

NMAT Language Skills

Sample Paper – 2

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: **METICULOUS**

- (A) Extremely careful about detail
- (B) Careless and hasty
- (C) Loud and cheerful
- (D) Weak and tired

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

- (A) Minor
- (B) Petty
- (C) Slight
- (D) Significant



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

- (A) Scarce
- (B) Narrow
- (C) Empty
- (D) Plentiful

Q4. Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **VERBOSE**

- (A) Wordy
- (B) Concise
- (C) Talkative
- (D) Lengthy

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

- (A) Speed up
- (B) Delay
- (C) Postpone
- (D) Relax

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

- (A) Innocent
- (B) Sophisticated
- (C) Simple
- (D) Trusting

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 players have submitted the entry form on time.”

- (A) has submitted



- (B) have submit
- (C) are submitting
- (D) No improvement

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

(A) She is / (B) an university student / (C) in her final year. / (D) No error

- (A) She is
- (B) an university student
- (C) in her final year.
- (D) No error

Q9. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “The new policy will result to higher costs for consumers.”

- (A) result at
- (B) result in
- (C) result on
- (D) No improvement

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

(A) Myself and my friend / (B) attended the / (C) annual function. / (D) No error

- (A) Myself and my friend
- (B) attended the
- (C) annual function.
- (D) No error

Q11. Identify the part with an error. If there is no error, choose (D).

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



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

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

(A) He plays the guitar / (B) very good / (C) at every concert. / (D) No error

- (A) He plays the guitar
- (B) very good
- (C) at every concert.
- (D) No error

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

(A) She likes reading, / (B) writing, / (C) and to paint. / (D) No error

- (A) She likes reading,
- (B) writing,
- (C) and to paint.
- (D) No error

Part C: Fill in the Blanks

Q14. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word: “The detective examined every clue with great _____ before naming the suspect.”

- (A) haste
- (B) caution
- (C) anger
- (D) boredom

Q15. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair: “The software update was so _____ that it _____ the entire system for hours.”



- (A) minor ... improved
- (B) helpful ... fixed
- (C) faulty ... crashed
- (D) small ... boosted

Q16. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word: “Rising fuel prices had a _____ effect on the cost of almost every household item.”

- (A) trivial
- (B) pleasant
- (C) profound
- (D) minor

Q17. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair: “Although the team was _____ at half-time, a brilliant second half helped them _____ the match.”

- (A) winning ... lose
- (B) confident ... abandon
- (C) resting ... delay
- (D) trailing ... win

Q18. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair: “The instructions were so _____ that even a beginner could _____ them without help.”

- (A) confusing ... follow
- (B) clear ... follow
- (C) vague ... ignore
- (D) complex ... solve

Part D: Para-jumbles

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

P. This dance tells other bees where to find flowers.

Q. Honeybees live together in large, well-organised colonies.



- R. When a bee finds food, it performs a special waggle dance.
S. In this way, the whole hive works as a single team.

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

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

- P. Galileo was among the first to point it at the night sky.
Q. The telescope was developed in the early seventeenth century.
R. What he saw changed our view of the universe forever.
S. He discovered mountains on the moon and moons around Jupiter.

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

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

- P. Inside each cherry lie the green beans we later use.
Q. Coffee begins as a bright cherry growing on a shrub.
R. Finally, the beans are roasted to bring out their flavour.
S. Farmers pick the ripe red cherries by hand.

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

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

- P. This raw material is finally used to make new products.
Q. Recycling begins when we sort our waste at home.
R. There they are cleaned and broken down into raw material.
S. Collected items like paper and plastic are sent to a plant.



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

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

- P.** She filled its shelves with donated books of every kind.
- Q.** A retired teacher opened a small library in her village.
- R.** Today, the little room has become the heart of the community.
- S.** Soon, children and elders alike began to visit it daily.

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

Part E: Reading Comprehension

Passage I (Q24–Q30): Artificial intelligence is beginning to transform the way doctors diagnose and treat disease. Trained on millions of medical images, modern algorithms can now spot early signs of cancer, eye disease, and heart trouble, sometimes more quickly than a human specialist. In busy hospitals, such tools help doctors sort urgent cases from routine ones, so that patients who need immediate care are seen first. AI can also sift through a patient's records to warn of dangerous drug combinations or to predict who is likely to fall ill. Yet the technology is far from perfect. An algorithm is only as good as the data it learns from, and if that data reflects past bias, the system may give poorer results for certain groups of patients. Machines can also make confident mistakes that a careful doctor would catch. For this reason, most experts argue that AI should support human judgement rather than replace it. Used wisely, with proper testing and clear rules, artificial intelligence promises faster diagnoses, fewer errors, and better use of scarce medical staff, while the final decision still rests with the doctor and the patient.



- Q24.** According to the passage, modern algorithms trained on medical images can:
- (A) spot early signs of diseases such as cancer
 - (B) replace doctors entirely
 - (C) cure heart disease
 - (D) write prescriptions for patients
- Q25.** In busy hospitals, AI tools help doctors mainly by:
- (A) treating patients without supervision
 - (B) reducing the number of doctors
 - (C) replacing medical records
 - (D) sorting urgent cases from routine ones
- Q26.** The passage says an algorithm may give poorer results for some patients when:
- (A) it is tested too often
 - (B) the data it learns from reflects past bias
 - (C) doctors use it wisely
 - (D) hospitals are not busy
- Q27.** As used in the passage, the word “**sift**” most nearly means:
- (A) ignore
 - (B) destroy
 - (C) copy
 - (D) search through carefully
- Q28.** The author’s attitude towards AI in healthcare can best be described as:
- (A) cautiously optimistic
 - (B) completely dismissive



- (C) deeply fearful
- (D) totally indifferent

Q29. According to the passage, why do most experts say AI should support rather than replace doctors?

- (A) because AI is too expensive to run
- (B) because patients dislike computers
- (C) because algorithms are always wrong
- (D) because machines can make confident mistakes that a careful doctor would catch

Q30. Which statement would the author most likely agree with?

- (A) AI can improve healthcare, but the final decision should stay with the doctor and patient.
- (B) AI should make all medical decisions on its own.
- (C) AI has no useful role in medicine.
- (D) Doctors should ignore new technology altogether.

Passage II (Q31–Q36): Tea is now the most widely consumed drink in the world after water, yet its story began by accident. According to a well-known legend, a Chinese emperor was boiling water in his garden around 2700 BCE when a few leaves from a wild bush drifted into his pot. Curious about the pleasant smell, he tasted the brew and found it refreshing. For centuries tea remained a Chinese speciality, valued both as a medicine and as a daily pleasure. Traders slowly carried it along the Silk Road, and by the sixteenth century it had reached Europe. There it was at first a rare luxury that only the wealthy could afford. As demand grew, the British began growing tea on large plantations in India, and prices fell until almost everyone could enjoy a cup. Today tea is woven into the customs of many nations, from the quiet Japanese tea ceremony to the roadside stalls of India. What started as a few leaves blown into a pot has become a comfort shared across the globe.



- Q31.** According to the legend, tea was discovered when:
- (A) leaves from a wild bush drifted into an emperor's pot of boiling water
 - (B) a trader sold it along the Silk Road
 - (C) the British planted it in India
 - (D) a doctor mixed it as a medicine
- Q32.** For centuries, tea was valued in China as:
- (A) only a luxury for traders
 - (B) a kind of money
 - (C) both a medicine and a daily pleasure
 - (D) a drink for children only
- Q33.** As used in the passage, the word “**woven**” most nearly means:
- (A) closely blended into
 - (B) removed from
 - (C) sold within
 - (D) hidden behind
- Q34.** According to the passage, tea reached Europe by which century?
- (A) the second century BCE
 - (B) the twenty-seventh century BCE
 - (C) the sixteenth century
 - (D) the twentieth century
- Q35.** According to the passage, the price of tea fell because:
- (A) the emperor gave it away free
 - (B) traders stopped using the Silk Road
 - (C) people lost interest in it
 - (D) the British grew it on large plantations in India



Q36. The main purpose of the passage is to:

- (A) explain how to hold a Japanese tea ceremony
- (B) argue that tea is unhealthy
- (C) trace how tea grew from an accidental discovery into a global drink
- (D) describe the Silk Road trade routes



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Meticulous” means showing great care and precision about small details.

Usage: She kept meticulous records of every rupee she spent.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Careless and hasty” is the opposite of meticulous.
- Option C: “Loud and cheerful” describes mood, not care.
- Option D: “Weak and tired” describes a physical state, not attention to detail.

Final Answer: Meticulous means extremely careful about detail ⇒ 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: “Trivial” means of little value or importance. Its opposite is “significant”, meaning important.

Usage: The manager ignored the trivial complaints but acted on the significant ones.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Minor” is a synonym of trivial, not its opposite.
- Option B: “Petty” is also close in meaning to trivial.
- Option C: “Slight” likewise means small or unimportant.

Final Answer: The opposite of trivial is significant ⇒ D

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



Q3.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Ample” means more than enough; plentiful.

Usage: The hall had ample space for all the guests.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Scarce” means in short supply, the opposite of ample.
- Option B: “Narrow” describes width, not quantity.
- Option C: “Empty” means containing nothing, again the opposite.

Final Answer: Ample means plentiful $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q4.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Verbose” means using more words than needed. Its opposite is “concise”, meaning brief and to the point.

Usage: The editor turned his verbose report into a concise summary.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Wordy” is a synonym of verbose, not its opposite.
- Option C: “Talkative” describes a person who speaks a lot, close in sense to verbose.
- Option D: “Lengthy” means long, again similar to verbose.

Final Answer: The opposite of verbose is concise $\Rightarrow$ B

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

Q5.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Hasten” means to move or act quickly, or to make something happen



sooner.

Usage: We must hasten our departure to catch the early train.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Delay” means to make later, the opposite of hasten.
- Option C: “Postpone” also means to put off to a later time.
- Option D: “Relax” means to slow down and rest, again the opposite.

Final Answer: Hasten means to speed up ⇒ A

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: Choose the option most opposite in meaning.

Meaning: “Naive” means lacking experience or worldly knowledge, and easily fooled. Its opposite is “sophisticated”, meaning worldly-wise and experienced.

Usage: The naive buyer trusted every seller, while the sophisticated one checked each claim.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Innocent” is close in meaning to naive, not its opposite.
- Option C: “Simple” also overlaps with naive.
- Option D: “Trusting” describes a naive person, not the opposite.

Final Answer: The opposite of naive is sophisticated ⇒ B

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement with “each of”: When a sentence begins with “Each of the + plural noun”, the verb stays singular because “each” is the true subject.

Analysis: “Each of the players have submitted” wrongly uses the plural “have”. The singular “has” is needed.



Correction: “Each of the players has submitted the entry form on time.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “have submit” is grammatically broken; “submit” cannot follow “have” like this.
- Option C: “are submitting” is still plural and changes the tense.
- Option D: “No improvement” is wrong because a clear agreement error exists.

Final Answer: The correct form is “has submitted” ⇒ A

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Article a/an by sound: We use “a” before a consonant sound and “an” before a vowel sound, judging by pronunciation, not spelling.

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

Correction: “She is a university student in her final year.” The error lies in part (B).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “She is” is correct.
- Option C: “in her final year.” is correct.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Prepositional idiom: The verb “result” takes “in” when it introduces an outcome (“result in”), and “from” when it introduces a cause (“result from”).

Analysis: “result to higher costs” uses the wrong preposition. Since higher costs are the outcome, “result in” is correct.



Correction: “The new policy will result in higher costs for consumers.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “result at” is not an accepted idiom.
- Option C: “result on” is also incorrect.
- Option D: “No improvement” is wrong because “result to” is faulty.

Final Answer: The correct idiom is “result in” ⇒ B

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Pronoun case: The reflexive pronoun “myself” cannot act as the subject of a sentence; the subject pronoun “I” must be used, and politeness places the other person first.

Analysis: “Myself and my friend attended” wrongly uses “myself” as a subject. It should read “My friend and I”.

Correction: “My friend and I attended the annual function.” The error is in part (A).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “attended the” is correct.
- Option C: “annual function.” is correct.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Fewer vs less: “Fewer” is used with countable nouns, and “less” with uncountable nouns. “Cars” are countable, so “fewer” is correct.

Analysis: “There were fewer cars on the road than usual today” correctly uses “fewer” with the countable noun “cars”.

Conclusion: Every part is correct, so the answer is “No error”.



Why other options are wrong:

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

Final Answer: The sentence has no error ⇒ D

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Adjective vs adverb: An adverb, not an adjective, must be used to describe how an action is performed. “Good” is an adjective; “well” is its adverb.

Analysis: “He plays the guitar very good” wrongly uses the adjective “good” to describe the verb “plays”. The adverb “well” is needed.

Correction: “He plays the guitar very well at every concert.” The error is in part (B).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “He plays the guitar” is correct.
- Option C: “at every concert.” is correct.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

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

Q13.

Solution

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

Analysis: The list begins with two “-ing” forms, “reading” and “writing”, but then switches to the infinitive “to paint”. This breaks parallel structure.

Correction: “She likes reading, writing, and painting.” The error is in part (C).

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: “She likes reading,” is correct and sets the “-ing” pattern.
- Option B: “writing,” matches the pattern and is correct.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blank: The blank must match the careful, patient behaviour of a detective checking clues before naming a suspect.

Analysis: Examining “every clue” before deciding shows care and prudence, so the blank needs a word meaning carefulness.

Application: “Caution” means careful thought to avoid mistakes, which fits “with great caution”.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “haste” means hurry, the opposite of examining every clue.
- Option C: “anger” does not fit a careful investigation.
- Option D: “boredom” contradicts close attention to the clues.

Final Answer: The word is “caution” ⇒ B

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Double blank: The structure “so ... that” shows cause and effect, so both blanks must point to a negative outcome.

Analysis: An update that keeps a system down for hours must have been defective, and the effect must be a breakdown.

Application: “faulty” (defective) and “crashed” (stopped working) fit as cause and effect.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “minor ... improved” is positive and cannot explain a system down



for hours.

- Option B: “helpful ... fixed” is also positive and contradicts the result.
- Option D: “small ... boosted” again points the wrong way.

Final Answer: faulty ... crashed ⇒

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blank: The phrase “almost every household item” signals a wide, strong impact.

Analysis: If rising fuel prices raised the cost of nearly everything, the effect was large and far-reaching.

Application: “Profound” means very great or deep, which fits a wide effect on prices.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “trivial” means unimportant, contradicting “almost every item”.
- Option B: “pleasant” does not fit rising costs.
- Option D: “minor” means small, the opposite of a wide effect.

Final Answer: The word is “profound” ⇒

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Double blank: The word “Although” sets up a contrast between the first half and the outcome.

Analysis: For the contrast to work, the team must have been behind at half-time yet still ended up winning.

Application: “trailing” (being behind) and “win” produce the needed contrast after “Although”.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “winning ... lose” reverses the logic a brilliant second half suggests.



- Option B: “confident ... abandon” does not fit a match that was won.
- Option C: “resting ... delay” has no logical link.

Final Answer: trailing ... win ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [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: If even a beginner can manage without help, the instructions must have been easy to understand, and the action must be a positive one.

Application: “clear” instructions let a beginner “follow” them, matching cause and effect.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “confusing ... follow” is contradictory; confusing steps are hard to follow.
- Option C: “vague ... ignore” does not explain why a beginner could succeed.
- Option D: “complex ... solve” contradicts the ease implied by “even a beginner”.

Final Answer: clear ... follow ⇒ B

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Find the general opening statement, then follow the natural chain of ideas.

Step 1: Q introduces the topic (honeybees live in organised colonies), so it comes first.

Step 2: R follows with a specific action (a bee finds food and performs a waggle dance).

Step 3: P explains that dance (it tells other bees where flowers are), so it comes right after R.



Step 4: S concludes (“In this way, the whole hive works as a single team”). Order: Q R P S.

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

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Open with the invention, then the person, then what he found and its effect.

Step 1: Q opens with the invention (the telescope was developed).

Step 2: P introduces Galileo, who pointed it at the night sky.

Step 3: S gives his specific discoveries (mountains on the moon, moons around Jupiter).

Step 4: R closes with the effect (what he saw changed our view forever). Order: Q P S R.

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

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Follow the coffee-making process from plant to finished bean.

Step 1: Q opens with the starting point (coffee begins as a cherry on a shrub).

Step 2: S is the first step (farmers pick the ripe cherries by hand).

Step 3: P describes what is inside each cherry (the green beans we later use).

Step 4: R is the final step, marked by “Finally” (the beans are roasted). Order: Q S P R.

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

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



Q22.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Trace the recycling process step by step from home to new product.

Step 1: Q opens the process (recycling begins when we sort waste at home).

Step 2: S continues (collected items are sent to a plant).

Step 3: R follows (“There they are cleaned and broken down”), where “There” points back to the plant.

Step 4: P concludes with “finally” (the raw material makes new products). Order: Q S R P.

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

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Follow the story in time order from the library’s start to the present day.

Step 1: Q sets up the event (a retired teacher opened a small library).

Step 2: P gives the next action (she filled its shelves with donated books).

Step 3: S follows with “Soon” (people began to visit it daily).

Step 4: R closes with “Today” (the room is now the heart of the community). Order: Q P S R.

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

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Locate the line describing what the algorithms can do.

Evidence: The passage says algorithms “can now spot early signs of cancer, eye disease, and heart trouble.”

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



Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage says AI should support, not replace, doctors.
- Option C: Spotting a disease is not the same as curing it.
- Option D: Writing prescriptions is never mentioned.

Final Answer: They spot early signs of diseases such as cancer ⇒ A

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find how AI helps doctors in busy hospitals.

Evidence: The passage says such tools “help doctors sort urgent cases from routine ones, so that patients who need immediate care are seen first.”

Application: Option D matches this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage stresses that AI supports doctors, not treats patients alone.
- Option B: Reducing the number of doctors is not stated.
- Option C: AI reads records, it does not replace them.

Final Answer: It sorts urgent cases from routine ones ⇒ D

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Identify the stated cause of poorer results.

Evidence: The passage says “if that data reflects past bias, the system may give poorer results for certain groups of patients.”

Application: Option B restates this cause.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Frequent testing is not blamed for poorer results.
- Option C: Using AI wisely is described as a benefit, not a problem.



- Option D: A quiet hospital is unrelated to biased data.

Final Answer: When the training data reflects past bias ⇒ B

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

Q27.

Solution

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

Evidence: “AI can also sift through a patient’s records to warn of dangerous drug combinations.” Here “sift” means to examine a large amount of material carefully.

Application: “Search through carefully” matches this sense, so Option D is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “ignore” is the opposite of examining records.
- Option B: “destroy” is unrelated to reading data.
- Option C: “copy” does not capture the idea of careful searching.

Final Answer: Here “sift” means search through carefully ⇒ D

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Author’s tone: Weigh how the writer treats the promise and the risks.

Analysis: The passage praises the benefits of AI but also warns about bias and confident mistakes, and it welcomes careful use with clear rules.

Application: Hope tempered by care is best described as “cautiously optimistic”, so Option A is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The author is not dismissive, since real benefits are praised.
- Option C: The tone is measured, not deeply fearful.
- Option D: The author is clearly engaged, not indifferent.

Final Answer: The tone is cautiously optimistic ⇒ A

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



Q29.

Solution

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

Evidence: Just before the experts' view, the passage says "Machines can also make confident mistakes that a careful doctor would catch. For this reason, most experts argue that AI should support human judgement."

Application: Option D restates this reason directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Cost is never mentioned as the reason.
- Option B: Patients disliking computers is not stated.
- Option C: The passage says machines can err, not that they are always wrong.

Final Answer: Because machines can make confident mistakes a doctor would catch ⇒

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

Q30.

Solution

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

Evidence: The passage ends by saying AI promises faster diagnoses and fewer errors "while the final decision still rests with the doctor and the patient."

Application: Option A captures both the promise of AI and the human final say.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage says AI should support, not make all decisions.
- Option C: The passage lists real benefits, so AI is not useless.
- Option D: The author welcomes wise use of technology, not ignoring it.

Final Answer: AI can help, but the final decision stays with the doctor and patient ⇒

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



Q31.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Locate the account of tea's discovery.

Evidence: The passage says a Chinese emperor was boiling water “when a few leaves from a wild bush drifted into his pot.”

Application: Option A restates this legend exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Silk Road trade came later, not at the discovery.
- Option C: British planting in India happened centuries afterwards.
- Option D: A doctor mixing it is never mentioned.

Final Answer: Leaves drifted into the emperor's pot of boiling water ⇒ A

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

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find how tea was valued in China.

Evidence: “For centuries tea remained a Chinese speciality, valued both as a medicine and as a daily pleasure.”

Application: Option C restates this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: It was not only a luxury for traders.
- Option B: Tea was not used as money.
- Option D: There is no mention of it being for children only.

Final Answer: It was valued both as a medicine and a daily pleasure ⇒ C

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

Q33.

Solution

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

Evidence: “Today tea is woven into the customs of many nations.” Here “woven”



means deeply mixed into or made part of something.

Application: “Closely blended into” matches this sense, so Option A is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “removed from” is the opposite of being part of customs.
- Option C: “sold within” misreads the meaning as trade.
- Option D: “hidden behind” does not fit being part of everyday customs.

Final Answer: Here “woven” means closely blended into ⇒ A

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find when tea reached Europe.

Evidence: “Traders slowly carried it along the Silk Road, and by the sixteenth century it had reached Europe.”

Application: Option C matches this date exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The second century BCE is not mentioned.
- Option B: 2700 BCE (the twenty-seventh century BCE) is the legend of discovery in China, not the arrival in Europe.
- Option D: The twentieth century is far too late.

Final Answer: Tea reached Europe by the sixteenth century ⇒ C

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

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find why the price of tea fell.

Evidence: “As demand grew, the British began growing tea on large plantations in India, and prices fell until almost everyone could enjoy a cup.”

Application: Option D restates this cause.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: The emperor giving it away free is not mentioned.
- Option B: The passage does not say traders stopped using the Silk Road.
- Option C: Demand actually grew; people did not lose interest.

Final Answer: Because the British grew it on large plantations in India ⇒

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

Q36.

Solution

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

Analysis: The passage moves from tea's accidental discovery in China, through its spread along trade routes, to its place as a global drink today.

Application: Option C captures this journey from accident to worldwide drink.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The tea ceremony is a single example, not the main point.
- Option B: The passage never argues that tea is unhealthy.
- Option D: The Silk Road is mentioned only in passing, not as the focus.

Final Answer: It traces how tea grew from an accidental discovery into a global drink ⇒

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



Answer Key

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

