

NIMCET English Sample Paper-7

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 most appropriate synonym for the word underlined in the given sentence:

"The defense attorney's arguments were so cogent that the jury reached a verdict within an hour."

- (A) Redundant
- (B) Compelling
- (C) Ambiguous
- (D) Vehement

Q2. Identify the error in the following sentence:

"Neither the supervisor nor the engineers was aware of the structural flaw before the final inspection."

- (A) Neither the supervisor
- (B) nor the engineers
- (C) was aware of
- (D) before the final inspection



Q3. Choose the option that correctly changes the following sentence into indirect speech:

He said to her, "Why didn't you attend the seminar yesterday?"

(A) He asked her why she hadn't attended the seminar the day before.

(B) He enquired her why she did not attend the seminar yesterday.

(C) He asked her that why she had not attended the seminar the previous day.

(D) He told her why didn't she attend the seminar the day before.

Q4. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate phrasal verb:

"The business had to _____ its expansion plans due to an unexpected cash crunch."

(A) put off

(B) call at

(C) back out

(D) hold up

Q5. Select the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom underlined below:

"After months of negotiation, the two IT firms finally decided to bury the hatchet and collaborate on the project."

(A) To initiate legal proceedings

(B) To settle a dispute and become friendly

(C) To hide financial losses

(D) To terminate a contract prematurely

Q6. Rearrange the following sentences (P, Q, R, S) to form a coherent paragraph:

P: This digital footprint is eagerly analyzed by algorithms to predict future consumer choices.

Q: Every time an individual browses the internet, a trail of data is left behind.

R: Consequently, marketing strategies have shifted from broad demographics to hyper-personalized targeting.



S: These predictions then dictate the precise advertisements that appear on their social media feeds.

- (A) QPSR
- (B) QSPR
- (C) PQRS
- (D) SPRQ

Q7. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions Q7 to Q9 that follow.

The rise of generative artificial intelligence has sparked a profound debate about the future of human creativity. Critics argue that algorithmic art, music, and literature are merely sophisticated pastiches, constructed by parsing millions of existing human artifacts without genuine comprehension. They contend that true art requires consciousness, emotional vulnerability, and a lived experience—qualities inherently absent in silicon-based architectures. Conversely, proponents view AI as a powerful collaborative tool, a modern-day equivalent of the camera or the synthesizer. They argue that AI expands human capability by handling the mechanical labor of generation, thereby freeing the human creator to focus entirely on conceptual curation and higher-level intent. Ultimately, the impact of AI may not be the displacement of human artists, but a fundamental redefinition of authorship itself.

Based on the passage, critics believe that artificial intelligence cannot produce true art primarily because:

- (A) AI tools are too expensive and inaccessible to mainstream creators.
- (B) It lacks consciousness, emotional vulnerability, and real-life experiences.
- (C) The legal framework surrounding AI-generated intellectual property is ambiguous.
- (D) Algorithms require too much computational power to parse existing data.

Q8. According to the proponents mentioned in the passage, how does generative AI benefit human creators?

- (A) By completely replacing the need for formal training in fine arts.



- (B) By guaranteeing commercial success through optimized marketing data.
- (C) By managing mechanical tasks, allowing creators to focus on conceptual curation.
- (D) By generating unpredictable errors that mimic human flaws.

Q9. Which of the following best describes the central theme of the passage?

- (A) The historical evolution of digital cameras and synthesizers.
- (B) The economic impact of automation on the global workforce.
- (C) The technological limitations of current generative AI models.
- (D) The shifting perception of authorship and creativity in the era of generative AI.

Q10. Fill in the blank with the correct pair of words:

"The project manager noticed a _____ discrepancy in the quarterly financial reports, which prompted a _____ audit of the entire department."

- (A) continuous, superficial
- (B) momentary, careless
- (C) glaring, comprehensive
- (D) trivial, spontaneous



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

Concept: Vocabulary and Synonym Identification. Understanding words through contextual clues in legal or formal arguments helps pinpoint precise definitions.

Solution:

- (a) The word underlined is **cogent**, which describes an argument or case that is clear, logical, and convincing. The sentence notes that because of these arguments, the jury wrapped up their decision within an hour.
- (b) Redundant implies something is superfluous, which would not help a jury decide quickly. Ambiguous means vague or unclear, likely causing delays or a hung jury rather than a swift verdict.
- (c) Vehement means passionate or forceful. While an attorney might be passionate, forcefulness alone does not guarantee a swift verdict like logic does.
- (d) Compelling means evoking interest, attention, or admiration in a powerfully irresistible way, serving as the perfect synonym for a persuasive, logical argument.
- (e) Therefore, compelling matches the contextual demand for an argument powerful enough to convince a jury immediately.

Final Answer: Compelling

Answer: (B)

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Q2.

Solution

Concept: Subject-Verb Agreement with Correlative Conjunctions. Grammatical rules dictate which subject controls the verb when alternative choices are presented.

Solution:

- (a) The sentence features the correlative conjunction pair **neither... nor**, linking two distinct subjects.
- (b) These subjects are the supervisor, which is singular, and the engineers, which is plural.
- (c) When subject nouns are connected by neither... nor, the rule of proximity dictates that the verb must agree with the closer subject.
- (d) The closer subject to the verb is the plural noun engineers, requiring a plural verb.
- (e) Consequently, the singular helping verb was is grammatically incorrect here and must be altered to the plural form were to match engineers.

Final Answer: was aware of

Answer: (C)

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Q3.

Solution

Concept: Direct and Indirect Speech Conversion. Transforming interrogative sentences requires altering reporting verbs, tenses, pronouns, and time markers.

Solution:

- (a) The initial question is an interrogative sentence starting with a question word, meaning the reporting verb said to becomes asked or enquired.
- (b) The simple past tense construction didn't attend shifts backward into the past perfect tense, becoming hadn't attended.
- (c) The pronoun you refers directly to the listener her, meaning it changes into the subject pronoun she.
- (d) Time expressions must change to match indirect perspective, meaning yesterday transforms into either the day before or the previous day.
- (e) Commas and quotation marks are dropped, and no conjunction like that is used before wh-question words, making the first option perfectly structured.

Final Answer: He asked her why she hadn't attended the seminar the day before.

Answer: (A)

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Q4.

Solution

Concept: Phrasal Verbs in Context. Selecting phrasal verbs depends on decoding the idiomatic meaning generated by combining a verb with a particle.

Solution:

- (a) The context involves a business facing an unexpected financial crisis, forcing them to alter their ongoing growth strategies.
- (b) The phrasal verb put off means to delay or postpone an event, which fits the scenario of pausing expansion due to lack of funds.
- (c) Call at means to stop briefly at a place, which makes no sense regarding corporate plans.
- (d) Back out means to withdraw from a commitment, while hold up means to delay by obstruction or to rob, making them less fitting than postponing.
- (e) Delaying expansion via put off matches the financial constraints perfectly.

Final Answer: put off

Answer: (A)

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Q5.

Solution

Concept: Idiomatic Expressions. Idioms carry metaphorical meanings that cannot be deduced literally from the individual words themselves.

Solution:

- (a) The idiom in focus is **bury the hatchet**, which historically refers to an indigenous American custom of literal weapon burial to declare peace.
- (b) In modern English usage, it metaphorically describes concluding a conflict, abandoning old grievances, and restoring a harmonious relationship.
- (c) The context mentions two IT firms negotiating for months, indicating a history of friction before deciding to collaborate.
- (d) Eliminating choices regarding lawsuits, financial losses, or broken contracts leaves the peaceful resolution option as the only logical meaning.
- (e) Thus, settling a dispute and becoming friendly encapsulates the correct definition.

Final Answer: To settle a dispute and become friendly

Answer: (B)

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Q6.

Solution

Concept: Paragraph Coherence and Sentence Rearrangement. Logical flow relies on introducing a core asset or phenomenon before building on its subsequent effects.

Solution:

- (a) Sentence Q introduces the foundational subject matter, which is the trail of data left behind whenever an individual browses the internet.
- (b) Sentence P immediately builds upon this concept by referring back to it directly with the demonstrative phrase This digital footprint.
- (c) Sentence S extends the logical progression by explaining how these algorithmic predictions then dictate the targeted ads shown on social media.
- (d) Sentence R acts as the structural conclusion, starting with the transition word Consequently to show the ultimate shift in modern marketing strategies.
- (e) Arranging the sequence as Q-P-S-R establishes a perfect chronological chain of cause and effect that links data generation directly to hyper-personalized targeting.

Final Answer: QPSR

Answer: (A)

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Q7.

Solution

Concept: Reading Comprehension and Factual Retrieval. Answering passage-based questions requires pinpointing explicit assertions made by specific groups or viewpoints.

Solution:

- (a) The question targets the specific rationale used by critics to argue why generative artificial intelligence is incapable of producing genuine art.
- (b) Scanning the text reveals that critics claim algorithmic creations are merely sophisticated pastiches built completely without genuine human comprehension.
- (c) The author explicitly writes that critics contend true art requires consciousness, emotional vulnerability, and a lived experience to be valid.
- (d) The passage emphasizes that these specific metaphysical and emotional qualities are inherently absent in silicon-based computing architectures.
- (e) Matching these textual details with the multiple choices leads directly to the option highlighting consciousness, vulnerability, and real-life experiences.

Final Answer: It lacks consciousness, emotional vulnerability, and real-life experiences.

Answer: (B)

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Q8.

Solution

Concept: Reading Comprehension and Contextual Analysis. Evaluating opposing viewpoints requires locating specific transitional markers like conversely to isolate the counterargument.

Solution:

- (a) The question shifts focus from the skeptics to the proponents who view artificial intelligence as a positive collaborative tool.
- (b) The text states that proponents compare artificial intelligence to historical creative technological milestones like the camera or the music synthesizer.
- (c) According to these advocates, the primary operational benefit is that the technology handles the mechanical labor of generation automatically.
- (d) By offloading these tedious manual generation procedures, the technology successfully frees the human creator to operate at a higher level.
- (e) This freedom allows individuals to focus entirely on conceptual curation and higher-level creative intent, matching the correct choice perfectly.

Final Answer: By managing mechanical tasks, allowing creators to focus on conceptual curation.

Answer: (C)

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Q9.

Solution

Concept: Central Theme Identification. Isolating a central theme requires looking past secondary details to capture the overarching argument of the passage.

Solution:

- (a) The passage introduces the ongoing debate surrounding generative artificial intelligence and its growing intersection with human creative expression.
- (b) Rather than focusing on technical specs or economic labor trends, the text balances two philosophical views on art creation.
- (c) It explores the tension between critics who defend traditional creativity and proponents who champion technological collaboration.
- (d) The concluding sentence encapsulates this synthesis by stating that the ultimate impact is a fundamental redefinition of authorship itself.
- (e) Therefore, the main theme centers on the shifting perception of authorship and creativity within our modern technological era.

Final Answer: The shifting perception of authorship and creativity in the era of generative AI.

Answer: (D)

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Q10.

Solution

Concept: Contextual Word Fitting and Collocation. Sentences with multiple blanks require selecting a pair of words that maintain a logical cause-and-effect relationship.

Solution:

- (a) The sentence describes a logical chain reaction where discovering a financial discrepancy leads directly to an investigation of the department.
- (b) The words chosen must match in intensity; a minor issue would not logically trigger a massive, high-stakes corporate intervention.
- (c) A glaring discrepancy means the error was obvious and severe, which provides a strong reason for an immediate response.
- (d) A comprehensive audit means an all-inclusive, thorough investigation, which serves as a realistic corporate reaction to finding a major error.
- (e) Pairing glaring with comprehensive creates a sensible sentence, whereas combining mismatched pairs like trivial with spontaneous violates standard corporate logic.

Final Answer: glaring, comprehensive

Answer: (C)

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Answer Key

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

