

NMAT Language Skills

Sample Paper – 1

Duration: 28 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 108

Instructions

- This paper contains **36** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Language Skills section of **NMAT** by GMAC.
- Each correct answer carries **+3 marks**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers, so attempt every question.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose the most appropriate answer.
- NMAT is a computer-based test with sectional time limits; attempt this practice paper in one timed sitting of about **28 minutes**.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, dictionaries, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Part A: Vocabulary

Q1. Choose the word closest in meaning to: **BENIGN**

- (A) Kindly and gentle
- (B) Harmful and hostile
- (C) Huge and heavy
- (D) Sudden and sharp

Q2. Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **SCARCE**

- (A) Rare
- (B) Limited
- (C) Small
- (D) Abundant



Q3. Choose the word closest in meaning to: **DILIGENT**

- (A) Lazy and idle
- (B) Rude and blunt
- (C) Hardworking and careful
- (D) Cheerful and loud

Q4. Choose the option that best completes the analogy: **AUTHOR : BOOK :: COMPOSER : ?**

- (A) Instrument
- (B) Symphony
- (C) Orchestra
- (D) Audience

Q5. Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **CONDEMN**

- (A) Blame
- (B) Criticise
- (C) Punish
- (D) Praise

Q6. Choose the word closest in meaning to: **LUCID**

- (A) Dark and murky
- (B) Clear and easy to understand
- (C) Liquid and flowing
- (D) Lucky and fortunate

Part B: Grammar and Error Spotting

Q7. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “He did not do nothing wrong at the meeting.”

- (A) anything wrong



- (B) nothing wrongly
- (C) not anything wrong
- (D) No improvement

Q8. Identify the part with an error. If there is no error, choose (D).

(A) The teacher, along with the students, / (B) was ready / (C) to attended the seminar. / (D) No error

- (A) The teacher, along with the students,
- (B) was ready
- (C) to attended the seminar.
- (D) No error

Q9. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “She is junior than me by two years.”

- (A) then
- (B) to
- (C) from
- (D) No improvement

Q10. Identify the part with an error. If there is no error, choose (D).

(A) The scenery of the valley / (B) are very beautiful / (C) in the spring. / (D) No error

- (A) The scenery of the valley
- (B) are very beautiful
- (C) in the spring.
- (D) No error

Q11. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “If I would have known about the delay, I would have left earlier.”



- (A) would know
- (B) have known
- (C) had known
- (D) No improvement

- Q12.** Identify the part with an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
 (A) Being a cold morning, / (B) she wore / (C) a thick woollen sweater.
 / (D) No error
- (A) Being a cold morning,
 - (B) she wore
 - (C) a thick woollen sweater.
 - (D) No error

- Q13.** Identify the part with an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
 (A) He is one of the best players / (B) who have ever / (C) represented
 the country. / (D) No error
- (A) He is one of the best players
 - (B) who have ever
 - (C) represented the country.
 - (D) No error

Part C: Fill in the Blanks

- Q14.** Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word: “The manager was praised for his _____ handling of the crisis.”
- (A) clumsy
 - (B) careless
 - (C) hesitant
 - (D) adept
- Q15.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair: “Despite _____ warn-ings, he continued to _____ the rules.”



- (A) repeated ... flout
- (B) rare ... obey
- (C) gentle ... follow
- (D) no ... respect

Q16. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word: “The scientist’s theory was later _____ by new evidence, forcing him to withdraw it.”

- (A) confirmed
- (B) refuted
- (C) praised
- (D) accepted

Q17. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair: “She spoke with such _____ that the whole audience was _____.”

- (A) hesitation ... bored
- (B) eloquence ... moved
- (C) anger ... pleased
- (D) confusion ... convinced

Q18. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair: “The road was so _____ that driving became _____.”

- (A) smooth ... risky
- (B) wide ... hard
- (C) slippery ... dangerous
- (D) clear ... slow

Part D: Para-jumbles

Q19. Arrange P, Q, R, S in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.

P. It soon became one of the most visited monuments in the world.

Q. The Eiffel Tower was built for the 1889 World’s Fair.



- R. Many Parisians at first criticised its bold design.
S. Over time, however, they grew to love it.

- (A) Q S R P
(B) Q R S P
(C) Q R P S
(D) Q P R S

Q20. Arrange P, Q, R, S in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.

- P. This makes them vital for the health of the planet.
Q. Forests cover nearly a third of the earth's land.
R. They absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen.
S. They are also home to countless species.

- (A) Q S R P
(B) Q R P S
(C) Q R S P
(D) Q P S R

Q21. Arrange P, Q, R, S in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.

- P. Regular exercise strengthens the heart.
Q. It also improves mood and reduces stress.
R. For these reasons, doctors recommend it daily.
S. Moreover, it helps control body weight.

- (A) P Q S R
(B) P S R Q
(C) P S Q R
(D) P R Q S

Q22. Arrange P, Q, R, S in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.

- P. The printing press was invented in the fifteenth century.
Q. Before it, books were copied slowly by hand.
R. Suddenly, knowledge could spread far and wide.
S. The press changed this completely.



- (A) P Q S R
- (B) P S Q R
- (C) P Q R S
- (D) Q P S R

Q23. Arrange P, Q, R, S in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.

- P.** She practised every day for months.
- Q.** Maria had always dreamed of running a marathon.
- R.** Finally, she crossed the finish line in tears of joy.
- S.** On the day of the race, she felt nervous but ready.

- (A) Q S P R
- (B) Q P S R
- (C) Q P R S
- (D) P Q S R

Part E: Reading Comprehension

Passage I (Q24–Q30): The gig economy, in which people take on short-term freelance jobs rather than permanent roles, has grown rapidly over the past decade. Digital platforms now connect workers directly with customers who need a ride, a delivery, or a design. For many, this flexibility is the main attraction: they can choose when and how much to work. Companies, too, benefit, since they pay only for the labour they need and avoid the fixed costs of full-time staff. Yet the model has clear drawbacks. Gig workers rarely receive health insurance, paid leave, or a guaranteed income, and a slow week can leave them struggling. Critics argue that the flexibility often favours the platform far more than the worker. Governments around the world are still deciding how to classify these workers and what protections they deserve. The debate is unlikely to end soon, because the gig economy sits at the meeting point of technology, employment law, and changing attitudes to work. What is certain is that it has already reshaped how millions earn a living.



- Q24.** According to the passage, the main attraction of gig work for workers is:
- (A) guaranteed health insurance
 - (B) a fixed monthly income
 - (C) a permanent role
 - (D) the flexibility to choose when to work
- Q25.** Companies benefit from the gig model mainly because they:
- (A) provide paid leave to workers
 - (B) hire only full-time staff
 - (C) guarantee a steady income
 - (D) pay only for the labour they need
- Q26.** Which of the following is mentioned as a drawback for gig workers?
- (A) lack of health insurance and paid leave
 - (B) too much job security
 - (C) very high fixed salaries
 - (D) long-term guaranteed contracts
- Q27.** As used in the passage, the word “**classify**” most nearly means:
- (A) categorise
 - (B) hire
 - (C) dismiss
 - (D) pay
- Q28.** The author’s attitude towards the gig economy can best be described as:
- (A) strongly opposed
 - (B) completely enthusiastic
 - (C) dismissive
 - (D) balanced



- Q29.** According to the passage, why is the debate unlikely to end soon?
- (A) because it involves technology, employment law and changing attitudes to work
 - (B) because gig workers refuse to work at all
 - (C) because all digital platforms are shutting down
 - (D) because governments have already banned gig work
- Q30.** Which statement would the author most likely agree with?
- (A) The gig economy harms only companies.
 - (B) The gig economy has had no real impact.
 - (C) The gig economy has significantly changed how many people earn a living.
 - (D) Gig work offers exactly the same security as full-time jobs.

Passage II (Q31–Q36): Coral reefs are among the most diverse ecosystems on earth, often compared to underwater rainforests. Though they cover less than one percent of the ocean floor, they support about a quarter of all marine species. Corals are tiny animals that build hard skeletons, and over thousands of years these skeletons form the vast structures we call reefs. Reefs also protect coastlines from storms and provide food and income for millions of people. In recent decades, however, reefs have come under severe threat. As oceans warm, corals expel the colourful algae that live inside them and turn white, a process known as bleaching. If the water does not cool in time, the corals starve and die. Pollution and overfishing add to the pressure. Scientists warn that without urgent action to limit warming, many reefs could vanish within this century. Efforts are underway to breed heat-resistant corals and to restore damaged reefs, but these measures cannot succeed alone. The survival of coral reefs, researchers stress, depends above all on reducing the greenhouse gases that warm the seas.

- Q31.** In the passage, coral reefs are compared to:



- (A) deserts
- (B) mountains
- (C) cities
- (D) underwater rainforests

Q32. According to the passage, bleaching occurs when:

- (A) corals grow too quickly
- (B) corals expel the algae living inside them
- (C) fish leave the reef
- (D) reefs protect the coastline

Q33. As used in the passage, the word “**expel**” most nearly means:

- (A) welcome
- (B) absorb
- (C) drive out
- (D) feed

Q34. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a threat to reefs?

- (A) volcanic eruptions
- (B) warming oceans
- (C) pollution
- (D) overfishing

Q35. According to the passage, the survival of coral reefs depends above all on:

- (A) breeding heat-resistant corals
- (B) restoring damaged reefs
- (C) reducing greenhouse gases
- (D) stopping all fishing at once



Q36. The main purpose of the passage is to:

- (A) describe how to dive safely near reefs
- (B) argue that reefs are unimportant
- (C) explain how fish reproduce
- (D) highlight the value of coral reefs and the threats they face



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: A synonym is the word closest in meaning to the given word.

Meaning: “Benign” means gentle, kind, and not harmful.

Usage: The tumour was benign, so there was no danger to the patient.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Harmful and hostile” is the opposite of benign.
- Option C: “Huge and heavy” describes size, not temperament.
- Option D: “Sudden and sharp” describes manner, not kindness.

Final Answer: Benign means kindly and gentle ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: An antonym is the word most opposite in meaning to the given word.

Meaning: “Scarce” means in short supply. Its opposite is “abundant”, meaning plentiful.

Usage: Water was scarce in summer but abundant during the monsoon.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Rare” is a synonym of scarce, not its opposite.
- Option B: “Limited” is also close in meaning to scarce.
- Option C: “Small” describes size, not quantity.

Final Answer: The opposite of scarce is abundant ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q2](#)



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Pick the option that shares the core sense of the word.

Meaning: “Diligent” means showing steady, careful effort in work.

Usage: Her diligent revision earned her the top rank.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Lazy and idle” is the opposite of diligent.
- Option B: “Rude and blunt” describes manner, not effort.
- Option D: “Cheerful and loud” describes mood, not carefulness.

Final Answer: Diligent means hardworking and careful ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Name the relationship in the first pair, then match it.

Relationship: An author creates a book, so the link is creator to the work created.

Application: A composer creates a symphony, matching creator to work.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: An instrument is a tool a composer may use, not the work created.
- Option C: An orchestra performs the work but is not created by the composer.
- Option D: An audience listens to the work, an unrelated role.

Final Answer: Composer creates a Symphony ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q4](#)

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: Choose the option that reverses the meaning.

Meaning: “Condemn” means to express strong disapproval. Its opposite is “praise”.



Usage: The critics condemned the film, but audiences praised it.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Blame” is close in meaning to condemn.
- Option B: “Criticise” is also a near-synonym.
- Option C: “Punish” follows condemnation but is not its opposite.

Final Answer: The opposite of condemn is praise ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Match the target word to the option with the same sense.

Meaning: “Lucid” means clear and easy to understand.

Usage: The teacher gave a lucid explanation that everyone followed.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Dark and murky” is the opposite of clear.
- Option C: “Liquid and flowing” confuses the sound with “fluid”.
- Option D: “Lucky” merely sounds similar and has a different meaning.

Final Answer: Lucid means clear and easy to understand ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q6](#)

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Double negative: Standard English does not use two negatives to make one negative idea.

Analysis: “did not do nothing” uses “not” and “nothing” together, which is a double negative.

Correction: Replace “nothing” with “anything”: “He did not do anything wrong.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “nothing wrongly” keeps the double negative and misuses the adverb.



- Option C: “not anything wrong” adds a second “not” and is clumsy.
- Option D: “No improvement” is wrong because the double negative must be fixed.

Final Answer: The correct form is “anything wrong” ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Infinitive form: After “to”, the verb must be in its base form, not the past tense.

Analysis: “to attended” wrongly uses the past tense after “to”. The base form “attend” is needed.

Correction: “... was ready to attend the seminar.” The error lies in part (C).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “along with the students” correctly keeps the verb singular for “teacher”.
- Option B: “was ready” is correct.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

Final Answer: The infinitive error is in part (C) ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q8](#)

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Comparative “junior”: Words like junior, senior, superior and inferior take “to”, never “than”.

Analysis: “junior than me” is wrong; the correct preposition is “to”.

Correction: “She is junior to me by two years.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “then” refers to time, not comparison.
- Option C: “from” is not used with junior.
- Option D: “No improvement” is wrong because “than” is incorrect here.



Final Answer: The correct word is “to” ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Uncountable noun agreement: “Scenery” is an uncountable noun and takes a singular verb.

Analysis: “The scenery ... are” wrongly uses the plural verb. It should be “is”.

Correction: “The scenery of the valley is very beautiful in the spring.” The error is in part (B).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “The scenery of the valley” is a correct singular subject.
- Option C: “in the spring.” is correct.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

Final Answer: The agreement error is in part (B) ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q10](#)

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Third conditional: In an “if” clause about the past, use “had + past participle”, not “would have”.

Analysis: “If I would have known” is wrong; the if-clause needs “had known”.

Correction: “If I had known about the delay, I would have left earlier.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “would know” does not fit a past unreal condition.
- Option B: “have known” lacks the needed “had”.
- Option D: “No improvement” is wrong because “would have known” is incorrect in the if-clause.

Final Answer: The correct form is “had known” ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q11](#)



Q12.

Solution

Concept — Dangling modifier: An opening phrase must sensibly describe the subject of the main clause.

Analysis: “Being a cold morning” cannot describe “she”; a person is not a morning. The modifier dangles.

Correction: “As it was a cold morning, she wore a thick woollen sweater.” The error is in part (A).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “she wore” is correct.
- Option C: “a thick woollen sweater.” is correct.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

Final Answer: The dangling modifier is in part (A) ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q12](#)

Q13.

Solution

Concept — “one of the” + plural + plural verb: The relative clause after “one of the best players” refers to the plural “players”, so “who have” is correct.

Analysis: “He is one of the best players who have ever represented the country” is fully correct: the verb “have” agrees with “players”.

Conclusion: There is no error in the sentence.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “one of the best players” is correct.
- Option B: “who have ever” correctly uses the plural verb for “players”.
- Option C: “represented the country.” is correct.

Final Answer: The sentence has no error ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q13](#)



Q14.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blank: The blank needs a positive word, since the manager was “praised”.

Analysis: Praise for handling a crisis suggests skill, so the blank needs a word meaning skilful.

Application: “Adept” means highly skilled, which fits “praised for his adept handling”.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “clumsy” is negative and would not earn praise.
- Option B: “careless” is also negative.
- Option C: “hesitant” suggests weakness, not praise.

Final Answer: The word is “adept” ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q14](#)

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Double blank: The word “Despite” sets up a contrast that both blanks must fit.

Analysis: “Despite ___ warnings, he continued to ___ the rules” needs warnings that were given many times and an action that ignores them.

Application: “repeated” warnings and “flout” (openly disobey) the rules fit perfectly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “rare ... obey” removes the contrast set by “Despite”.
- Option C: “gentle ... follow” also loses the contrast.
- Option D: “no ... respect” is illogical after “Despite”.

Final Answer: repeated ... flout ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q15](#)



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blank: The clue “forcing him to withdraw it” shows the theory was disproved.

Analysis: If new evidence forced the scientist to withdraw the theory, the evidence must have disproved it.

Application: “Refuted” means proved wrong, which fits the sentence.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “confirmed” would not force a withdrawal.
- Option C: “praised” does not fit evidence against a theory.
- Option D: “accepted” is the opposite of what happened.

Final Answer: The word is “refuted” ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Double blank: Both blanks must point the same way, since “such ... that” shows cause and effect.

Analysis: A powerful way of speaking would have a strong positive effect on the audience.

Application: “eloquence” (fluent, moving speech) leaves the audience “moved”.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “hesitation ... bored” is negative and does not earn attention.
- Option C: “anger ... pleased” is contradictory.
- Option D: “confusion ... convinced” is illogical.

Final Answer: eloquence ... moved ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q17](#)



Q18.

Solution

Concept — Double blank: “so ... that” links a cause to its result, so both blanks must agree in sense.

Analysis: A road condition that makes driving unsafe is needed. A slippery road makes driving dangerous.

Application: “slippery ... dangerous” fits as cause and effect.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “smooth ... risky” is contradictory, as smooth roads are usually safe.
- Option B: “wide ... hard” does not link logically.
- Option D: “clear ... slow” has no cause-and-effect link.

Final Answer: slippery ... dangerous ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Find the opening sentence, then follow the natural time order.

Step 1: Q introduces the topic (the tower was built), so it comes first.

Step 2: R says Parisians criticised its design, which follows the building.

Step 3: S (“Over time, however, they grew to love it”) answers the criticism, so it comes after R.

Step 4: P (it became one of the most visited monuments) is the final outcome.
Order: **Q R S P**.

Final Answer: The correct order is Q R S P ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q19](#)



Q20.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Begin with the general statement, then add supporting details, then the conclusion.

Step 1: Q opens with the general fact that forests cover a third of the land.

Step 2: R and S give two details: they produce oxygen and house many species.

Step 3: P concludes (“This makes them vital”), so it must come last. Order: **Q R S P**.

Final Answer: The correct order is Q R S P ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q20](#)

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: List the benefits first, then close with the recommendation.

Step 1: P opens with the first benefit (exercise strengthens the heart).

Step 2: S adds another benefit with “Moreover” (controls weight), and Q adds a third (improves mood).

Step 3: R concludes with “For these reasons, doctors recommend it”. Order: **P S Q R**.

Final Answer: The correct order is P S Q R ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Open with the event, give the earlier situation, then the change and its result.

Step 1: P introduces the printing press.

Step 2: Q describes the situation before it (books copied by hand).

Step 3: S says the press changed this, and R gives the result (knowledge spread). Order: **P Q S R**.



Final Answer: The correct order is P Q S R $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q22](#)

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Follow the story in time order from dream to finish.

Step 1: Q sets up the dream (Maria wanted to run a marathon).

Step 2: P gives the preparation (she practised for months).

Step 3: S is race day (she felt nervous but ready), and R is the finish. Order: **Q P S R**.

Final Answer: The correct order is Q P S R $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Locate the exact line about the workers' main attraction.

Evidence: The passage says "this flexibility is the main attraction: they can choose when and how much to work."

Application: Option D restates this, so it is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says gig workers rarely get health insurance.
- Option B: A fixed income is listed as something they lack.
- Option C: Gig work is the opposite of a permanent role.

Final Answer: The main attraction is flexibility $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q24](#)



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find why companies benefit.

Evidence: The passage states companies “pay only for the labour they need and avoid the fixed costs of full-time staff.”

Application: Option D matches this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Paid leave is something gig workers lack.
- Option B: Companies avoid full-time staff, not rely on them.
- Option C: The passage does not say companies guarantee income.

Final Answer: They pay only for the labour they need ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q25](#)

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Identify the stated drawback.

Evidence: The passage says gig workers “rarely receive health insurance, paid leave, or a guaranteed income.”

Application: Option A restates this drawback.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The problem is too little security, not too much.
- Option C: High fixed salaries are not mentioned.
- Option D: Long-term contracts are the opposite of gig work.

Final Answer: Lack of health insurance and paid leave ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q26](#)

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Read the word within its sentence.

Evidence: “Governments ... are still deciding how to classify these workers.” Here



“classify” means to place into a category or group.

Application: “Categorise” matches this sense, so Option A is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “hire” is unrelated to grouping.
- Option C: “dismiss” means to remove, not to sort.
- Option D: “pay” is about wages, not classification.

Final Answer: Here “classify” means categorise ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q27](#)

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Author’s tone: Weigh how the writer treats both sides.

Analysis: The passage gives clear benefits (flexibility, lower costs) and clear drawbacks (no insurance, unstable income), without taking a firm side.

Application: Presenting both sides fairly shows a “balanced” attitude, so Option D is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The author is not strongly opposed, since benefits are acknowledged.
- Option B: The author is not fully enthusiastic, since drawbacks are noted.
- Option C: “Dismissive” does not fit a careful, two-sided account.

Final Answer: The tone is balanced ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q28](#)

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Stated reason: Find the sentence that gives the cause.

Evidence: The passage says the debate is unlikely to end soon “because the gig economy sits at the meeting point of technology, employment law, and changing attitudes to work.”



Application: Option A restates these three factors.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Workers refusing to work is not mentioned.
- Option C: Platforms shutting down is not stated.
- Option D: A ban is never mentioned.

Final Answer: It involves technology, law and attitudes ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Main idea: Choose the statement that fits the passage’s overall message.

Evidence: The passage ends by stating the gig economy “has already reshaped how millions earn a living.”

Application: Option C captures this central point.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says the model can harm workers, not only companies.
- Option B: The passage stresses a large impact, not none.
- Option D: It explicitly says gig work lacks the security of full-time jobs.

Final Answer: It has significantly changed how many earn a living ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q30](#)

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Locate the comparison in the first line.

Evidence: The passage says reefs are “often compared to underwater rainforests.”

Application: Option D matches this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A, B, C: Deserts, mountains and cities are never used as comparisons



in the passage.

Final Answer: Reefs are compared to underwater rainforests ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q31](#)

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find the definition of bleaching.

Evidence: “As oceans warm, corals expel the colourful algae that live inside them and turn white, a process known as bleaching.”

Application: Option B restates that corals expel the algae.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Fast growth is not the cause of bleaching.
- Option C: Fish leaving the reef is not mentioned.
- Option D: Protecting the coastline is a benefit, not bleaching.

Final Answer: Bleaching is when corals expel their algae ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q32](#)

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Read “expel” in its sentence.

Evidence: “corals expel the colourful algae that live inside them”. Here “expel” means to force out.

Application: “Drive out” matches this sense, so Option C is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “welcome” is the opposite of expel.
- Option B: “absorb” means to take in, again the opposite.
- Option D: “feed” is unrelated to forcing out.

Final Answer: Here “expel” means drive out ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q33](#)



Q34.

Solution

Concept — NOT question: Find the option the passage does not list as a threat.

Evidence: The passage lists warming oceans, pollution and overfishing as threats. Volcanic eruptions are never mentioned.

Application: Option A is the threat not mentioned, so it is the answer.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Warming oceans is clearly stated.
- Option C: Pollution is listed.
- Option D: Overfishing is listed.

Final Answer: Volcanic eruptions are not mentioned ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q34](#)

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find what the survival of reefs depends on above all.

Evidence: “The survival of coral reefs ... depends above all on reducing the greenhouse gases that warm the seas.”

Application: Option C restates this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A and B: Breeding corals and restoring reefs are called measures that “cannot succeed alone”.
- Option D: Stopping all fishing is not what the passage stresses most.

Final Answer: It depends above all on reducing greenhouse gases ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q35](#)

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Main purpose: Choose the option that captures the whole passage.

Analysis: The passage describes why reefs matter and the threats they face, end-



ing with a call to reduce warming.

Application: Option D captures both the value of reefs and the threats to them.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Safe diving is not discussed.
- Option B: The passage argues reefs are important, not unimportant.
- Option C: How fish reproduce is never covered.

Final Answer: It highlights the value of reefs and the threats they face ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q36](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	A	2	D	3	C	4	B	5	D
6	B	7	A	8	C	9	B	10	B
11	C	12	A	13	D	14	D	15	A
16	B	17	B	18	C	19	B	20	C
21	C	22	A	23	B	24	D	25	D
26	A	27	A	28	D	29	A	30	C
31	D	32	B	33	C	34	A	35	C
36	D								

