

ATMA Verbal Skills

Sample Paper – 9

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:

CORDIAL

- (A) Hostile
- (B) Friendly
- (C) Formal
- (D) Distant

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

TERMINATE

- (A) End



- (B) Begin
- (C) Extend
- (D) Renew

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

BITTER

- (A) Sour
- (B) Harsh
- (C) Sweet
- (D) Acrid

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

RIGID

- (A) Stiff
- (B) Strict
- (C) Firm
- (D) Flexible

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

“The detective found the suspect’s alibi so _____ that he dismissed it almost at once.”

- (A) convincing
- (B) detailed
- (C) implausible
- (D) helpful

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

“Although the speaker appeared _____ on stage, her trembling hands revealed how _____ she truly was.”



- (A) confident . . . relaxed
- (B) composed . . . nervous
- (C) anxious . . . calm
- (D) bored . . . excited

Q7. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition:

“The manager refused to put _____ with such careless work any longer.”

- (A) off
- (B) out
- (C) up
- (D) down

Q8. Fill in the blank with the correct word:

“The lawyer offered sound _____ to her worried client before the trial began.”

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

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

(A) Each of the players / (B) have received their / (C) medals and certificates.
/ (D) No error

- (A) Each of the players
- (B) have received their
- (C) medals and certificates.
- (D) No error



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

(A) Neither the manager / (B) nor his assistants were / (C) aware of the new rule
/ (D) No error

- (A) Neither the manager
- (B) nor his assistants were
- (C) aware of the new rule.
- (D) No error

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

“No sooner did the bell ring than the children rushed out of the classroom.”

- (A) then the children rushed
- (B) when the children rushed
- (C) than the children rushed
- (D) that the children rushed

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

“The scientist, along with her assistants, were honoured at the ceremony.”

- (A) were honoured
- (B) was honoured
- (C) have honoured
- (D) are honoured

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

P. A shepherd boy, bored while watching his flock, shouted “Wolf!” though no wolf was near.

Q. He repeated this trick so often that the villagers stopped believing his



cries.

R. One day a real wolf appeared, and the boy screamed for help in genuine terror.

S. But no one came to his aid, and the wolf scattered the helpless flock.

(A) PQRS

(B) QPRS

(C) PRQS

(D) SRQP

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

P. As a result, many species are losing their natural habitats.

Q. Forests cover nearly a third of the planet's land surface.

R. They are, however, being cleared at an alarming rate.

S. Conservationists are now urging governments to act quickly.

(A) QPRS

(B) PQRS

(C) QRSP

(D) QRPS

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

“A person who does not believe in the existence of God.”

(A) Theist

(B) Agnostic

(C) Atheist

(D) Heretic

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

“To **feel under the weather**”

(A) to be in a cheerful mood



- (B) to feel slightly ill or unwell
- (C) to be caught in a storm
- (D) to make an unwise decision

Q17. Choose the option that completes the analogy:

BOOK : CHAPTER :: PLAY : ?

- (A) Act
- (B) Stage
- (C) Actor
- (D) Theatre

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

- (A) Exagerate
- (B) Exraggerate
- (C) Exaggrate
- (D) Exaggerate

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

- (A) The guitar produces melody when its strings are plucked or strummed.
- (B) A flute creates soft notes as the player blows across its holes.
- (C) The committee finally approved the new budget after a long debate.
- (D) Drums set the rhythm by being struck with sticks or the hands.

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

“The factory installed expensive filters; _____, the pollution levels barely improved.”

- (A) therefore
- (B) yet



- (C) likewise
- (D) consequently

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

For decades, conversations about mental health were buried under silence and stigma. People struggling with anxiety or depression were often told simply to “be strong,” as though the mind could be willed into health like a muscle. Recent years, however, have brought a welcome shift. Schools, workplaces and even sports teams now speak openly about emotional well-being, and seeking help from a counsellor is increasingly seen as a sign of strength rather than weakness. Yet awareness alone is not enough. Trained professionals remain scarce in many regions, and the cost of treatment puts care beyond the reach of those who need it most. Real progress will come only when understanding is matched by access.

According to the passage, mental health was earlier surrounded by:

- (A) excessive medical research
 - (B) generous government funding
 - (C) too many trained counsellors
 - (D) silence and social stigma
- Q22.** (Refer to the passage in Q21.) The author argues that awareness alone is insufficient mainly because:
- (A) professionals are scarce and treatment is costly
 - (B) people no longer believe in counselling
 - (C) schools refuse to discuss the topic
 - (D) emotional well-being is unimportant
- Q23.** (Refer to the passage in Q21.) The phrase “a sign of strength rather than weakness” indicates that seeking help is now viewed as:
- (A) a shameful admission of failure



- (B) a courageous and sensible step
- (C) an unnecessary luxury
- (D) a purely physical treatment

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

The idea of the “smart city” promises a future where sensors, data and connected devices make urban life smoother. Traffic signals adjust themselves to the flow of vehicles, street lights dim when no one is near and waste bins alert collectors only when they are full. Such efficiency can save energy and reduce the daily frustrations of city living. Yet the same technology raises difficult questions. Cameras and sensors that monitor movement also collect vast amounts of personal data, and citizens are rarely told how it is used. A truly smart city, many argue, must be judged not only by how efficiently it runs but by how carefully it protects the privacy and trust of the people who live in it.

One benefit of smart-city technology mentioned in the passage is:

- (A) a complete end to all crime
- (B) guaranteed free internet for all
- (C) energy saved through automated systems
- (D) the removal of all city taxes

Q25. (Refer to the passage in Q24.) The main concern the author raises about smart cities is:

- (A) the high price of street lights
- (B) a shortage of waste bins
- (C) slower traffic signals
- (D) the collection of personal data and loss of privacy

Q26. (Refer to the passage in Q24.) According to the author, a truly smart city should be judged by:



- (A) both its efficiency and its protection of privacy and trust
- (B) only the number of cameras it installs
- (C) only how brightly its street lights shine
- (D) the speed of its internet alone

Q27. “The municipality is building a new public park, expecting that residents of the area will become healthier as a result.” Which of the following is an **assumption** on which this expectation depends?

- (A) The park will be larger than any other in the city.
- (B) Residents will actually use the park for walking or exercise.
- (C) The park will increase the value of nearby property.
- (D) The municipality has spent a great deal of money on the park.

Q28. “All trains were late today. The Rajdhani is a train.” Which conclusion **definitely** follows?

- (A) The Rajdhani is the slowest train of all.
- (B) No train will be late tomorrow.
- (C) The Rajdhani was late today.
- (D) Only the Rajdhani was late today.

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

“The list of selected candidates _____ on the notice board this morning.”

- (A) was displayed
- (B) were displayed
- (C) have displayed
- (D) are displayed

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

“The new evidence was strong enough to _____ all doubts about the witness’s honesty.”



- (A) arouse
- (B) create
- (C) deepen
- (D) dispel

Part II — Verbal Skills II

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

VITAL

- (A) Essential
- (B) Optional
- (C) Lively
- (D) Distant

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

WEARY

- (A) Alert
- (B) Tired
- (C) Eager
- (D) Cheerful

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

PROSPERITY

- (A) Wealth
- (B) Success
- (C) Comfort
- (D) Poverty



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

MAJORITY

- (A) Minority
- (B) Bulk
- (C) Crowd
- (D) Excess

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

“The lawyer presented such a _____ argument that even the opposing counsel found it hard to disagree.”

- (A) feeble
- (B) vague
- (C) compelling
- (D) confusing

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

“Despite his _____ manner in public, those close to him knew he was deeply _____ about the outcome.”

- (A) nervous . . . relaxed
- (B) composed . . . anxious
- (C) angry . . . furious
- (D) calm . . . confident

Q37. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition:

“The success of the project depends largely _____ the cooperation of every team member.”

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



(D) to

Q38. Fill in the blank with the correct word:

“She bought pens, files and notebooks from the _____ shop near the school.”

(A) stationary

(B) station

(C) stationing

(D) stationery

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

(A) Hardly I had reached / (B) the station when / (C) the train started moving.

/ (D) No error

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(B) the station when

(C) the train started moving.

(D) No error

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

(A) Each of the candidates / (B) was asked to submit / (C) their application forms

/ (D) No error

(A) Each of the candidates

(B) was asked to submit

(C) their application forms.

(D) No error

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

“No sooner did the bell ring then the children rushed out of the classroom.”



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

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

“The manager, along with his assistants, were present at the meeting.”

- (A) were present
- (B) are present
- (C) have been present
- (D) was present

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

P. A monkey living on a fruit tree by the river fed sweet fruits to a crocodile each day, and the two soon became close friends.

Q. The crocodile’s wife, however, grew greedy and demanded the heart of the kind monkey to eat.

R. So the crocodile coaxed the monkey onto his back, promising a feast across the river.

S. But the clever monkey said his heart hung on the tree, and the foolish crocodile carried him back, letting him escape.

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

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

P. As a result, a single late arrival can disrupt schedules and erode the trust others place in us.



Q. Punctuality is the simple habit of valuing time, both one's own and that of others.

R. However, many people treat being late as a minor matter of no real consequence.

S. It shows discipline and respect, allowing meetings, classes and journeys to begin smoothly.

(A) QRSP

(B) RQSP

(C) QSRP

(D) SQRP

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

“A list of dishes available in a restaurant.”

(A) Recipe

(B) Menu

(C) Catalogue

(D) Brochure

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

“To **bury the hatchet**”

(A) to make peace and end a quarrel

(B) to hide one's true intentions

(C) to abandon a difficult task

(D) to keep a secret carefully

Q47. Choose the option that completes the analogy:

PUPPY : DOG :: KITTEN : ?

(A) kennel

(B) milk

(C) paw



(D) cat

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

- (A) Mischevious
- (B) Mischievous
- (C) Mischievius
- (D) Mischevous

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

- (A) The carrot is a crunchy root vegetable rich in vitamin A.
- (B) Potatoes grow underground and are a staple food in many countries.
- (C) The annual film festival attracted thousands of visitors this year.
- (D) Spinach is a leafy green vegetable packed with iron and minerals.

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

“He had very little time left; _____, he managed to finish the whole paper.”

- (A) therefore
- (B) nevertheless
- (C) consequently
- (D) likewise

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

Voting is the simplest yet most powerful act of participation in a democracy. Through a single ballot, an ordinary citizen helps decide who will frame the laws and policies that shape everyday life. When large numbers of people choose not to vote, the result reflects the will of only a small section of society, and the government that emerges may not truly represent the people.



Many citizens believe that one vote can make no difference, but elections have often been decided by narrow margins. A healthy democracy, therefore, depends not merely on the right to vote but on citizens exercising that right responsibly and in large numbers.

According to the passage, low voter turnout is a problem mainly because:

- (A) it makes elections more expensive to conduct
- (B) it slows down the counting of ballots
- (C) the resulting government may not represent the people
- (D) it increases the number of political parties

Q52. (Refer to the passage in Q51.) The passage counters the belief that “one vote can make no difference” by pointing out that:

- (A) elections have often been decided by narrow margins
- (B) voting is a legal duty in every country
- (C) political parties spend heavily on campaigns
- (D) counting machines are highly accurate

Q53. (Refer to the passage in Q51.) The author concludes that a healthy democracy depends on:

- (A) reducing the number of political parties
- (B) holding elections less frequently
- (C) giving the vote only to educated citizens
- (D) citizens voting responsibly and in large numbers

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

Those who rise early often find that the quiet hours of the morning are the most productive part of the day. With the world still asleep, there are fewer distractions, and the mind, freshly rested, works with unusual clarity. Early risers can plan their tasks, exercise or simply enjoy a calm start before the



rush begins. Studies also link the habit to better time management and lower stress, since work begun early is rarely done in a hurry. The benefit, however, lies less in the hour itself than in the sense of order and control it brings to the whole day.

According to the passage, the early morning hours are productive mainly because:

- (A) the weather is cooler at that time
- (B) there are fewer distractions and the mind is fresh
- (C) most offices open very early
- (D) exercise is only possible in the morning

Q55. (Refer to the passage in Q54.) The passage links early rising with lower stress because:

- (A) work begun early is rarely done in a hurry
- (B) early risers sleep for longer hours
- (C) mornings are free of all responsibilities
- (D) it removes the need to plan tasks

Q56. (Refer to the passage in Q54.) The author suggests that the real benefit of rising early lies in:

- (A) the exact hour at which one wakes
- (B) being able to exercise outdoors
- (C) the sense of order and control it brings to the day
- (D) finishing all work before breakfast

Q57. “The city has built a flyover at the busy junction, so traffic there will now flow smoothly.” Which of the following is an **assumption** on which this argument depends?

- (A) Flyovers are expensive structures to maintain.
- (B) Most residents of the city own private vehicles.



- (C) The flyover was completed ahead of schedule.
- (D) The junction itself was the main cause of the congestion.

Q58. “Some doctors are surgeons. All surgeons are skilled.” Which conclusion **definitely** follows?

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

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

“The committee, after long deliberation, _____ its final decision to the press.”

- (A) announced
- (B) announce
- (C) announcing
- (D) announces

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

“Years of careful saving allowed the family to _____ a comfortable home of their own.”

- (A) abandon
- (B) acquit
- (C) accuse
- (D) acquire



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (vocabulary): A synonym shares the core meaning of the target word. “Cordial” describes a warm, friendly manner.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Cordial* = warm, sincere and friendly in feeling or behaviour.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Friendly” captures this warm and welcoming quality most closely.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Hostile means unfriendly, the opposite of cordial.
- (C) Formal suggests stiffness rather than warmth.
- (D) Distant means cold or aloof, again the opposite.

Final Answer: Cordial \approx Friendly \Rightarrow **B**

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

Q2.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Meaning: *Terminate* = to bring to an end or stop completely.

Step 2 — Test the options: “End” means to bring to a close, an exact match.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Begin and (D) Renew suggest starting again, the opposite.
- (C) Extend means to lengthen or continue, also contrary to terminate.

Final Answer: Terminate \approx End \Rightarrow **A**

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



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): An antonym carries the opposite meaning. “Bitter” describes a sharp, unpleasant taste.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Bitter* = having a sharp, harsh or unpleasant taste.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Sweet” is the natural taste opposite of bitter.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Sour, (B) Harsh and (D) Acrid are all close in sense to bitter, not opposite.

Final Answer: Opposite of Bitter is Sweet ⇒

[Go Back to Q 3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): Match the word to its opposite. “Rigid” means stiff and unbending.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Rigid* = stiff, unable to bend or be changed easily.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Flexible” means able to bend or adapt, the direct opposite.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Stiff, (B) Strict and (C) Firm are all synonyms of rigid, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Rigid is Flexible ⇒

[Go Back to Q 4](#)



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Sentence completion: The blank must describe the quality of the alibi that explains why the detective “dismissed it almost at once.”

Step 1 — Read the context: The detective rejects the alibi straight away, so the missing word must describe an alibi that is weak or hard to believe.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Implausible” means not believable or unlikely to be true, which is exactly why the detective would dismiss the alibi at once.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Convincing would make the detective accept the alibi, not dismiss it.
- (B) Detailed and (D) Helpful both suggest a strong alibi, contradicting the quick dismissal.

Final Answer: “so implausible that he dismissed it” ⇒

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Double-blank completion: “Although” signals a contrast between how the speaker *appeared* and how she *truly was*.

Step 1 — First blank: On stage she appeared calm and in control, so the first word is positive: “composed.”

Step 2 — Second blank: “Trembling hands” reveal the hidden truth, so the second word must be negative: “nervous.”

Step 3 — Check the pair: Only (B) composed . . . nervous gives the required appearance-versus-reality contrast.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) confident . . . relaxed has no contrast; (C) anxious . . . calm reverses the logic; (D) bored . . . excited does not match trembling hands.

Final Answer: composed . . . nervous ⇒

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



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Phrasal verb / preposition: The fixed phrasal verb “put up with” means to tolerate.

Step 1 — Meaning needed: The manager refused to *tolerate* careless work.

Step 2 — Match the phrasal verb: “put up with” means to endure or tolerate, so the missing word is “up.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) put off = postpone; (B) put out = extinguish or inconvenience; (D) put down = suppress or write down. None means “tolerate.”

Final Answer: “put up with” ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

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

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

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

Why other options are wrong:

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

Final Answer: “sound advice” ⇒

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



Q9.

Solution

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

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

Step 2 — Correct form: The verb should be singular: “has received his” or “has received,” so “have received their” in segment (B) is wrong.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “Each of the players” and (C) “medals and certificates” are correct.
- (D) is wrong because there is a genuine error in (B).

Final Answer: Error is in segment (B) ⇒

[Go Back to Q 9](#)

Q10.

Solution

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

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

Step 2 — Check each segment: (A), (B) and (C) are all grammatically sound, so there is no error.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (C) each follow the rules of the “neither ... nor” construction correctly.

Final Answer: The sentence is correct ⇒

[Go Back to Q 10](#)



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement (correlative “no sooner . . . than”): “No sooner” is always paired with “than,” never “then” or “when.”

Step 1 — Recall the rule: The fixed pattern is “No sooner . . . than . . .”

Step 2 — Apply it: “No sooner did the bell ring *than* the children rushed out” is correct, so the underlined part is already right: “than the children rushed.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “then” and (B) “when” and (D) “that” all break the fixed “no sooner . . . than” pairing.

Final Answer: “than the children rushed” ⇒

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement (“along with”): A phrase introduced by “along with” does not change the number of the subject.

Step 1 — Find the real subject: The subject is “The scientist” (singular); “along with her assistants” is only an add-on phrase.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “were” and (D) “are” are plural and disagree with the singular subject.
- (C) “have honoured” is active and changes the meaning.

Final Answer: “was honoured” ⇒

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



Q13.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Opening: (P) introduces the shepherd boy and his first false cry of “Wolf!”, so it begins the story.

Step 2 — Follow the action: (Q) he repeats the false alarm until the villagers stop believing him; (R) a real wolf then appears and he screams for help; (S) but no one comes and the flock is scattered.

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 final disaster (S) before the boy is even introduced.

Final Answer: Correct order is PQRS ⇒

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Para jumble (general to specific): A coherent paragraph opens with the broad fact, adds a contrast, states the result, then the response.

Step 1 — Opening: (Q) gives the broad fact: forests cover a third of the land.

Step 2 — Contrast: (R) “They are, however, being cleared” the pronoun “They” refers to forests, so R follows Q.

Step 3 — Result and response: (P) “As a result, many species are losing habitats” gives the consequence; (S) conservationists urge action, the closing response.

Step 4 — Sequence: Q → R → P → S.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (C) misplace “As a result” (P) or the closing call to action (S), breaking the logical chain.

Final Answer: Correct order is QRPS ⇒



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

Q15.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Phrase meaning: “A person who does not believe in the existence of God.”

Step 2 — Exact match: An *atheist* is precisely one who denies or does not believe in God’s existence.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Theist believes in God, the opposite.
- (B) Agnostic neither affirms nor denies, holding that it cannot be known.
- (D) Heretic holds beliefs against an established religion, not the same as disbelief in God.

Final Answer: Atheist ⇒

Answer: (C) [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: “Feel under the weather” means to feel slightly ill or unwell.

Step 2 — Match the option: (B) “to feel slightly ill or unwell” states this meaning directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) describes a cheerful mood, the opposite of feeling ill.
- (C) takes “weather” literally; (D) is about a poor decision, unrelated to the idiom.

Final Answer: To feel slightly ill ⇒



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

Q17.

Solution

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

Step 1 — First pair: A *chapter* is a main division of a *book*; the relation is whole : its named division.

Step 2 — Apply to “play”: The corresponding division of a *play* is an *act*.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Stage is where a play is performed, not a division of it.
- (C) Actor is a person in the play; (D) Theatre is the building. Neither is a structural division like a chapter.

Final Answer: Play : Act \Rightarrow

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: Recall the standard spelling: “exaggerate” has *two* g’s and the ending -ate.

Step 1 — Apply the rule: E-X-A-G-G-E-R-A-T-E.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Exagerate drops a g; (B) Exraggerate adds a stray r; (C) Exaggrate drops the e before -ate.

Final Answer: Exaggerate \Rightarrow

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



Q19.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Find the theme: (A), (B) and (D) all describe musical instruments and how they produce sound (guitar strings, flute, drums).

Step 2 — Spot the misfit: (C) talks about a committee approving a budget, which has nothing to do with musical instruments.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (D) all belong to the musical-instruments 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 (contrast): The two clauses are in opposition: costly filters were installed, yet pollution barely fell. A contrast connector is needed.

Step 1 — Spot the relationship: Installing filters should reduce pollution, but it barely improved, so the link is a contrast.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) therefore and (D) consequently show result, not contrast.
- (C) likewise adds a similar idea, which does not fit an opposite outcome.

Final Answer: “yet” ⇒

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



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a stated fact): Scan the opening for how mental health was treated earlier.

Step 1 — Locate the detail: The passage opens: “conversations about mental health were buried under silence and stigma.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (D) “silence and social stigma” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (C) describe research, funding and plentiful counsellors, the opposite of what the passage says about the past.

Final Answer: Silence and social stigma ⇒

[Go Back to Q 21](#)

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a reason): Find the cause the author gives for awareness being insufficient.

Step 1 — Locate the reason: “Trained professionals remain scarce . . . and the cost of treatment puts care beyond the reach of those who need it most.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “professionals are scarce and treatment is costly” captures both points.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B), (C) and (D) contradict the passage, which praises greater openness and stresses the value of well-being.

Final Answer: Scarcity and cost of care ⇒

[Go Back to Q 22](#)



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (interpreting a phrase): Read the phrase in its sentence to grasp the shift in attitude.

Step 1 — Unpack the phrase: Seeking help is now seen “as a sign of strength rather than weakness,” that is, as brave and sensible rather than shameful.

Step 2 — Match the option: (B) “a courageous and sensible step” captures this meaning.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) shameful failure is exactly the old view the passage rejects.
- (C) luxury and (D) purely physical treatment are not implied.

Final Answer: A courageous, sensible step ⇒

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

Q24.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Locate the benefit: The passage says such efficiency “can save energy and reduce the daily frustrations of city living.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “energy saved through automated systems” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) ending all crime, (B) free internet and (D) removing taxes are never mentioned as benefits.

Final Answer: Energy saved through automation ⇒

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (locating a concern): Identify the worry the passage raises about the technology.

Step 1 — Locate the concern: “Cameras and sensors . . . collect vast amounts of personal data, and citizens are rarely told how it is used.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (D) “the collection of personal data and loss of privacy” matches the text.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) price of lights, (B) shortage of bins and (C) slower signals are not the author’s concern; the passage in fact praises this efficiency.

Final Answer: Personal data and privacy ⇒

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (author’s conclusion): The final sentence usually states the author’s standard of judgement.

Step 1 — Locate the conclusion: A truly smart city “must be judged not only by how efficiently it runs but by how carefully it protects the privacy and trust of the people.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “both its efficiency and its protection of privacy and trust” restates this.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B), (C) and (D) each pick a single narrow measure (cameras, lights, internet speed), ignoring the author’s two-part standard.

Final Answer: Efficiency plus privacy and trust ⇒

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: New park → residents become healthier.

Step 2 — Find the missing link: A park makes people healthier only if they actually use it for walking or exercise. If no one uses it, health will not improve.

Step 3 — Match the option: (B) “residents will actually use the park for walking or exercise” is the required assumption.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) size, (C) property value and (D) money spent may be true but are not needed for the health conclusion.

Final Answer: Residents will use the park ⇒ B

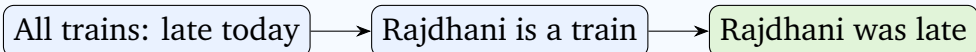
Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 27](#)

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Critical reasoning (valid conclusion): If “all members of a group share a property” and “X belongs to that group,” then X must have that property.

Step 1 — Map the statements: All trains were late today. The Rajdhani is a train, so the Rajdhani is a member of the set of trains.



Step 2 — Draw the conclusion: Since every train was late and the Rajdhani is a train, the Rajdhani must also have been late today.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “slowest” and (D) “only the Rajdhani” add information the statements never give.
- (B) talks about tomorrow, which is outside the premises.

Final Answer: The Rajdhani was late today ⇒ C

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



Q29.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement (intervening phrase): The verb agrees with the head noun, not with a noun in the modifying phrase.

Step 1 — Find the head noun: The subject is “The list” (singular); “of selected candidates” merely describes it.

Step 2 — Choose the verb: A singular subject takes the singular past form “was displayed.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “were displayed” and (D) “are displayed” wrongly agree with the plural “candidates.”
- (C) “have displayed” is active and changes the meaning.

Final Answer: “the list was displayed” ⇒

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Contextual vocabulary: Choose the verb whose meaning fits removing doubts.

Step 1 — Sense needed: Strong evidence would *remove* or clear away doubts about honesty.

Step 2 — Match the verb: “dispel” means to drive away or make doubts disappear, fitting the sentence.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) arouse, (B) create and (C) deepen all increase doubt, the opposite of what strong evidence does.

Final Answer: “dispel all doubts” ⇒

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



Q31.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (vocabulary): A synonym shares the core meaning of the target word. “Vital” describes something absolutely necessary.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Vital* = essential, crucial, of the greatest importance.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Essential” (absolutely necessary) matches this meaning exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Optional means not required, the opposite of vital.
- (C) Lively refers to being full of energy, a different sense of “vital.”
- (D) Distant means far away and is unrelated.

Final Answer: Vital \approx Essential \Rightarrow

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

Q32.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Meaning: *Weary* = very tired, worn out from effort or strain.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Tired” captures the exhausted state precisely.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Alert means watchful and awake, the opposite of weary.
- (C) Eager means keen and enthusiastic, again the opposite.
- (D) Cheerful refers to a happy mood, an unrelated quality.

Final Answer: Weary \approx Tired \Rightarrow

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



Q33.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): An antonym carries the opposite meaning. “Prosperity” means a state of wealth and success.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Prosperity* = the condition of flourishing, especially financially.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Poverty” means the state of being extremely poor, the clear opposite.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Wealth, (B) Success and (C) Comfort are all synonyms of prosperity, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Prosperity is Poverty ⇒

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (vocabulary): Match the word to its opposite. “Majority” means the greater part of a group.

Step 1 — Meaning: *Majority* = more than half, the larger number.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: “Minority” means the smaller part of a group, the direct opposite.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Bulk, (C) Crowd and (D) Excess all suggest a large amount, so they lean towards “majority” rather than against it.

Final Answer: Opposite of Majority is Minority ⇒

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



Q35.

Solution

Concept — Sentence completion: The blank must describe an argument so strong that even the opponent could not disagree.

Step 1 — Spot the clue: “even the opposing counsel found it hard to disagree” tells us the argument was very persuasive.

Step 2 — Test the options: “Compelling” means convincing and forceful, which fits the clue exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Feeble and (B) Vague describe a weak argument, the opposite of what is needed.
- (D) Confusing would make disagreement easier, not harder.

Final Answer: “compelling argument” ⇒

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

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Double-blank completion: The word “Despite” signals a contrast between the outward manner and the inner feeling.

Step 1 — First blank: It describes his *public* manner, which contrasts with his true feelings, so a calm-looking word like “composed” fits.

Step 2 — Second blank: The hidden, true feeling must oppose the calm exterior, so “anxious” fits.

Step 3 — Check the pair: “composed (outside) ... anxious (inside)” gives the contrast that “Despite” demands.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) reverses the logic (nervous outside, relaxed inside).
- (C) and (D) give two words of the same tone, so there is no contrast for “Despite” to mark.

Final Answer: composed ... anxious ⇒

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



Q37.

Solution

Concept — Preposition (fixed collocation): The verb “depend” takes the preposition “on.”

Step 1 — Identify the verb: The sentence uses “depends,” which has a fixed partner preposition.

Step 2 — Apply the rule: “depend on” (or “depend upon”) is the standard form, so “on” is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) from, (B) with and (D) to are not used after “depend”; “depend from/with/to” is ungrammatical.

Final Answer: “depends largely on” ⇒ C

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

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Commonly confused words (stationary vs stationery): “Stationary” is an adjective meaning “not moving”; “stationery” is a noun meaning “writing materials such as pens, paper and files.”

Step 1 — Read the context: The shop sells pens, files and notebooks, so the blank must name the shop that deals in *writing materials*.

Step 2 — Choose the word: “Stationery” (spelt with an “e”) is the noun for such writing materials, giving “the stationery shop.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Stationary means “standing still,” which does not describe the shop.
- (B) Station is a place such as a railway stop, not writing materials.
- (C) Stationing is a verb form (placing or posting) and does not fit the slot.

Final Answer: “the stationery shop” ⇒ D

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



Q39.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors (inversion after “hardly”): When a sentence begins with the negative adverb “hardly,” the subject and the auxiliary must be inverted.

Step 1 — State the rule: The correct pattern is “Hardly *had I* reached . . . when . . .” (auxiliary “had” before the subject “I”).

Step 2 — Locate the error: Segment (A) reads “Hardly I had reached,” which keeps the normal order “I had” instead of the inverted “had I.” The error is in segment (A).

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “the station when” correctly pairs “hardly” with “when.”
- (C) “the train started moving” is grammatically sound.
- (D) is wrong because the inversion error is present in (A).

Final Answer: Error is in segment (A) ⇒

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

Q40.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors (pronoun agreement after “each”): “Each” is singular, so a pronoun referring back to it must also be singular.

Step 1 — Identify the subject: “Each of the candidates” is singular, governed by “each.”

Step 2 — Locate the error: Segment (C) uses “their application forms,” a plural pronoun, which clashes with the singular “each.” It should be “his application form” (or “his or her”). The error is in (C).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “Each of the candidates” is correctly framed.
- (B) “was asked to submit” correctly uses the singular verb “was.”
- (D) is wrong because (C) contains the agreement error.

Final Answer: Error is in segment (C) ⇒

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



Q41.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement (“no sooner . . . than”): The correlative of “no sooner” is “than,” never “then.”

Step 1 — Recall the structure: The fixed pattern is “No sooner had/did . . . *than* . . .”.

Step 2 — Correct the underlined part: “then the children” must become “than the children.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “then” is a time adverb, not a comparative conjunction, so it is wrong.
- (C) “that” and (D) “when” do not complete the “no sooner” correlative.

Final Answer: “than the children” ⇒

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

Q42.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Find the real subject: The subject is “The manager” (singular); “along with his assistants” is a parenthetical addition.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “were” and (B) “are” are plural and wrongly agree with “assistants.”
- (C) “have been present” is plural and also shifts the tense unnecessarily.

Final Answer: “was present” ⇒

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



Q43.

Solution

Concept — Para jumble (narrative order): A fable follows the events in the order they happen. Find the opening, then track cause and effect.

Step 1 — Opening: (P) introduces the monkey on the tree who befriends the crocodile by feeding him fruit, so it sets up the story.

Step 2 — Follow the action: (Q) the crocodile's greedy wife demands the monkey's heart; (R) the crocodile then tricks the monkey onto his back; (S) the clever monkey says his heart is on the tree and escapes.

Step 3 — Sequence: P → Q → R → S.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B), (C) and (D) disturb the cause-and-effect order, e.g. (D) opens with the escape (S) before the friendship is even set up.

Final Answer: Correct order is PQRS ⇒

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

Q44.

Solution

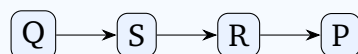
Concept — Para jumble (idea, detail, contrast, consequence): A coherent paragraph states an idea, expands it with detail, raises a contrast, then states the consequence.

Step 1 — Opening idea: (Q) defines the idea: punctuality is the habit of valuing time, one's own and that of others.

Step 2 — Add the detail: (S) "It shows discipline and respect . . ." the pronoun "It" refers to punctuality, so S expands on Q.

Step 3 — Contrast then consequence: (R) "However, many people treat being late as a minor matter" brings the contrast; (P) "As a result, a single late arrival . . . erodes trust" gives the consequence, so R precedes P.

Step 4 — Sequence: Q → S → R → P.



Why other options are wrong:



- (A), (B) and (D) misplace “However” (R) or split the idea (Q) from its detail (S), breaking the logical flow.

Final Answer: Correct order is QSRP ⇒

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

Q45.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Phrase meaning: “A list of dishes available in a restaurant.”

Step 2 — Exact match: A *menu* is precisely the list of dishes a restaurant offers.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Recipe gives the method to cook one dish, not a list of available dishes.
- (C) Catalogue lists products for sale in general, not restaurant dishes.
- (D) Brochure is an informational booklet, unrelated to ordering food.

Final Answer: Menu ⇒

Answer: [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: “Bury the hatchet” means to settle a dispute and become friendly again.

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) “to make peace and end a quarrel” states this meaning exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) hiding intentions, (C) abandoning a task and (D) keeping a secret are unrelated to ending a quarrel.

Final Answer: To make peace ⇒



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

Q47.

Solution

Concept — Verbal analogy (young : adult animal): Find how the first pair relates, then apply the same relation.

Step 1 — First pair: A *puppy* is the young of a *dog*; the relation is “young one : adult animal.”

Step 2 — Apply to “kitten”: A *kitten* is the young of a *cat*, so the missing word is “cat.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) kennel is a shelter, not an adult animal.
- (B) milk and (C) paw are things associated with kittens, not the adult animal they grow into.

Final Answer: Kitten : Cat \Rightarrow

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

Q48.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: Recall the standard spelling: “mischievous” is M-I-S-C-H-I-E-V-O-U-S, with no extra “i” before “ous.”

Step 1 — Apply the rule: The word ends in “-ievous,” not “-ievious” and not “-evous.”

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Mischevious drops the “i” after “ch” and adds an extra “i.”
- (C) Mischievious wrongly inserts an extra “i” before “ous.”
- (D) Mischevious drops the “i” after “ch.”

Final Answer: Mischievous \Rightarrow

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



Q49.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Find the theme: (A), (B) and (D) all describe vegetables (the carrot, the potato and spinach).

Step 2 — Spot the misfit: (C) talks about a film festival attracting visitors, which has nothing to do with vegetables.

Why other options are wrong:

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

Final Answer: Sentence (C) does not belong ⇒

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

Q50.

Solution

Concept — Connectors (concession / contrast): The two clauses oppose each other: he had very little time, yet he still finished the paper. A concessive contrast connector is needed.

Step 1 — Spot the relationship: Having very little time would normally mean failing to finish, but he did finish, so the link expresses contrast despite the difficulty.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) therefore and (C) consequently show result, not contrast.
- (D) likewise adds a similar idea, which does not fit an opposite outcome.

Final Answer: “nevertheless” ⇒

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



Q51.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Locate the cause: The passage says that when few people vote, “the government that emerges may not truly represent the people.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “the resulting government may not represent the people” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) cost, (B) slow counting and (D) more parties are never mentioned as consequences of low turnout.

Final Answer: Government may not represent the people ⇒

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

Q52.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (counter-argument): Find the evidence the passage gives against a stated belief.

Step 1 — Locate the rebuttal: Against “one vote can make no difference,” the passage notes that “elections have often been decided by narrow margins.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) repeats this point about narrow margins.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) legal duty, (C) campaign spending and (D) accurate machines are not used in the passage to counter the belief.

Final Answer: Elections decided by narrow margins ⇒

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



Q53.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Locate the conclusion: The passage ends that a healthy democracy depends on “citizens exercising that right responsibly and in large numbers.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (D) “citizens voting responsibly and in large numbers” restates this.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) fewer parties, (B) fewer elections and (C) restricting the vote to the educated contradict the inclusive message of the passage.

Final Answer: Responsible voting in large numbers ⇒ D

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

Q54.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Locate the reason: The passage states that with the world asleep “there are fewer distractions, and the mind, freshly rested, works with unusual clarity.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (B) “fewer distractions and the mind is fresh” restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) cooler weather, (C) early offices and (D) exercise being only possible in the morning are not given as reasons.

Final Answer: Fewer distractions, fresh mind ⇒ B

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



Q55.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (cause of a benefit): Identify why the passage links early rising with lower stress.

Step 1 — Locate the link: The passage explains the lower stress arises “since work begun early is rarely done in a hurry.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (A) repeats this reason word for word.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) longer sleep, (C) responsibility-free mornings and (D) not needing to plan are not stated as the reason for lower stress.

Final Answer: Early work is not rushed ⇒

[Go Back to Q 55](#)

Q56.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension (main idea): The final sentence highlights where the real benefit lies.

Step 1 — Locate the point: The passage says the benefit “lies less in the hour itself than in the sense of order and control it brings to the whole day.”

Step 2 — Match the option: (C) “the sense of order and control it brings to the day” restates this.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) the exact hour is what the passage explicitly downplays.
- (B) outdoor exercise and (D) finishing work before breakfast are not named as the real benefit.

Final Answer: A sense of order and control ⇒

[Go Back to Q 56](#)



Q57.

Solution

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

Step 1 — State the argument: A flyover was built at the junction → traffic there will now flow smoothly.

Step 2 — Find the missing link: This holds only if the junction itself was what caused the congestion. If the jam was due to something else (volume of vehicles, a nearby market), the flyover need not fix it.

Step 3 — Match the option: (D) “the junction itself was the main cause of the congestion” is the required assumption.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) maintenance cost, (B) vehicle ownership and (C) early completion may be true but are not needed for the smooth-traffic conclusion.

Final Answer: The junction caused the congestion ⇒ D

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

Q58.

Solution

Concept — Critical reasoning (valid conclusion via syllogism): A conclusion is valid only if it must be true given the premises.

Step 1 — Map the premises: “Some doctors are surgeons” means there is an overlap between doctors and surgeons. “All surgeons are skilled” places every surgeon inside the skilled set.

Step 2 — Chain the overlap: The doctors who are surgeons are also skilled (since all surgeons are skilled). So at least those doctors are skilled.

Step 3 — Conclusion: Therefore “some doctors are skilled” must be true.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “All doctors are skilled” overstates it; only the surgeon-doctors are guaranteed skilled.
- (B) “No doctor is skilled” directly contradicts the chain.
- (D) “All skilled people are doctors” reverses the relation and is not supported.



Final Answer: Some doctors are skilled ⇒

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

Q59.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement (collective noun): “Committee” acting as one body takes a singular verb, and the sentence needs a finite past-tense verb.

Step 1 — Identify the subject: The subject is “The committee,” treated here as a single unit.

Step 2 — Choose the verb: “announced” is the correct finite past-tense verb for the action after deliberation.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “announce” is the bare plural form and does not agree with the singular committee.
- (C) “announcing” is a participle, not a finite verb, so the clause would lack a main verb.
- (D) “announces” is present tense and clashes with the past-time context “after long deliberation.”

Final Answer: “committee . . . announced” ⇒

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

Q60.

Solution

Concept — Contextual vocabulary: Choose the verb whose meaning fits the saving-and-owning context.

Step 1 — Sense needed: Years of saving let the family *obtain* or *come to own* a home.

Step 2 — Match the verb: “acquire” means to gain or obtain, which fits the sentence.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) abandon means to give up, the opposite of owning a home.



- (B) acquit means to clear of a charge; (C) accuse means to blame. Neither fits buying a home.

Final Answer: “acquire a comfortable home” ⇒

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Answer Key

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

