

NMAT Language Skills

Sample Paper – 3

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: **FRUGAL**

- (A) Wasteful and lavish
- (B) Careful and thrifty with money
- (C) Generous and giving
- (D) Wealthy and rich

Q2. Choose the word closest in meaning to: **TENACIOUS**

- (A) Weak and yielding
- (B) Timid and fearful
- (C) Determined and persistent
- (D) Careless and casual



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

- (A) Bright and striking
- (B) Dull and faint
- (C) Slow and steady
- (D) Quiet and calm

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

- (A) To worsen or intensify
- (B) To ignore completely
- (C) To make less severe
- (D) To announce publicly

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

- (A) Humble and modest
- (B) Proud and haughty
- (C) Loud and rude
- (D) Clever and quick

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

- (A) Cover
- (B) Reveal
- (C) Protect
- (D) Store

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 have finished their work on time.”

- (A) has finished



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

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

(A) She is as tall / (B) as her elder sister, / (C) if not taller. / (D) No error

- (A) She is as tall
- (B) as her elder sister,
- (C) if not taller.
- (D) No error

Q9. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “There are fewer cars on the road today than there were yesterday.”

- (A) less
- (B) lesser
- (C) little
- (D) No improvement

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

(A) The manager insisted / (B) that every worker / (C) should comply to the new rules. / (D) No error

- (A) The manager insisted
- (B) that every worker
- (C) should comply to the new rules.
- (D) No error

Q11. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “Between you and me, the whole plan seems rather risky.”



- (A) I
- (B) myself
- (C) mine
- (D) No improvement

Q12. Identify the part with an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
 (A) In her free time she enjoys reading, / (B) writing, / (C) and painting.
 / (D) No error

- (A) In her free time she enjoys reading,
- (B) writing,
- (C) and painting.
- (D) No error

Q13. Identify the part with an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
 (A) He spoke very confident / (B) during the interview / (C) and im-
 pressed the whole panel. / (D) No error

- (A) He spoke very confident
- (B) during the interview
- (C) and impressed the whole panel.
- (D) No error

Part C: Fill in the Blanks

Q14. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word: “The old wooden bridge was too _____ to bear the weight of the heavy trucks.”

- (A) sturdy
- (B) modern
- (C) fragile
- (D) wide

Q15. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair: “Although the task looked _____, the team finished it with surprising _____.”



- (A) simple ... difficulty
- (B) daunting ... ease
- (C) easy ... struggle
- (D) boring ... delay

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

- (A) vague
- (B) brief
- (C) thorough
- (D) false

Q17. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair: “The new policy was meant to _____ costs, but it ended up _____ them instead.”

- (A) raise ... lowering
- (B) cut ... reducing
- (C) fix ... solving
- (D) reduce ... increasing

Q18. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word: “Her _____ remarks offended several guests at the dinner.”

- (A) tactless
- (B) kind
- (C) witty
- (D) gentle

Part D: Para-jumbles

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

P. This dance tells the others exactly where to fly.

Q. Honey bees live in large, well-organised colonies.



- R. When a bee finds flowers, it returns to the hive.
- S. There it performs a special waggle dance.

- (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. In 1876 he finally succeeded in sending speech through a wire.
- Q. Alexander Graham Bell spent years studying the nature of sound.
- R. His invention soon connected cities across the world.
- S. He hoped to send the human voice over long distances.

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

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

- P. Ancient people first used it as a shade from the sun.
- Q. Today it is a common sight on every rainy street.
- R. Only later did it become a shield against the rain.
- S. The umbrella has a surprisingly long history.

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

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

- P. With daily practice, the words slowly begin to stick.
- Q. Learning a new language can feel overwhelming at first.
- R. In time, the learner can hold a real conversation.
- S. The trick is to start with a few common phrases.



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

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

- P.** As it descends, it grows into a wide and powerful river.
- Q.** Every great river begins as a tiny mountain stream.
- R.** At last it empties its waters into the sea.
- S.** Along the way it is joined by many smaller streams.

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

Part E: Reading Comprehension

Passage I (Q24–Q30): Urban green spaces, from small neighbourhood parks to large city gardens, offer benefits that reach far beyond their pleasant appearance. Trees and plants in a city help clean the air by trapping dust and absorbing harmful gases, so residents breathe more easily. Green areas also cool their surroundings; on a hot afternoon a shaded park can be several degrees cooler than the concrete streets nearby. This natural cooling lowers the demand for air conditioning and saves energy. Beyond the physical benefits, parks give people a place to walk, play, and meet, which encourages both exercise and friendship. Studies suggest that spending time among trees can reduce stress and lift the mood, so green spaces support mental health as well as the body. Children who play outdoors tend to be more active and creative. Wildlife, too, depends on these pockets of green, which shelter birds, insects, and small animals within the busy city. For all these reasons, planners now treat parks not as luxuries but as essential parts of a healthy, liveable city.



- Q24.** According to the passage, trees and plants help clean city air by:
- (A) trapping dust and absorbing harmful gases
 - (B) producing air conditioning
 - (C) raising the temperature of the streets
 - (D) sheltering birds and insects
- Q25.** The passage states that the natural cooling from green areas:
- (A) increases the demand for air conditioning
 - (B) makes the streets hotter than the parks
 - (C) has no effect on energy use
 - (D) lowers the demand for air conditioning and saves energy
- Q26.** According to the passage, spending time among trees can:
- (A) increase stress
 - (B) reduce stress and lift the mood
 - (C) make children less active
 - (D) harm local wildlife
- Q27.** As used in the passage, the word “**liveable**” most nearly means:
- (A) crowded
 - (B) expensive
 - (C) pleasant to live in
 - (D) empty
- Q28.** The passage suggests that children who play outdoors tend to be:
- (A) quieter and calmer only
 - (B) less healthy than others
 - (C) more active and creative
 - (D) uninterested in making friends



Q29. According to the passage, city planners now regard parks as:

- (A) unnecessary luxuries
- (B) essential parts of a healthy city
- (C) a waste of valuable space
- (D) purely decorative features

Q30. The main idea of the passage is that:

- (A) urban green spaces bring many benefits to city life
- (B) parks are useful only for young children
- (C) trees make cities hotter and less healthy
- (D) green spaces are mostly a waste of money

Passage II (Q31–Q36): Vaccines are one of the most powerful tools that medicine has ever produced. They work by teaching the body's immune system to recognise a particular germ before a real infection occurs. A vaccine usually contains a weakened or inactive form of a virus or bacterium, or just a harmless piece of it. When this material enters the body, the immune system treats it as a threat and produces special proteins called antibodies to fight it. Because the germ in the vaccine cannot cause the disease, this training happens safely. The immune system also keeps a memory of the germ. If the real germ later attacks, the body recognises it at once and destroys it before the person falls ill. When most people in a community are vaccinated, the germ finds it hard to spread, and even those who are not vaccinated gain some protection. This effect is known as herd immunity. Thanks to widespread vaccination, several deadly diseases that once killed millions have become rare or have disappeared altogether.

Q31. According to the passage, a vaccine usually contains:

- (A) a strong, active form of the disease
- (B) a weakened or inactive form of a germ, or a harmless piece of it



- (C) only ready-made antibodies
- (D) a single cure for every illness

Q32. According to the passage, the special proteins the immune system produces to fight a germ are called:

- (A) vaccines
- (B) antibodies
- (C) bacteria
- (D) memories

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

- (A) not able to work or cause harm
- (B) strong and lively
- (C) bright and colourful
- (D) costly and rare

Q34. According to the passage, the training of the immune system happens safely because:

- (A) the vaccine contains no germ at all
- (B) the antibodies are removed first
- (C) the person is already immune
- (D) the germ in the vaccine cannot cause the disease

Q35. According to the passage, herd immunity occurs when:

- (A) most people in a community are vaccinated, making it hard for the germ to spread
- (B) everyone in the community catches the disease
- (C) no one in the community is vaccinated
- (D) the germ grows stronger over time



Q36. The main purpose of the passage is to:

- (A) describe how germs multiply inside the body
- (B) argue that vaccines are dangerous
- (C) explain how to make antibodies at home
- (D) explain how vaccines protect people from disease



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Frugal” means careful and economical with money or resources.

Usage: Her frugal habits helped her save a large sum over the years.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Wasteful and lavish” is the opposite of frugal.
- Option C: “Generous and giving” describes charity, not economy.
- Option D: “Wealthy and rich” describes how much one has, not how carefully one spends.

Final Answer: Frugal means careful and thrifty with money ⇒ B

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

Q2.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Tenacious” means holding firmly to a purpose and refusing to give up.

Usage: Her tenacious effort finally won her the contract.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Weak and yielding” is the opposite of tenacious.
- Option B: “Timid and fearful” describes a lack of courage, not persistence.
- Option D: “Careless and casual” is the opposite of determined.

Final Answer: Tenacious means determined and persistent ⇒ C

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



Q3.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Vivid” means bright, clear, and producing strong, lively images.

Usage: She gave a vivid description of the sunset over the hills.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Dull and faint” is the opposite of vivid.
- Option C: “Slow and steady” describes pace, not brightness.
- Option D: “Quiet and calm” describes mood, not vividness.

Final Answer: Vivid means bright and striking ⇒ A

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Choose the option that captures the action of the word.

Meaning: “Mitigate” means to make something less harsh, painful, or severe.

Usage: The new medicine helped to mitigate the patient’s pain.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “To worsen or intensify” is the opposite of mitigate.
- Option B: “To ignore completely” does not mean to reduce.
- Option D: “To announce publicly” is unrelated to lessening.

Final Answer: Mitigate means to make less severe ⇒ C

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

Q5.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Arrogant” means having an exaggerated sense of one’s own importance. Its opposite is “humble”.



Usage: Despite his fame he remained humble, never arrogant.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Proud and haughty” is a synonym of arrogant, not its opposite.
- Option C: “Loud and rude” describes behaviour but is not the true opposite.
- Option D: “Clever and quick” describes ability, not humility.

Final Answer: The opposite of arrogant is humble and modest ⇒ A

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

Q6.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Conceal” means to hide or keep from view. Its opposite is “reveal”, meaning to show or make known.

Usage: He tried to conceal the gift, but his smile revealed the surprise.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Cover” is close in meaning to conceal, not its opposite.
- Option C: “Protect” means to guard, which is unrelated.
- Option D: “Store” means to keep away, again near conceal, not opposite.

Final Answer: The opposite of conceal is reveal ⇒ B

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — “Each of” + singular verb: When a subject begins with “each of”, it is treated as singular and takes a singular verb.

Analysis: “Each of the boys have finished” wrongly uses the plural “have”. The subject “each” is singular, so the verb must be “has”.

Correction: “Each of the boys has finished their work on time.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “have been finishing” keeps the plural verb and changes the tense.



- Option C: “are finishing” is also plural and wrong.
- Option D: “No improvement” is wrong because “have” does not agree with “each”.

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

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — “as . . . as” comparison: The structure “as tall as” is a correct way to compare two people of equal degree.

Analysis: “She is as tall as her elder sister, if not taller” is fully correct: “as . . . as” shows equality, and “if not taller” adds a fair extension.

Conclusion: There is no error in the sentence.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “She is as tall” is correct.
- Option B: “as her elder sister,” completes the comparison correctly.
- Option C: “if not taller.” is a correct and idiomatic addition.

Final Answer: The sentence has no error ⇒ D

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — “fewer” vs “less”: Use “fewer” for countable nouns and “less” for uncountable nouns.

Analysis: “Cars” can be counted, so the correct word is “fewer”, which the sentence already uses.

Conclusion: “There are fewer cars on the road today than there were yesterday” is correct as it stands.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “less” is used for uncountable nouns, not for countable “cars”.
- Option B: “lesser” means of lower rank or value, not smaller in number.



- Option C: “little” is used for uncountable nouns.

Final Answer: “fewer” is already correct, so no improvement is needed ⇒ D

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Preposition idiom “comply with”: The verb “comply” is always followed by the preposition “with”, never “to”.

Analysis: “should comply to the new rules” uses the wrong preposition. The correct idiom is “comply with”.

Correction: “... should comply with the new rules.” The error lies in part (C).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “The manager insisted” is correct.
- Option B: “that every worker” is correct.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

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

Q11.

Solution

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

Analysis: “Between you and me” correctly uses the object pronoun “me” after the preposition “between”.

Conclusion: The sentence “Between you and me, the whole plan seems rather risky” is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “I” is a subject pronoun and is wrong after “between”.
- Option B: “myself” is a reflexive pronoun and cannot replace “me” here.
- Option C: “mine” is a possessive pronoun and does not fit.



Final Answer: “me” is already correct, so no improvement is needed ⇒ D

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

Q12.

Solution

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

Analysis: “reading, writing, and painting” are all gerunds (verb + ing), so the list is perfectly parallel.

Conclusion: “In her free time she enjoys reading, writing, and painting” is fully correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “In her free time she enjoys reading,” is correct.
- Option B: “writing,” matches the gerund form.
- Option C: “and painting.” also matches the gerund form.

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 modify a verb.

Analysis: “He spoke very confident” uses the adjective “confident” to describe the verb “spoke”. A verb needs an adverb, so “confidently” is required.

Correction: “He spoke very confidently during the interview.” The error is in part (A).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “during the interview” is correct.
- Option C: “and impressed the whole panel.” is correct.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

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



Q14.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blank: The clue “too ___ to bear the weight” shows the bridge could not hold heavy trucks.

Analysis: If a bridge cannot bear heavy weight, it must be weak or easily broken.

Application: “Fragile” means easily broken or weak, which fits the sentence.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “sturdy” means strong, the opposite of what is needed.
- Option B: “modern” describes age, not strength.
- Option D: “wide” describes size and does not explain the failure to bear weight.

Final Answer: The word is “fragile” ⇒ C

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Double blank: The word “Although” sets up a contrast between how the task looked and how it was finished.

Analysis: The first blank should show the task seemed hard, and the second should show it was done without trouble, to complete the contrast.

Application: “daunting” (seeming difficult) and “ease” (without difficulty) create the intended contrast.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “simple ... difficulty” has no logical contrast.
- Option C: “easy ... struggle” reverses the sense.
- Option D: “boring ... delay” does not fit “Although”.

Final Answer: daunting ... ease ⇒ B

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



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blank: The clue “leaving out no detail” shows the account covered everything.

Analysis: An account that leaves out no detail is complete and careful.

Application: “Thorough” means complete and careful, which fits the sentence.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “vague” means unclear, the opposite of detailed.
- Option B: “brief” means short, which would leave out details.
- Option D: “false” describes truth, not completeness.

Final Answer: The word is “thorough” ⇒

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Double blank: The words “but” and “instead” show that the result was the opposite of the aim.

Analysis: The policy aimed to bring costs down, yet the outcome pushed them up. The first blank must mean lower, the second must mean raise.

Application: “reduce” (the aim) and “increasing” (the opposite result) fit the contrast set by “but ... instead”.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “raise ... lowering” reverses the logic of the sentence.
- Option B: “cut ... reducing” means the same thing twice, so there is no contrast.
- Option C: “fix ... solving” does not fit the idea of costs going up.

Final Answer: reduce ... increasing ⇒

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



Q18.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blank: The clue “offended several guests” shows the remarks were hurtful.

Analysis: Remarks that offend people are careless of others’ feelings.

Application: “Tactless” means lacking sensitivity, which explains why the guests were offended.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “kind” remarks would not offend anyone.
- Option C: “witty” remarks are clever and usually please.
- Option D: “gentle” remarks are soft and would not offend.

Final Answer: The word is “tactless” ⇒ A

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Open with the general statement, then follow the sequence of events.

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

Step 2: R describes the action (a bee finds flowers and returns to the hive).

Step 3: S continues (there it performs a waggle dance), and P explains the dance (it tells others where to fly). Order: **Q R S P**.

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

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Begin with the person, then the aim, then the success, then the result.

Step 1: Q opens with Bell studying sound.

Step 2: S gives his aim (to send the human voice over distances).



Step 3: P states the success in 1876, and R gives the outcome (it connected cities).
Order: Q S P R.

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

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Start with the topic sentence, then trace the history in time order.

Step 1: S opens with the general statement (the umbrella has a long history).

Step 2: P gives the earliest use (as a shade from the sun).

Step 3: R gives the later use (a shield against the rain), and Q ends with the present day. Order: S P R Q.

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

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Begin with the problem, give the method, then the progress and the result.

Step 1: Q opens with the difficulty (learning a language feels overwhelming).

Step 2: S gives the method (start with a few common phrases).

Step 3: P shows progress (words begin to stick), and R gives the result (holding a real conversation). Order: Q S P R.

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

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Follow the river from its source to the sea in natural order.



Step 1: Q begins at the source (a tiny mountain stream).

Step 2: P describes its growth (it becomes a wide, powerful river).

Step 3: S adds a detail (joined by smaller streams), and R gives the end (it empties into the sea). Order: **Q P S R**.

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

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Locate the line about how trees clean the air.

Evidence: The passage says trees “help clean the air by trapping dust and absorbing harmful gases.”

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

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Trees do not produce air conditioning; they cool naturally.
- Option C: Trees lower the temperature, they do not raise it.
- Option D: Sheltering birds is a separate benefit, not air cleaning.

Final Answer: Trees clean the air by trapping dust and absorbing gases ⇒ **A**

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find what the natural cooling leads to.

Evidence: The passage states, “This natural cooling lowers the demand for air conditioning and saves energy.”

Application: Option D matches this line exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The cooling lowers, not increases, the demand for air conditioning.
- Option B: The passage says parks are cooler than streets, not hotter.
- Option C: The passage clearly says energy is saved.



Final Answer: It lowers the demand for air conditioning and saves energy ⇒ D

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Identify the effect of spending time among trees.

Evidence: The passage says spending time among trees “can reduce stress and lift the mood.”

Application: Option B restates this benefit.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says trees reduce, not increase, stress.
- Option C: The passage says children become more active, not less.
- Option D: Green spaces shelter wildlife rather than harm it.

Final Answer: It can reduce stress and lift the mood ⇒ B

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

Q27.

Solution

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

Evidence: The passage calls parks “essential parts of a healthy, liveable city.” Here “liveable” describes a city that is good to live in.

Application: “Pleasant to live in” matches this sense, so Option C is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “crowded” is not what liveable means.
- Option B: “expensive” is about cost, not quality of life.
- Option D: “empty” is the opposite of a lively, healthy city.

Final Answer: Here “liveable” means pleasant to live in ⇒ C

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



Q28.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find the line about children who play outdoors.

Evidence: The passage says, “Children who play outdoors tend to be more active and creative.”

Application: Option C restates this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage stresses activity, not just calmness.
- Option B: It says outdoor play makes children more active and healthy.
- Option D: Parks are described as places to make friends, not lose interest in them.

Final Answer: They tend to be more active and creative ⇒ C

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Stated view: Find how planners now regard parks.

Evidence: The passage says planners “now treat parks not as luxuries but as essential parts of a healthy, liveable city.”

Application: Option B captures this view.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says parks are not treated as luxuries.
- Option C: Parks are seen as valuable, not a waste of space.
- Option D: The passage stresses real benefits, not mere decoration.

Final Answer: Planners regard parks as essential parts of a healthy city ⇒ B

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



Q30.

Solution

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

Analysis: The passage lists many benefits of green spaces: cleaner air, cooling, exercise, better mood, and shelter for wildlife.

Application: Option A captures this central point.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Parks help everyone, not only young children.
- Option C: The passage says trees cool cities, not heat them.
- Option D: The passage argues parks are essential, not a waste of money.

Final Answer: Urban green spaces bring many benefits to city life ⇒ A

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Locate the line about what a vaccine contains.

Evidence: The passage says a vaccine “usually contains a weakened or inactive form of a virus or bacterium, or just a harmless piece of it.”

Application: Option B restates this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The germ is weakened or inactive, not strong and active.
- Option C: A vaccine trains the body to make antibodies; it does not simply contain them.
- Option D: The passage does not claim one vaccine cures every illness.

Final Answer: A weakened or inactive germ, or a harmless piece of it ⇒ B

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



Q32.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find the name of the proteins that fight a germ.

Evidence: The passage says the immune system “produces special proteins called antibodies to fight it.”

Application: Option B matches this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A vaccine is the tool given, not the protein produced.
- Option C: Bacteria are germs, not the body’s defence proteins.
- Option D: The immune memory is not the fighting protein.

Final Answer: The proteins are called antibodies ⇒ B

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

Q33.

Solution

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

Evidence: The vaccine contains “a weakened or inactive form” of a germ, one that cannot cause the disease. Here “inactive” means unable to work or do harm.

Application: “Not able to work or cause harm” matches this sense, so Option A is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “strong and lively” is the opposite of inactive.
- Option C: “colourful” is unrelated to activity.
- Option D: “costly and rare” describes value, not activity.

Final Answer: Here “inactive” means not able to work or cause harm ⇒ A

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



Q34.

Solution

Concept — Stated reason: Find why the training is safe.

Evidence: The passage says, “Because the germ in the vaccine cannot cause the disease, this training happens safely.”

Application: Option D restates this reason exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The vaccine does contain a germ, but a harmless form of it.
- Option B: Antibodies are produced, not removed.
- Option C: The person is not already immune; that is the point of the vaccine.

Final Answer: Because the germ in the vaccine cannot cause the disease ⇒ D

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

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find the passage’s description of herd immunity.

Evidence: The passage says, “When most people in a community are vaccinated, the germ finds it hard to spread . . . This effect is known as herd immunity.”

Application: Option A restates this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Herd immunity protects people, it does not mean everyone catches the disease.
- Option C: It arises from vaccination, not from no one being vaccinated.
- Option D: The germ finds it harder, not easier, to spread.

Final Answer: When most people are vaccinated, making it hard for the germ to spread ⇒ A

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



Q36.

Solution

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

Analysis: The passage explains what a vaccine contains, how it trains the immune system, and how this protects both the individual and the community.

Application: Option D captures this overall purpose.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: How germs multiply is not the focus.
- Option B: The passage praises vaccines, not calls them dangerous.
- Option C: Making antibodies at home is never discussed.

Final Answer: It explains how vaccines protect people from disease ⇒ D

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



Answer Key

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

