

NIMCET English Sample Paper-15

Duration: 5 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

Instructions

- This paper contains **10** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct).
- Each correct answer carries **+4 marks**.
- Each incorrect answer carries: **-1 marks**.
- Unattempted questions carry **0** marks.
- Only one option is correct for each question.
- Use of mobile phones, smartwatches, calculators, or any electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Q1. Identify the antonym of the underlined word in the given context:

"The committee's decision was arbitrary, lacking any clear rationale or systematic basis."

- (A) Capricious
- (B) Methodical
- (C) Dogmatic
- (D) Erratic

Q2. Identify the option that correctly rectifies the grammatical error in the sentence:

"Neither the team leader nor the software engineers was satisfied with the performance of the new API infrastructure."

- (A) Neither the team leader nor the software engineers were satisfied
- (B) Neither the team leader or the software engineers was satisfied
- (C) Either the team leader nor the software engineers were satisfied
- (D) Neither the team leader nor the software engineers has been satisfied

Q3. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate phrasal verb:

"The unexpected network outage almost _____ our critical deployment timeline, but the DevOps team resolved it just in time."



- (A) fell through
- (B) brought about
- (C) set back
- (D) called off

Q4. Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom:

"To burn the candle at both ends."

- (A) To lavishly spend money without keeping a record
- (B) To work excessively hard from early morning until late at night
- (C) To create an unnecessary conflict between two opposing parties
- (D) To multi-task efficiently under extreme pressure

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions Q5 to Q7 that follow.

The rise of synthetic data is quietly altering the landscape of artificial intelligence. Traditionally, training robust machine learning models demanded immense repositories of real-world data, which were frequently bottlenecked by privacy regulations, high acquisition costs, and inherent human biases. Synthetic data—algorithmically generated information that mimics the statistical properties of real-world datasets without containing any identifiable personal indicators—offers an elegant detour around these constraints.

However, this paradigm shift is not without structural pitfalls. If a generative model is trained on data that contains subtle statistical skewing, its synthetic output will amplify those anomalies. Over successive generations of data recycling—where AI models are trained on synthetic data generated by previous AI models—a phenomenon known as 'model collapse' occurs. The mathematical distributions begin to flatten, and the system loses its grip on rare, tail-end events, eventually rendering the model functionally obsolete. Thus, while synthetic data democratizes access to development, it demands unprecedented rigor in algorithmic auditing.

Q5. According to the passage, why does synthetic data serve as an effective alternative to real-world data repositories?



- (A) It completely eliminates human bias from deep learning models.
- (B) It circumvents legal privacy restrictions and reduces financial friction.
- (C) It naturally prioritizes rare, tail-end statistical events over standard metrics.
- (D) It requires far less algorithmic auditing than real-world data structures.

Q6. What does the author imply by the phrase 'model collapse' in the text?

- (A) The sudden hardware failure of neural networks due to over-processing.
- (B) The progressive degradation of an AI's utility due to the loss of statistical nuance.
- (C) The legal shutdown of generative AI projects due to copyright infringements.
- (D) The complete reliance of modern algorithms on manually labeled human data.

Q7. Based on the tone and context of the text, the author's attitude towards the widespread adoption of synthetic data can best be described as:

- (A) Unqualified enthusiasm
- (B) Dismissive skepticism
- (C) Cautious optimism
- (D) Explicitly adversarial

Q8. Change the voice of the following sentence from active to passive:

"The security analyst meticulously investigated the anomalous server logs."

- (A) The anomalous server logs are meticulously investigated by the security analyst.
- (B) The anomalous server logs had been meticulously investigated by the security analyst.
- (C) The anomalous server logs were meticulously investigated by the security analyst.
- (D) The security analyst had meticulously investigated the anomalous server logs.



Q9. Select the option that represents the most grammatically precise and meaningful conditional structure:

- (A) If the system administrator would have patched the vulnerability, the ransomware attack wouldn't happen.
- (B) If the system administrator had patched the vulnerability, the ransomware attack would not have occurred.
- (C) If the system administrator patched the vulnerability, the ransomware attack will not occur.
- (D) If the system administrator has patched the vulnerability, the ransomware attack would not occur.

Q10. Rearrange the following fragments (P, Q, R, S) to form a coherent and logically sound sentence:

P: to maintain a competitive edge in the market

Q: tech enterprises must continually innovate

R: given the breakneck speed of technological obsolescence

S: and adapt to volatile consumer demands

- (A) RQSP
- (B) QPSR
- (C) RQPS
- (D) PQRS



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution**

Concept: Vocabulary tracking relies on contextual context clues. The word "arbitrary" refers to actions based on random choice or personal whim rather than any reason or system. An antonym must signify a planned, structured approach.

Solution:

- (a) "Arbitrary" means random or unreasoned.
- (b) "Capricious" and "Erratic" are synonyms meaning unpredictable.
- (c) "Dogmatic" refers to asserting opinions arrogantly without proof.
- (d) "Methodical" means orderly, systematic, and logical, which directly opposes "arbitrary."

Final Answer: Methodical

Answer: (B)

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Q2.**Solution**

Concept: Subject-verb agreement with correlative conjunctions like "Neither... nor" is governed by the proximity rule. The verb must agree in number with the closer subject noun phrase.

Solution:

- (a) The two subjects connected are "the team leader" (singular) and "the software engineers" (plural).
- (b) The plural subject "software engineers" sits closest to the verb.
- (c) Therefore, the singular verb "was" must change to the plural verb "were."
- (d) Option A applies "nor" and matches it with the correct plural form "were."

Final Answer: Neither the team leader nor the software engineers were satisfied

Answer: (A)

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Q3.

Solution

Concept: Phrasal verbs alter meaning based on particle pairings. The sentence describes a network outage hindering or delaying a critical technical deployment schedule.

Solution:

- (a) "Fell through" means to fail or miscarry, which does not fit an active object timeline.
- (b) "Brought about" means to cause to happen.
- (c) "Called off" means to cancel entirely, contradicting the text stating it was resolved just in time.
- (d) "Set back" means to delay the progress of something, perfectly matching the context of a temporary disruption.

Final Answer: set back

Answer: (C)

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Q4.

Solution

Concept: Idiomatic expressions hold established figurative meanings that cannot be deduced literally. This specific idiom evokes burning fuel from both sides, indicating rapid exhaustion of energy.

Solution:

- (a) The idiom refers historically to waking up early to work and staying up very late into the night.
- (b) It directly describes exhausting one's resources or health by overwork.
- (c) Option B accurately preserves this definition by highlighting working excessively hard during extreme hours.

Final Answer: To work excessively hard from early morning until late at night

Answer: (B)

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Q5.

Solution

Concept: Reading Comprehension demands literal interpretation of explicit passage text. We must identify specific benefits attributed directly to synthetic data in the provided first paragraph.

Solution:

- (a) The passage explicitly notes that real-world data is bottlenecked by privacy regulations and high acquisition costs.
- (b) It states synthetic data mimics datasets without real indicators, creating an elegant detour around constraints.
- (c) This matches bypassing legal constraints (privacy) and reducing financial friction (costs).
- (d) Option B mirrors these exact points accurately.

Final Answer: It circumvents legal privacy restrictions and reduces financial friction.

Answer: (B)

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Q6.

Solution

Concept: Reading Comprehension analysis requires evaluating terminology from structural changes in datasets. The author describes "model collapse" within a generative context where mathematical distributions lose structural complexity over repeating generations.

Solution:

- (a) The passage outlines a specific compounding sequence where generative structures train sequentially on automated artifacts.
- (b) Over multiple generative cycles, the underlying mathematical frameworks begin flattening across statistical vectors.
- (c) As variance decays, the algorithm can no longer accommodate outliers or tail-end anomalies effectively.
- (d) This reduction in performance renders the final deployment practically obsolete due to lost detail.
- (e) This progressive breakdown matches the description of losing critical nuances outlined in Option B.

Final Answer: The progressive degradation of an AI's utility due to the loss of statistical nuance.

Answer: (B)

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Q7.

Solution

Concept: Authorial stance evaluation identifies thematic shifts balancing positive benefits against operational concerns. The text introduces progressive technical advancements but pairs them directly with cautionary guidelines on validation.

Solution:

- (a) The text validates automated datasets for offering an elegant alternative around historical resource limitations.
- (b) The author transitions structurally using critical qualifiers to introduce systemic risks like model decay.
- (c) The concluding premise does not dismiss development but highlights a need for structural auditing.
- (d) This framework establishes a balanced viewpoint that acknowledges functionality while remaining alert to vulnerabilities.
- (e) This combination of recognition and warning aligns with a stance of cautious optimism.

Final Answer: Cautious optimism

Answer: (C)

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Q8.

Solution

Concept: Voice transformations require swapping the grammatical functions of active agents and target objectives. The underlying structural tense must remain fixed while verb configurations alter to reflect passive receipt.

Solution:

- (a) The original baseline clause features a simple past tense verb configuration.
- (b) The active direct object receives primary focus at the start of the passive structure.
- (c) Transforming a past tense sequence demands introducing an appropriate past form auxiliary verb.
- (d) The plural recipient objective is paired with a matching plural auxiliary marker.
- (e) The main verb shifts to its past participle form while keeping its adverbial modifier.

Final Answer: The anomalous server logs were meticulously investigated by the security analyst.

Answer: (C)

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Q9.

Solution

Concept: Conditional sentences require structural alignment across main clauses and dependent clauses. A hypothetical condition tracking unfulfilled past actions requires a third conditional verb format.

Solution:

- (a) Speculating on past alternative scenarios requires using a past perfect auxiliary configuration.
- (b) The dependent condition clause must employ a past perfect construction to set up the scenario.
- (c) The corresponding structural consequence relies on a modal auxiliary paired with a perfect infinitive.
- (d) Option B applies these rules cleanly without adding redundant or mismatched conditional markers.

Final Answer: If the system administrator had patched the vulnerability, the ransomware attack would not have occurred.

Answer: (B)

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Q10.

Solution

Concept: Syntactic reconstruction requires identifying logical modifiers and connecting structural clauses smoothly. Sentences often lead with contextual premises followed by core subjects and their actions.

Solution:

- (a) Fragment R sets up an introductory premise regarding market shifts and technical obsolescence.
- (b) Fragment Q identifies the primary subject and introduces their necessary core objective.
- (c) Fragment S provides a coordinating verb that extends the operational mandate of the subject.
- (d) Fragment P serves as the terminal infinitive phrase outlining the target goal of these strategies.
- (e) Arranging these components yields a coherent, grammatically sound sequence running from R to P.

Final Answer: RQSP

Answer: (A)

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Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	A	3	C	4	B	5	B
6	B	7	C	8	C	9	B	10	A

