

ATMA Verbal Skills

Sample Paper – 8

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:

ARDUOUS

- (A) Effortless
- (B) Strenuous
- (C) Pleasant
- (D) Brief

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

GENERATE

- (A) Destroy



- (B) Absorb
- (C) Produce
- (D) Conceal

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

VISIBLE

- (A) Invisible
- (B) Apparent
- (C) Evident
- (D) Noticeable

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

PRAISE

- (A) Applaud
- (B) Commend
- (C) Admire
- (D) Criticise

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

“The old ink stain proved so _____ that no amount of scrubbing could remove it.”

- (A) faint
- (B) stubborn
- (C) temporary
- (D) harmless

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

“Although the film was visually _____, critics found its plot painfully _____.”



- (A) stunning . . . predictable
- (B) dull . . . original
- (C) ordinary . . . gripping
- (D) plain . . . inventive

Q7. Fill in the blank with the correct particle:

“The new intern quickly caught _____ with the rest of the experienced team.”

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

Q8. Fill in the blank with the correct word:

“The principal accepted the resignation, but the change had little _____ on the daily routine of the school.”

- (A) affect
- (B) accept
- (C) except
- (D) effect

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

(A) Neither the captain / (B) nor the players was / (C) aware of the change in sch
/ (D) No error

- (A) Neither the captain
- (B) nor the players was
- (C) aware of the change in schedule.
- (D) No error



- Q10.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
(A) She is senior / (B) than me by / (C) at least four years. / (D) No error
- (A) She is senior
(B) than me by
(C) at least four years.
(D) No error
- Q11.** Choose the option that best improves the underlined part:
“Please return back the book to the library by Monday.”
- (A) return back
(B) return
(C) back return
(D) returned back
- Q12.** Choose the option that best improves the underlined part:
“The teacher insisted that every student submits the assignment before Friday.”
- (A) submits
(B) submitted
(C) will submit
(D) submit
- Q13.** Rearrange the following four sentences (P, Q, R, S) into a coherent sequence:
- P.** All through the warm summer, the grasshopper sang and danced while the food was plentiful.
- Q.** The busy ant, by contrast, spent those same days carrying grains into its nest for the cold months ahead.



R. When winter finally arrived, the grasshopper found nothing to eat and went hungry in the snow.

S. From that bitter lesson it understood that one must plan ahead and store for hard times.

(A) PQRS

(B) QPRS

(C) PRQS

(D) SRQP

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

P. Yet without regular maintenance, even the best roads crumble within a few years.

Q. Good roads are the backbone of a growing economy.

R. Planners must therefore budget for repair, not just construction.

S. They allow goods and people to move quickly between distant towns.

(A) QPSR

(B) SQPR

(C) QSPR

(D) PQRS

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

“A substance that prevents infection by killing germs.”

(A) Anaesthetic

(B) Antiseptic

(C) Antidote

(D) Sedative

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

“To **break the ice**”



- (A) to start a conversation in a tense or awkward situation
- (B) to ruin a carefully made plan
- (C) to refuse to cooperate with others
- (D) to reveal a closely guarded secret

Q17. Choose the option that completes the analogy:

CHEF : KITCHEN :: PILOT : ?

- (A) runway
- (B) passenger
- (C) uniform
- (D) cockpit

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

- (A) Occurence
- (B) Occurrence
- (C) Ocurrence
- (D) Occurrance

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

- (A) Fresh fruits supply vitamins essential for the body.
- (B) Whole grains provide steady energy throughout the day.
- (C) The new sports stadium can seat over fifty thousand spectators.
- (D) Leafy vegetables are rich in iron and fibre.

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

“The guests began to arrive at the hall; _____, the chef was still preparing the main course.”

- (A) therefore



- (B) meanwhile
- (C) however
- (D) because

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

Forests are far more than a collection of trees; they are living systems that shelter countless species of plants, birds and animals. When a forest is cleared, it is not only the timber that is lost but an entire web of life that depended on it. Many creatures cannot survive outside their natural habitat, and so deforestation quietly pushes them towards extinction. Conservation, therefore, is not a matter of sentiment alone. Healthy forests regulate rainfall, hold the soil together and absorb the gases that warm the planet. Protecting wildlife and protecting forests are, in the end, the same task, for neither can endure without the other.

According to the passage, when a forest is cleared, the greatest loss is:

- (A) the whole web of life that depended on the forest
 - (B) only the timber that could be sold
 - (C) the income of nearby timber traders
 - (D) the scenic beauty enjoyed by tourists
- Q22.** (Refer to the passage in Q21.) The passage states that healthy forests help the planet by:
- (A) increasing the demand for timber
 - (B) raising the average global temperature
 - (C) driving rare species towards extinction
 - (D) absorbing the gases that warm the planet
- Q23.** (Refer to the passage in Q21.) The author concludes that protecting wildlife and protecting forests are:



- (A) essentially the same task
- (B) two unrelated goals
- (C) matters of sentiment only
- (D) the responsibility of tourists

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

The rise of digital payments has changed the way ordinary people handle money. A decade ago, a trip to the market meant carrying a purse full of notes and coins; today a single tap on a phone can settle the bill. This shift has brought clear gains. Transactions are faster, small vendors can accept payments without keeping loose change, and every purchase leaves a record that can be tracked. Yet the cashless world is not free of risks. Those without smartphones or steady internet can be left behind, and a single technical failure can halt payments across a whole city. The wisest path is not to abandon cash entirely but to let the two systems work side by side, so that convenience never excludes those who still depend on notes and coins.

One clear gain of digital payments mentioned in the passage is:

- (A) that notes and coins become more valuable
- (B) that internet connections are no longer required
- (C) that small vendors need not keep loose change
- (D) that every citizen owns a smartphone

Q25. (Refer to the passage in Q24.) According to the passage, one risk of a cashless world is that:

- (A) people without smartphones or internet can be left behind
- (B) transactions become much slower than before
- (C) it is impossible to keep any record of purchases
- (D) vendors are forced to carry more loose change



- Q26.** (Refer to the passage in Q24.) The author recommends that the wisest path is to:
- (A) abandon cash entirely and go fully digital
 - (B) let cash and digital payments work side by side
 - (C) ban digital payments to protect small vendors
 - (D) make smartphones compulsory for everyone
- Q27.** “A school has added several extra buses on its routes, expecting that this will improve student attendance.” Which of the following is an **assumption** on which this expectation depends?
- (A) The new buses are more comfortable than the old ones.
 - (B) The school plans to hire more drivers next year.
 - (C) Most parents prefer buses to private vehicles.
 - (D) Difficulty in reaching school was a real reason some students missed classes.
- Q28.** “No reptile is warm-blooded. All snakes are reptiles.” Which conclusion **definitely** follows?
- (A) Some snakes are warm-blooded.
 - (B) All warm-blooded animals are snakes.
 - (C) No snake is warm-blooded.
 - (D) Some reptiles are not snakes.
- Q29.** Fill in the blank with the grammatically correct word:
“Each of the new employees _____ required to complete the safety training before joining the workshop.”
- (A) is
 - (B) are
 - (C) were



(D) being

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

“The powerful storm _____ the entire coastal village within hours.”

(A) sheltered

(B) devastated

(C) rebuilt

(D) decorated

Part II — Verbal Skills II

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

PERPLEXED

(A) Delighted

(B) Confused

(C) Relaxed

(D) Determined

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

SPACIOUS

(A) Cramped

(B) Elegant

(C) Roomy

(D) Costly

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

DEMOLISH

(A) Destroy



- (B) Flatten
- (C) Ruin
- (D) Construct

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

TRANQUIL

- (A) Turbulent
- (B) Peaceful
- (C) Calm
- (D) Serene

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

“Because the instructions were so _____, the new employees finished the task without asking a single question.”

- (A) ambiguous
- (B) lengthy
- (C) clear
- (D) technical

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

“Despite his _____ manner in public, the leader was known to be deeply _____ towards the welfare of his workers.”

- (A) warm . . . indifferent
- (B) stern . . . caring
- (C) gentle . . . hostile
- (D) friendly . . . careless

Q37. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition:

“He has been suffering _____ a high fever since Monday.”



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

Q38. Fill in the blank with the correct word:

“Please make sure you _____ the visitors warmly when they arrive at the reception.”

- (A) greet
- (B) grate
- (C) grade
- (D) groan

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

(A) The manager along with / (B) his assistants were / (C) present at the meeting
/ (D) No error

- (A) The manager along with
- (B) his assistants were
- (C) present at the meeting.
- (D) No error

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

(A) She is senior / (B) to me, yet she always / (C) listens to my advice more than
/ (D) No error

- (A) She is senior
- (B) to me, yet she always
- (C) listens to my advice more than I.
- (D) No error



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

“She sings very good and dances even better.”

- (A) very well
- (B) very good
- (C) very best
- (D) more good

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

“The committee has decided to postpone the event due to lack of preparation time.”

- (A) due to lack of
- (B) due to lacking of
- (C) owing for lack of
- (D) because of a lack of

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

P. Six blind men wished to learn what an elephant was like, so each one reached out and touched a different part of the animal.

Q. Each man then argued loudly that his own description was the only correct one.

R. At last a wise man explained that every one of them had felt just a single part of the same elephant.

S. One called it a wall, another a spear, the next a snake, a tree, a fan and a rope.

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



- Q44.** Rearrange the following four sentences (P, Q, R, S) into a coherent paragraph:
- P.** Such journeys, however, demand careful planning and a fair amount of money.
- Q.** Travelling to new places is one of the best ways to broaden the mind.
- R.** It exposes a person to different cultures, foods and ways of living.
- S.** Even so, the lasting memories and fresh outlook they bring make every effort worthwhile.
- (A) QPRS
(B) RQPS
(C) QRPS
(D) SQRP
- Q45.** Choose the one word that best substitutes the phrase:
“A person who studies the weather and forecasts it.”
- (A) Geologist
(B) Meteorologist
(C) Astronaut
(D) Cartographer
- Q46.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom:
“To **let off steam**”
- (A) to keep a secret hidden from everyone
(B) to release pent-up energy or frustration
(C) to waste a great deal of money
(D) to apologise for a serious mistake
- Q47.** Choose the option that completes the analogy:
BAKER : BREAD :: POTTER : ?
- (A) clay



- (B) wheel
- (C) kiln
- (D) pot

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

- (A) Harrass
- (B) Haras
- (C) Harass
- (D) Harrasse

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

- (A) The morning train was delayed by nearly half an hour today.
- (B) Iron is a strong metal widely used to build bridges and railways.
- (C) Copper conducts electricity so well that most wires are made from it.
- (D) Aluminium is light yet sturdy, which makes it useful in aircraft.

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

“The proposal looked promising on paper; _____, it failed completely when put into practice.”

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

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

Recycling is one of the simplest ways in which ordinary people can protect the environment. Every time a glass bottle, a sheet of paper or a piece of



metal is recycled, fewer raw materials must be drawn from the earth and less energy is spent in manufacturing. Yet recycling is often misunderstood as a task that ends the moment waste is dropped into the correct bin. In truth, its success depends on careful sorting at home, on industries that are willing to use recycled material, and on consumers who choose products made from it. Without this full circle, recycling collapses into mere collection. The real challenge, then, is not awareness but consistent participation at every stage.

According to the passage, recycling helps the environment mainly because it:

- (A) creates a large number of new jobs
- (B) makes waste bins easier to manage
- (C) reduces the use of raw materials and energy
- (D) increases the price of manufactured goods

Q52. (Refer to the passage in Q51.) The phrase “recycling collapses into mere collection” suggests that without the full cycle, recycling:

- (A) loses its real value and becomes only gathering of waste
- (B) becomes far too expensive for ordinary people
- (C) works better than ever before
- (D) is no longer needed by industries

Q53. (Refer to the passage in Q51.) According to the author, the real challenge in recycling is:

- (A) a lack of public awareness
- (B) a shortage of recycling bins
- (C) the high cost of raw materials
- (D) consistent participation at every stage

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



Road safety is too often treated as a matter of personal luck rather than shared responsibility. Most accidents, however, are not random misfortunes; they follow predictable patterns of speeding, distraction and ignored signals. A driver who glances at a phone for two seconds at high speed travels the length of a cricket pitch effectively blind. Safety, therefore, is built not from a single dramatic rule but from many small habits: wearing a seatbelt, obeying speed limits, and respecting pedestrians. Cities that have cut their accident rates did so by combining strict enforcement with steady public education, proving that careful behaviour, not chance, keeps roads safe.

The passage suggests that most road accidents are:

- (A) caused entirely by poor road conditions
- (B) the result of predictable, avoidable behaviour
- (C) simply a matter of bad luck
- (D) impossible to prevent in busy cities

Q55. (Refer to the passage in Q54.) The example of a driver glancing at a phone is used to show that:

- (A) a brief distraction at speed can be extremely dangerous
- (B) phones should be banned from all vehicles
- (C) cricket pitches are a useful unit of distance
- (D) drivers rarely look at their phones

Q56. (Refer to the passage in Q54.) According to the passage, cities reduced their accident rates by:

- (A) widening every major road
- (B) relying on the good luck of drivers
- (C) combining strict enforcement with public education
- (D) lowering the cost of vehicles



- Q57.** “A school has given every student a tablet, expecting this to improve their learning.” Which of the following is an **assumption** on which this expectation depends?
- (A) Tablets are cheaper than printed textbooks.
 - (B) Students enjoy using new gadgets in class.
 - (C) The school has a fast internet connection.
 - (D) Using the tablets actually improves how well students understand lessons.
- Q58.** “No mammal can breathe underwater. A whale is a mammal.” Which conclusion **definitely** follows?
- (A) All animals that live in water are mammals.
 - (B) A whale cannot breathe underwater.
 - (C) Some mammals can breathe underwater.
 - (D) A whale is not a mammal.
- Q59.** Fill in the blank with the grammatically correct word:
“Every one of the office windows _____ been cleaned before the inspection.”
- (A) has
 - (B) have
 - (C) are
 - (D) were
- Q60.** Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word:
“After months of negotiation, the two countries finally managed to _____ a lasting peace agreement.”
- (A) conceal
 - (B) consume
 - (C) confuse



(D) conclude



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (vocabulary): A synonym shares the core meaning of the target word. “Arduous” describes something that demands great effort.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Arduous* = difficult and tiring, requiring hard and sustained effort.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Strenuous” (needing great exertion) matches this sense of demanding effort most closely.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Effortless is the opposite of arduous.
- (C) Pleasant describes an easy, agreeable task, again the opposite.
- (D) Brief refers to length of time, not to difficulty.

Final Answer: Arduous \approx Strenuous \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q 1](#)

Q2.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Meaning: *Generate* = to bring into existence; to make or create.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Produce” means to make or bring forth, an exact match.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Destroy is the opposite of bringing into existence.
- (B) Absorb means to take in, the reverse of giving out.
- (D) Conceal means to hide, which is unrelated to creating.

Final Answer: Generate \approx Produce \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q 2](#)



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): An antonym carries the opposite meaning. “Visible” means able to be seen.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Visible* = able to be seen; in plain sight.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Invisible” means unable to be seen, the direct opposite of visible.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Apparent, (C) Evident and (D) Noticeable are all synonyms of visible, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Visible is Invisible ⇒

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): Match the word to its opposite. “Praise” means to express approval or admiration.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Praise* = to express warm approval or admiration of someone or something.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Criticise” means to find fault and express disapproval, the direct opposite.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Applaud, (B) Commend and (C) Admire all express approval, so they are synonyms of praise, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Praise is Criticise ⇒

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



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Sentence completion: The clue “no amount of scrubbing could remove it” tells us the stain refused to go, so the blank needs a word meaning hard to remove.

Step 1 — Spot the link: The phrase “so ____ that no amount of scrubbing could remove it” shows the stain resisted every effort, so the blank should mean firmly fixed or unyielding.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Stubborn,” when used of a stain, means it clings on and refuses to be removed, fitting perfectly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Faint describes a stain that is barely visible, which would be easy to remove.
- (C) Temporary means short-lived, the opposite of a stain that will not go.
- (D) Harmless describes effect, not how hard the stain is to remove.

Final Answer: “so stubborn that no amount of scrubbing could remove it” ⇒ **B**

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Double-blank completion: “Although” signals a contrast: a strong point in the visuals set against a weakness in the plot.

Step 1 — First blank: “visually ____” should be a praising word, since the contrast word “Although” promises a let-down to follow, so a positive word like “stunning” is needed.

Step 2 — Second blank: “critics found its plot painfully ____” must be a fault, so a negative word like “predictable” is needed.

Step 3 — Check the pair: Only option (A) gives a strong visual (stunning) paired with a weak plot (predictable), which the word “Although” demands.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “dull . . . original” pairs a weak visual with a praised plot, the reverse of the needed contrast.



- (C) “ordinary . . . gripping” also reverses the contrast, praising the plot after a flat visual.
- (D) “plain . . . inventive” again gives a weak visual with a positive plot, breaking the logic of “Although.”

Final Answer: stunning . . . predictable ⇒

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

Q7.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Meaning needed: The new intern, starting behind the others, must *reach the same level* as the experienced team.

Step 2 — Match the phrasal verb: “catch up (with)” means to reach the same level or pace as those ahead, which fits exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) catch on = to understand or become popular; (B) catch off (as in “catch off guard”) = to surprise; (D) catch over has no standard meaning here. None means “reach the same level” as “catch up” does.

Final Answer: “caught up with the rest of the team” ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Commonly confused words (affect vs effect): “Affect” is usually a verb; “effect” is usually a noun meaning result.

Step 1 — Grammar of the blank: The blank follows “little” and is the object of “had,” so it needs a *noun* meaning an impact or result.

Step 2 — Choose the noun: “Effect” (a result or influence) is the correct noun.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Affect is a verb here, so it cannot follow “little.”



- (B) Accept means to receive and (C) Except means apart from; both change the meaning.

Final Answer: “little effect on the daily routine” ⇒

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

Q9.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Locate the nearer subject: The noun closer to the verb is “the players,” which is plural.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “Neither the captain” and (C) “aware of the change in schedule” are correct.
- (D) is wrong because there is a genuine agreement error in (B).

Final Answer: Error is in segment (B) ⇒

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

Q10.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Identify the rule: “Senior” is followed by “to,” so the correct form is “senior to me.”

Step 2 — Apply it: Segment (B) uses “than me,” which is wrong; it should read “to me.” The error is in segment (B).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “She is senior” and (C) “at least four years” are correct.
- (D) is wrong because segment (B) carries the preposition error.



Final Answer: Error is in segment (B) ⇒

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement (redundancy): The verb “return” already means “to give or send back,” so adding “back” repeats the same idea and is wrong.

Step 1 — Spot the redundancy: In “return back,” the word “back” duplicates the “back” sense already contained in “return,” making the phrase wordy.

Step 2 — Apply the fix: Drop the extra word and keep just “return”: “Please *return* the book to the library by Monday.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “return back” keeps the redundant “back.”
- (C) “back return” is ungrammatical word order.
- (D) “returned back” is both redundant and wrongly in the past tense after “Please.”

Final Answer: “Please return the book” ⇒

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Subjunctive mood: After verbs of insistence, demand or suggestion, the “that” clause uses the base form of the verb.

Step 1 — Identify the trigger: “insisted that” demands the subjunctive in the clause that follows.

Step 2 — Choose the base verb: The base form “submit” is correct: “insisted that every student *submit* the assignment.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “submits” adds an unwanted -s; (B) “submitted” shifts to the past; (C) “will submit” uses a future form. None fits the subjunctive after “insisted that.”



Final Answer: “every student submit” \Rightarrow D

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Para jumble (narrative order): A story follows cause and effect in time. Find the opening statement, then follow the events to the closing moral.

Step 1 — Opening: (P) sets the scene in summer with the grasshopper singing while food is plentiful, so it starts the paragraph.

Step 2 — Follow the action: (Q) “by contrast” shows the ant storing grain in the same summer days, so it follows P; (R) “when winter finally arrived” brings the consequence as the grasshopper goes hungry; (S) “from that bitter lesson” gives the closing moral of planning ahead.

Step 3 — Sequence: $P \rightarrow Q \rightarrow R \rightarrow S$.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B), (C) and (D) break the cause-and-effect order, e.g. (D) begins with the moral (S) before the story has even taken place.

Final Answer: Correct order is PQRS \Rightarrow A

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

Q14.

Solution

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

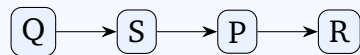
Step 1 — Opening: (Q) states the broad idea: good roads are the backbone of a growing economy.

Step 2 — Supporting detail: (S) “They allow goods and people to move . . .” the pronoun “They” refers to roads, so S follows Q.

Step 3 — Contrast and result: (P) “Yet without regular maintenance . . .” introduces the contrast; (R) “Planners must therefore . . .” gives the resulting advice.

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





Why other options are wrong:

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

Final Answer: Correct order is QSPR \Rightarrow

Answer: [Go Back to Q 14](#)

Q15.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Phrase meaning: “A substance that prevents infection by killing germs.”

Step 2 — Exact match: An *antiseptic* is precisely a substance applied to prevent infection by destroying germs.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Anaesthetic causes loss of sensation, not the killing of germs.
- (C) Antidote counteracts a poison, not an infection.
- (D) Sedative calms or induces sleep, unrelated to germs.

Final Answer: Antiseptic \Rightarrow

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

Q16.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Recall the idiom: “Break the ice” means to ease the initial tension and get a conversation started in an awkward situation.

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “to start a conversation in a tense or awkward situation” states this meaning.



Why other options are wrong:

- (B), (C) and (D) describe ruining a plan, refusing to cooperate and revealing a secret, none of which is the meaning of the idiom.

Final Answer: To ease tension and start talking ⇒

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

Q17.

Solution

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

Step 1 — First pair: A chef works in a *kitchen*; the relation is worker to workplace.

Step 2 — Apply to “pilot”: A pilot works in a *cockpit*, the place from which an aircraft is controlled.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Runway is where a plane takes off, not where the pilot sits and works.
- (B) Passenger is a person, not a workplace.
- (C) Uniform is something worn, not a place of work.

Final Answer: Pilot : Cockpit ⇒

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: Recall the standard spelling: “occurrence” has *two c’s, two r’s* and ends in “-ence.”

Step 1 — Apply the rule: O-C-C-U-R-R-E-N-C-E.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Occurence drops an r; (C) Ocurrance drops a c; (D) Occurrance wrongly ends in “-ance.”

Final Answer: Occurrence ⇒



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

Q19.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Find the theme: (A), (B) and (D) all describe foods that make up a healthy diet (fruits, whole grains, leafy vegetables).

Step 2 — Spot the misfit: (C) talks about a sports stadium and its seating capacity, which has nothing to do with a healthy diet.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (D) belong to the healthy-diet 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 (simultaneous time): The two clauses describe two things happening at the same time, so a connector that signals “at the same time” is needed.

Step 1 — Spot the relationship: The guests were arriving while, at the same moment, the chef was still cooking. The link expresses two actions going on together.

Step 2 — Choose the connector: “Meanwhile” means “at the same time” and joins the two simultaneous events correctly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) therefore and (D) because show cause and effect, not simultaneous time.
- (C) however shows contrast, which is not the relation here.

Final Answer: “meanwhile” ⇒

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



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a stated idea): Scan the passage for what it names as the chief loss.

Step 1 — Locate the idea: The passage says clearing a forest loses “not only the timber . . . but an entire web of life that depended on it.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “the whole web of life that depended on the forest” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) limits the loss to timber, which the passage says is not the main loss.
- (C) traders’ income and (D) scenic beauty are never mentioned.

Final Answer: The whole web of life ⇒

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a benefit): Find the planet-level benefit the passage lists.

Step 1 — Locate the benefit: The passage states that healthy forests “absorb the gases that warm the planet.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (D) “absorbing the gases that warm the planet” is taken straight from the text.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (C) describe harms (more timber demand, higher temperature, extinction), the opposite of a benefit.

Final Answer: Absorbing warming gases ⇒

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



Q23.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Locate the conclusion: The passage ends, “Protecting wildlife and protecting forests are, in the end, the same task.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “essentially the same task” restates this.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “two unrelated goals” contradicts the passage.
- (C) the passage says conservation is “not a matter of sentiment alone.”
- (D) tourists are never mentioned.

Final Answer: Essentially the same task ⇒

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

Q24.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Locate the gain: The passage says “small vendors can accept payments without keeping loose change.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “that small vendors need not keep loose change” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) and (B) contradict the passage, which still values cash and needs internet.
- (D) the passage notes that not everyone owns a smartphone.

Final Answer: Vendors need not keep loose change ⇒

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



Q25.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Locate the risk: “Those without smartphones or steady internet can be left behind.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “people without smartphones or internet can be left behind” matches the text.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) the passage says transactions are faster, not slower.
- (C) it says every purchase leaves a record.
- (D) it says vendors need not keep loose change.

Final Answer: Some people are left behind ⇒

[Go Back to Q 25](#)

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (author’s recommendation): Find the balanced course of action the author advises.

Step 1 — Locate the advice: The passage says the wisest path is “to let the two systems work side by side.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (B) “let cash and digital payments work side by side” restates this.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) abandoning cash and (C) banning digital payments are both rejected by the passage.
- (D) making smartphones compulsory contradicts the concern for those without them.

Final Answer: Cash and digital side by side ⇒

[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 buses → better student attendance.

Step 2 — Find the missing link: This works only if transport difficulty was a genuine reason students were missing school. If they missed for other reasons, extra buses would not help.

Step 3 — Match the option: (D) “difficulty in reaching school was a real reason some students missed classes” is the required assumption.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) comfort, (B) hiring drivers and (C) parents’ preference may be true but are not needed for the attendance conclusion.

Final Answer: Transport difficulty was a real cause ⇒ D

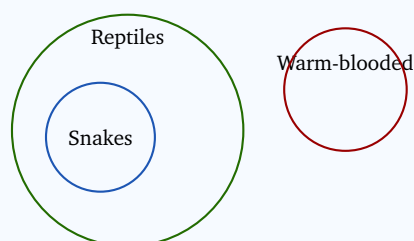
Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 27](#)

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Critical reasoning (syllogism): Combine the two statements logically to find what must follow.

Step 1 — Map the statements: All snakes are reptiles, and no reptile is warm-blooded. So every snake, being a reptile, inherits the property “not warm-blooded.”



Step 2 — Read the diagram: The “Snakes” circle lies wholly inside “Reptiles,” which is entirely separate from “Warm-blooded.” So no snake can be warm-blooded.

Step 3 — Conclusion: It definitely follows that no snake is warm-blooded.



Why other options are wrong:

- (A) contradicts the deduction; (B) reverses the logic; (D) may be true but does not “definitely follow” from these two premises.

Final Answer: No snake is warm-blooded \Rightarrow

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

Q29.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Identify the subject: The grammatical subject is “Each,” which is singular; “of the new employees” is only a modifier.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “are” and (C) “were” are plural and disagree with “each.”
- (D) “being” is a participle, not a finite verb, so the sentence would be incomplete.

Final Answer: “Each . . . is required” \Rightarrow

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

Q30.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Sense needed: A powerful storm striking a village would *wreck and ruin* it, so the verb must mean to cause heavy destruction.

Step 2 — Match the verb: “devastated” means destroyed or ruined completely, fitting what a powerful storm does to a village.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) sheltered means to protect, the opposite of what a destructive storm



does.

- (C) rebuilt means to construct again, which a storm cannot do.
- (D) decorated means to make attractive, unrelated to a storm's damage.

Final Answer: “devastated the entire coastal village” ⇒ **B**

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (vocabulary): A synonym shares the core meaning of the target word. “Perplexed” describes a state of mental uncertainty.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Perplexed* = puzzled, unable to understand something clearly.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Confused” (unable to think clearly or make sense of something) matches this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Delighted means very pleased, which is unrelated.
- (C) Relaxed means calm and at ease, the opposite of being puzzled.
- (D) Determined means firmly resolved, an unrelated quality.

Final Answer: Perplexed \approx Confused ⇒ **B**

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

Q32.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Meaning: *Spacious* = having plenty of room or open space.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Roomy” means having ample space, an exact match.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Cramped means short of space, the opposite of spacious.
- (B) Elegant refers to graceful style, not size.
- (D) Costly refers to price, which is unrelated to space.

Final Answer: Spacious \approx Roomy ⇒ **C**



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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): An antonym carries the opposite meaning. “Demolish” means to tear down.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Demolish* = to pull down or destroy a structure completely.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Construct” means to build, the clear opposite of demolish.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Destroy, (B) Flatten and (C) Ruin are all synonyms of demolish, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Demolish is Construct ⇒

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): Match the word to its opposite. “Tranquil” means calm and undisturbed.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Tranquil* = peaceful, quiet, free from disturbance.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Turbulent” means full of disorder and agitation, the direct opposite.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Peaceful, (C) Calm and (D) Serene all mean “quiet and still,” so they are synonyms, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Tranquil is Turbulent ⇒

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



Q35.

Solution

Concept — Sentence completion: The word “Because” signals a cause: the reason the workers needed no help must explain why the task was easy to follow.

Step 1 — Spot the logic: They finished “without asking a single question,” so the instructions must have been easy to understand.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Clear” means easy to understand, which explains why no questions were needed.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Ambiguous means open to more than one meaning, which would cause questions, not prevent them.
- (B) Lengthy and (D) technical describe instructions that could prompt questions, breaking the logic.

Final Answer: “so clear” ⇒

[Go Back to Q 35](#)

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Double-blank completion: The word “Despite” sets up a contrast between the leader’s outward manner and his true feelings.

Step 1 — First blank: The contrast word “Despite” tells us the public manner opposes the inner feeling, so a tough public word fits: “stern.”

Step 2 — Second blank: The hidden feeling about workers’ welfare should be positive: “caring.”

Step 3 — Check the pair: Only (B) gives a genuine contrast (stern outside, caring inside) that the word “Despite” demands.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (C) and (D) pair a warm public word (warm / gentle / friendly) with a cold inner word (indifferent / hostile / careless), which reverses the intended contrast and makes “deeply” nonsensical.

Final Answer: stern . . . caring ⇒



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

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Preposition (fixed collocation): Certain verbs take a fixed preposition. To describe being ill with an illness, the verb “suffer” is followed by “from.”

Step 1 — Meaning needed: The sentence states that he is ill, being affected by a high fever over a stretch of time.

Step 2 — Match the collocation: “suffer from” means to be afflicted by an illness or condition, which fits the high fever exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “suffering with” is loose, informal usage and not the standard collocation for an illness.
- (B) “for” marks a duration, not the illness, and (C) “on” does not form a valid phrase with “suffer.”

Final Answer: “suffering from a high fever” ⇒ **D**

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

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Commonly confused words: Several similar-sounding verbs differ sharply in meaning. The sentence calls for a verb meaning to welcome.

Step 1 — Sense needed: You should welcome visitors “warmly,” so the verb must mean to receive or welcome.

Step 2 — Choose the verb: “Greet” means to welcome someone with words or gestures, fitting perfectly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Grate means to shred or to irritate; (C) Grade means to rank or sort.
- (D) Groan means to make a low sound of pain, the opposite of a warm welcome.

Final Answer: “greet the visitors” ⇒ **A**



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

Q39.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors (subject-verb agreement with “along with”): A phrase introduced by “along with” does not change the number of the subject; the verb agrees with the main subject alone.

Step 1 — Find the real subject: The subject is “The manager” (singular). “along with his assistants” is only an additional phrase, not part of the subject.

Step 2 — Correct the verb: A singular subject needs “was,” so “were” in segment (B) is the error; it should read “his assistants was” → “the manager . . . was present.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “The manager along with” and (C) “present at the meeting” are correct.
- (D) is wrong because segment (B) carries a genuine agreement error.

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

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

Q40.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors (comparison of clauses): When two actions are compared, the second part needs a matching verb so the comparison is logical and complete.

Step 1 — Examine the comparison: “She listens to my advice more than I” wrongly compares her listening with “I.”

Step 2 — Correct form: It should be “more than I do,” adding the verb so the two clauses match. The error therefore lies in segment (C).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “She is senior” and (B) “to me, yet she always” are correct.
- (D) is wrong because segment (C) leaves the comparison incomplete.

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



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

Q41.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement (adverb vs adjective): A word that describes *how* an action is performed must be an adverb, not an adjective. “Sing” is an action verb, so it needs an adverb to modify it.

Step 1 — Identify the error: “very good” uses the adjective “good” to describe the verb “sings,” which is wrong; an adjective cannot modify a verb.

Step 2 — Apply the fix: The adverb form of “good” is “well,” so the correct phrase is “She sings *very well* and dances even better.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “very good” keeps the adjective that cannot modify the verb “sings.”
- (C) “very best” is a superlative and does not fit a simple statement about one action.
- (D) “more good” is not a valid form; the comparative of “well/good” is “better.”

Final Answer: “very well” ⇒

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

Q42.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement (idiomatic phrasing): The phrase must be both grammatical and idiomatic. “A lack of” takes the article “a” in standard usage.

Step 1 — Test the original: “due to lack of preparation time” is understandable but drops the natural article “a.”

Step 2 — Choose the best form: “because of a lack of preparation time” is the most idiomatic and complete version.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “due to lacking of” is ungrammatical.
- (C) “owing for” is wrong; the correct phrase is “owing to.”
- (A) is acceptable but weaker than (D), which adds the natural article “a.”



Final Answer: “because of a lack of” ⇒ D

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

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Para jumble (narrative order): A fable follows events in time. Find the opening, then follow the action of the six blind men through to the wise man’s explanation.

Step 1 — Opening: (P) sets up the situation: six blind men want to know what an elephant is like, so each touches a different part. It starts the paragraph.

Step 2 — Follow the action: (S) gives the detail of what each one felt, calling it a wall, a spear, a snake, a tree, a fan and a rope; (Q) “then argued loudly” shows the dispute that arises from these clashing descriptions; (R) “at last a wise man explained” brings the resolution that each felt only one part of the same animal.

Step 3 — Sequence: P → S → Q → R.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (C) place the argument (Q) or the explanation (R) before the men have even described what they felt (S), or begin in the middle of the dispute, breaking the order of events.

Final Answer: Correct order is PSQR ⇒ D

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

Q44.

Solution

Concept — Para jumble (idea to detail to contrast to consequence): A coherent expository paragraph opens with the main idea, adds a supporting detail, raises a “however” qualification, then states the consequence.

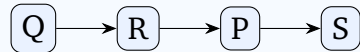
Step 1 — Opening: (Q) states the broad idea that travelling broadens the mind, so it begins.

Step 2 — Add the detail: (R) “It exposes a person to different cultures, foods and ways of living” expands on that idea, with “It” pointing back to travelling, so R follows Q.



Step 3 — Contrast and consequence: (P) “Such journeys, however, demand careful planning and money” raises the qualifying drawback; (S) “Even so, the lasting memories . . . make every effort worthwhile” answers that drawback with the final consequence.

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



Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (D) put the “however” contrast (P) or the “even so” consequence (S) before the main idea (Q) or its detail (R), breaking the logical flow.

Final Answer: Correct order is QRPS \Rightarrow

[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 studies the weather and forecasts it.”

Step 2 — Exact match: A *meteorologist* is precisely an expert who studies the atmosphere and predicts the weather.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Geologist studies rocks and the earth’s structure, not weather.
- (C) Astronaut travels into space; (D) Cartographer makes maps. Neither forecasts weather.

Final Answer: Meteorologist \Rightarrow

[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: “Let off steam” means to release built-up energy, tension or anger in a harmless way.

Step 2 — Match the option: (B) “to release pent-up energy or frustration” states this meaning directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) keeping a secret, (C) wasting money and (D) apologising are unrelated to the idiom’s meaning.

Final Answer: To release pent-up energy or frustration ⇒

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

Q47.

Solution

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

Step 1 — First pair: A baker is the craftsman who makes bread, so the relation is “maker : product.”

Step 2 — Apply to “potter”: A potter is the craftsman who makes a pot, so the product is “pot.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) clay is the raw material, not the finished product.
- (B) wheel and (C) kiln are tools a potter uses, not what the potter makes.

Final Answer: Potter : Pot ⇒

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



Q48.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Apply the rule: H-A-R-A-S-S.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Harrass adds an extra r; (B) Haras drops an s; (D) Harrasse adds both an extra r and a stray e.

Final Answer: Harass ⇒

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) each describe a metal and its useful property (iron for bridges, copper for wires, aluminium for aircraft).

Step 2 — Spot the misfit: (A) talks about a delayed morning train, which has nothing to do with metals.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B), (C) and (D) belong to the paragraph on metals, 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: it looked promising, yet it failed. A contrast connector is needed.

Step 1 — Spot the relationship: A promising proposal would normally succeed, but it failed, 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) similarly adds a like idea; (D) furthermore adds extra information. Neither fits an opposite outcome.

Final Answer: “however” ⇒

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

Q51.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a stated benefit): Scan the passage for the reason it gives for recycling’s value.

Step 1 — Locate the benefit: The passage says that when material is recycled, “fewer raw materials must be drawn from the earth and less energy is spent in manufacturing.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “reduces the use of raw materials and energy” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) jobs, (B) easier bins and (D) higher prices are never given as the main environmental benefit.

Final Answer: Saves raw materials and energy ⇒

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



Q52.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (interpreting a phrase): Read the phrase in the light of the full “circle” the passage describes.

Step 1 — Unpack the phrase: “Collapses into mere collection” means recycling shrinks to just gathering waste, losing its real purpose when the rest of the cycle is missing.

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “loses its real value and becomes only gathering of waste” captures this meaning.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) cost, (C) “works better” and (D) “no longer needed” contradict the passage, which warns that incomplete recycling fails.

Final Answer: It becomes mere collection of waste ⇒

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

Q53.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating the author’s main point): The final sentence usually states the author’s central claim.

Step 1 — Locate the claim: The passage ends, “the real challenge, then, is not awareness but consistent participation at every stage.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (D) “consistent participation at every stage” is taken straight from the text.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) is the very thing the author says is *not* the challenge.
- (B) bins and (C) cost of raw materials are not named as the real challenge.

Final Answer: Consistent participation at every stage ⇒

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



Q54.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (main idea): Identify the passage's central claim about why accidents happen.

Step 1 — Locate the claim: The passage says accidents “are not random misfortunes; they follow predictable patterns of speeding, distraction and ignored signals.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (B) “the result of predictable, avoidable behaviour” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (C) “bad luck” is exactly what the passage argues against.
- (A) poor road conditions and (D) “impossible to prevent” are not supported; the passage says careful behaviour keeps roads safe.

Final Answer: Predictable, avoidable behaviour ⇒

[Go Back to Q 54](#)

Q55.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (purpose of an example): An example is given to make a larger point vivid.

Step 1 — Read the example: A driver glancing at a phone “for two seconds at high speed travels the length of a cricket pitch effectively blind.”

Step 2 — Identify the point: It shows how a very brief distraction at speed becomes extremely dangerous.

Step 3 — Match the option: (A) “a brief distraction at speed can be extremely dangerous” captures this purpose.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) banning phones and (D) “drivers rarely look” go beyond or against the passage.
- (C) treats the cricket pitch literally, missing the point of the comparison.

Final Answer: A brief distraction at speed is dangerous ⇒



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

Q56.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a stated method): Find how the passage says cities cut their accident rates.

Step 1 — Locate the method: “Cities that have cut their accident rates did so by combining strict enforcement with steady public education.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “combining strict enforcement with public education” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) widening roads, (B) relying on luck and (D) cheaper vehicles are not mentioned as the method, and (B) is the opposite of the passage’s argument.

Final Answer: Enforcement plus public education ⇒ C

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

Q57.

Solution

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

Step 1 — State the argument: Giving every student a tablet → improved learning.

Step 2 — Find the missing link: This works only if using the tablets genuinely improves how well students understand lessons. If they do not aid understanding, simply owning a tablet will not improve learning.

Step 3 — Match the option: (D) “using the tablets actually improves how well students understand lessons” is the required assumption.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) cost, (B) enjoyment and (C) internet speed may be true but are not needed for the learning conclusion to hold.

Final Answer: Tablets actually improve understanding ⇒ D



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

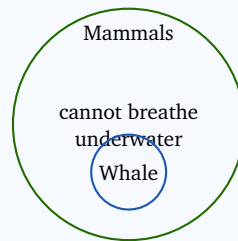
Q58.

Solution

Concept — Critical reasoning (valid deduction): If every member of a category lacks a property, then any individual in that category also lacks it.

Step 1 — Map the premises: No mammal can breathe underwater. A whale is a mammal.

Step 2 — Apply the rule: Since the whale belongs to the mammal category, it inherits the property “cannot breathe underwater.”



Step 3 — Conclusion: Therefore a whale cannot breathe underwater.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) and (C) make claims the premises never support.
- (D) contradicts the given premise that a whale is a mammal.

Final Answer: A whale cannot breathe underwater ⇒ **B**

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

Q59.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement (“every one of”): “Every one” is singular, so “every one of the windows” takes a singular verb, regardless of the plural noun that follows.

Step 1 — Identify the subject: The subject is “Every one” (singular); “of the office windows” is only a modifier, so the plural “windows” does not govern the verb.

Step 2 — Choose the verb: With the singular subject and the following “been cleaned,” the present-perfect-passive needs the singular auxiliary “has,” giving



“has been cleaned.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “have” is the plural auxiliary and disagrees with “every one.”
- (C) “are” and (D) “were” do not fit before “been cleaned,” which requires a form of “have,” not “be.”

Final Answer: “every one . . . has been cleaned” ⇒

[Go Back to Q 59](#)

Q60.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Sense needed: After long negotiation, the countries want to *finalise or settle* a peace agreement.

Step 2 — Match the verb: “conclude” means to bring to a final settlement or agreement, fitting the sentence.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) conceal means to hide; (B) consume means to use up; (C) confuse means to muddle. None fits settling an 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	B	2	C	3	A	4	D	5	B
6	A	7	C	8	D	9	B	10	C
11	B	12	D	13	A	14	C	15	B
16	A	17	D	18	B	19	C	20	B
21	A	22	D	23	A	24	C	25	A
26	B	27	D	28	C	29	A	30	B
31	B	32	C	33	D	34	A	35	C
36	B	37	D	38	A	39	B	40	C
41	A	42	D	43	D	44	C	45	B
46	B	47	D	48	C	49	A	50	B
51	C	52	A	53	D	54	B	55	A
56	C	57	D	58	B	59	A	60	D

