

ATMA Verbal Skills

Sample Paper – 7

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:

ELOQUENT

- (A) Silent
- (B) Clumsy
- (C) Articulate
- (D) Confused

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

OBSOLETE

- (A) Outdated



- (B) Modern
- (C) Essential
- (D) Popular

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

GENEROUS

- (A) Charitable
- (B) Liberal
- (C) Kind
- (D) Stingy

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

INCREASE

- (A) Expand
- (B) Decrease
- (C) Enlarge
- (D) Multiply

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

“Despite the heavy rain, the organisers _____ the open-air concert rather than cancel it.”

- (A) abandoned
- (B) ignored
- (C) delayed
- (D) proceeded with

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

“The manager’s _____ instructions left the team uncertain, and the project soon fell into _____.”



- (A) clear . . . order
- (B) precise . . . progress
- (C) vague . . . disarray
- (D) detailed . . . success

Q7. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition:

“After months of effort, the start-up finally managed to carry _____ its ambitious expansion plan.”

- (A) out
- (B) into
- (C) under
- (D) below

Q8. Fill in the blank with the correct word:

“The chairman accepted the committee’s _____ and revised the annual budget.”

- (A) advise
- (B) advice
- (C) advise of
- (D) adviced

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

(A) Neither the manager / (B) nor the employees / (C) was present at the meeting.
/ (D) No error

- (A) Neither the manager
- (B) nor the employees
- (C) was present at the meeting.
- (D) No error



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

(A) The scientist explained / (B) that water boils / (C) at one hundred degrees Celsius
/ (D) No error

- (A) The scientist explained
- (B) that water boils
- (C) at one hundred degrees Celsius.
- (D) No error

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

“The number of applicants have increased sharply this year.”

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

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

“Hardly had the train left the platform than it began to rain.”

- (A) than
- (B) when
- (C) then
- (D) that

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

P. The farmer set a trap near the burrow and waited patiently.

Q. A clever fox had been stealing hens from a small farm every night.

S. At dawn the fox was caught, and the hens were finally safe.

R. Determined to stop the loss, the farmer decided to act.

- (A) PQRS



- (B) QRSP
- (C) PRQS
- (D) QRPS

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

P. Yet electric vehicles still face the challenge of limited charging stations.

Q. Electric vehicles are rapidly gaining popularity worldwide.

S. Governments must therefore invest in widespread charging infrastructure.

R. They offer cleaner transport and lower running costs.

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

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

“An account of a person’s life written by someone else.”

- (A) Autobiography
- (B) Biography
- (C) Memoir
- (D) Diary

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

“To **cost an arm and a leg**”

- (A) to cause a serious injury
- (B) to require great physical effort
- (C) to be extremely expensive
- (D) to be completely worthless



Q17. Choose the option that completes the analogy:

HOT : COLD :: DAY : ?

- (A) morning
- (B) sun
- (C) light
- (D) night

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

- (A) Rhythm
- (B) Rythm
- (C) Rhythym
- (D) Rythym

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

- (A) In cricket, a batter who scores a hundred runs is said to have made a century.
- (B) The architect revised the blueprint of the new office tower.
- (C) A football match is decided by which team scores more goals in ninety minutes.
- (D) In tennis, a player must win at least six games to take a set.

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

“The bridge was declared unsafe; _____, the authorities closed it to all traffic.”

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



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

Yoga, an ancient practice rooted in India, has spread across the world as a popular path to better health. Its gentle postures stretch and strengthen the muscles, while controlled breathing calms the nervous system and lowers stress. Regular practitioners often report sounder sleep, steadier concentration and a greater sense of inner balance. Unlike many forms of exercise, yoga requires no costly equipment and can be performed almost anywhere. Researchers note, however, that its benefits appear most clearly when it is practised consistently rather than occasionally. For many people, yoga becomes not merely a workout but a daily habit that links body and mind.

According to the passage, the calming effect of yoga on stress is achieved mainly through:

- (A) expensive equipment
- (B) competitive training
- (C) rapid weight loss
- (D) controlled breathing

Q22. (Refer to the passage in Q21.) The passage suggests that the benefits of yoga appear most clearly when it is:

- (A) practised consistently over time
- (B) combined with strict dieting
- (C) done only in a gym
- (D) performed once in a while

Q23. (Refer to the passage in Q21.) Which advantage of yoga over many other forms of exercise does the author mention?

- (A) It guarantees instant results.
- (B) It needs no costly equipment.
- (C) It requires a trained partner.



(D) It can replace medical treatment.

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

Over the past decade, e-commerce has transformed the way people shop. With a few taps on a phone, customers can compare prices, read reviews and have goods delivered to their doorstep within days. This convenience has fuelled rapid growth, especially in smaller towns where physical stores are limited. Yet the rise of online shopping has not been without cost. Many neighbourhood retailers struggle to compete on price, and the surge in packaging has raised fresh environmental concerns. The most resilient businesses are those that blend an online presence with a trusted physical store, offering customers both convenience and a personal touch.

According to the passage, one major reason for the rapid growth of e-commerce is:

- (A) a fall in internet usage
- (B) the closure of all phone networks
- (C) the convenience of comparing and ordering online
- (D) a ban on neighbourhood retailers

Q25. (Refer to the passage in Q24.) Which concern about online shopping does the passage raise?

- (A) slower delivery in large cities
- (B) a shortage of online reviews
- (C) rising prices of mobile phones
- (D) the environmental cost of extra packaging

Q26. (Refer to the passage in Q24.) The author suggests that the most resilient businesses:

- (A) blend an online presence with a trusted physical store
- (B) sell only through their websites



- (C) close all their physical outlets
- (D) avoid using the internet entirely

Q27. “The hospital should add more beds, because doing so will shorten the long waiting times faced by patients.” Which of the following is an **assumption** on which this argument depends?

- (A) The hospital has enough funds to buy new beds.
- (B) A shortage of beds is the main cause of the long waiting times.
- (C) Patients prefer this hospital to others nearby.
- (D) The hospital staff are highly qualified.

Q28. “All roses are flowers. Some flowers fade quickly.” Which conclusion **definitely** follows from these statements?

- (A) All flowers are roses.
- (B) Some roses fade quickly.
- (C) It cannot be concluded that some roses fade quickly.
- (D) No rose ever fades quickly.

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

“Neither of the two answers _____ completely correct, so the teacher explained both again.”

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

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

“The lawyer presented strong evidence to _____ her client’s innocence beyond doubt.”

- (A) establish



- (B) estimate
- (C) exaggerate
- (D) entertain

Part II — Verbal Skills II

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

COURAGEOUS

- (A) Timid
- (B) Bold
- (C) Cautious
- (D) Selfish

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

VACANT

- (A) Crowded
- (B) Occupied
- (C) Spacious
- (D) Empty

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

ALLY

- (A) Partner
- (B) Supporter
- (C) Enemy
- (D) Friend



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

MATURE

- (A) Immature
- (B) Ripe
- (C) Grown
- (D) Developed

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

“The manager praised the intern for her _____ effort, which clearly exceeded what was expected of a beginner.”

- (A) indifferent
- (B) half-hearted
- (C) commendable
- (D) reluctant

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

“Despite the _____ weather forecast, the organisers remained _____ that the open-air concert would go ahead as planned.”

- (A) pleasant . . . anxious
- (B) gloomy . . . confident
- (C) bright . . . worried
- (D) calm . . . doubtful

Q37. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition:

“The young recruits were asked to abide _____ the rules of the academy at all times.”

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



(D) by

Q38. Fill in the blank with the correct word:

“Please _____ my apologies; I shall not be able to attend the meeting tomorrow.”

(A) accept

(B) except

(C) expect

(D) access

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

(A) Each of the candidates / (B) were given / (C) a separate room for the test.
/ (D) No error

(A) Each of the candidates

(B) were given

(C) a separate room for the test.

(D) No error

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

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

(A) He is senior

(B) than me

(C) by almost five years.

(D) No error

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

“He is honest man whom everyone trusts.”

(A) honest man



- (B) a honest man
- (C) the honest man
- (D) an honest man

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

“The new bridge is far more stronger than the one it replaced.”

- (A) more stronger
- (B) stronger
- (C) most strong
- (D) more strong

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

P. Two stubborn goats met midway on a narrow bridge over a deep river.

Q. Neither of them was willing to step back and let the other pass.

R. Soon they lowered their heads and locked horns in a furious struggle.

S. In the end both lost their footing and tumbled into the river below.

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

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

P. Through steady effort, it slowly builds the skill and discipline that no shortcut can provide.

Q. Hard work is the true foundation of any lasting success.

R. Consequently, those who persevere through difficulty are the ones who eventually rise.

S. However, raw talent alone is rarely enough to carry a person very far.

- (A) QPRS



- (B) PQSR
- (C) QPSR
- (D) PQRS

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

“A person who compiles or writes dictionaries.”

- (A) Cartographer
- (B) Lexicographer
- (C) Calligrapher
- (D) Bibliophile

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

“To **turn a blind eye**”

- (A) to deliberately ignore something wrong
- (B) to lose one’s sense of direction
- (C) to look very closely at a problem
- (D) to forgive someone completely

Q47. Choose the option that completes the analogy:

CAR : GARAGE :: SHIP : ?

- (A) ocean
- (B) captain
- (C) anchor
- (D) dock

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

- (A) Paralel
- (B) Parralel
- (C) Parallel



(D) Parallell

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

(A) The accountant carefully checked every figure in the annual report.

(B) Crimson is a deep, rich shade of red often seen in autumn leaves.

(C) Scarlet is a brilliant red with a faint touch of orange in it.

(D) Turquoise is a cool blend of blue and green named after a gemstone.

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

“The proposal sounds attractive on paper; _____, it is far too costly to put into practice.”

(A) similarly

(B) therefore

(C) however

(D) likewise

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

Few things are as essential to human life as clean drinking water, yet millions of people still lack reliable access to it. Contaminated water spreads diseases such as cholera and typhoid, which claim countless lives each year, most of them children. The problem is rarely one of total scarcity; rather, available water is often polluted by untreated sewage and industrial waste. Solutions need not be costly or complex. Simple measures, such as boiling water, building covered wells and treating supplies with basic filtration, can dramatically reduce illness. Ensuring safe water is therefore not only a matter of public health but also one of social justice, since the poorest communities suffer the most.

According to the passage, the main problem with drinking water is usually:



- (A) a complete absence of any water
- (B) the high cost of bottled water
- (C) the pollution of available water
- (D) a shortage of rivers and lakes

Q52. (Refer to the passage in Q51.) Which of the following measures does the passage mention to make water safer?

- (A) boiling water and using basic filtration
- (B) importing water from other countries
- (C) rationing water strictly among families
- (D) building large hydroelectric dams

Q53. (Refer to the passage in Q51.) The author calls safe water a matter of “social justice” mainly because:

- (A) water treatment creates many new jobs
- (B) bottled water is taxed unfairly
- (C) wealthy nations waste too much water
- (D) the poorest communities are the worst affected

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

Learning to play a musical instrument offers benefits that reach far beyond music itself. Researchers have found that regular practice strengthens memory and sharpens concentration, since a player must read notes, coordinate both hands and listen closely all at once. The discipline of daily practice also teaches patience, as progress comes slowly and rewards persistence rather than talent alone. Beyond these mental gains, music provides a healthy outlet for emotion and a sense of achievement that boosts confidence. Importantly, these advantages are open to learners of any age; one need not begin in childhood to enjoy them.



According to the passage, playing an instrument strengthens memory and concentration because the player must:

- (A) perform only in front of large audiences
- (B) read notes, coordinate hands and listen at once
- (C) memorise long passages of written text
- (D) begin training only in early childhood

Q55. (Refer to the passage in Q54.) The passage suggests that daily practice teaches patience because:

- (A) progress comes slowly and rewards persistence
- (B) lessons are usually very expensive
- (C) instruments are difficult to carry around
- (D) only naturally talented people can succeed

Q56. (Refer to the passage in Q54.) Which statement best reflects the author's view on the age of learners?

- (A) Only children can truly master an instrument.
- (B) Adults rarely benefit from learning music.
- (C) Learners of any age can enjoy the benefits.
- (D) Talent matters far more than the age of starting.

Q57. "Our company has started offering staff free coffee, because doing so will raise their productivity." Which of the following is an **assumption** on which this argument depends?

- (A) Coffee is cheaper than other office refreshments.
- (B) Most employees already drink coffee at home.
- (C) The coffee machine is easy to maintain.
- (D) Free coffee actually increases how much work staff produce.



- Q58.** “All birds lay eggs. A crow is a bird.” Which conclusion **definitely** follows?
- (A) Only crows lay eggs.
 - (B) A crow lays eggs.
 - (C) All egg-laying creatures are birds.
 - (D) A crow cannot fly.
- Q59.** Fill in the blank with the grammatically correct word:
“The bouquet of fresh flowers on the table _____ truly beautiful.”
- (A) is
 - (B) are
 - (C) were
 - (D) have been
- Q60.** Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word:
“After years of careful negotiation, the two nations finally managed to _____ a lasting peace agreement.”
- (A) violate
 - (B) abandon
 - (C) postpone
 - (D) conclude



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (vocabulary): A synonym shares the core meaning of the target word. “Eloquent” describes a speaker who expresses ideas fluently and persuasively.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Eloquent* = fluent, articulate and forceful in speech or writing.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Articulate” (able to express thoughts clearly and effectively) captures this sense most closely.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Silent is the opposite of eloquent.
- (B) Clumsy refers to awkward movement, not speech.
- (D) Confused suggests muddled thinking, again the opposite of eloquent.

Final Answer: Eloquent \approx Articulate \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q 1](#)

Q2.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Meaning: *Obsolete* = no longer in use; out of date.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Outdated” means belonging to the past and no longer current, an exact match.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Modern and (D) Popular suggest current use, the opposite of obsolete.
- (C) Essential means necessary, which is unrelated to being out of date.

Final Answer: Obsolete \approx Outdated \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q 2](#)



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): An antonym carries the opposite meaning. “Generous” means willing to give freely.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Generous* = giving readily, openhanded.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Stingy” means unwilling to give or spend, the clear opposite of generous.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Charitable, (B) Liberal and (C) Kind are all synonyms of generous, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Generous is Stingy ⇒

[Go Back to Q 3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): Match the word to its opposite. “Increase” means to grow larger in size or amount.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Increase* = to become or make greater.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Decrease” means to become smaller or fewer, the direct opposite.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Expand, (C) Enlarge and (D) Multiply all mean to grow, so they are synonyms, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Increase is Decrease ⇒

[Go Back to Q 4](#)



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Sentence completion: The phrase “rather than cancel it” tells us the organisers chose to go ahead with the event.

Step 1 — Spot the contrast: “Despite the heavy rain” sets up a contrast: in spite of bad weather, they still held the concert.

Step 2 — Test the options: “proceeded with” means went ahead with, which fits “rather than cancel.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) abandoned and (B) ignored mean giving up, which contradicts “rather than cancel.”
- (C) delayed describes postponing, but the sentence says they did not cancel, implying they actually held it.

Final Answer: “proceeded with the concert” ⇒ D

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Double-blank completion: Both blanks must follow the logic that unclear orders led to a bad outcome.

Step 1 — First blank: The instructions “left the team uncertain,” so the first word must mean unclear: “vague.”

Step 2 — Second blank: Uncertainty causes things to break down, so the project fell into “disarray” (disorder).

Step 3 — Check the pair: Only option (C) gives a negative cause (vague) and a negative effect (disarray) that match.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (D) begin with a positive word (clear / precise / detailed) that cannot leave the team uncertain, and end with a positive word (order / progress / success) that contradicts “fell into.”

Final Answer: vague ... disarray ⇒ C



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

Q7.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Meaning needed: The start-up finally *executed* or *completed* its plan.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “carry into,” (C) “carry under” and (D) “carry below” are not standard phrasal verbs and do not convey “execute a plan.”

Final Answer: “carry out its plan” ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Grammar of the blank: The blank follows “the committee’s,” so it needs a *noun* naming what was accepted.

Step 2 — Choose the noun: “Advice” (a recommendation) is the correct noun.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Advise is a verb and cannot follow the possessive “committee’s.”
- (C) “Advise of” is a verb phrase, not a noun; (D) “Advised” is not a correct English word.

Final Answer: “the committee’s advice” ⇒

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors (neither/nor agreement): In a “neither ... nor” sentence, the verb agrees with the noun closer to it.

Step 1 — Locate the structure: “Neither the manager nor the employees ...” The nearer subject is “employees” (plural).

Step 2 — Correct the verb: The verb should be plural “were present,” so the singular “was” in segment (C) is the error.

Why other options are wrong:

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

Final Answer: Error is in segment (C) ⇒

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors (universal truth tense): A universal scientific truth stays in the present tense even after a past reporting verb.

Step 1 — Identify the rule: “Water boils at one hundred degrees Celsius” is a universal truth.

Step 2 — Apply it: Even though “explained” is past, the universal truth correctly remains in the present (“boils”), so every segment is grammatical.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (C) are all correct, so no single segment carries an error.
- Since the sentence is fully correct, the answer is (D) No error.

Final Answer: The sentence has No error ⇒

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



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement (“the number of”): The phrase “the number of” takes a *singular* verb, because the subject is “the number,” not the plural noun after it.

Step 1 — Find the subject: The true subject is “The number” (singular), with “of applicants” merely describing it.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “have increased” wrongly treats “applicants” as the subject.
- (C) “are increasing” is also plural; (D) “were increased” is passive and changes the meaning.

Final Answer: “has increased” ⇒

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement (“Hardly . . . when”): The fixed correlative pairs are “Hardly . . . when” and “No sooner . . . than.”

Step 1 — Identify the opening: The sentence begins with “Hardly had the train left,” so it must be completed with “when,” not “than.”

Step 2 — Apply the rule: “Hardly had the train left the platform *when* it began to rain.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “than” pairs with “No sooner,” not “Hardly.”
- (C) “then” and (D) “that” do not form the correct correlative with “Hardly.”

Final Answer: “Hardly . . . when” ⇒

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



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Para jumble (narrative order): A story follows cause and effect in time. Find the opening problem, then the response, then the outcome.

Step 1 — Opening: (Q) introduces the problem: a fox stealing hens, so it starts the paragraph.

Step 2 — Follow the action: (R) the farmer decides to act; (P) he sets a trap and waits; (S) at dawn the fox is caught and the hens are safe.

Step 3 — Sequence: Q → R → P → S.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (C) break the cause-and-effect order, e.g. they place the trap (P) before the farmer even decides to act (R).

Final Answer: Correct order is QRPS ⇒ D

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

Q14.

Solution

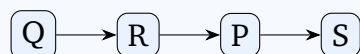
Concept — Para jumble (general to specific): A coherent paragraph opens with the broad idea, adds support, then a contrast, then the consequence.

Step 1 — Opening: (Q) states the broad idea: electric vehicles are gaining popularity.

Step 2 — Supporting detail: (R) “They offer cleaner transport . . .” the pronoun “They” refers to electric vehicles, so R follows Q.

Step 3 — Contrast and result: (P) “Yet . . . limited charging stations” introduces the contrast; (S) “Governments must therefore . . .” gives the resulting action.

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



Why other options are wrong:

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



Final Answer: Correct order is QRPS ⇒

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: “An account of a person’s life written by someone else.”

Step 2 — Exact match: A *biography* is the life story of a person written by another person.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Autobiography is a life story written by the person themselves, not by someone else.
- (C) Memoir is a personal account of one’s own experiences.
- (D) Diary is a daily personal record, not a full life account by another.

Final Answer: Biography ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 15](#)

Q16.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Recall the idiom: “Cost an arm and a leg” means to be very expensive.

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “to be extremely expensive” states this meaning.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) takes the words literally as an injury, which is not the idiom’s sense.
- (B) physical effort and (D) being worthless are unrelated to the cost meaning.

Final Answer: To be very expensive ⇒

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



Q17.

Solution

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

Step 1 — First pair: “Hot” and “Cold” are opposites; the relationship is one of contrast.

Step 2 — Apply to “Day”: The opposite of “Day” is “Night.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) morning is a part of the day, not its opposite.
- (B) sun and (C) light are associated with day, not opposite to it.

Final Answer: Day : Night ⇒

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: Recall the standard spelling: “rhythm” has the pattern R-H-Y-T-H-M, with the unusual “rhy” opening and “thm” ending.

Step 1 — Apply the rule: R-H-Y-T-H-M.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Rythm drops the first h; (C) Rhythym adds an extra y; (D) Rythym is wrong in both respects.

Final Answer: Rhythm ⇒

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



Q19.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Find the theme: (A), (C) and (D) all describe sports and games (cricket, football, tennis).

Step 2 — Spot the misfit: (B) talks about an architect revising a building blueprint, which has nothing to do with sports.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (C) and (D) belong to the sports-and-games paragraph, so they are not the odd one out.

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

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

Q20.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Spot the relationship: The bridge was unsafe (cause), so it was closed (effect).

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

Why other options are wrong:

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

Final Answer: “consequently” ⇒ **C**

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



Q21.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Locate the cause: The passage says “controlled breathing calms the nervous system and lowers stress.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (D) “controlled breathing” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) equipment, (B) competitive training and (C) rapid weight loss are never linked to calming stress in the passage; in fact yoga needs no costly equipment.

Final Answer: Controlled breathing ⇒

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a condition): Find the condition the passage attaches to yoga’s benefits.

Step 1 — Locate the statement: The passage says benefits “appear most clearly when it is practised consistently rather than occasionally.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “practised consistently over time” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) strict dieting and (C) doing it only in a gym are never mentioned.
- (D) “once in a while” is the opposite of what the passage recommends.

Final Answer: Practised consistently ⇒

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



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating an advantage): Find the benefit the passage explicitly contrasts with other exercise.

Step 1 — Locate the advantage: The passage says “Unlike many forms of exercise, yoga requires no costly equipment.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (B) “It needs no costly equipment” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) instant results contradicts the passage, which stresses consistency.
- (C) a trained partner and (D) replacing medical treatment are never claimed.

Final Answer: Needs no costly equipment ⇒ B

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a cause): Find the reason the passage gives for e-commerce growth.

Step 1 — Locate the cause: The passage says customers “can compare prices, read reviews and have goods delivered,” and “this convenience has fuelled rapid growth.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “the convenience of comparing and ordering online” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) a fall in internet usage and (B) closure of phone networks contradict the passage.
- (D) a ban on retailers is never mentioned.

Final Answer: The convenience of online comparison and ordering ⇒ C

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



Q25.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Locate the concern: The passage says “the surge in packaging has raised fresh environmental concerns.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (D) “the environmental cost of extra packaging” matches the text.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) slower delivery and (B) shortage of reviews are not mentioned.
- (C) rising phone prices is not a concern raised in the passage.

Final Answer: The environmental cost of packaging ⇒

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

Q26.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Locate the conclusion: The most resilient businesses “blend an online presence with a trusted physical store.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “blend an online presence with a trusted physical store” restates this.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) selling only online and (C) closing all physical outlets contradict the passage.
- (D) avoiding the internet entirely is the opposite of its advice.

Final Answer: Blend online with a physical store ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 26](#)



Q27.

Solution

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

Step 1 — State the argument: More beds \rightarrow shorter waiting times.

Step 2 — Find the missing link: This works only if the waiting was actually caused by too few beds. If the long waits come from a staff shortage instead, adding beds will not help.

Step 3 — Match the option: (B) “a shortage of beds is the main cause of the long waiting times” is the required assumption.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) funds, (C) patient preference and (D) staff qualifications may be true but are not needed for the conclusion about waiting times.

Final Answer: Bed shortage is the main cause of the waits \Rightarrow **B**

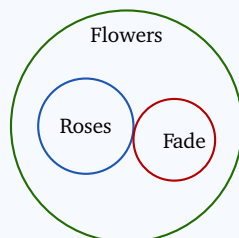
Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 27](#)

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Critical reasoning (valid conclusion): “Some flowers fade quickly” tells us nothing about *which* flowers fade; the roses may or may not be among them.

Step 1 — Map the statements: All roses are inside the “flowers” set. “Some flowers fade quickly” marks only a part of the flowers, not necessarily the rose part.



Step 2 — Test “some roses fade quickly”: The “fade” group may lie entirely outside the “roses” group, so we cannot be sure any rose fades quickly.

Step 3 — Conclusion: It cannot be concluded that some roses fade quickly.



Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “All flowers are roses” reverses the given statement and is false.
- (B) “Some roses fade quickly” does not necessarily follow.
- (D) “No rose ever fades quickly” is also not guaranteed; roses might or might not fade.

Final Answer: Cannot conclude some roses fade quickly ⇒

[Go Back to Q 28](#)

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement (“neither of”): “Neither” is a singular pronoun, so “neither of the two answers” takes a singular verb.

Step 1 — Identify the subject: The grammatical subject is “Neither” (singular), not the plural noun “answers” that follows “of.”

Step 2 — Choose the verb: The singular present form “is” agrees with “neither,” giving “Neither of the two answers is completely correct.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “are” and (B) “were” are plural forms, disagreeing with the singular “neither.”
- (C) “being” is a non-finite participle and cannot serve as the main verb of the clause.

Final Answer: “neither . . . is completely correct” ⇒

[Go Back to Q 29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Contextual vocabulary: Choose the verb whose meaning fits the legal-proof context.

Step 1 — Sense needed: The lawyer wants to *prove* or *firmly show* the client’s innocence.

Step 2 — Match the verb: “establish” means to prove or demonstrate firmly,



fitting “beyond doubt.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) estimate means to make a rough guess, which is too vague for “beyond doubt.”
- (C) exaggerate means to overstate; (D) entertain means to amuse. Neither fits proving innocence.

Final Answer: “establish her client’s innocence” ⇒

[Go Back to Q 30](#)

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (vocabulary): A synonym shares the core meaning of the target word. “Courageous” describes someone who shows bravery in the face of danger.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Courageous* = brave, fearless, willing to face difficulty or danger.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Bold” means showing a readiness to take risks and act bravely, which matches courageous closely.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Timid means easily frightened, the opposite of courageous.
- (C) Cautious means careful and wary, again the opposite of bold action.
- (D) Selfish refers to concern only for oneself, an unrelated quality.

Final Answer: Courageous \approx Bold ⇒

[Go Back to Q 31](#)



Q32.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Meaning: *Vacant* = empty, not filled or occupied.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Empty” means containing nothing or no one, an exact match for vacant.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Crowded and (B) Occupied mean filled or in use, the opposite of vacant.
- (C) Spacious describes a large area, which is about size, not emptiness.

Final Answer: Vacant \approx Empty \Rightarrow

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): An antonym carries the opposite meaning. “Ally” means a friend or partner who gives support.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Ally* = a person or group joined with another for a common purpose; a supporter.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Enemy” means a hostile opponent, the clear opposite of an ally.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Partner, (B) Supporter and (D) Friend are all synonyms of ally, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Ally is Enemy \Rightarrow

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



Q34.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): Match the word to its opposite. “Mature” means fully developed or grown.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Mature* = fully grown, ripe, or developed in mind and body.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Immature” means not fully developed, the direct opposite of mature.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Ripe, (C) Grown and (D) Developed all mean fully formed, so they are synonyms, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Mature is Immature ⇒

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

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Sentence completion: The blank must carry a positive sense, since the effort was praised and “exceeded what was expected.”

Step 1 — Spot the clue: The manager *praised* the intern, and her effort went beyond expectation, so the blank needs a word of approval.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Commendable” means deserving praise, which fits the positive tone exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) indifferent, (B) half-hearted and (D) reluctant all describe weak or unwilling effort, which contradicts the praise.

Final Answer: “commendable effort” ⇒

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



Q36.

Solution

Concept — Double-blank completion: The word “Despite” signals a contrast: the second blank must oppose the negative idea in the first.

Step 1 — First blank: A forecast that would threaten an open-air concert must be negative, so “gloomy” fits.

Step 2 — Second blank: “Despite” the bad forecast, the organisers still expected the concert to proceed, so they were “confident.”

Step 3 — Check the pair: Only option (B) gives a negative forecast followed by a positive, contrasting attitude.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) and (C) pair a good forecast (pleasant / bright) with a worried attitude, which removes the intended contrast.
- (D) pairs “calm” weather with “doubtful,” giving no reason for doubt.

Final Answer: gloomy . . . confident ⇒ **B**

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

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Preposition with a fixed verb: The verb “abide” takes a fixed preposition depending on its meaning.

Step 1 — Meaning needed: Here “abide” means to obey or follow the rules.

Step 2 — Match the collocation: “Abide by” means to comply with or obey, which fits exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “abide with” means to stay with someone, not to obey.
- (B) “abide for” and (C) “abide to” are not standard English collocations.

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

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



Q38.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Meaning of the blank: The speaker wants the listener to *receive* or take their apologies.

Step 2 — Choose the verb: “Accept” means to receive willingly, which is correct here.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Except means to exclude, the wrong sense.
- (C) Expect means to anticipate; (D) Access means to reach or enter. Both change the meaning.

Final Answer: “accept my apologies” ⇒

[Go Back to Q 38](#)

Q39.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors (subject-verb agreement with “each of”): “Each of” is always singular and takes a singular verb.

Step 1 — Identify the subject: “Each of the candidates” is singular, governed by “each,” not by the plural “candidates.”

Step 2 — Correct the verb: The verb should be singular “was given,” not the plural “were given.” The error is in segment (B).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “Each of the candidates” and (C) “a separate room for the test” are correct.
- (D) is wrong because there is a genuine error in (B).

Final Answer: Error is in segment (B) ⇒

[Go Back to Q 39](#)



Q40.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors (Latin comparatives): Words like “senior,” “junior” and “superior” are followed by “to,” not “than.”

Step 1 — Locate the comparison: The sentence compares two people using “senior.”

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “He is senior” and (C) “by almost five years” are correct.
- (D) is wrong because there is a genuine error in segment (B).

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

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

Q41.

Solution

Concept — Missing article (a/an before a singular countable noun): A singular countable noun like “man” needs an article, and the choice between “a” and “an” depends on the *sound* that follows.

Step 1 — Spot the error: “honest man” has no article before it, so an article must be added.

Step 2 — Choose a or an: The word “honest” begins with a silent “h,” so it starts with a vowel sound. A vowel sound takes “an,” giving “an honest man.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “honest man” still omits the required article.
- (B) “a honest man” uses “a” before a vowel sound, which is wrong.
- (C) “the honest man” uses a definite article, but the sentence introduces him generally, not as someone already known.

Final Answer: “an honest man” ⇒ **D**

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



Q42.

Solution

Concept — Double comparative error: “Stronger” is already a comparative, so adding “more” before it is incorrect (a double comparative).

Step 1 — Spot the error: “more stronger” uses two comparative markers at once.

Step 2 — Correct it: The single comparative “stronger” is enough: “far stronger than the one it replaced.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “more stronger” repeats the error.
- (C) “most strong” is a superlative, which does not fit a comparison between two bridges.
- (D) “more strong” is non-standard, since “strong” forms its comparative as “stronger.”

Final Answer: “far stronger than” ⇒

[Go Back to Q 42](#)

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Para jumble (narrative order): A fable follows cause and effect in time. Find the opening scene, then trace the events to their outcome.

Step 1 — Opening: (P) sets the scene: two stubborn goats meet midway on a narrow bridge, so it starts the story.

Step 2 — Follow the action: (Q) neither will step back; (R) so they lock horns in a struggle; (S) and in the end both fall into the river.

Step 3 — Sequence: P → Q → R → S.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B), (C) and (D) break the cause-and-effect order, e.g. (D) begins with the fall (S) before the goats have even met.

Final Answer: Correct order is PQRS ⇒

[Go Back to Q 43](#)



Q44.

Solution

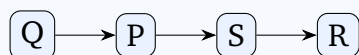
Concept — Para jumble (idea → detail → however → consequence): An expository paragraph states an idea, develops it, qualifies it with a contrast, then draws the consequence.

Step 1 — Opening idea: (Q) states the broad idea: hard work is the foundation of lasting success.

Step 2 — Supporting detail: (P) “Through steady effort, it slowly builds . . .” the pronoun “it” refers to hard work, so P develops Q.

Step 3 — Contrast and consequence: (S) “However, raw talent alone . . .” qualifies the point with a contrast; (R) “Consequently, those who persevere . . .” draws the final consequence.

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



Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (D) misplace the contrasting “However” (S) or the concluding “Consequently” (R) before the ideas they depend on, breaking the logic.

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 person who compiles or writes dictionaries.”

Step 2 — Exact match: A *lexicographer* is precisely a person who compiles and writes dictionaries.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Cartographer draws maps, not dictionaries.
- (C) Calligrapher practises decorative handwriting.



- (D) Bibliophile is a lover or collector of books, not a dictionary maker.

Final Answer: Lexicographer ⇒

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

Q46.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Recall the idiom: “Turn a blind eye” means to pretend not to notice something wrong, that is, to ignore it on purpose.

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “to deliberately ignore something wrong” states this meaning.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) losing one’s direction, (C) looking closely and (D) forgiving completely are unrelated to deliberately ignoring wrongdoing.

Final Answer: To deliberately ignore wrongdoing ⇒

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

Q47.

Solution

Concept — Verbal analogy (object : place where it is kept): Find how the first pair relates, then apply the same relation.

Step 1 — First pair: A *car* is kept or housed in a *garage*; the relation is “vehicle : its resting place.”

Step 2 — Apply to “ship”: A ship is kept or berthed at a *dock*, which is the matching resting place for a ship.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) ocean is where a ship travels, not where it is kept or berthed.
- (B) captain is a person who commands it; (C) anchor is a part of the ship. Neither matches “place where it is kept.”

Final Answer: Ship : Dock ⇒



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

Q48.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: Recall the standard spelling: “parallel” has one “r” and a double “l” in the middle, ending in a single “l.”

Step 1 — Apply the rule: P-A-R-A-L-L-E-L.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Paralel drops an “l”; (B) Parralel adds an extra “r”; (D) Parallell adds an extra “l” at the end.

Final Answer: Parallel ⇒

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 particular colours (crimson, scarlet, turquoise).

Step 2 — Spot the misfit: (A) talks about an accountant checking figures in a report, which has nothing to do with colours.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B), (C) and (D) belong to the colours 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 (contrast): The two clauses are in opposition: the proposal looks good, yet it is too costly. A contrast connector is needed.

Step 1 — Spot the relationship: An attractive proposal would normally be welcome, but its high cost works against it, so the link is a contrast.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) similarly and (D) likewise add a similar idea, not a contrast.
- (B) therefore shows a result, which does not fit an opposing point.

Final Answer: “however” ⇒

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

Q51.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Locate the cause: The passage says “the problem is rarely one of total scarcity; rather, available water is often polluted by untreated sewage and industrial waste.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “the pollution of available water” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) directly contradicts “rarely one of total scarcity.”
- (B) cost of bottled water and (D) a shortage of rivers and lakes are never given as the main problem.

Final Answer: Pollution of available water ⇒

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



Q52.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a stated measure): Find the specific solutions the passage lists.

Step 1 — Locate the measures: The passage mentions “boiling water, building covered wells and treating supplies with basic filtration.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “boiling water and using basic filtration” is taken straight from the text.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) importing water, (C) rationing water and (D) building large dams are not mentioned in the passage.

Final Answer: Boiling water and basic filtration ⇒

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

Q53.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (author’s reasoning): Identify why the author labels the issue “social justice.”

Step 1 — Locate the reason: The passage ends “since the poorest communities suffer the most.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (D) “the poorest communities are the worst affected” restates this reason.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) jobs, (B) taxing bottled water and (C) wealthy nations wasting water are not given as the reason in the passage.

Final Answer: The poorest are worst affected ⇒

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



Q54.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a reason): Find the explanation the passage gives for the mental benefit.

Step 1 — Locate the reason: The passage says a player “must read notes, coordinate both hands and listen closely all at once.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (B) “read notes, coordinate hands and listen at once” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) performing for audiences, (C) memorising text and (D) starting only in childhood are not given as the reason for stronger memory and concentration.

Final Answer: Reading notes, coordinating hands and listening ⇒ **B**

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

Q55.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a stated cause): Find why the passage says practice teaches patience.

Step 1 — Locate the cause: The passage states that “progress comes slowly and rewards persistence rather than talent alone.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “progress comes slowly and rewards persistence” matches the text.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) expense and (C) portability are never mentioned.
- (D) contradicts the passage, which says rewards come from persistence “rather than talent alone.”

Final Answer: Progress is slow and rewards persistence ⇒ **A**

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



Q56.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (author’s view): The closing sentence states the author’s position on age.

Step 1 — Locate the view: The passage says these advantages “are open to learners of any age; one need not begin in childhood to enjoy them.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “learners of any age can enjoy the benefits” restates this.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) only children and (B) adults rarely benefiting contradict the passage.
- (D) shifts the point to talent, which the passage does not claim about age.

Final Answer: Learners of any age can benefit ⇒

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

Q57.

Solution

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

Step 1 — State the argument: Free coffee → higher staff productivity.

Step 2 — Find the missing link: This works only if the free coffee really does cause staff to produce more work. If it does not affect output, the plan fails.

Step 3 — Match the option: (D) “free coffee actually increases how much work staff produce” is the required assumption.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) cost, (B) coffee habits at home and (C) easy maintenance may be true but are not needed for the productivity conclusion.

Final Answer: Free coffee actually raises output ⇒

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



Q58.

Solution

Concept — Critical reasoning (valid syllogism): If every member of a class has a property, then any specific member of that class has it too.

Step 1 — Map the statements: All birds lay eggs ($\text{birds} \subseteq \text{egg-layers}$). A crow is a bird ($\text{crow} \in \text{birds}$).

Step 2 — Draw the conclusion: Since a crow is a bird, and all birds lay eggs, it must follow that a crow lays eggs.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “Only crows lay eggs” wrongly narrows the class.
- (C) “All egg-laying creatures are birds” reverses the statement (the converse), which need not be true.
- (D) “A crow cannot fly” is unrelated to the premises.

Final Answer: A crow lays eggs \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q 58](#)

Q59.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement (intervening clause): The verb must agree with the true subject, not with a noun inside a modifying phrase or clause.

Step 1 — Identify the subject: The subject is “The bouquet” (singular). The phrase “of fresh flowers on the table” merely describes it, and the nearby plural “flowers” is not the subject.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “are” and (C) “were” are plural and wrongly agree with “flowers.”
- (D) “have been” is plural and also does not fit the singular subject “bouquet.”

Final Answer: “The bouquet . . . is truly beautiful” \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q 59](#)



Q60.

Solution

Concept — Contextual vocabulary: Choose the verb whose meaning fits the context of reaching a final agreement.

Step 1 — Sense needed: After long negotiation, the nations finally *reached* or *finalised* a peace agreement.

Step 2 — Match the verb: “conclude” means to bring to a settled end or to finalise, which fits “conclude an agreement.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) violate means to break, (B) abandon means to give up and (C) postpone means to delay. None fits finalising a lasting agreement.

Final Answer: “conclude a peace agreement” ⇒

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

