

ATMA Verbal Skills

Sample Paper – 6

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:

ROBUST

- (A) Fragile
- (B) Hollow
- (C) Sturdy
- (D) Faint

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

NOVICE

- (A) Beginner



- (B) Expert
- (C) Veteran
- (D) Master

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

BRAVE

- (A) Bold
- (B) Fearless
- (C) Daring
- (D) Cowardly

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

ARTIFICIAL

- (A) Synthetic
- (B) Natural
- (C) Imitation
- (D) Manufactured

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

“When questioned by reporters, the minister gave an _____ reply that satisfied no one.”

- (A) honest
- (B) evasive
- (C) enthusiastic
- (D) detailed

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

“The _____ manager rejected the proposal, calling its targets utterly _____.”



- (A) reckless . . . modest
- (B) careless . . . achievable
- (C) cautious . . . unrealistic
- (D) generous . . . sensible

Q7. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition:

“The young athlete looks _____ her elder sister, who won a national medal last year.”

- (A) up to
- (B) down on
- (C) out for
- (D) in on

Q8. Fill in the blank with the correct word:

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

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

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

(A) Neither the players / (B) nor the coach were / (C) present at the ceremony.
/ (D) No error

- (A) Neither the players
- (B) nor the coach were
- (C) 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 almost three years / (C) in the same department / (D) No error
- (A) He is senior than me
(B) by almost three years
(C) in the same department.
(D) No error
- Q11.** Choose the option that best improves the underlined part:
“He made less mistakes than anyone else in the test.”
- (A) less mistakes
(B) lesser mistakes
(C) fewer mistakes
(D) least mistakes
- Q12.** Choose the option that best improves the underlined part:
“The committee has decided to discuss about the proposal in the next meeting.”
- (A) discuss about
(B) discussing about
(C) discuss on
(D) discuss
- Q13.** Rearrange the following four sentences (P, Q, R, S) into a coherent sequence:
- P.** A hungry fox spotted a bunch of ripe grapes hanging high on a vine.
Q. He leapt again and again, but the grapes stayed just out of his reach.
R. Worn out after many tries, he finally gave up and turned away. **S.** “Those grapes were sour anyway,” he muttered, to console himself.



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

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

P. As a result, students retain information far better than before. **Q.** On-line learning has changed how knowledge reaches people. **R.** It allows lessons to be paused, replayed and revisited at any time. **S.** This flexibility suits learners who study at different speeds.

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

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

“A person who eats too much.”

- (A) Gourmet
- (B) Vegetarian
- (C) Connoisseur
- (D) Glutton

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

“To **burn the midnight oil**”

- (A) to waste money carelessly
- (B) to start a sudden argument
- (C) to work or study late into the night
- (D) to ruin a good opportunity



Q17. Choose the option that completes the analogy:

GLOVE : HAND :: SOCK : ?

- (A) shoe
- (B) foot
- (C) leg
- (D) wool

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

- (A) neccessary
- (B) necessary
- (C) necessery
- (D) necessary

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

- (A) Trains carry large numbers of passengers along fixed railway tracks.
- (B) City buses run on regular routes and make travel affordable for many.
- (C) The chef garnished the dessert with a sprig of fresh mint.
- (D) Aeroplanes allow travellers to cover long distances in a few hours.

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

“You must submit the form before Friday; _____, your application will be rejected.”

- (A) otherwise
- (B) therefore
- (C) besides
- (D) however



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

Air pollution has become one of the most pressing problems in large cities. As the number of vehicles and factories grows, harmful gases and tiny particles fill the air that millions of people breathe every day. Prolonged exposure to such polluted air can cause breathing difficulties, weaken the lungs and, over time, lead to serious heart and respiratory illnesses. Children and the elderly are especially at risk. Experts argue that the solution does not lie in any single measure. Cities must combine cleaner public transport, stricter limits on factory emissions and a greater area of urban greenery, because trees naturally absorb pollutants and release fresh oxygen. Without such coordinated action, the air in our cities will only continue to worsen.

According to the passage, who are described as especially at risk from polluted air?

- (A) factory owners and drivers
 - (B) children and the elderly
 - (C) athletes and labourers
 - (D) office workers only
- Q22.** (Refer to the passage in Q21.) Why does the author mention trees as part of the solution?
- (A) because they make cities look attractive
 - (B) because they provide shade in summer
 - (C) because they reduce the number of vehicles
 - (D) because they absorb pollutants and release oxygen
- Q23.** (Refer to the passage in Q21.) The main idea of the passage is that air pollution in cities:
- (A) needs several coordinated measures, not a single solution
 - (B) can be solved simply by planting more trees



- (C) is no longer a serious concern anywhere
- (D) affects only the largest factories

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

The habit of reading a newspaper each morning remains one of the most rewarding routines a person can build. A newspaper does far more than report the day's events; it widens our understanding of politics, science, sport and culture in a single sitting. Regular readers gradually develop a richer vocabulary and a sharper sense of how arguments are made, since editorial pages present competing points of view on the same issue. Of course, no single newspaper is entirely free of bias, and a thoughtful reader learns to compare reports before forming an opinion. Far from being made obsolete by the internet, the careful reading of a trusted newspaper trains the mind to sift fact from noise, a skill that grows only more valuable as information multiplies around us.

According to the passage, one benefit of reading editorial pages is that the reader:

- (A) memorises the day's sports scores
 - (B) avoids all forms of bias completely
 - (C) learns how arguments are made through competing viewpoints
 - (D) no longer needs to read any other source
- Q25.** (Refer to the passage in Q24.) The passage suggests that a thoughtful reader should:
- (A) read only one trusted newspaper and ignore the rest
 - (B) compare reports before forming an opinion
 - (C) believe whatever is printed on the front page
 - (D) stop reading newspapers because of the internet

Q26. (Refer to the passage in Q24.) The author's overall attitude towards



newspaper reading is best described as:

- (A) dismissive, treating it as outdated
- (B) indifferent, seeing no real value in it
- (C) anxious, warning readers to avoid it
- (D) appreciative, regarding it as a valuable habit

Q27. “Our city should launch a public cycle-sharing scheme, because it will cut the number of short car trips in the centre.” Which of the following is an **assumption** on which this argument depends?

- (A) Residents are willing to cycle instead of driving for short journeys.
- (B) Cycling is good for physical fitness.
- (C) Cars cause more noise than cycles.
- (D) The scheme will be funded entirely by the city government.

Q28. “Some doctors are writers. All writers are creative.” Which conclusion **definitely** follows?

- (A) All doctors are creative.
- (B) No doctor is creative.
- (C) Some doctors are creative.
- (D) All creative people are doctors.

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

“The list of approved candidates _____ been displayed on the notice board.”

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



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

“After a long and heated debate, the committee finally _____ the proposal.”

- (A) approved
- (B) delayed
- (C) ignored
- (D) criticised

Part II — Verbal Skills II

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

COMPASSIONATE

- (A) indifferent
- (B) sympathetic
- (C) ruthless
- (D) ambitious

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

FATIGUED

- (A) refreshed
- (B) alert
- (C) curious
- (D) exhausted

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

ENORMOUS

- (A) tiny
- (B) gigantic



- (C) massive
- (D) vast

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

HASTEN

- (A) rush
- (B) hurry
- (C) delay
- (D) quicken

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

“Because the witnesses gave conflicting accounts, the investigators found it difficult to _____ what had actually happened.”

- (A) ignore
- (B) conceal
- (C) ascertain
- (D) exaggerate

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

“Although the speaker began in a _____ tone, his closing words were so _____ that the audience rose to applaud.”

- (A) lively . . . dull
- (B) hesitant . . . stirring
- (C) confident . . . tedious
- (D) cheerful . . . boring

Q37. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition:

“The young intern was praised for her ability to comply _____ every safety regulation.”



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

Q38. Fill in the blank with the correct word:

“The manager offered some valuable _____ on how to handle difficult clients.”

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

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

(A) Neither the principal / (B) nor the teachers were / (C) aware of the sudden changes / (D) No error

- (A) Neither the principal
- (B) nor the teachers were
- (C) aware of the sudden changes in the timetable.
- (D) No error

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

(A) Each of the candidates were / (B) asked to submit / (C) two recent photographs / (D) No error

- (A) Each of the candidates were
- (B) asked to submit
- (C) two recent photographs.
- (D) No error



- Q41.** Choose the option that best improves the underlined part:
“Hardly had the train left the platform when it started to rain heavily.”
- (A) when it started
(B) than it started
(C) then it started
(D) that it started
- Q42.** Choose the option that best improves the underlined part:
“Despite of the heavy rain, the volunteers continued their relief work without complaint.”
- (A) Despite of the heavy rain,
(B) Despite of the heavy rain
(C) Inspite the heavy rain,
(D) Despite the heavy rain,
- Q43.** Rearrange the following four sentences (P, Q, R, S) into a coherent sequence:
- P.** A tired cap seller lay down to nap under a tree, his basket of caps beside him.
- Q.** While he slept, a band of monkeys climbed down and carried every cap up into the branches.
- R.** Waking to see them wearing his caps and copying his every move, he angrily flung his own cap to the ground.
- S.** The monkeys imitated him at once and threw all the caps down, and he gladly gathered them up.
- (A) PQRS
(B) QPRS
(C) PRQS
(D) SRQP



- Q44.** Rearrange the following four sentences (P, Q, R, S) into a coherent paragraph:
- P.** A gentle word or a small act of help can lift a stranger's spirits for an entire day.
- Q.** Kindness is one of the simplest of virtues, yet its effect on others can be profound.
- R.** As a result, a society that forgets to be kind slowly grows colder and lonelier.
- S.** However, kindness is too often mistaken for weakness and pushed aside in a competitive world.
- (A) PQSR
(B) QSPR
(C) QPSR
(D) SQPR
- Q45.** Choose the one word that best substitutes the phrase:
"A place where weapons and ammunition are stored."
- (A) granary
(B) arsenal
(C) armoury
(D) barracks
- Q46.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom:
"To **steal someone's thunder**"
- (A) to take the credit or attention meant for another person
(B) to ruin someone's plan out of jealousy
(C) to frighten a rival into giving up
(D) to copy another person's hard work secretly
- Q47.** Choose the option that completes the analogy:
DICTIONARY : WORDS :: ATLAS : ?



- (A) pages
- (B) maps
- (C) travel
- (D) geography

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

- (A) irresistable
- (B) iresistible
- (C) irresistibel
- (D) irresistible

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

- (A) The heart pumps blood steadily to every part of the body.
- (B) The lungs draw in air so that the blood can collect oxygen.
- (C) The librarian arranged the new novels neatly on the shelf.
- (D) The kidneys filter waste from the blood and pass it out as urine.

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

“The proposal was technically sound; _____, it was rejected because the budget was insufficient.”

- (A) consequently
- (B) however
- (C) likewise
- (D) furthermore

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

Cycling is one of the simplest and most rewarding forms of exercise. Unlike



many workouts that demand expensive equipment or a gym membership, a bicycle asks only for a road and a little effort. Regular cycling strengthens the heart, tones the muscles and improves stamina, all while placing far less strain on the joints than running does. It is also remarkably kind to the environment, producing no emissions and easing the burden of traffic on crowded streets. Perhaps its greatest charm, however, is that it doubles as a means of transport: a person can stay fit and reach work at the same time, turning an ordinary commute into a daily dose of health.

According to the passage, one advantage cycling has over running is that it:

- (A) burns calories far more quickly
- (B) requires expensive equipment
- (C) can only be done in a gym
- (D) places less strain on the joints

Q52. (Refer to the passage in Q51.) The passage describes cycling as “kind to the environment” mainly because it:

- (A) is cheaper than owning a car
- (B) produces no emissions and eases traffic
- (C) can be done at any time of day
- (D) improves the rider’s stamina

Q53. (Refer to the passage in Q51.) The author calls cycling’s “greatest charm” the fact that it:

- (A) needs no road at all
- (B) is more popular than any other sport
- (C) serves as both exercise and a means of transport
- (D) completely replaces the need for a gym

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



Advertising shapes the choices of consumers far more deeply than most of us care to admit. A well-crafted advertisement does not merely describe a product; it creates a feeling, linking a brand to happiness, status or belonging. Through constant repetition across screens and billboards, these images settle quietly into memory, so that when we reach for a product we often choose the familiar name without quite knowing why. Critics warn that such persuasion can encourage needless spending and blur the line between genuine need and manufactured desire. Yet advertising also informs, introducing buyers to options they might never have discovered on their own. The wise consumer, therefore, learns to enjoy the craft of an advertisement while questioning the impulse it is designed to create.

According to the passage, a well-crafted advertisement primarily works by:

- (A) listing the technical features of a product
- (B) linking a brand to a feeling such as happiness or status
- (C) offering the lowest possible price
- (D) comparing the product with its rivals

Q55. (Refer to the passage in Q54.) The critics mentioned in the passage are mainly worried that advertising:

- (A) encourages needless spending and manufactured desire
- (B) makes products too expensive to buy
- (C) gives consumers too little information
- (D) discourages people from shopping at all

Q56. (Refer to the passage in Q54.) According to the passage, the “wise consumer” is one who:

- (A) refuses to watch any advertisements
- (B) believes every claim an advertisement makes
- (C) buys only the most heavily advertised brands



(D) enjoys the advertisement while questioning the impulse it creates

Q57. “The city library has launched a mobile app for borrowing e-books, expecting that the number of books borrowed will rise sharply.” Which of the following is an **assumption** on which this expectation depends?

(A) The app was expensive to develop.

(B) Printed books will soon disappear entirely.

(C) Readers actually want and will use digital borrowing.

(D) The library has a very large physical collection.

Q58. “Some athletes are vegetarians. All vegetarians avoid meat.” Which conclusion **definitely** follows?

(A) All athletes avoid meat.

(B) Some athletes avoid meat.

(C) No athlete avoids meat.

(D) All vegetarians are athletes.

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

“The list of approved candidates _____ on the notice board outside the main office.”

(A) is displayed

(B) are displayed

(C) were displayed

(D) have displayed

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

“After years of careful research, the team was finally able to _____ a cure for the rare disease.”

(A) postpone

(B) conceal



(C) abandon

(D) develop



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (vocabulary): A synonym shares the core meaning of the target word. “Robust” describes something strong and healthy.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Robust* = strong, sturdy and able to withstand strain.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Sturdy” (solidly built and strong) captures this sense most closely.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Fragile means easily broken, the opposite of robust.
- (B) Hollow means empty inside, suggesting weakness.
- (D) Faint means weak or barely perceptible, again the opposite.

Final Answer: Robust \approx Sturdy \Rightarrow

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

Q2.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Meaning: *Novice* = a person new to and inexperienced in an activity.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Beginner” means someone just starting out, an exact match.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Expert, (C) Veteran and (D) Master all describe highly experienced people, the opposite of a novice.

Final Answer: Novice \approx Beginner \Rightarrow

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



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): An antonym carries the opposite meaning. “Brave” means showing courage.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Brave* = ready to face danger or pain without fear.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Cowardly” means lacking courage, the clear opposite of brave.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Bold, (B) Fearless and (C) Daring are all synonyms of brave, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Brave is Cowardly ⇒

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): Match the word to its opposite. “Artificial” means made by humans rather than occurring in nature.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Artificial* = man-made, not genuine or natural.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Natural” means existing in or formed by nature, the direct opposite.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Synthetic, (C) Imitation and (D) Manufactured all mean man-made, so they are synonyms, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Artificial is Natural ⇒

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



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Sentence completion: The clue “that satisfied no one” tells us the reply avoided giving a clear answer.

Step 1 — Spot the logic: A reply given to reporters that “satisfied no one” must have dodged the question rather than answered it.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Evasive” means deliberately vague and avoiding a direct answer, which is exactly why no one was satisfied.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Honest and (D) Detailed would have satisfied the reporters, contradicting the clue.
- (C) Enthusiastic describes tone, not the avoidance of an answer.

Final Answer: “an evasive reply” ⇒

[Go Back to Q 5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Double-blank completion: Both blanks must agree with the action described, namely a manager who rejects a proposal because its targets are unattainable.

Step 1 — First blank: A manager who rejects an over-ambitious proposal is acting carefully, so the first word should mean “cautious” or “prudent.”

Step 2 — Second blank: The reason for rejecting it is that the targets cannot be met, so the second word should mean “unrealistic” or “unattainable.”

Step 3 — Check the pair: “Cautious . . . unrealistic” makes both halves consistent: a careful manager rejects targets he judges impossible to achieve.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) careless . . . achievable and (D) generous . . . sensible would give no reason to reject the proposal.
- (A) reckless . . . modest pairs a careless manager with mild targets, which does not explain a rejection.

Final Answer: cautious . . . unrealistic ⇒



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

Q7.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Meaning needed: The athlete *admires and respects* her successful elder sister.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) look down on = to regard with contempt, the opposite sense.
- (C) look out for = to watch carefully; (D) look in on = to pay a short visit. Neither means “admire.”

Final Answer: “looks up to her sister” ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Commonly confused words (advice vs advise): “Advice” is a noun (a recommendation); “advise” is a verb (to recommend).

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

Step 2 — Choose the noun: “Advice” (guidance) is the correct noun, and it is uncountable, so it has no plural.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Advise is a verb and cannot follow “some valuable.”
- (B) Advices is wrong because advice is uncountable; (C) Devise means to invent, which changes the meaning.

Final Answer: “valuable advice” ⇒

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



Q9.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Locate the verb: The subject closest to the verb is “the coach” (singular).

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “Neither the players” and (C) “present at the ceremony” are correct.
- (D) is wrong because segment (B) carries a genuine agreement error.

Final Answer: Error is in segment (B) ⇒

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors (comparatives ending in -or): Latin comparatives such as “senior,” “junior” and “superior” are followed by “to,” never “than.”

Step 1 — Identify the rule: “Senior” must take “to,” so the phrase should read “senior to me.”

Step 2 — Apply it: “He is senior than me” is therefore wrong; the error is in segment (A).

Why other options are wrong:

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

Final Answer: Error is in segment (A) ⇒

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



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement (fewer vs less): Use “fewer” with countable nouns and “less” with uncountable nouns.

Step 1 — Test the noun: “Mistakes” can be counted (one mistake, two mistakes), so it is a countable plural noun.

Step 2 — Apply the rule: A countable noun takes “fewer,” giving “fewer mistakes than anyone else.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “less mistakes” wrongly uses “less,” which is for uncountable nouns like “water.”
- (B) “lesser” means inferior in quality, not smaller in number; (D) “least” is a superlative and does not fit the comparison “than anyone else.”

Final Answer: “fewer mistakes” ⇒ C

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement (transitive verb “discuss”): “Discuss” takes a direct object and needs no preposition after it.

Step 1 — Identify the error: “discuss about” is redundant, because “discuss” already means “to talk about.”

Step 2 — Correct form: “discuss the proposal” is the standard usage.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “discuss about” and (C) “discuss on” both add an unnecessary preposition.
- (B) “discussing about” is wrong in form after “to.”

Final Answer: “to discuss the proposal” ⇒ D

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



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Para jumble (narrative order): A short fable follows events in time. Find the opening, then track the action to its close.

Step 1 — Opening: (P) introduces the hungry fox and the grapes hanging high, so it sets the scene and starts the story.

Step 2 — Follow the action: (Q) he leaps repeatedly but cannot reach them; (R) worn out, he gives up and turns away; (S) he walks off calling the grapes “sour anyway” to console himself.

Step 3 — Sequence: P → Q → R → S.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) begins with the failed attempts (Q) before the fox and grapes are introduced.
- (C) places giving up (R) before the attempts (Q); (D) starts with the closing “sour grapes” remark (S).

Final Answer: Correct order is PQRS ⇒ B

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

Q14.

Solution

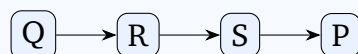
Concept — Para jumble (general to specific): A coherent paragraph opens with the broad idea, adds detail, then states the result.

Step 1 — Opening: (Q) states the broad idea: online learning has changed how knowledge reaches people.

Step 2 — Supporting detail: (R) “It allows lessons to be paused . . .” the pronoun “It” refers to online learning, so R follows Q.

Step 3 — Develop and conclude: (S) “This flexibility . . .” picks up the idea of replaying lessons; (P) “As a result . . .” gives the final outcome.

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



Why other options are wrong:



- (B) and (C) misplace the detail sentences; (D) ends with the broad idea (Q) and opens with the result (P), reversing the logic.

Final Answer: Correct order is QRSP ⇒

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: “A person who eats too much.”

Step 2 — Exact match: A *glutton* is precisely a person who eats and drinks to excess.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Gourmet is a person who enjoys fine food, not someone who overeats.
- (B) Vegetarian describes what a person eats, not how much.
- (C) Connoisseur is an expert judge of quality, unrelated to quantity.

Final Answer: Glutton ⇒

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: “Burn the midnight oil” refers to the old practice of working by lamplight, hence working or studying late into the night.

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “to work or study late into the night” states this meaning exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (D) describe wasting money, starting an argument and ruining an opportunity, none of which is the meaning of the idiom.

Final Answer: To work or study late at night ⇒



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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Verbal analogy (item : body part it covers): Find how the first pair relates, then apply the same relation.

Step 1 — First pair: A *glove* is worn to cover the *hand*; the relation is “garment : body part it covers.”

Step 2 — Apply to “sock”: A *sock* is worn to cover the *foot*.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) shoe is another item of footwear, not the body part a sock covers.
- (C) leg is covered by trousers or stockings, not chiefly by a sock; (D) wool is a material, not a body part.

Final Answer: Sock : Foot \Rightarrow

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

Q18.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Apply the rule: N-E-C-E-S-S-A-R-Y (one collar, two sleeves is a common memory aid).

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) necessary has an extra c; (B) necessary drops an s; (C) necessary misspells the ending with an extra e.

Final Answer: necessary \Rightarrow

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: (A), (B) and (D) all describe modes of transport (trains, buses and aeroplanes).

Step 2 — Spot the misfit: (C) talks about a chef garnishing a dessert with mint, which has nothing to do with means of transport.

Why other options are wrong:

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

Final Answer: Sentence (C) does not belong ⇒

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Connectors (condition and consequence): When the second clause states what will happen if the first instruction is not followed, the connector “otherwise” is needed.

Step 1 — Spot the relationship: The first clause gives a condition (submit before Friday); the second states the negative result of failing it (the application is rejected).

Step 2 — Choose the connector: “Otherwise” means “if not,” linking the unmet condition to its consequence exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) therefore signals a result that follows whatever you do, not the consequence of failing the condition.
- (C) besides adds information and (D) however shows contrast, neither of which fits an “if not” link.

Final Answer: “otherwise” ⇒

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



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a detail): Scan the passage for the group named as most vulnerable.

Step 1 — Locate the detail: The passage states, “Children and the elderly are especially at risk.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (B) “children and the elderly” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (C) and (D) name groups the passage never singles out as especially at risk.

Final Answer: Children and the elderly ⇒

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (reason for a detail): Find the explanation the passage attaches to trees.

Step 1 — Locate the reason: The passage says greenery helps “because trees naturally absorb pollutants and release fresh oxygen.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (D) “because they absorb pollutants and release oxygen” is taken straight from the text.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) appearance, (B) shade and (C) reducing vehicles are not the reason the passage gives for planting trees.

Final Answer: They absorb pollutants and release oxygen ⇒

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



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (main idea): The central message ties together the whole passage, not just one detail.

Step 1 — Identify the thread: The author insists “the solution does not lie in any single measure” and lists cleaner transport, emission limits and greenery together.

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “needs several coordinated measures, not a single solution” captures this main idea.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) reduces the solution to trees alone, which the passage rejects.
- (C) and (D) contradict the passage, which treats pollution as a serious, city-wide problem.

Final Answer: It needs several coordinated measures ⇒

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a benefit): Find the benefit the passage links to editorial pages.

Step 1 — Locate the benefit: The passage says readers gain “a sharper sense of how arguments are made, since editorial pages present competing points of view.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “learns how arguments are made through competing viewpoints” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) sports scores is a minor detail, not the benefit of editorials.
- (B) overstates the text, which says no newspaper is free of bias; (D) is never claimed.

Final Answer: Learning how arguments are made ⇒

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating advice): Identify the action the passage recommends to a careful reader.

Step 1 — Locate the advice: “A thoughtful reader learns to compare reports before forming an opinion.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (B) “compare reports before forming an opinion” matches the text.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) reading only one paper contradicts the advice to compare.
- (C) believing the front page blindly and (D) giving up newspapers both go against the passage.

Final Answer: Compare reports before forming an opinion ⇒ **B**

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (author’s tone): The overall attitude is judged from the words and conclusion the author chooses.

Step 1 — Gauge the tone: The author calls the habit “one of the most rewarding routines” and says it grows “only more valuable,” which is clearly positive.

Step 2 — Match the option: (D) “appreciative, regarding it as a valuable habit” fits this tone.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) dismissive and (B) indifferent contradict the praise in the passage.
- (C) anxious misreads the cautious note about bias as a warning to avoid newspapers altogether.

Final Answer: Appreciative of the habit ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [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 cycle-sharing scheme → fewer short car trips in the centre.

Step 2 — Find the missing link: This works only if residents actually choose to cycle instead of drive for short journeys. If they will not, the scheme cannot cut car trips.

Step 3 — Match the option: (A) “residents are willing to cycle instead of driving for short journeys” is the required assumption.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) fitness and (C) noise may be true but are not needed for the “fewer car trips” conclusion.
- (D) how the scheme is funded does not affect whether car trips fall.

Final Answer: Residents will cycle for short trips ⇒ A

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

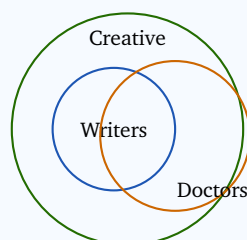
Q28.

Solution

Concept — Critical reasoning (valid conclusion): Chain only what the premises guarantee; do not over-generalise.

Step 1 — Map the premises: “Some doctors are writers” means at least one doctor is a writer. “All writers are creative” means every writer is creative.

Step 2 — Combine them: Those doctors who are writers are therefore creative, so at least *some* doctors are creative.



Step 3 — Conclusion: “Some doctors are creative” definitely follows.



Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “All doctors are creative” overstates “some”; doctors who are not writers may not be creative.
- (B) is contradicted, and (D) reverses the relationship without support.

Final Answer: Some doctors are creative ⇒

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

Q29.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Identify the subject: The real subject is “the list” (singular); “of approved candidates” is just a modifier.

Step 2 — Choose the verb: A singular subject takes “has,” giving “the list . . . has been displayed.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “have” is plural and wrongly agrees with “candidates.”
- (C) “are” and (D) “were” are plural and also do not fit the present-perfect “been displayed.”

Final Answer: “the list has been displayed” ⇒

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Contextual vocabulary: Choose the verb whose meaning fits the decision-making context.

Step 1 — Sense needed: After a debate ends, a committee reaches a positive decision on the proposal, that is, it gives its formal consent.

Step 2 — Match the verb: “Approved” means accepted or sanctioned officially, which fits “finally approved the proposal” exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) delayed and (C) ignored mean no decision was actually taken, contradicting “finally.”
- (D) criticised expresses disapproval, not the settling of the matter that “finally” implies.

Final Answer: “approved the proposal” ⇒

[Go Back to Q 30](#)

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (vocabulary): A synonym shares the core meaning of the target word. “Compassionate” describes someone who feels and shows concern for the suffering of others.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Compassionate* = showing sympathy, pity and kindness towards those in difficulty.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Sympathetic” (feeling or showing concern for another’s hardship) captures this sense most closely.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Indifferent means showing no concern, the opposite of compassionate.
- (C) Ruthless means cruel and merciless, again the opposite.
- (D) Ambitious refers to a strong desire to succeed, an unrelated quality.

Final Answer: Compassionate ≈ Sympathetic ⇒

[Go Back to Q 31](#)

Q32.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Meaning: *Fatigued* = extremely tired, drained of energy.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Exhausted” means completely worn out, an exact match.

Why other options are wrong:



- (A) Refreshed means restored in energy, the opposite of fatigued.
- (B) Alert means watchful and energetic, again the opposite.
- (C) Curious means eager to learn, which is unrelated to tiredness.

Final Answer: Fatigued \approx Exhausted \Rightarrow

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): An antonym carries the opposite meaning. “Enormous” means extremely large.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Enormous* = very great in size or amount; huge.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Tiny” means extremely small, the clear opposite of enormous.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Gigantic, (C) Massive and (D) Vast all mean very large, so they are synonyms of enormous, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Enormous is Tiny \Rightarrow

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): Match the word to its opposite. “Hasten” means to hurry or speed up.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Hasten* = to move or act quickly; to cause something to happen sooner.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Delay” means to make something happen later or more slowly, the direct opposite.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Rush, (B) Hurry and (D) Quicken all mean to speed up, so they are synonyms of hasten, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Hasten is Delay \Rightarrow



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

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Sentence completion: The blank needs a verb that fits the investigators' effort to establish the truth from conflicting accounts.

Step 1 — Read the context: Conflicting accounts make it hard to find out what really happened, so the blank means “to find out for certain.”

Step 2 — Test the options: “Ascertain” means to find out the truth with certainty, which fits exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Ignore means to disregard, the opposite of investigating.
- (B) Conceal means to hide, which contradicts the search for truth.
- (D) Exaggerate means to overstate, which does not fit establishing facts.

Final Answer: “ascertain what had happened” ⇒ **C**

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

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Double-blank completion: “Although” signals a contrast between how the speech began and how it ended.

Step 1 — First blank: The contrast word “Although” plus a triumphant ending means the start must be weak, so a hesitant beginning fits: “hesitant.”

Step 2 — Second blank: The audience “rose to applaud,” so the closing words must be powerful: “stirring” (rousing strong feeling).

Step 3 — Check the pair: Only option (B) moves from a weak start to a powerful finish, matching the contrast.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) lively ... dull and (C) confident ... tedious and (D) cheerful ... boring all end on a weak note, which cannot explain an audience rising to applaud.

Final Answer: hesitant ... stirring ⇒ **B**



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

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Preposition (fixed collocation): Certain verbs pair with a fixed preposition; “comply” always takes “with.”

Step 1 — Meaning needed: The intern follows or obeys every regulation.

Step 2 — Match the collocation: “comply with” is the standard form meaning to act in accordance with a rule.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) for, (B) to and (C) on are not used with “comply.” We say “comply with a rule,” never “comply to” or “comply for.”

Final Answer: “comply with every regulation” ⇒ D

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

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Commonly confused words (advise vs advice): “Advise” is a verb; “advice” is an uncountable noun meaning guidance.

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

Step 2 — Choose the noun: “Advice” is the correct noun, and being uncountable it takes no plural.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Advise is a verb, so it cannot follow “valuable.”
- (C) Advices is wrong because advice is uncountable and has no plural.
- (D) Advised is the past-tense verb, not a noun.

Final Answer: “valuable advice” ⇒ B

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



Q39.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Identify the rule: The nearer subject is “the teachers” (plural), so the plural verb “were” is correct.

Step 2 — Check each segment: (A), (B) and (C) all follow the rule, the verb “were” rightly agrees with the plural “teachers,” and the rest of the sentence is sound.

Step 3 — Conclusion: Since every segment is grammatical, the answer is “No error.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (C) contain no grammatical fault, so none of them can be the error.

Final Answer: The sentence is correct ⇒

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

Q40.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors (“each of” takes a singular verb): “Each of” is always followed by a singular verb, no matter how plural the noun after it looks.

Step 1 — Identify the subject: The grammatical subject is “Each,” which is singular, so it needs a singular verb.

Step 2 — Locate the verb: Segment (A) reads “Each of the candidates *were*,” but the singular subject “Each” demands “*was*,” not “*were*.” The error therefore lies in segment (A).

Step 3 — Correct form: “Each of the candidates *was* asked to submit two recent photographs.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “asked to submit” and (C) “two recent photographs” are both grammatically correct.
- (D) is wrong because there is a genuine subject-verb error in segment (A).



Final Answer: Error is in segment (A) ⇒

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

Q41.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement (“hardly . . . when”): The adverb “hardly” is always paired with “when,” never with “than” or “then.”

Step 1 — Recall the structure: “Hardly had X happened *when* Y happened” is the fixed correlative pattern.

Step 2 — Apply it: “Hardly had the train left the platform *when* it started to rain” is correct, so the underlined part stays as “when it started.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “than” pairs with “no sooner,” not “hardly.”
- (C) “then” is an adverb of time, not a correlative conjunction.
- (D) “that” does not form the correct correlative pair with “hardly.”

Final Answer: “when it started” is correct ⇒

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

Q42.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement (despite vs despite of): “Despite” already means “in spite of,” so it is never followed by “of.”

Step 1 — Spot the error: “Despite of” is incorrect; the right form is either “despite” or “in spite of.”

Step 2 — Choose the correction: “Despite the heavy rain,” with the comma kept before the main clause, is the correct improvement.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) and (B) keep the wrong “Despite of.”
- (C) “Inspite the” is wrong because the correct form is “in spite of,” written as two words with “of.”

Final Answer: “Despite the heavy rain,” ⇒



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

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Para jumble (narrative order): A fable follows events in time, from set-up to resolution.

Step 1 — Opening: (P) introduces the tired cap seller who lies down to nap beside his basket of caps, so it sets the scene.

Step 2 — Follow the action: (Q) while he sleeps the monkeys carry the caps into the branches; (R) he wakes, sees them copying him, and angrily flings his own cap down; (S) the monkeys imitate him, throw the caps down, and he gathers them up.

Step 3 — Sequence: P → Q → R → S.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B), (C) and (D) break the time order, e.g. (D) opens with the resolution (S) before the monkeys have even taken the caps.

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

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

Q44.

Solution

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

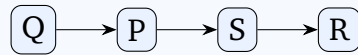
Step 1 — Opening: (Q) states the broad idea: kindness is a simple virtue whose effect can be profound.

Step 2 — Supporting detail: (P) “A gentle word or a small act of help . . .” illustrates that profound effect, so P follows Q.

Step 3 — Contrast then consequence: (S) “However, kindness is too often mistaken for weakness” turns the argument; (R) “As a result, a society that forgets to be kind . . .” gives the consequence.

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





Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (D) misplace the broad opening (Q) or the concluding “For this reason” (R), breaking the flow.

Final Answer: Correct order is QPSR ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 44](#)

Q45.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Phrase meaning: “A place where weapons and ammunition are stored.”

Step 2 — Exact match: An *armoury* is precisely a place where arms and ammunition are kept.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Granary is a store for grain, not weapons.
- (B) Arsenal can mean a stock of weapons but more strictly refers to a place where arms are manufactured as well as stored; “armoury” is the precise store-only sense intended here.
- (D) Barracks are buildings where soldiers live, not where weapons are stored.

Final Answer: Armoury ⇒

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



Q46.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Recall the idiom: “Steal someone’s thunder” means to take for oneself the praise, credit or attention that was meant for another person.

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “to take the credit or attention meant for another person” states this meaning exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) ruining a plan out of jealousy, (C) frightening a rival and (D) secretly copying work all describe different acts, none of which is the meaning of the idiom.

Final Answer: To take credit meant for another \Rightarrow

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

Q47.

Solution

Concept — Verbal analogy (reference book : its contents): Find how the first pair relates, then apply the same relation.

Step 1 — First pair: A dictionary is a reference book whose contents are *words*; it is essentially a collection of words.

Step 2 — Apply to “atlas”: An atlas is a reference book whose contents are *maps*; it is essentially a collection of maps.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) pages are part of any book, not the special contents of an atlas.
- (C) travel is a use of an atlas, not its contents.
- (D) geography is the subject area, not the items the atlas is made of.

Final Answer: Atlas : Maps \Rightarrow

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



Q48.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: Recall the standard spelling: “irresistible” ends in *-ible*, not *-able*, and keeps the double s.

Step 1 — Apply the rule: I-R-R-E-S-I-S-T-I-B-L-E.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) irresistable wrongly uses “-able.”
- (B) iresistible drops one r.
- (C) irresistibel misspells the ending as “-ibel.”

Final Answer: Irresistible ⇒

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

Q49.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Find the theme: (A), (B) and (D) all describe parts of the body (heart, lungs, kidneys) and what each organ does.

Step 2 — Spot the misfit: (C) talks about a librarian arranging novels on a shelf, which has nothing to do with parts of the body.

Why other options are wrong:

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

Final Answer: Sentence (C) does not belong ⇒

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



Q50.

Solution

Concept — Connectors (contrast): The two clauses are in opposition: the proposal was good, yet it was rejected. A contrast connector is needed.

Step 1 — Spot the relationship: Being technically sound would normally lead to acceptance, but it was rejected, so the link is a contrast.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) consequently shows result, not contrast.
- (C) likewise shows similarity, which does not fit an opposite outcome.
- (D) furthermore adds a further point, again not a contrast.

Final Answer: “however” ⇒

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

Q51.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a comparison): Scan the passage for the point where cycling is compared with running.

Step 1 — Locate the comparison: The passage says cycling improves stamina “while placing far less strain on the joints than running does.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (D) “places less strain on the joints” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) burning calories faster is never claimed.
- (B) requiring expensive equipment is the opposite of what the passage says.
- (C) needing a gym is contradicted; cycling only needs a road.

Final Answer: Less strain on the joints ⇒

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



Q52.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a reason): Find the sentence that explains why cycling is environment-friendly.

Step 1 — Locate the reason: The passage says cycling is “kind to the environment, producing no emissions and easing the burden of traffic.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (B) “produces no emissions and eases traffic” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) being cheaper than a car is about cost, not the environment.
- (C) being possible at any time is never linked to the environment.
- (D) improving stamina is a health benefit, not an environmental one.

Final Answer: No emissions and eases traffic ⇒

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

Q53.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (author’s main point): Identify what the author singles out as cycling’s greatest charm.

Step 1 — Locate the claim: The passage calls its “greatest charm” the fact that “it doubles as a means of transport,” letting a person stay fit and reach work at once.

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “serves as both exercise and a means of transport” captures this.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) needing no road contradicts “a road and a little effort.”
- (B) being the most popular sport is never claimed.
- (D) completely replacing a gym overstates the passage.

Final Answer: Exercise and transport at once ⇒

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



Q54.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a mechanism): Find how the passage says a good advertisement works.

Step 1 — Locate the mechanism: The passage says an advertisement “creates a feeling, linking a brand to happiness, status or belonging.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (B) “linking a brand to a feeling such as happiness or status” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) listing technical features is explicitly what an advertisement does “not merely” do.
- (C) offering the lowest price is never mentioned.
- (D) comparing with rivals is not the described method.

Final Answer: Linking a brand to a feeling ⇒

[Go Back to Q 54](#)

Q55.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a concern): Identify what the critics in the passage worry about.

Step 1 — Locate the concern: The passage says critics warn that such persuasion “can encourage needless spending and blur the line between genuine need and manufactured desire.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “encourages needless spending and manufactured desire” matches the text.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) making products too expensive is never claimed.
- (C) giving too little information contradicts the passage, which says advertising also informs.
- (D) discouraging shopping is the opposite of the critics’ worry.

Final Answer: Needless spending and manufactured desire ⇒

[Go Back to Q 55](#)



Q56.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (author's conclusion): The final sentence states the balanced attitude the author recommends.

Step 1 — Locate the conclusion: The wise consumer “learns to enjoy the craft of an advertisement while questioning the impulse it is designed to create.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (D) “enjoys the advertisement while questioning the impulse it creates” restates this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) refusing all advertisements and (C) buying only advertised brands are both extremes the passage rejects.
- (B) believing every claim is the careless attitude the author warns against.

Final Answer: Enjoy yet question the impulse ⇒

[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: A mobile e-book app → a sharp rise in books borrowed.

Step 2 — Find the missing link: This works only if readers actually want digital borrowing and will use the app. If they do not, the app will not raise borrowing at all.

Step 3 — Match the option: (C) “readers actually want and will use digital borrowing” is the required assumption.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) the app's cost and (D) the size of the physical collection do not affect whether borrowing rises.
- (B) printed books disappearing is a far stronger claim than the argument needs.

Final Answer: Readers will use digital borrowing ⇒



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

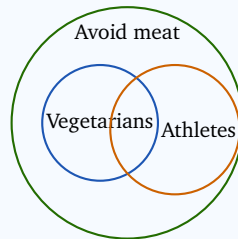
Q58.

Solution

Concept — Critical reasoning (valid conclusion): Combine the two statements carefully, drawing only what must be true.

Step 1 — Map the statements: Some athletes are vegetarians (an overlap exists). All vegetarians avoid meat (every vegetarian is a meat-avoider).

Step 2 — Chain them: The athletes who are vegetarians must, like all vegetarians, avoid meat. So at least some athletes avoid meat.



Step 3 — Conclusion: “Some athletes avoid meat” definitely follows.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “All athletes avoid meat” overstates “some.”
- (C) “No athlete avoids meat” contradicts the overlap.
- (D) “All vegetarians are athletes” reverses the relationship without support.

Final Answer: Some athletes avoid meat \Rightarrow **B**

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

Q59.

Solution

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

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

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

Why other options are wrong:



- (B) “are displayed” and (C) “were displayed” wrongly agree with the plural “candidates.”
- (D) “have displayed” is active and would need an object, but the list is the thing being displayed.

Final Answer: “the list is displayed” ⇒

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

Q60.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Sense needed: After years of research the team succeeds in creating a cure, so the blank means “to create or bring about.”

Step 2 — Match the verb: “develop” means to create or work out gradually, fitting the sentence.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) postpone means to delay, which contradicts “finally able to.”
- (B) conceal means to hide, unrelated to finding a cure.
- (C) abandon means to give up, the opposite of success.

Final Answer: “develop a cure” ⇒

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



Answer Key

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

