lower salaries
- (B) individual workers prefer not to take responsibility
- (C) teamwork removes the need for any communication
- (D) modern projects are too complex for one person to handle alone

Q25. (Refer to the passage in Q24.) The passage states that a good team is valuable mainly because:

- (A) it ensures every member receives equal pay
- (B) it reduces the total number of employees needed
- (C) members with different strengths cover one another's weaknesses
- (D) it removes the need for any leadership



- Q26.** (Refer to the passage in Q24.) According to the passage, teamwork is most likely to fail when a team lacks:
- (A) expensive equipment and large budgets
 - (B) clear communication, mutual respect and a shared goal
 - (C) a large number of members
 - (D) a single dominant decision-maker
- Q27.** “Our cafe should offer free Wi-Fi to all visitors, because doing so will attract more customers.” Which of the following is an **assumption** on which this argument depends?
- (A) At least some people choose a cafe partly on the basis of free internet access.
 - (B) Free Wi-Fi is expensive for the cafe to install.
 - (C) The cafe already serves high-quality coffee.
 - (D) Most rival cafes do not offer any seating.
- Q28.** “All birds can fly. A penguin is a bird.” Which conclusion follows **logically from the premises as stated**?
- (A) No penguin is really a bird.
 - (B) Some birds cannot fly.
 - (C) A penguin can fly — this follows logically, although the premise itself is factually false.
 - (D) The argument proves that all flying creatures are birds.
- Q29.** Fill in the blank with the grammatically correct word:
“Neither the teacher nor the students _____ aware that the schedule had been changed.”
- (A) were
 - (B) was
 - (C) is



(D) has been

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

“After months of careful negotiation, the two countries finally managed to _____ a lasting peace agreement.”

(A) refuse

(B) reach

(C) reject

(D) ruin

Part II — Verbal Skills II

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

GIGANTIC

(A) tiny

(B) ordinary

(C) enormous

(D) slender

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

ABANDON

(A) rescue

(B) desert

(C) maintain

(D) gather

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

SUMMON



- (A) call
- (B) invite
- (C) gather
- (D) dismiss

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

CAUTIOUS

- (A) reckless
- (B) careful
- (C) watchful
- (D) guarded

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

“The manager refused to make any promises until she could _____ the full report for herself.”

- (A) ignore
- (B) conceal
- (C) scrutinise
- (D) discard

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

“Despite the _____ weather, the climbers pressed on, determined to reach the _____ summit before nightfall.”

- (A) pleasant . . . nearby
- (B) hostile . . . distant
- (C) mild . . . visible
- (D) calm . . . lower



Q37. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition:

“The young intern was eager to comply _____ the new safety regulations.”

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

Q38. Fill in the blank with the correct word:

“The teacher offered some valuable _____ on how to improve the essay.”

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

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

(A) The committee has / (B) decided to postpone the meeting until / (C) the end
/ (D) No error

- (A) The committee has
- (B) decided to postpone the meeting until
- (C) the end of this month.
- (D) No error

Q40. 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 were / (C) aware of the change in sc
/ (D) No error

- (A) Neither the captain
- (B) nor the players were



- (C) aware of the change in schedule.
- (D) No error

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

“This building is more taller than the one beside it.”

- (A) more tall
- (B) most tall
- (C) most taller
- (D) taller

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

“The scenery of the hill station was so beautiful that we decided to stay an extra day.”

- (A) so beautiful that
- (B) such beautiful that
- (C) so beautiful as
- (D) too beautiful that

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

P. At last the sun shone down gently and warmly, and the traveller took the coat off himself.

Q. The north wind and the sun once argued about which of them was the stronger.

R. They agreed that whoever could make a passing traveller remove his coat would be the winner.

S. The wind blew as hard as it could, but the traveller only clutched his coat tighter.

- (A) QPRS
- (B) QSRP



- (C) QRSP
- (D) PQRS

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

P. However, busy adults often go through whole days without laughing even once.

Q. Laughter is one of the simplest yet most powerful boosters of good health.

R. It relaxes tense muscles, eases stress and releases chemicals that lift the mood.

S. As a result, they miss out on an easy and natural way of staying well.

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

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

“Words inscribed on a tombstone in memory of the dead.”

- (A) memoir
- (B) obituary
- (C) eulogy
- (D) epitaph

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

“To **beat around the bush**”

- (A) to avoid coming to the main point
- (B) to search everywhere for something lost
- (C) to work extremely hard on a task
- (D) to defeat an opponent decisively



Q47. Choose the option that completes the analogy:
THERMOMETER : TEMPERATURE :: CLOCK : ?

- (A) hours
- (B) time
- (C) numbers
- (D) alarm

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

- (A) liason
- (B) liasion
- (C) liaison
- (D) liaision

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

- (A) The gardener watered the roses early every morning.
- (B) The spoon is used to stir and serve the cooked food.
- (C) The ladle helps to pour soup neatly into each bowl.
- (D) The frying pan is ideal for cooking eggs over a flame.

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

“The factory installed modern filters; _____, the level of pollution near the river dropped sharply.”

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

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



Cleanliness is often dismissed as a matter of mere appearance, yet its real value lies in public health. Where streets are swept, drains run freely and waste is collected on time, diseases that thrive in filth find little room to spread. Sanitation is therefore not a private luxury but a shared responsibility: a single careless household can endanger an entire neighbourhood. History shows that the cities which invested early in clean water and proper sewage systems saw a dramatic fall in epidemics. The lesson is clear. Keeping our surroundings clean is not simply about looking respectable; it is one of the cheapest and most effective forms of medicine a community can practise.

According to the passage, the real value of cleanliness lies mainly in:

- (A) improving the appearance of streets
- (B) protecting public health
- (C) raising the price of property
- (D) attracting more tourists

Q52. (Refer to the passage in Q51.) The passage describes sanitation as a “shared responsibility” because:

- (A) one careless household can endanger a whole neighbourhood
- (B) only the government can clean the streets
- (C) cleaning is too expensive for individuals
- (D) it improves the look of a single home

Q53. (Refer to the passage in Q51.) The author calls cleanliness “one of the cheapest and most effective forms of medicine” in order to stress that it:

- (A) replaces the need for hospitals entirely
- (B) is mainly about personal grooming
- (C) prevents disease at very little cost
- (D) benefits only wealthy communities



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

Tourism can be a powerful engine for local economies. When visitors arrive, money flows into hotels, restaurants, transport and small handicraft shops, creating jobs for people who might otherwise struggle to find work. Yet the benefits are not automatic. If most of the profits are taken away by large outside companies, very little remains with the community that actually hosts the guests. Moreover, a sudden rush of tourists can drive up the cost of housing and food, making daily life harder for local residents. The healthiest tourism, then, is one that is planned with care, so that the people of a place share fairly in the prosperity their region attracts.

According to the passage, tourism helps local economies mainly by:

- (A) lowering the cost of housing
- (B) reducing the number of visitors
- (C) discouraging small handicraft shops
- (D) creating jobs and bringing money to local businesses

Q55. (Refer to the passage in Q54.) The passage warns that the benefits of tourism may not reach the community when:

- (A) visitors stay for too short a time
- (B) most of the profits go to large outside companies
- (C) the region has too many handicraft shops
- (D) local residents refuse to work in hotels

Q56. (Refer to the passage in Q54.) The author suggests that the healthiest form of tourism is one that:

- (A) is planned so that local people share fairly in the prosperity
- (B) brings the largest possible number of tourists
- (C) is controlled entirely by outside companies
- (D) ignores the cost of housing and food



- Q57.** “A restaurant has decided to add a special children’s menu, expecting that this will attract more family customers.” Which of the following is an **assumption** on which this plan depends?
- (A) Children eat smaller portions than adults.
 - (B) The restaurant has enough space for more tables.
 - (C) A children’s menu is cheaper to prepare.
 - (D) Families partly choose a restaurant on whether it caters to children.
- Q58.** “All roses need sunlight to grow. This plant needs sunlight to grow.” Which conclusion **definitely** follows?
- (A) This plant must be a rose.
 - (B) It cannot be concluded that this plant is a rose.
 - (C) No plant other than a rose needs sunlight.
 - (D) Roses can grow without sunlight.
- Q59.** Fill in the blank with the grammatically correct word:
“The collection of rare coins that the museum displays _____ admired by visitors from many countries.”
- (A) is
 - (B) are
 - (C) were
 - (D) have
- Q60.** Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word:
“After years of careful research, the scientist was finally able to _____ the cause of the rare disease.”
- (A) conceal
 - (B) neglect
 - (C) postpone
 - (D) identify



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (vocabulary): A synonym shares the core meaning of the target word. “Frugal” describes someone careful with money and resources.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Frugal* = economical, sparing, avoiding waste, especially with money.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Thrifty” means careful and economical in the use of money, an exact match.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Wasteful is the direct opposite of frugal.
- (C) Generous means giving freely, which is unrelated to careful spending.
- (D) Reckless means careless, the opposite of careful with resources.

Final Answer: Frugal \approx Thrifty \Rightarrow **B**

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

Q2.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Meaning: *Lucid* = expressed clearly and easy to understand.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Clear” means easy to perceive or understand, an exact match.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Confusing, (C) Murky and (D) Vague all mean unclear or hard to understand, the opposite of lucid.

Final Answer: Lucid \approx Clear \Rightarrow **A**

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



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): An antonym carries the opposite meaning. “Permanent” means lasting forever or for a very long time.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Permanent* = continuing without change, intended to last indefinitely.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Temporary” means lasting only for a limited time, the clear opposite of permanent.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Lasting, (B) Enduring and (D) Stable are all synonyms of permanent, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Permanent is Temporary ⇒

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): Match the word to its opposite. “Accept” means to agree to receive or take.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Accept* = to receive willingly or agree to something.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Reject” means to refuse to accept, the direct opposite.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Receive, (B) Welcome and (C) Approve all express agreement or taking in, so they are close to accept, not its opposite.

Final Answer: Opposite of Accept is Reject ⇒

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



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Sentence completion: The blank must agree with the result described: the judge could picture exactly what happened.

Step 1 — Spot the clue: If the judge had “no difficulty in picturing exactly what had happened,” the account must have been clear and detailed.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Vivid” means producing a clear, lively picture in the mind, which fits perfectly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Dull, (C) Hazy and (D) Brief would all make it harder, not easier, to picture the event, contradicting the clue.

Final Answer: “a vivid account” ⇒

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Double-blank completion: Both blanks must describe a speaker whose delivery “quickly won over the sceptical audience,” so each word has to carry a clearly positive, persuasive sense.

Step 1 — First blank: A tone that wins over doubters is steady and assured, not harsh or shaky, so the controlled word “composed” fits.

Step 2 — Second blank: Arguments that win people over must be persuasive, so “convincing” fits exactly.

Step 3 — Check the pair: Only option (C) gives a calm delivery (composed) paired with persuasive content (convincing), matching the result that the audience was won over.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) shrill . . . weak and (B) hesitant . . . vague are negative and would put off a sceptical audience, not win it over.
- (D) angry . . . furious describes hostility, which cannot persuade doubters.

Final Answer: composed . . . convincing ⇒



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

Q7.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Meaning needed: The sentence describes two friends who *quarrel* and then stop speaking, so the phrasal verb must mean to have a serious disagreement.

Step 2 — Match the phrasal verb: “fall out” means to quarrel or stop being friendly, which fits the falling-out described exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) fall through = (of a plan) fail to happen; (C) fall off = decrease or drop in quantity; (D) fall behind = fail to keep pace. None means “quarrel” as “fall out” does.

Final Answer: “fell out over a misunderstanding” ⇒ **B**

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Commonly confused words (between vs among): “Between” is used for two parties; “among” is used for three or more.

Step 1 — Count the parties: The match is played by “the two strongest teams,” that is exactly two parties.

Step 2 — Choose the word: For two parties, the correct word is “between.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Beside means next to; (C) Besides means in addition to. Both change the meaning.
- (D) Among is used for three or more, so it does not fit two teams.

Final Answer: “between the two teams” ⇒ **B**

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors (subject-verb agreement): “One of the boys” has the singular subject “one,” so the verb must be singular.

Step 1 — Find the real subject: In “one of the boys,” the subject is “one” (singular); “of the boys” is only a modifier.

Step 2 — Correct the verb: The singular subject “one” needs the singular verb “has forgotten,” so the plural “have forgotten” in segment (B) is the error.

Step 3 — Check the other segments: Segment (A) “One of the boys” and segment (C) “to bring his book” are both correct, so the only error is the verb in segment (B).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) and (C) are grammatically 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 (comparative with Latin adjectives): Words like “senior,” “junior,” “superior” and “inferior” take “to,” not “than.”

Step 1 — Identify the rule: “Senior” is a comparative adjective of Latin origin and is followed by “to.”

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “She is senior” and (C) “in the organisation” are correct.
- (D) is wrong because segment (B) carries the preposition error.

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

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



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement (double comparative): The word “better” is already the comparative form of “good,” so it must never be preceded by another comparative or superlative marker such as “more” or “most.”

Step 1 — Spot the error: “more better” stacks “more” on top of the comparative “better,” which is a double comparative and is wrong.

Step 2 — Apply the rule: The single comparative “better” already carries the full comparative sense, so “This year’s results are *better* than last year’s” is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “more good” is wrong because “good” has the irregular comparative “better,” not “more good.”
- (B) “most better” adds a superlative marker to a comparative, another double form.
- (D) “more best” adds a comparative marker to the superlative “best,” which is also incorrect.

Final Answer: “results are better than last year’s” ⇒ C

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement (double negative): “Hardly” is already a negative word, so adding “not” creates an incorrect double negative.

Step 1 — Spot the double negative: “could not hardly hear” uses both “not” and “hardly,” which is wrong.

Step 2 — Correct it: Drop the extra “not”: “I could *hardly hear* a single word” correctly means “almost could not hear.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (C) all keep the word “not” alongside “hardly,” so each retains the double negative.

Final Answer: “could hardly hear” ⇒ D

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



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Para jumble (narrative order): A story follows a clear cause-and-effect sequence in time. Find the opening, then trace the events.

Step 1 — Opening: (P) introduces the mouse and the sleeping lion, so it starts the story.

Step 2 — Follow the action: (Q) the lion catches the mouse but spares it; (R) later the lion is himself trapped in a net; (S) the grateful mouse gnaws the ropes and frees him.

Step 3 — Sequence: P → Q → R → S.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B), (C) and (D) break the cause-and-effect time order, e.g. (D) begins with the mouse already freeing the lion (S) before either is even introduced.

Final Answer: Correct order is PQRS ⇒

[Go Back to Q 13](#)

Q14.

Solution

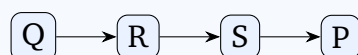
Concept — Para jumble (general to specific with contrast and consequence): A coherent expository paragraph opens with the broad idea, adds supporting detail, introduces a contrast, then states the consequence.

Step 1 — Opening: (Q) states the broad idea: public libraries offer free access to books and knowledge for everyone.

Step 2 — Add the detail: (R) “They lend thousands of titles and provide quiet spaces . . .” (the pronoun “They” refers to the libraries of Q) expands on the general idea.

Step 3 — Contrast then consequence: (S) “However, many towns now cut their funding to save money” introduces the contrast; (P) “As a result, these valuable community resources are slowly disappearing” states the final consequence.

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



Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (C) and (D) place the consequence (P) or the contrast (S) before the supporting detail (R), 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 system of government in which the people rule, usually through elected representatives.”

Step 2 — Exact match: A *democracy* is precisely government by the people, normally through elected representatives.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Monarchy is rule by a single king or queen.
- (B) Aristocracy is rule by a privileged noble class.
- (D) Anarchy is the absence of government altogether.

Final Answer: Democracy ⇒

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: “Hit the nail on the head” means to say or do exactly the right thing, to be precisely correct.

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “to describe or identify something exactly right” states this meaning.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) describes hard work, (C) describes a costly error and (D) describes deliberate harm, none of which is the meaning of the idiom.

Final Answer: To be exactly right ⇒

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

Q17.

Solution

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

Step 1 — First pair: A pen is a tool whose primary function is to *write*.

Step 2 — Apply to “knife”: A knife is a tool whose primary function is to *cut*.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) sharp and (C) metal describe a property of the knife, not its function.
- (B) kitchen names a place where it is used, not what it does.

Final Answer: Knife : Cut ⇒

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: Recall the standard spelling: “privilege” has the pattern P-R-I-V-I-L-E-G-E, with no “d” and an “i” (not “e”) before the “l.”

Step 1 — Apply the rule: P-R-I-V-I-L-E-G-E.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Priviledge wrongly inserts a “d.”
- (B) Privelege uses “e” instead of the second “i.”
- (C) Privelege drops the “i” before the “l” altogether.

Final Answer: Privilege ⇒

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



Q19.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Find the theme: (B), (C) and (D) all describe planets of the solar system (Mars, Jupiter, Saturn).

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

Why other options are wrong:

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

Final Answer: Sentence (A) does not belong ⇒

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Connectors (result): The first clause is the cause (the instructions were unclear) and the second is its result (applicants made mistakes). A result connector is needed.

Step 1 — Spot the relationship: Because the instructions were unclear, many applicants made mistakes; this is a cause-and-effect link.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) however and (C) whereas show contrast, not result.
- (B) although introduces a concession and cannot stand between two independent clauses joined by a semicolon here.

Final Answer: “consequently” ⇒

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



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a process): Scan the passage for the sentence that explains how microplastics form.

Step 1 — Locate the cause: The passage says “sunlight and waves break the plastic into tiny fragments known as microplastics.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “sunlight and waves break larger plastic into tiny fragments” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) factory liquid waste, (B) discarded nets and (D) digestion by animals are never given as the way microplastics form.

Final Answer: Sunlight and waves break the plastic ⇒

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (cause and effect): Find where the passage links pollution to humans.

Step 1 — Locate the link: The passage states the toxins “move up the food chain, eventually reaching the seafood that humans eat.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “toxins move up the food chain into the seafood people eat” matches the text.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) undrinkable water, (C) blocked shipping routes and (D) changed ocean temperatures are not mentioned in the passage.

Final Answer: Toxins reach human seafood ⇒

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



Q23.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Locate the advice: The passage recommends “reducing single-use plastics, improving waste collection and supporting clean-up efforts.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (D) “reducing single-use plastics and improving waste collection” is taken straight from the text.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) banning all fishing, (B) relocating communities and (C) building more factories are never advised and some contradict the passage.

Final Answer: Reduce plastics and improve collection ⇒ D

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a reason): Find the reason the passage gives for relying on teamwork.

Step 1 — Locate the reason: The passage says “Projects have grown so complex that no one person can hold every skill required, and so organisations increasingly rely on teamwork.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (D) “modern projects are too complex for one person to handle alone” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) lower salaries and (B) avoiding responsibility are not mentioned.
- (C) contradicts the passage, which says teamwork depends on clear communication.

Final Answer: Projects are too complex for one person ⇒ D

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a benefit): Identify the value of a good team as stated in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate the benefit: “A good team brings together people with different strengths, allowing members to cover one another’s weaknesses.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “members with different strengths cover one another’s weaknesses” matches the text.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) equal pay, (B) fewer employees and (D) removing leadership are not claimed as the value of a good team.

Final Answer: Different strengths cover weaknesses ⇒

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (conditions for success): Find what the passage says teamwork depends on.

Step 1 — Locate the conditions: The passage states teamwork “depends on clear communication, mutual respect and a willingness to put the common goal above personal credit,” and that teams lacking these achieve less.

Step 2 — Match the option: (B) “clear communication, mutual respect and a shared goal” restates these conditions.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) equipment and budgets, (C) number of members and (D) a single dominant decision-maker are not given as the missing factors.

Final Answer: Lack of communication, respect and a shared goal ⇒

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: Free Wi-Fi \rightarrow more customers.

Step 2 — Find the missing link: This works only if at least some people decide where to go partly because of free internet. If free Wi-Fi never influenced anyone's choice, it could not attract more customers.

Step 3 — Match the option: (A) "at least some people choose a cafe partly on the basis of free internet access" is the required assumption.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) cost of installing Wi-Fi, if anything, works against the plan rather than supporting it.
- (C) coffee quality and (D) rival seating are not needed for the link between Wi-Fi and more customers.

Final Answer: People partly choose on free internet \Rightarrow A

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

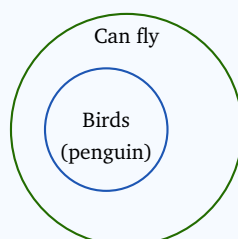
Q28.

Solution

Concept — Critical reasoning (validity vs truth): A conclusion can follow *logically* from premises even when a premise is factually false. Logical validity is about the form of the argument, not real-world facts.

Step 1 — Map the premises: Premise 1: All birds can fly. Premise 2: A penguin is a bird.

Step 2 — Apply the syllogism: If every bird can fly, and a penguin is a bird, then the form forces the conclusion "a penguin can fly."



Step 3 — Separate validity from truth: The conclusion “a penguin can fly” is valid (it follows from the stated premises) but factually false, because Premise 1 is false in reality. Option (C) captures exactly this distinction.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) denies Premise 2, which the argument explicitly states.
- (B) contradicts Premise 1 instead of reasoning from it.
- (D) reverses the argument (affirming the consequent) and is not supported.

Final Answer: The conclusion follows logically though the premise is false \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q 28](#)

Q29.

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 closer to the verb is “the students” (plural).

Step 2 — Choose the verb: Because the nearer subject is plural, the verb is plural: “were.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “was” and (C) “is” are singular and disagree with the nearer plural subject “students.”
- (D) “has been” is singular and also wrong in number.

Final Answer: “nor the students were” \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q 29](#)



Q30.

Solution

Concept — Contextual vocabulary: Choose the verb whose meaning fits the context of finalising an agreement.

Step 1 — Sense needed: After negotiation, the countries finally *arrive at* or conclude a peace agreement.

Step 2 — Match the verb: “reach” an agreement means to succeed in arriving at it, fitting the sentence.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) refuse and (C) reject mean to turn down, the opposite of finalising.
- (D) ruin means to destroy, which contradicts “a lasting peace agreement.”

Final Answer: “reach a peace agreement” ⇒ **B**

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (vocabulary): A synonym shares the core meaning of the target word. “Gigantic” describes something extremely large in size.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Gigantic* = huge, of enormous size or extent.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Enormous” means very large indeed, an exact match for gigantic.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Tiny and (D) Slender suggest small or thin, the opposite of gigantic.
- (B) Ordinary means usual or average, unrelated to size.

Final Answer: Gigantic \approx Enormous ⇒ **C**

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



Q32.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Meaning: *Abandon* = to leave behind completely; to desert or give up.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Desert” means to leave or forsake, an exact match for abandon.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Rescue and (C) Maintain mean to save or keep, the opposite of abandoning.
- (D) Gather means to collect, which is unrelated.

Final Answer: Abandon \approx Desert \Rightarrow **B**

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): An antonym carries the opposite meaning. “Summon” means to call or send for someone.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Summon* = to call upon to appear or come.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Dismiss” means to send away, the clear opposite of summon.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Call, (B) Invite and (C) Gather all mean to bring or call together, so they are synonyms of summon, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Summon is Dismiss \Rightarrow **D**

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



Q34.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): Match the word to its opposite. “Cautious” means careful to avoid danger.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Cautious* = careful, prudent, taking care to avoid risk.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Reckless” means acting without thought of danger, the direct opposite.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Careful, (C) Watchful and (D) Guarded all mean cautious, so they are synonyms, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Cautious is Reckless ⇒

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

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Sentence completion: The manager wants to examine the report closely before promising anything, so the blank needs a verb meaning to inspect carefully.

Step 1 — Sense needed: She wants to study the full report in detail before deciding.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Scrutinise” means to examine closely and critically, which fits exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Ignore and (D) Discard mean to disregard or throw away, the opposite of examining.
- (B) Conceal means to hide, which makes no sense here.

Final Answer: “scrutinise the full report” ⇒

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



Q36.

Solution

Concept — Double-blank completion: The word “Despite” signals a contrast: the conditions are bad, yet the climbers push on.

Step 1 — First blank: “Despite” the weather and “pressed on” show the weather was difficult, so the first word should be negative: “hostile.”

Step 2 — Second blank: They strive “before nightfall” to reach a summit that is far off, so “distant” fits.

Step 3 — Check the pair: Only option (B) gives a difficult condition with a far goal (hostile . . . distant), matching the struggle.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) pleasant, (C) mild and (D) calm describe good weather, which would not require “despite” or determination.

Final Answer: hostile . . . distant ⇒

[Go Back to Q 36](#)

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Preposition (fixed collocation): The verb “comply” is always followed by the preposition “with.”

Step 1 — Identify the verb: “comply” means to act in accordance with a rule or request.

Step 2 — Match the preposition: The fixed pattern is “comply *with* the regulations.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) to, (B) for and (C) from do not collocate with “comply” in standard English.

Final Answer: “comply with the regulations” ⇒

[Go Back to Q 37](#)



Q38.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Grammar of the blank: The blank follows “valuable” and acts as the object, so it needs a *noun*.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Advise is a verb, so it cannot follow “valuable.”
- (C) Advices is wrong because advice is uncountable; (D) Advised is a past-tense verb.

Final Answer: “valuable advice” ⇒

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

Q39.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors (preposition with “postpone”): To shift an event to a later date we say “postpone it *to*” that date. “Until” marks a stretch of time that something continues up to, so it does not fit “postpone . . . the end of the month.”

Step 1 — Scan each segment: The committee “has decided” is correct, and “the end of this month” is a sound time expression, so the slip lies in the preposition.

Step 2 — Locate the fault: The standard form is “decided to postpone the meeting *to* the end of this month”; segment (B) wrongly ends in “until,” so segment (B) carries the error.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “The committee has” uses the correct singular verb for a collective noun.
- (C) “the end of this month” is a correct time expression in itself.
- (D) is wrong because a genuine error exists in segment (B).

Final Answer: Error is in segment (B) ⇒

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



Q40.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors (correct sentence): Some items contain no error, in which case (D) is wrong and the truly faulty segment must be named.

Step 1 — Apply the rule: In “Neither . . . nor . . .,” the verb agrees with the nearer subject. Here the nearer subject is “the players” (plural), so “were” is correct.

Step 2 — Locate the fault: The error is the phrase “aware of the change in schedule”; the idiomatic form is “aware of the change *to* the schedule,” so segment (C) carries the slip in usage.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “Neither the captain” and (B) “nor the players were” follow the proximity rule correctly.
- (D) is wrong because segment (C) holds the usage error.

Final Answer: Error is in segment (C) ⇒

[Go Back to Q 40](#)

Q41.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement (double comparative): The word “taller” is already the comparative form of “tall,” so it must never be preceded by another comparative or superlative marker such as “more” or “most.”

Step 1 — Spot the error: “more taller” stacks “more” on top of the comparative “taller,” which is a double comparative and is wrong.

Step 2 — Apply the rule: The single comparative “taller” already carries the full comparative sense, so “This building is *taller* than the one beside it” is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “more tall” is wrong because “tall” forms its comparative as “taller,” not “more tall.”
- (B) “most tall” wrongly uses a superlative marker with the base adjective, and a superlative cannot pair with “than.”
- (C) “most taller” adds a superlative marker to the comparative “taller,” another double form.

Final Answer: “This building is taller than the one beside it” ⇒



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

Q42.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement (so . . . that): “So” is used with an adjective alone, while “such” is used with a noun. The pattern here is “so + adjective + that.”

Step 1 — Identify the structure: “beautiful” is an adjective with no following noun, so “so beautiful that” is correct.

Step 2 — Confirm: The original underlined part is already correct, so it needs no change.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “such beautiful that” is wrong because “such” needs a noun (such a beautiful scene).
- (C) “so beautiful as” breaks the “so . . . that” result pattern; (D) “too beautiful that” is ungrammatical.

Final Answer: “so beautiful that” (no change needed) ⇒ **A**

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

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Para jumble (narrative order): A fable unfolds in time, from the opening dispute to the final outcome. Find the opening, then trace the events.

Step 1 — Opening: (Q) introduces the two characters and their quarrel: the north wind and the sun argue about which is stronger.

Step 2 — Set the contest: (R) “They agreed . . . whoever could make a passing traveller remove his coat would be the winner” the pronoun “They” refers to the wind and the sun, so R follows Q and fixes the terms of the test.

Step 3 — The two attempts: (S) the wind blows hard but the traveller clutches his coat tighter; (P) at last the sun shines gently and the traveller takes the coat off himself.

Step 4 — Sequence: Q → R → S → P.



Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (D) misplace the outcome sentence (P) or break the link between “They” and the two characters introduced in (Q).

Final Answer: Correct order is QRSP ⇒

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

Q44.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Opening: (Q) states the broad idea: laughter is one of the simplest yet most powerful boosters of good health.

Step 2 — Supporting detail: (R) “It relaxes tense muscles, eases stress ...” the pronoun “It” refers to laughter, so R expands on the idea in Q.

Step 3 — Contrast then consequence: (P) “However, busy adults often go through whole days without laughing” marks the contrast; (S) “As a result, they miss out on an easy ... way of staying well” states the consequence, and “they” refers to the adults in P.

Step 4 — Sequence: Q → R → P → S.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) and (B) place the contrast (P) before the supporting detail (R), breaking the idea-then-detail flow.
- (D) opens with the detail (R) before laughter is even introduced in (Q).

Final Answer: Correct order is QRPS ⇒

Answer: [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: “Words inscribed on a tombstone in memory of the dead.”

Step 2 — Exact match: An *epitaph* is precisely the inscription written on a tomb or gravestone.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Memoir is a written account of one’s own life, not a tomb inscription.
- (B) Obituary is a death notice printed in a newspaper.
- (C) Eulogy is a speech of praise, usually spoken, not inscribed on a tombstone.

Final Answer: Epitaph ⇒

Answer: (D) [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: “Beat around the bush” means to talk in a roundabout way and avoid the main issue.

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “to avoid coming to the main point” states this meaning exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) describes a literal search, (C) describes hard work and (D) describes a clear victory, none of which is the figurative sense of the idiom.

Final Answer: To avoid the main point ⇒

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



Q47.

Solution

Concept — Verbal analogy (instrument : what it measures): Find how the first pair relates, then apply the same relation.

Step 1 — First pair: A thermometer is an instrument used to measure *temperature*.

Step 2 — Apply to “clock”: A clock is an instrument used to measure *time*, the same relation.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) hours and (C) numbers are only parts or markings of a clock, not what it fundamentally measures.
- (D) alarm is one feature of some clocks, not the quantity measured.

Final Answer: Clock : Time \Rightarrow

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

Q48.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: Recall the standard spelling of “liaison,” which keeps the pattern L-I-A-I-S-O-N with two i’s surrounding the a.

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

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) liason drops the second i; (B) liasion misorders the letters; (D) liaison adds an extra i.

Final Answer: liaison \Rightarrow

Answer: (C) [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 a kitchen utensil (spoon, ladle, frying pan) and what it is used for.

Step 2 — Spot the misfit: (A) talks about a gardener watering roses, which has nothing to do with kitchen utensils.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B), (C) and (D) belong to the kitchen-utensils paragraph, 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 (cause and result): The first clause is the cause and the second is its outcome, so a result connector is needed.

Step 1 — Spot the relationship: Installing filters caused the pollution to drop, a clear cause-and-effect link.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) however and (B) nonetheless show contrast, not result.
- (C) although is a subordinating word of contrast and cannot join two independent clauses after a semicolon here.

Final Answer: “consequently” ⇒

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



Q51.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (main idea): Scan the passage for the central value the author stresses.

Step 1 — Locate the idea: The passage says cleanliness is often dismissed as appearance, “yet its real value lies in public health.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (B) “protecting public health” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) appearance is exactly what the author downplays.
- (C) property prices and (D) tourists are never mentioned.

Final Answer: Protecting public health ⇒

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

Q52.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (supporting detail): Find the reason the passage gives for calling sanitation a shared responsibility.

Step 1 — Locate the reason: The passage states “a single careless household can endanger an entire neighbourhood.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “one careless household can endanger a whole neighbourhood” matches the text.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) only the government and (C) cost to individuals are not claimed by the passage.
- (D) improving the look of one home contradicts the public-health argument.

Final Answer: One household can endanger many ⇒

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



Q53.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (interpreting a phrase): The author compares cleanliness to cheap, effective medicine to make a point about prevention.

Step 1 — Unpack the phrase: Cleanliness stops disease from spreading and costs very little, so it works like inexpensive preventive medicine.

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “prevents disease at very little cost” captures this meaning.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) overstates the claim; the passage does not say hospitals become unnecessary.
- (B) grooming and (D) only wealthy communities contradict the public-health, low-cost theme.

Final Answer: Prevents disease cheaply ⇒

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

Q54.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Locate the benefit: The passage says money flows into hotels, restaurants, transport and shops, “creating jobs.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (D) “creating jobs and bringing money to local businesses” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) lowering housing cost contradicts the passage, which warns prices may rise.
- (B) reducing visitors and (C) discouraging shops are the opposite of what tourism does here.

Final Answer: Creates jobs and brings money ⇒

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



Q55.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a warning): Identify the condition under which the passage says benefits do not reach locals.

Step 1 — Locate the warning: “If most of the profits are taken away by large outside companies, very little remains with the community.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (B) “most of the profits go to large outside companies” matches the text.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) short stays, (C) too many shops and (D) residents refusing to work are not mentioned as the cause.

Final Answer: Profits taken by outside companies ⇒

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

Q56.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (author’s conclusion): The final sentence states the author’s view of the healthiest tourism.

Step 1 — Locate the conclusion: The healthiest tourism “is planned with care, so that the people of a place share fairly in the prosperity.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “planned so that local people share fairly in the prosperity” restates this.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) the largest number of tourists and (D) ignoring costs contradict the careful-planning idea.
- (C) control by outside companies is exactly what the passage warns against.

Final Answer: Local people share fairly ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 56](#)



Q57.

Solution

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

Step 1 — State the plan: Add a children’s menu → attract more family customers.

Step 2 — Find the missing link: This works only if families actually decide where to eat partly on whether children are catered for. If they do not, the new menu will not pull them in.

Step 3 — Match the option: (D) “families partly choose a restaurant on whether it caters to children” is the required assumption.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) portion size, (B) space for tables and (C) cheaper preparation may be true but are not needed for the plan to attract families.

Final Answer: Families choose partly on child-friendliness ⇒

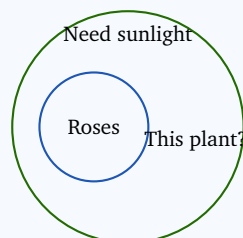
[Go Back to Q 57](#)

Q58.

Solution

Concept — Critical reasoning (valid conclusion): “All roses need sunlight” does not mean “everything that needs sunlight is a rose.” Treating it so is the fallacy of affirming the consequent.

Step 1 — Map the statement: Roses \subseteq things that need sunlight. Many non-roses also need sunlight.



Step 2 — Place this plant: The plant needs sunlight, so it lies somewhere in the “Need sunlight” circle, but it may be inside or outside the “Roses” circle. We cannot decide.

Step 3 — Conclusion: It cannot be concluded that this plant is a rose.



Why other options are wrong:

- (A) assumes the converse, which is the fallacy.
- (C) and (D) make claims the statements never support.

Final Answer: Cannot conclude it is a rose \Rightarrow

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

Q59.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement (collective noun + modifier): The true subject is the singular noun “collection,” not the plural “coins” inside the modifying phrase.

Step 1 — Identify the subject: The subject is “The collection,” a singular noun. The phrase “of rare coins that the museum displays” merely describes it.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “are” and (C) “were” are plural and wrongly agree with “coins.”
- (D) “have” does not fit, since the sentence needs “is admired” (passive), not “have admired.”

Final Answer: “The collection . . . is admired” \Rightarrow

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

Q60.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Sense needed: After research, the scientist was finally able to *find out* or pinpoint the cause.

Step 2 — Match the verb: “identify” means to recognise or establish what something is, fitting the sentence.

Why other options are wrong:



- (A) conceal means to hide and (B) neglect means to ignore, the opposite of discovering.
- (C) postpone means to delay, which makes no sense after years of research.

Final Answer: “identify the cause” ⇒

[Go Back to Q 60](#)



Answer Key

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

