

NMAT Language Skills

Sample Paper – 10

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: **INNOVATIVE**

- (A) Old and traditional
- (B) Creative and original
- (C) Careful and slow
- (D) Simple and plain

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

- (A) Flowing and active
- (B) Still and motionless
- (C) Stale and unmoving
- (D) Quiet and calm



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

- (A) To forget completely
- (B) To calculate or estimate
- (C) To ignore on purpose
- (D) To hurry along

Q4. Choose the word closest in meaning to: **LENIENT**

- (A) Strict and harsh
- (B) Angry and rude
- (C) Merciful and tolerant
- (D) Fair and firm

Q5. Choose the word closest in meaning to: **BRISK**

- (A) Slow and tired
- (B) Quick and energetic
- (C) Warm and gentle
- (D) Rough and harsh

Q6. Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **DIMINISH**

- (A) Reduce
- (B) Shrink
- (C) Increase
- (D) Weaken

Part B: Grammar and Error Spotting

Q7. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “Each of the boys has finished the assigned work on time.”

- (A) have



- (B) have been
- (C) are having
- (D) No improvement

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

(A) Between you and I, / (B) the new plan / (C) seems rather risky. / (D) No error

- (A) Between you and I,
- (B) the new plan
- (C) seems rather risky.
- (D) No error

Q9. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “She is as tall as her elder brother.”

- (A) taller as
- (B) tall than
- (C) taller than
- (D) No improvement

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

(A) There were fewer cars / (B) on the road today / (C) than there were yesterday. / (D) No error

- (A) There were fewer cars
- (B) on the road today
- (C) than there were yesterday.
- (D) No error

Q11. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “He is an university student in his final year.”

- (A) the university



- (B) a university
- (C) an universities
- (D) No improvement

Q12. Identify the part with an error. If there is no error, choose (D).

(A) She enjoys swimming, / (B) cycling, and / (C) running every morning. / (D) No error

- (A) She enjoys swimming,
- (B) cycling, and
- (C) running every morning.
- (D) No error

Q13. Identify the part with an error. If there is no error, choose (D).

(A) He spoke very fluent / (B) during the debate / (C) and won the first prize. / (D) No error

- (A) He spoke very fluent
- (B) during the debate
- (C) and won the first prize.
- (D) No error

Part C: Fill in the Blanks

Q14. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word: “The old bridge had become so _____ that the council decided to demolish it.”

- (A) sturdy
- (B) modern
- (C) unsafe
- (D) elegant

Q15. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair: “Although the instructions were _____, the students still found the task _____.”



- (A) clear ... easy
- (B) clear ... difficult
- (C) vague ... simple
- (D) long ... short

Q16. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word: “The witness gave a _____ account of the accident, leaving out no detail.”

- (A) brief
- (B) false
- (C) detailed
- (D) confusing

Q17. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair: “The talks were so _____ that both sides finally reached an _____.”

- (A) productive ... agreement
- (B) tense ... argument
- (C) brief ... failure
- (D) hostile ... deadlock

Q18. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair: “The medicine worked _____, and within hours the patient began to _____.”

- (A) slowly ... suffer
- (B) badly ... worsen
- (C) quickly ... recover
- (D) poorly ... decline

Part D: Para-jumbles

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

P. Within a few decades, telephones were found in homes across the world.



- Q.** Alexander Graham Bell patented the telephone in 1876.
R. At first, few people believed it would ever be useful.
S. Slowly, however, its value for quick communication became clear.

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

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

- P.** This makes them essential to farming and our food supply.
Q. Honeybees are among the most important insects on earth.
R. As they move from flower to flower, they carry pollen.
S. This pollination helps plants produce fruits and seeds.

- (A) Q S R P
 (B) Q P R 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.** First, dig a hole deep enough for the roots.
Q. Then place the young plant gently inside it.
R. Finally, water it well and press the soil down.
S. Choose a sunny spot with good soil before you begin.

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

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

- P.** A volcano is an opening in the earth's crust.
Q. Through it, hot molten rock called magma escapes.



- R. When this reaches the surface, we call it lava.
- S. The lava then cools and hardens into new rock.

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

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

- P. One evening, Rahul heard a faint whimper near the gate.
- Q. He opened it and found a shivering puppy in the rain.
- R. He carried it inside and wrapped it in a warm towel.
- S. By morning, the puppy was playful and healthy again.

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

Part E: Reading Comprehension

Passage I (Q24–Q30): Many people ask why nations spend vast sums sending rockets into space when there are pressing problems on earth. The answer lies in the surprising ways space exploration improves daily life. The technology developed for space missions often finds uses far beyond them. Satellite systems now guide aircraft, forecast weather, and connect distant villages to the internet. Medical tools first designed for astronauts have led to better scanners and water-purification methods used in hospitals and disaster zones. Studying other planets also teaches us about our own; by observing the atmospheres of Mars and Venus, scientists better understand climate change on earth. Space programmes inspire students to take up science and engineering, strengthening a nation's skilled workforce. Critics reply that the money could feed the hungry or build schools, and that argument deserves respect. Yet supporters



note that space budgets are small compared with total spending, and the knowledge gained is shared worldwide. Exploration, they argue, satisfies a deep human urge to understand the universe and our place within it.

Q24. According to the passage, satellite systems are used to:

- (A) guide aircraft, forecast weather, and connect distant villages to the internet
- (B) purify water in hospitals
- (C) study the atmosphere of Mars
- (D) train astronauts for missions

Q25. Medical tools first designed for astronauts have led to:

- (A) faster aircraft
- (B) better weather forecasts
- (C) better scanners and water-purification methods
- (D) cheaper rockets

Q26. According to the passage, studying other planets helps scientists to:

- (A) find new sources of fuel
- (B) build better schools
- (C) forecast earthquakes
- (D) better understand climate change on earth

Q27. As used in the passage, the word “**pressing**” most nearly means:

- (A) urgent
- (B) heavy
- (C) flat
- (D) distant



- Q28.** The author's attitude towards space exploration can best be described as:
- (A) strongly against it
 - (B) supportive of it
 - (C) completely uninterested in it
 - (D) mocking of it
- Q29.** According to the passage, the critics' main argument is that:
- (A) space missions are too dangerous
 - (B) the money could be spent on the hungry or on schools
 - (C) rockets pollute the air
 - (D) astronauts are unnecessary
- Q30.** Which statement would the author most likely agree with?
- (A) Space exploration has no practical value.
 - (B) Space budgets are larger than all other spending.
 - (C) Only astronauts benefit from space research.
 - (D) Space exploration brings many practical benefits to ordinary life.

Passage II (Q31–Q36): Sleep may look like a period of rest, but the brain remains remarkably busy while we lie still. Scientists divide sleep into several stages that repeat in cycles through the night. During deep sleep, the body repairs tissues and strengthens the immune system. In another stage, known as REM sleep, the eyes move quickly and most dreaming occurs. Researchers believe REM sleep helps the brain sort and store the day's memories, which is why students who sleep well often learn faster. A steady lack of sleep does more harm than most people realise. It weakens concentration, slows reaction time, and over the years raises the risk of heart disease and diabetes. Bright screens late at night are a common culprit, because their light tricks the brain into thinking it is still daytime and delays the release of the hormone that signals sleep.



Experts recommend a regular bedtime, a dark and quiet room, and no phones in the final hour before sleep. Good sleep, they stress, is not a luxury but a basic need.

Q31. According to the passage, during deep sleep the body:

- (A) repairs tissues and strengthens the immune system
- (B) moves the eyes quickly
- (C) produces most of our dreams
- (D) stops all activity completely

Q32. REM sleep is described as the stage in which:

- (A) the eyes move quickly and most dreaming occurs
- (B) body tissues are repaired
- (C) the immune system shuts down
- (D) the heart stops beating

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

- (A) solution
- (B) helper
- (C) result
- (D) cause of the problem

Q34. According to the passage, a steady lack of sleep can:

- (A) improve the memory
- (B) raise the risk of heart disease and diabetes
- (C) speed up reaction time
- (D) strengthen concentration

Q35. According to the passage, why do bright screens at night affect sleep?



- (A) they make the room too warm
- (B) their light tricks the brain into thinking it is still daytime
- (C) they repair body tissues
- (D) they cause vivid dreams

Q36. The main purpose of the passage is to:

- (A) explain how sleep works and why it matters
- (B) argue that dreaming is dangerous
- (C) describe how to design a bedroom
- (D) prove that sleep is a waste of time



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Innovative” means introducing new ideas or methods; creative and original.

Usage: The company won an award for its innovative design of the electric car.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Old and traditional” is the opposite of new and original.
- Option C: “Careful and slow” describes manner, not novelty.
- Option D: “Simple and plain” describes appearance, not new ideas.

Final Answer: Innovative means creative and original ⇒ B

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

Q2.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Stagnant” means not moving or not developing. Its opposite is water or activity that is flowing and active.

Usage: The pond water was stagnant, while the river beside it stayed flowing and active.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Still and motionless” is a synonym of stagnant, not its opposite.
- Option C: “Stale and unmoving” is also close in meaning to stagnant.
- Option D: “Quiet and calm” describes mood, not movement.

Final Answer: The opposite of stagnant is flowing and active ⇒ A

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



Q3.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Reckon” means to calculate, estimate, or work out a number or result.

Usage: She reckoned the total cost of the trip before booking the tickets.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “To forget completely” has no link to calculating.
- Option C: “To ignore on purpose” is unrelated to estimating.
- Option D: “To hurry along” describes speed, not calculation.

Final Answer: Reckon means to calculate or estimate ⇒ B

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

Q4.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Lenient” means not strict; willing to forgive and slow to punish.

Usage: The lenient teacher gave the late students another chance.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Strict and harsh” is the opposite of lenient.
- Option B: “Angry and rude” describes temper, not mercy.
- Option D: “Fair and firm” suggests strictness, not tolerance.

Final Answer: Lenient means merciful and tolerant ⇒ C

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Choose the option closest in meaning to the given word.

Meaning: “Brisk” means quick, lively, and full of energy.

Usage: They went for a brisk walk in the cool morning air.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Slow and tired” is the opposite of brisk.
- Option C: “Warm and gentle” describes temperature or manner, not pace.
- Option D: “Rough and harsh” describes texture, not energy.

Final Answer: Brisk means quick and energetic ⇒ B

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

Q6.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Diminish” means to become smaller or make smaller. Its opposite is “increase”.

Usage: His savings diminished during the year, but his debts began to increase.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Reduce” is a synonym of diminish, not its opposite.
- Option B: “Shrink” is also close in meaning to diminish.
- Option D: “Weaken” is again near in sense, not opposite.

Final Answer: The opposite of diminish is increase ⇒ C

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — “Each of” agreement: The phrase “each of the” always takes a singular verb, because “each” is singular.

Analysis: In “Each of the boys has finished”, the subject is “each”, which is singular, so the singular verb “has” is correct.

Conclusion: The underlined “has” needs no change; the sentence is already correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “have” is plural and does not agree with “each”.



- Option B: “have been” is both plural and changes the tense wrongly.
- Option C: “are having” is plural and wrong in tense.

Final Answer: “has” is correct, so no improvement is needed ⇒ **D**

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Pronoun case: After a preposition such as “between”, a pronoun must be in the object form (me, him, her), not the subject form (I, he, she).

Analysis: “Between you and I” wrongly uses the subject pronoun “I” after the preposition “between”. It should be “between you and me”.

Correction: “Between you and me, the new plan seems rather risky.” The error lies in part (A).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “the new plan” is a correct subject.
- Option C: “seems rather risky.” is correct.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

Final Answer: The pronoun-case error is in part (A) ⇒ **A**

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — “as ... as” comparison: To show that two things are equal, English uses the pattern “as + adjective + as”.

Analysis: “She is as tall as her elder brother” correctly uses the pattern with the plain adjective “tall” between the two “as”.

Conclusion: The underlined “tall as” is correct, so no change is needed.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “taller as” mixes the comparative with “as” and is ungrammatical.
- Option B: “tall than” wrongly uses “than” without a comparative form.
- Option C: “taller than” changes the meaning to unequal, which the “as ...



as” frame does not allow.

Final Answer: “tall as” is correct, so no improvement is needed ⇒ D

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — “fewer” vs “less”: Use “fewer” for things that can be counted and “less” for quantities that cannot be counted.

Analysis: “Cars” can be counted, so “fewer cars” is the correct choice. Each part of the sentence is grammatically sound.

Conclusion: There is no error in the sentence.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “There were fewer cars” correctly uses “fewer” with a countable noun.
- Option B: “on the road today” is correct.
- Option C: “than there were yesterday.” is a correct comparison.

Final Answer: The sentence has no error ⇒ D

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — “a” vs “an”: The choice depends on sound, not spelling. Use “an” before a vowel sound and “a” before a consonant sound.

Analysis: “University” begins with a “yoo” sound, which is a consonant sound, so it takes “a”, not “an”.

Correction: “He is a university student in his final year.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “the university” changes the meaning to a specific, known university.
- Option C: “an universities” is doubly wrong, using “an” and a plural noun.
- Option D: “No improvement” is wrong because “an university” is incorrect.



Final Answer: The correct article is “a university” ⇒ **B**

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Parallelism: Items joined in a list must share the same grammatical form.

Analysis: The list “swimming, cycling, and running” uses three gerunds (-ing forms) in the same form, so it is parallel and correct.

Conclusion: There is no error in the sentence.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “She enjoys swimming,” is correct.
- Option B: “cycling, and” keeps the parallel -ing form.
- Option C: “running every morning.” completes the parallel list correctly.

Final Answer: The sentence has no error ⇒ **D**

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Adjective vs adverb: An adverb, not an adjective, must be used to describe how an action is done.

Analysis: “spoke very fluent” uses the adjective “fluent” to describe the verb “spoke”. A verb needs the adverb “fluently”.

Correction: “He spoke very fluently during the debate and won the first prize.” The error is in part (A).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “during the debate” is correct.
- Option C: “and won the first prize.” is correct.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

Final Answer: The adjective-adverb error is in part (A) ⇒ **A**

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



Q14.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blank: The clue “decided to demolish it” shows the bridge was in a bad, risky state.

Analysis: A bridge is demolished when it is no longer safe to use, so the blank needs a word meaning not safe.

Application: “Unsafe” fits perfectly with “so unsafe that the council decided to demolish it”.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “sturdy” means strong, which would not lead to demolition.
- Option B: “modern” does not explain a demolition.
- Option D: “elegant” means graceful and gives no reason to demolish.

Final Answer: The word is “unsafe” ⇒ C

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Double blank: The word “Although” sets up a contrast, so the two blanks must pull in opposite directions.

Analysis: If the instructions were clear, we would expect the task to be easy; “Although” signals the surprising opposite, so the task was still hard.

Application: “clear ... difficult” provides the needed contrast: clear instructions, yet a difficult task.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “clear ... easy” has no contrast, so “Although” would not fit.
- Option C: “vague ... simple” reverses the logic and removes the contrast.
- Option D: “long ... short” does not match the sense of the sentence.

Final Answer: clear ... difficult ⇒ B

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



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blank: The clue “leaving out no detail” shows the account was full and complete.

Analysis: An account that leaves out no detail must be thorough, so the blank needs a word meaning full of detail.

Application: “Detailed” fits exactly with an account that leaves out no detail.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “brief” means short and would leave out details.
- Option B: “false” is about truth, not the amount of detail.
- Option D: “confusing” does not match a clear, complete account.

Final Answer: The word is “detailed” ⇒

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

Q17.

Solution

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

Analysis: Talks that end in success must have gone well; a positive kind of talk leads to a positive outcome.

Application: “productive ... agreement” fits: productive talks lead both sides to an agreement.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “tense ... argument” gives a negative result, not a settlement.
- Option C: “brief ... failure” does not match “reached an”.
- Option D: “hostile ... deadlock” points to no settlement at all.

Final Answer: productive ... agreement ⇒

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



Q18.

Solution

Concept — Double blank: The word “and” joins a cause to a matching result, so both blanks must point the same way.

Analysis: If a medicine works well, the patient should get better soon, especially “within hours”.

Application: “quickly ... recover” fits: the medicine worked quickly and the patient began to recover.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “slowly ... suffer” is negative and clashes with “within hours”.
- Option B: “badly ... worsen” means the medicine failed.
- Option D: “poorly ... decline” also gives a negative result.

Final Answer: quickly ... recover ⇒

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 (Bell patented the telephone in 1876), so it comes first.

Step 2: R says that at first few believed it useful, which follows the invention.

Step 3: S (“Slowly, however, its value became clear”) answers the early doubt, so it comes after R.

Step 4: P (telephones were found in homes across the world) is the final result. Order: **Q R S P**.

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

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



Q20.

Solution

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

Step 1: Q opens with the general fact that honeybees are important insects.

Step 2: R explains what they do (carry pollen from flower to flower).

Step 3: S gives the effect of that action (pollination helps plants produce fruits and seeds).

Step 4: P concludes (“This makes them essential”), 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: Set up the preparation first, then follow the numbered steps First, Then, Finally.

Step 1: S sets the scene before the steps begin (“before you begin”), so it comes first.

Step 2: P is the first step, marked “First”.

Step 3: Q is the next step, marked “Then”, and R is the last step, marked “Finally”. Order: S P Q R.

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

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Open with the definition, then trace the process step by step.

Step 1: P defines a volcano as an opening in the earth’s crust.

Step 2: Q says magma escapes through it.



Step 3: R says the magma becomes lava at the surface, and S says the lava cools into new rock. Order: **P Q R S**.

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

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Follow the story in time order from evening to morning.

Step 1: P sets the scene (Rahul heard a whimper near the gate).

Step 2: Q is his response (he opened it and found a puppy).

Step 3: R is the next action (he carried it inside), and S is the outcome next morning. Order: **P Q R S**.

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

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Locate the exact line about satellite systems.

Evidence: The passage says “Satellite systems now guide aircraft, forecast weather, and connect distant villages to the internet.”

Application: Option A restates this exactly, so it is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Water purification is linked to medical tools, not satellites.
- Option C: Studying Mars is done by observing planets, not by satellites in this line.
- Option D: Training astronauts is not a use of satellites in the passage.

Final Answer: Satellites guide aircraft, forecast weather, and connect villages ⇒

A

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find what the astronauts' medical tools led to.

Evidence: The passage states these tools “have led to better scanners and water-purification methods used in hospitals and disaster zones.”

Application: Option C matches this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Faster aircraft are not mentioned as a result of medical tools.
- Option B: Weather forecasts come from satellites, not medical tools.
- Option D: Cheaper rockets are not discussed.

Final Answer: They led to better scanners and water-purification methods ⇒ **C**

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Identify what studying other planets teaches us.

Evidence: “by observing the atmospheres of Mars and Venus, scientists better understand climate change on earth.”

Application: Option D restates this point.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Finding new fuels is not mentioned.
- Option B: Building schools is raised only by the critics.
- Option C: Forecasting earthquakes is not discussed.

Final Answer: It helps scientists better understand climate change on earth ⇒ **D**

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

Q27.

Solution

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

Evidence: “when there are pressing problems on earth.” Here “pressing” describes



problems that demand attention now.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “heavy” refers to weight, not urgency.
- Option C: “flat” is unrelated to the meaning here.
- Option D: “distant” is the opposite of something that needs immediate attention.

Final Answer: Here “pressing” means urgent ⇒ A

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Author’s attitude: Weigh how the writer treats the subject overall.

Analysis: The author lists many benefits of space exploration, respectfully notes the critics, and ends by endorsing the human urge to explore.

Application: Since the writer leans clearly in favour while staying fair, the attitude is “supportive”, so Option B is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The author is not against it; the benefits are stressed.
- Option C: “Completely uninterested” does not fit a passage full of detail and support.
- Option D: The tone is respectful, not mocking.

Final Answer: The attitude is supportive of space exploration ⇒ B

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Stated reason: Find the sentence that gives the critics’ argument.

Evidence: “Critics reply that the money could feed the hungry or build schools.”

Application: Option B restates this argument.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Danger to missions is not the critics' point.
- Option C: Pollution from rockets is not mentioned.
- Option D: The critics do not say astronauts are unnecessary.

Final Answer: The money could be spent on the hungry or on schools ⇒ **B**

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

Q30.

Solution

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

Evidence: The passage details many everyday uses of space technology, from satellites to medical tools.

Application: Option D captures this central point that space work brings practical benefits.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage argues the opposite of "no practical value".
- Option B: It says space budgets are small compared with total spending.
- Option C: Many people, not just astronauts, are shown to benefit.

Final Answer: Space exploration brings many practical benefits to ordinary life ⇒ **D**

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Locate what the body does during deep sleep.

Evidence: "During deep sleep, the body repairs tissues and strengthens the immune system."

Application: Option A matches this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option B: Quick eye movement belongs to REM sleep, not deep sleep.
- Option C: Most dreaming also occurs in REM sleep.
- Option D: The passage says the brain stays busy, not that all activity stops.

Final Answer: It repairs tissues and strengthens the immune system ⇒ A

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

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find the description of REM sleep.

Evidence: “In another stage, known as REM sleep, the eyes move quickly and most dreaming occurs.”

Application: Option A restates this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Repairing tissues happens during deep sleep, not REM.
- Option C: The immune system does not shut down; deep sleep strengthens it.
- Option D: The heart stopping is not stated anywhere.

Final Answer: In REM sleep the eyes move quickly and most dreaming occurs ⇒ A

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

Q33.

Solution

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

Evidence: “Bright screens late at night are a common culprit” because they delay sleep. Here “culprit” names the thing causing the trouble.

Application: “Cause of the problem” matches this sense, so Option D is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “solution” is the opposite of a culprit.
- Option B: “helper” does not fit something that harms sleep.
- Option C: “result” is the effect, not the cause.



Final Answer: Here “culprit” means the cause of the problem ⇒ **D**

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find what a steady lack of sleep can do.

Evidence: It “over the years raises the risk of heart disease and diabetes.”

Application: Option B restates this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Poor sleep weakens memory, it does not improve it.
- Option C: It slows reaction time rather than speeding it up.
- Option D: It weakens concentration rather than strengthening it.

Final Answer: It raises the risk of heart disease and diabetes ⇒ **B**

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

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Stated reason: Find why bright screens affect sleep.

Evidence: “their light tricks the brain into thinking it is still daytime and delays the release of the hormone that signals sleep.”

Application: Option B restates this reason.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Room temperature is not the reason given.
- Option C: Repairing tissues is a job of deep sleep, not screens.
- Option D: Vivid dreams are not linked to screens in the passage.

Final Answer: Their light tricks the brain into thinking it is still daytime ⇒ **B**

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



Q36.

Solution

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

Analysis: The passage describes the stages of sleep, the harm of too little sleep, and how to sleep better, stressing that good sleep is a basic need.

Application: Option A captures both how sleep works and why it matters.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage does not argue that dreaming is dangerous.
- Option C: Designing a bedroom is not the focus.
- Option D: The passage calls sleep a basic need, not a waste of time.

Final Answer: It explains how sleep works and why it matters ⇒ A

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



Answer Key

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

