

SNAP 2024 Answer Key PDF

[Q1] . (C) . and marvelled on its majestic beauty .

Explanation - The error in this segment lies in the improper use of the preposition “on” following the verb “marvelled.” In standard English, the correct idiomatic expression is to “marvel at” something rather than “on” it. Changing the segment to “and marvelled at its majestic beauty” makes the sentence grammatically correct.

[Q2] . (D) . CD .

Explanation - Sentence C is incorrect because it is a fragment missing the verb “is” to connect the clauses effectively. Sentence D is also incorrect as it contains a dangling modifier where the introductory phrase has no logical subject to act upon. The other three sentences (A, B, and E) follow proper grammatical rules and structure, leaving CD as the incorrect pair.

[Q3] . (B) . A large number of marginal workers could have been affected by the reforms.

Explanation - To convert the active “could have affected” into passive voice, the auxiliary “been” must be inserted after “have.” The object “a large number of marginal workers” becomes the new subject, while the reforms are introduced by the preposition “by.” This maintains the hypothetical nature of the original sentence while correctly applying passive voice construction rules.

[Q4] . (C) . threatened .

Explanation - The sentence describes a past event where one nation pressured another, making the past tense “threatened” the most suitable fit. “Told” is incorrect because it requires an object (who was told), and “talked” would require the preposition “to” or “with” to function. Using “threatened” logically completes the context of a geopolitical dispute involving the revocation of a significant treaty.

[Q5] . (C) . import .

Explanation - In the first sentence, “import” functions as a noun meaning the full significance or depth of the testimony given. In the second sentence, “import” acts as a verb describing the act of bringing commercial goods into the country from abroad. This word is uniquely capable of satisfying the distinct grammatical and contextual requirements of both provided blanks.

[Q6] . (A) . Oxymoron .

Explanation - An oxymoron is a figure of speech that places two contradictory or oppo-

site terms side-by-side for rhetorical effect. In this sentence, the words “awfully” (usually negative) and “good” (positive) are paired together to describe a feeling. This combination creates a common English idiom where the negative adverb actually intensifies the positive adjective.

[Q7] . (D) . Confidence .

Explanation - Diffidence is defined as a lack of self-assurance or a tendency toward being modest, shy, and timid. The word “Confidence” serves as its direct antonym because it represents a state of being certain and self-assured. Other options like “Meekness” or “Timidity” are synonyms that describe the same reserved nature as diffidence.

[Q8] . (C) . A main road .

Explanation - A thoroughfare is a compound word that refers to a main road or public highway that is open at both ends for traffic. It evolved from the words “through” and “fare,” which literally translate to the act of passing through a specific way. Options describing festivities or valuable deals are unrelated to the physical and logistical definition of a roadway.

[Q9] . (C) . go off .

Explanation - The phrasal verb “go off” is used here to mean that the manager lost his temper due to the team’s lack of effort. This fits the context of “slacking off,” which creates a negative situation likely to provoke an angry response from a supervisor. Other options like “look up” or “pick out” do not convey the sense of emotional outburst required by the sentence.

[Q10] . (A) . idiosyncrasy .

Explanation - “Idiosyncrasy” is the only word in the provided list that is spelled correctly according to standard English rules. The word “possession” is missing a second ‘s,’ “weird” is misspelled as ‘wierd,’ and “gist” is incorrectly written as ‘jist.’ Identifying the correct spelling requires recognizing the specific ‘s’ and ‘y’ placements at the end of the term.

[Q11] . (B) . Persian .

Explanation - The word “Check” has its etymological roots in the Persian language, originally deriving from the word “shah,” meaning king. It entered English through Old French and was used in the game of chess to signal that the king was under threat. While it has been used across Europe, its ultimate linguistic source is identified as Persian.

[Q12] . (D) . B and C only .

Explanation - Statement A is grammatically incorrect because it contains a dangling modifier where “hands” cannot be the ones “looking around the class.” Statements B and C are correctly structured, with clear subjects and proper verb usage throughout the sentences. Therefore, only the second and third options meet the requirements for being grammatically sound as written.

[Q13] . (D) . His hair started falling off as soon as he turned fifty .

Explanation - In the context of hair loss, the correct phrasal verb should be “falling out” rather than “falling off.” “Falling off” usually describes a physical object detaching from a larger surface, which is awkward when applied to biological hair. The other sentences correctly use “fell apart” (break up), “fell down” (to ground), and “fall out” (argument).

[Q14] . (D) . 2-Pronoun, 3-Verb, 4-Adjective, 7-Verb, 8-Conjunction .

Explanation - “It” (2) acts as a pronoun for the MBA, while “helps” (3) and “tackle” (7) function as active verbs in their clauses. “Important” (4) describes the noun and serves as an adjective, while “and” (8) is used to connect two distinct phrases. This classification accurately maps each numbered word to its specific grammatical role within the provided passage.

[Q15] . (A) . ACBD .

Explanation - Sentence A introduces the topic of Cyrus the Great, and sentence C follows by defining him as a founder and organizer. Sentence B provides specific geographic details about the territory mentioned in C, while D concludes with a regret about historical gaps. This sequence creates a logical progression from the general introduction of the person to specific achievements and final reflections.

[Q16] . (B) . 295 .

Explanation - The series follows the mathematical pattern of $n^3 - n^2$ for consecutive integers starting from $n = 2$. The calculations are $8 - 4 = 4$, $27 - 9 = 18$, $64 - 16 = 48$, $125 - 25 = 100$, and $216 - 36 = 180$. The final term should be $343 - 49 = 294$, making 295 the incorrect term in the sequence.

[Q17] . (D) . 40 .

Explanation - The sequence is a combination of two alternating series: 5, 10, 20... and 8, 16, 32... In both internal sequences, each subsequent number is exactly twice the value of the number preceding it. The missing term belongs to the first series following 20, which calculated as $20 \times 2 = 40$.

[Q18] . (B) . 289 .

Explanation - The logic of the first pair is that the sum of the digits is squared: $(7+8) = 15$, and $15^2 = 225$. Applying this same logic to the second pair, the sum of 8 and 9 is 17. Squaring 17 results in 289, which is the correct missing number for the analogy.

[Q19] . (C) . Either 1 or 2 follows .

Explanation - The statements create a relationship between letters, pins, keys, and eyes, but pins and letters only partially overlap. Conclusions 1 and 2 form a complementary pair regarding whether “some pins are not letters” or “all pins are letters.” In logic, since one of these two conditions must be true regardless of the arrangement, the answer is “either 1 or 2.”

[Q20] . (D) . If neither conclusion I nor II follows .

Explanation - Based on the statements, there is no direct link established between “boxes” and “white” objects or “pins” and “white” objects. Since the premises only

provide partial connections, neither conclusion can be definitively proven as a logical necessity. A Venn diagram confirms that cases exist where both conclusions are untrue, making option D the correct choice.

[Q21] . (C) . 256 .

Explanation - The other numbers in the list can be expressed as an integer raised to the 5th power ($1^5 = 1$, $2^5 = 32$, $3^5 = 243$). The number 256 is equal to 4^4 or 2^8 , meaning it cannot be represented as a natural number to the power of 5. This makes 256 the odd one out among the given alternatives based on that specific exponential logic.

[Q22] . (C) . Saturday .

Explanation - By placing the Dell laptop on Saturday and HP on Sunday, the rest of the schedule is filled using the spacing clues. Lenovo and Asus are placed on Friday and Thursday respectively to satisfy the three-day gap before the HP distribution. Following the Sony and Acer consecutive rule, the final arrangement matches Sony to Wednesday and Lenovo to Friday (Saturday in the related-day logic).

[Q23] . (C) . Friday .

Explanation - The clues establish that Dell is Saturday and HP is Sunday, while Asus must be three days before HP (Thursday). Since Lenovo laptops are explicitly distributed just after the Asus laptops, they must fall on the following day. This places the distribution of Lenovo laptops on Friday, satisfying all provided temporal constraints.

[Q24] . (B) . Dell .

Explanation - According to the completed weekly schedule, Lenovo laptops are distributed on Friday and HP laptops are distributed on Sunday. The only day that falls “just between” Friday and Sunday is Saturday. The problem states that Dell laptops are given on Saturday, making Dell the correct answer.

[Q25] . (C) . LPEALRLA .

Explanation - The code pattern splits the word and places the first half in even positions and the second half in odd positions reversed. For “PARALLEL,” the first half “PARA” occupies positions 2, 4, 6, and 8, while the second half reversed fills 7, 5, 3, and 1. Applying this interleaved and reversed arrangement results in the final coded string of LPEALRLA.

[Q26] . (A) . Cousin .

Explanation - Rohit is the son of Rajesh’s father’s brother, which identifies the father’s brother as Rajesh’s uncle. By definition, the son of one’s uncle is their cousin. Therefore, the relationship between Rohit and Rajesh is that of first cousins.

[Q27] . (A) . Father .

Explanation - The mother-in-law of Mukesh’s sister’s husband is Mukesh’s own mother. The father-in-law of Mukesh’s mother would be Mukesh’s paternal grandfather. The man in the photograph is the son of that grandfather, which identifies him as Mukesh’s father.

[Q28] . (C) . 21 and 9/11 minutes past 4 o'clock. .

Explanation - At 4 o'clock, the minute hand is 120 degrees behind the hour hand and must gain this distance to meet. Using the relative speed of 5.5 degrees per minute, the time taken is calculated by dividing 120 by 5.5. This results in 240/11, which simplifies to 21 and 9/11 minutes past the hour.

[Q29] . (A) . Wednesday .

Explanation - The period from 1970 to 1977 includes 7 years, with 1972 and 1976 being leap years. This creates a total shift of 9 days ($7 + 2$), which simplifies to a net shift of 2 days ($9 \pmod{7}$). Since 1977 was a Friday, moving backward 2 days from Friday identifies 1st July 1970 as a Wednesday.

[Q30] . (B) . 11:22:45 PM .

Explanation - The clock gains 105 seconds every hour and the total elapsed time from 10:00 AM to 11:00 PM is 13 hours. Multiplying 105 by 13 results in a total gain of 1365 seconds, which is equivalent to 22 minutes and 45 seconds. Adding this gain to the actual time of 11:00 PM results in the shown time of 11:22:45 PM.

[Q31] . (B) . (2) .

Explanation - The line segment and triangular design move systematically along the edges of the box in the problem figures. By following the step-by-step clockwise progression of these elements, figure (2) is the only one that continues the sequence. This matches the visual pattern of rotation and placement established by the previous four images.

[Q32] . (B) . (2) .

Explanation - The entire design rotates clockwise by 45 degrees in each step while the central arrow flips orientation. The arrow alternates between pointing toward the internal rectangle and away from it with every 45-degree turn. Applying the next 45-degree rotation and arrow flip to the final problem figure leads to answer choice (2).

[Q33] . (C) . 2 .

Explanation - The operator $\wedge$ signifies that the first number is the base and the second number is the exponent ($2^5 = 32$). Using this rule, the numerator $4 \wedge 3$ is $4^3 = 64$ and the denominator $2 \wedge 5$ is $2^5 = 32$. Dividing 64 by 32 results in a final value of 2 for the entire expression.

[Q34] . (D) . ni fa la ka .

Explanation - By comparing the phrases, "good" maps to "ka," "trip" maps to "ni," and "always" maps to "fa." The word "interesting" is found only in the first phrase and corresponds to the remaining code "la." Combining these individual code assignments results in the string "ni fa la ka" for the required phrase.

[Q35] . (C) . Both I and II .

Explanation - Assumption I is necessary because a shift in policy implies a rationale or a perceived inadequacy in the previous framework. Assumption II is necessary because

inflation targeting requires the fundamental belief that monetary policy can be adapted to specific goals. Since both beliefs are required to support the central bank's actions described in the statement, both assumptions are implicit.

[Q36] . (B) . The bus in which the children were travelling met with an accident while taking turn on the main highway. .

Explanation - The effect is that twenty children were seriously injured during a school picnic outing. A vehicular accident involving their transport is a direct, logical, and probable cause for such a mass injury event. Other options like a teacher's illness or a later picnic ban do not logically result in the specific injuries mentioned.

[Q37] . (A) . Only I .

Explanation - With a malaria outbreak occurring, the most direct and effective medical course of action is to eliminate the mosquito carriers through fumigation. Vacating an entire city (Option II) is an extreme, impractical, and unnecessary measure for a manageable epidemic like malaria. Therefore, only the first course of action follows a logical and reasonable approach to the situation.

[Q38] . (C) . I strengthens the statement, whereas II weakens it. .

Explanation - Argument I supports the policy by highlighting a mutual benefit for both the company and the workers involved. Argument II identifies a potential obstacle or conflict (opposition from staff), which highlights a downside to implementing the policy. Since the first provides a positive reason and the second a negative one, the former strengthens while the latter weakens the statement.

[Q39] . (B) . Statement II is the cause and Statement I is its effect. .

Explanation - Banning patents and royalties on medicines removes the financial reward and incentive for pharmaceutical companies to innovate. This lack of incentive directly leads to the situation described in Statement I, where no breakthroughs are seen in research. Because the policy change logically results in the stagnation of medical research, Statement II is the cause.

[Q40] . (B) . Statement I is the cause and Statement II is its effect .

Explanation - The rapid spread of a new COVID variant and a surge in reported cases creates an immediate public health crisis. This crisis forces the government into a position where they must evaluate whether to implement a restrictive lockdown or not. The spread of the virus acts as the initiating cause that produces the government's dilemma as its direct effect.

[Q41] . (C) . 8 .

Explanation - Since $N = a \times b$, the expression N^3/b^2 simplifies mathematically to $(a^3 \times b^3)/b^2$, which equals $a^3 \times b^1$. The number of factors is found by adding one to each prime exponent and multiplying them together: $(3 + 1) \times (1 + 1)$. This results in 4×2 , giving a total of 8 factors for the simplified expression.

[Q42] . (A) . 3 .

Explanation - We are looking for a digit X such that the Least Common Multiple of $X6$ and 54 is exactly 108 . Testing option A, where $X = 3$, the number becomes 36 ; the LCM of 36 and 54 is indeed 108 (36×3 and 54×2). No other single-digit value for X produces a two-digit number that satisfies this LCM requirement with 54 .

[Q43] . (D) . $2b^2 = 9ac$.

Explanation - If one root is p and the other is $2p$, the sum of the roots is $3p = -b/a$ and the product is $2p^2 = c/a$. Solving for $p = -b/3a$ and substituting into the product equation gives $2(-b/3a)^2 = c/a$. This simplifies to $2b^2/9a^2 = c/a$, which results in the final condition $2b^2 = 9ac$.

[Q44] . (A) . 84 .

Explanation - Let the digits be x and y such that $x - y = 4$. The problem states $10(10x + y) = 14(10y + x + x + y)$. This simplifies to the relationship $100x + 10y = 154y + 28x$, which reduces further to $72x = 144y$ or $x = 2y$. With $x = 2y$ and $x - y = 4$, the digits are found to be 8 and 4 , making the original number 84 .

[Q45] . (B) . 100% .

Explanation - The original large cube has a side of 4m and a surface area of $6 \times 4^2 = 96$ square meters. It is broken into 8 small cubes, each with a side of 2m and a surface area of $6 \times 2^2 = 24\text{square meters}$. The total new surface area is $24 \times 8 = 192$, which is exactly double (a 100% increase) the original 96 .

[Q46] . (B) . Rs.275 .

Explanation - If A and B finish $17/28$ of the work, then C is responsible for finishing the remaining $11/28$ of the total task. Since the total payment is Rs. 700 , each "part" out of 28 is worth Rs. 25 ($700/28$). C's payment is calculated by multiplying these 11 parts by Rs. 25 , resulting in a total of Rs. 275 .

[Q47] . (B) . 10 hours .

Explanation - With a 100 -liter tank, C fills 10 liters/hour, B empties 5 liters/hour, and A fills 2.5 liters/hour. When all are open, the net filling rate is $10 - 5 + 2.5 = 7.5$ liters per hour. To fill three quarters (75 liters) of the tank at this rate, it takes exactly 10 hours ($75/7.5$).

[Q48] . (A) . Ram loses by 5m .

Explanation - Sam and Ram's speeds are in a ratio of $5:4$. For them to meet at the 75m mark, Ram needs a 15m head start. While Sam runs the final 25m to finish the race, Ram can only cover 20m ($25 \times 4/5$) in that same time. Because Ram is at the 95m mark when Sam finishes at 100m , he loses the race by exactly 5 meters.

[Q49] . (A) . $(2\sqrt{3} + 1)/\sqrt{3}$.

Explanation - The value of $\csc(30^\circ)$ is 2 and the value of $\cot(60^\circ)$ is $1/\sqrt{3}$ based on standard trigonometric tables. Adding these values together gives the expression $2 + 1/\sqrt{3}$. This simplifies to the common denominator form of $(2\sqrt{3} + 1)/\sqrt{3}$, which matches option A.

[Q50] . (D) . $16/45$.

Explanation - Using the given relationships, d can be expressed as $b^{5/2}$, c as $b^{3/4}$, and a as $b^{3/2}$. The required product expands to $(\log_b a)/(\log_b b) \times (\log_b d)/(\log_b c)$, which simplifies using exponents. The resulting calculation is $(2/3) \times (8/15)$, which yields a final mathematical value of $16/45$.

[Q51] . (D) . 144 .

Explanation - Let the number of coins be $3x$, $4x$, and $5x$. Their total value is $3x(1) + 4x(2) + 5x(5) = 36x$. Given that $36x = 1296$, the value of x is found to be 36. The number of Rs. 2 coins is $4x$, which equals 4×36 , resulting in a total of 144 coins.

[Q52] . (A) . 20 km/hr .

Explanation - For a total distance D , the times taken are $D/80$, $D/80$, and $D/40$, leading to a total time of $4D/80 = D/20$. Average speed is calculated by dividing the total distance D by the total time $D/20$. The distance D cancels out, leaving a final average speed of exactly 20 km/hr for the journey.

[Q53] . (C) . 0 .

Explanation - The 12th term $a + 11d = 42$ and the sum of the terms is a constant 126. Mathematically, the product of terms with a constant sum is maximized when all terms are equal to each other. For all terms in an arithmetic progression to be equal, the common difference d must be exactly 0.

[Q54] . (C) . 25 .

Explanation - Let the number of boys be B and girls G . We have $B \times G = 150$ and $B(B - 1)/2 = G(G - 1)/2 + 60$. Solving these two equations reveals that the value of B is 15 and the value of G is 10. Adding these two counts together gives a total school strength of 25 students.

[Q55] . (B) . $18/35$.

Explanation - There are 15 total balls. The number of ways to pick exactly one yellow ball is $\binom{6}{1} \times \binom{9}{1}$. This gives 54 favorable outcomes, while the total number of ways to pick any two balls is $\binom{15}{2} = 105$. The resulting probability is $54/105$, which simplifies to $18/35$.

[Q56] . (B) . Rs.7.50 .

Explanation - A 20% price reduction allows a customer to buy 4kg more for Rs. 120, meaning the original 1kg price was Rs. 30. The reduced price per kg is Rs. 6 ($30 \times 20\% = 6$). Calculating $6 \times 100/80$ results in an original price of Rs. 7.50 per kg.

[Q57] . (B) . 200 years .

Explanation - To become 31 times itself, the principal P must earn Rs. $30P$ in interest. Using the formula $30P = (P \times 15 \times T)/100$, we solve for the unknown time T . This calculation results in $3000/15$, which identifies the required time as exactly 200 years.

[Q58] . (D) . 35% profit .

Explanation - The total cost for 45kg is Rs. 800 ($20 \times 15 + 25 \times 20$). The total revenue is Rs. 1080 (45×24). The total profit earned is Rs. 280 ($1080 - 800$). Dividing the profit by the cost ($((280/800) \times 100)$) reveals a profit percentage of 35%.

[Q59] . (D) . 70 .

Explanation - Ravi receives 30% of 350 (105 chocolates) and Srujay receives 10% of 350 (35 chocolates). These two represent the highest and lowest individual shares in the group according to the chart. The difference between their chocolate counts is $105 - 35$, which equals exactly 70 chocolates.

[Q60] . (B) . 70 .

Explanation - The number of chocolates for Ravi, Srujay, and Praful are 105, 35, and 70 (20% of 350) respectively. The sum of these three shares is 210 chocolates ($105 + 35 + 70$). Dividing this sum by 3 to find the average results in a final value of 70 chocolates per person.