

NMAT Language Skills

Sample Paper – 4

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: **ELOQUENT**

- (A) Silent and shy
- (B) Clumsy in speech
- (C) Fluent and persuasive in speech
- (D) Loud and rude

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

- (A) Hidden
- (B) Clear and well-known
- (C) Vague
- (D) Dim



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

- (A) Fragile and weak
- (B) Able to recover quickly
- (C) Slow and dull
- (D) Rigid and stiff

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

- (A) Discourage or prevent
- (B) Encourage
- (C) Delay briefly
- (D) Destroy

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

- (A) Stingy and mean
- (B) Plain and simple
- (C) Generous and extravagant
- (D) Small and cheap

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

- (A) Weak and frail
- (B) Strong and sturdy
- (C) Bright and bold
- (D) Quick and lively

Part B: Grammar and Error Spotting

Q7. Identify the part with an error. If there is no error, choose (D).

(A) Each of the boys / (B) who came to the fair / (C) were given a prize.
/ (D) No error

(A) Each of the boys



- (B) who came to the fair
- (C) were given a prize.
- (D) No error

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

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

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

Q9. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). "There were less people at the concert than expected."

- (A) fewer people
- (B) lesser people
- (C) few peoples
- (D) No improvement

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

(A) She sang / (B) the song / (C) so beautiful that everyone applauded. / (D) No error

- (A) She sang
- (B) the song
- (C) so beautiful that everyone applauded.
- (D) No error

Q11. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). "He is very good in mathematics."



- (A) at
- (B) with
- (C) on
- (D) No improvement

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

- (A) She likes reading,
- (B) writing, and
- (C) painting in her free time.
- (D) No error

Q13. Identify the part with an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
 (A) He returned back / (B) to his village / (C) after many years. / (D)
 No error

- (A) He returned back
- (B) to his village
- (C) after many years.
- (D) No error

Part C: Fill in the Blanks

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

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

Q15. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair: “Although the task seemed _____, the team completed it with _____ effort.”



- (A) easy ... great
- (B) simple ... little
- (C) tiny ... no
- (D) daunting ... determined

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

- (A) vague
- (B) confusing
- (C) false
- (D) precise

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

- (A) hostile ... war
- (B) constructive ... agreement
- (C) brief ... dispute
- (D) tense ... breakdown

Q18. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair: “Her argument was so _____ that even her critics were _____.”

- (A) weak ... convinced
- (B) dull ... excited
- (C) compelling ... persuaded
- (D) vague ... certain

Part D: Para-jumbles

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

P. Today it is hard to imagine life without it.

Q. Alexander Graham Bell patented the telephone in 1876.



- R. At first, few people saw its practical use.
- S. Slowly, however, it spread from offices to homes.

- (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 teamwork keeps the whole hive alive.
- Q. Honey bees live in large, well-organised colonies.
- R. Each bee has a fixed role to perform.
- S. Workers gather nectar while the queen lays eggs.

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

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

- P. Sunlight is a free and endless source of energy.
- Q. Solar panels can turn it into electricity.
- R. Many homes now use them to cut their bills.
- S. In this way, the sun quietly powers our lives.

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

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

- P. Coffee is one of the world's favourite drinks.
- Q. Its beans are grown in warm, tropical regions.
- R. After picking, they are roasted and ground.
- S. Only then is the rich, familiar aroma released.



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

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

- P.** He trained hard for two long years.
- Q.** Arjun had always wanted to climb a Himalayan peak.
- R.** By noon, he stood proudly at the summit.
- S.** At dawn, the team began the final steep climb.

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

Part E: Reading Comprehension

Passage I (Q24–Q30): Electric vehicles, once a rare sight on the roads, are now becoming part of everyday traffic in many countries. Unlike petrol or diesel cars, they run on electricity stored in large batteries and produce no exhaust fumes while driving. This makes them attractive in cities struggling with air pollution. Governments have encouraged the shift by offering tax breaks and building networks of public charging points. The cost of batteries, long the biggest obstacle, has fallen sharply over the past decade, bringing the price of electric cars closer to that of ordinary ones. Yet challenges remain. Charging still takes far longer than filling a fuel tank, and in many regions the charging network is thin. There are also concerns about where the electricity comes from, since a car is only truly clean if the power that charges it is generated without burning coal. Despite these hurdles, most analysts agree that the trend is firmly set. As batteries improve and charging spreads, electric vehicles are expected to become the normal choice for drivers within a generation.



- Q24.** According to the passage, electric vehicles are attractive in polluted cities mainly because they:
- (A) are cheaper than all other cars
 - (B) can be charged very quickly
 - (C) produce no exhaust fumes while driving
 - (D) run on coal power
- Q25.** How have governments encouraged the shift to electric vehicles?
- (A) by banning petrol cars entirely
 - (B) by offering tax breaks and building charging points
 - (C) by raising battery prices
 - (D) by closing all city roads
- Q26.** According to the passage, the biggest obstacle to electric cars for a long time was:
- (A) the lack of drivers
 - (B) the cost of batteries
 - (C) the speed of the cars
 - (D) the colour of the cars
- Q27.** As used in the passage, the word “**thin**” most nearly means:
- (A) slim in shape
 - (B) narrow in width
 - (C) light in weight
 - (D) sparse and limited
- Q28.** The passage suggests that an electric car is truly clean only when:
- (A) it is painted green
 - (B) it is driven slowly



- (C) the electricity charging it is generated without burning coal
- (D) it is charged only at night

Q29. According to the passage, what has happened to the cost of batteries over the past decade?

- (A) it has stayed the same
- (B) it has risen sharply
- (C) it has fallen sharply
- (D) it has doubled

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

- (A) Electric vehicles will never replace petrol cars.
- (B) Electric vehicles have no drawbacks at all.
- (C) The trend towards electric vehicles has stopped.
- (D) Electric vehicles are likely to become the normal choice within a generation.

Passage II (Q31–Q36): Every autumn, millions of monarch butterflies begin one of the most remarkable journeys in the natural world. Leaving the cooling fields of Canada and the northern United States, they fly south to a small cluster of forests in central Mexico, a distance of up to four thousand kilometres. What makes the feat astonishing is that no single butterfly ever makes the round trip. The insects that fly south in autumn are several generations removed from those that flew north the previous spring, yet somehow they find the very same groves their ancestors used. Scientists believe the butterflies navigate using the position of the sun, aided by an internal sense of time. In the Mexican forests they gather in such numbers that the trees turn orange and their branches bend under the weight. In spring, they head north again, breeding along the way, and the cycle begins anew. Sadly, the monarchs are now in decline. The loss of the milkweed plant, on which their caterpillars feed, together with the clearing of their winter forests, threatens a journey that has continued for



countless years.

- Q31.** According to the passage, where do the monarch butterflies fly to in autumn?
- (A) northern Canada
 - (B) a cluster of forests in central Mexico
 - (C) the United States coast
 - (D) South America
- Q32.** According to the passage, what makes the monarchs' journey especially astonishing?
- (A) no single butterfly ever makes the round trip
 - (B) they fly only at night
 - (C) they never breed at all
 - (D) they swim across wide rivers
- Q33.** According to the passage, how do scientists believe the butterflies navigate?
- (A) by following rivers downstream
 - (B) using the position of the sun and an internal sense of time
 - (C) by following flocks of birds
 - (D) using the ocean currents
- Q34.** As used in the passage, the word **“feat”** most nearly means:
- (A) a sudden failure
 - (B) the end of a journey
 - (C) a remarkable achievement
 - (D) a simple, easy task
- Q35.** According to the passage, what threatens the monarch butterflies?



- (A) too much milkweed
- (B) the loss of milkweed and the clearing of their winter forests
- (C) an increase in sunlight
- (D) too many predators in Mexico

Q36. The main purpose of the passage is to:

- (A) explain how to catch butterflies
- (B) argue that butterflies are harmful
- (C) describe how insects fly at night
- (D) describe the monarchs' remarkable migration and the threats it faces



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Eloquent” means able to speak fluently and in a way that moves or persuades listeners.

Usage: Her eloquent speech won over the whole committee.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Silent and shy” is the opposite of eloquent.
- Option B: “Clumsy in speech” describes poor, halting speech.
- Option D: “Loud and rude” describes bad manners, not skilful speech.

Final Answer: Eloquent means fluent and persuasive in speech ⇒ C

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

Q2.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Obscure” means unclear, or not well-known. Its opposite is clear and well-known.

Usage: The obscure poet became clear and famous only after his death.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Hidden” is close in meaning to obscure, not its opposite.
- Option C: “Vague” is a near-synonym of obscure.
- Option D: “Dim” also means faint or unclear, similar to obscure.

Final Answer: The opposite of obscure is clear and well-known ⇒ B

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



Q3.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Resilient” means able to recover quickly from difficulty or hardship.

Usage: The resilient farmer rebuilt his home after every flood.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Fragile and weak” is the opposite of resilient.
- Option C: “Slow and dull” describes pace, not recovery.
- Option D: “Rigid and stiff” means inflexible, the opposite of bouncing back.

Final Answer: Resilient means able to recover quickly ⇒ **B**

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

Q4.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Deter” means to discourage someone from acting, or to prevent something.

Usage: Bright street lights deter thieves from breaking in.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Encourage” is the opposite of deter.
- Option C: “Delay briefly” means to postpone, not to discourage.
- Option D: “Destroy” means to ruin, a different idea altogether.

Final Answer: Deter means discourage or prevent ⇒ **A**

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Choose the option that carries the same meaning.

Meaning: “Lavish” means very generous, or given in large, extravagant amounts.



Usage: They held a lavish feast with far more food than the guests could eat.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Stingy and mean” is the opposite of lavish.
- Option B: “Plain and simple” describes modest things, not extravagance.
- Option D: “Small and cheap” is again the opposite of lavish.

Final Answer: Lavish means generous and extravagant ⇒ C

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

Q6.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Feeble” means weak and lacking strength.

Usage: The patient was so feeble that he could barely lift a spoon.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Strong and sturdy” is the opposite of feeble.
- Option C: “Bright and bold” describes character, not weakness.
- Option D: “Quick and lively” describes energy, the opposite of feeble.

Final Answer: Feeble means weak and frail ⇒ A

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement with “each”: The word “each” is always singular and takes a singular verb.

Analysis: The subject is “Each of the boys”. Although “boys” is plural, the true subject is “Each”, which is singular, so the verb must be “was”, not “were”.

Correction: “Each of the boys who came to the fair was given a prize.” The error is in part (C).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Each of the boys” is a correct singular subject.



- Option B: “who came to the fair” is a correct relative clause.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Pronoun case after a preposition: After a preposition, the object form of the pronoun is used, so “me”, not “I”.

Analysis: “Between” is a preposition, so it must be followed by the object pronoun. “Between you and I” is wrong; it should be “Between you and me”.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “the plan seems” is correct.
- Option C: “rather risky.” 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 Q8](#)

Q9.

Solution

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

Analysis: “People” is a countable noun, so the correct word is “fewer”, not “less”.

Correction: “There were fewer people at the concert than expected.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “lesser people” wrongly uses “lesser”, which means inferior in importance.
- Option C: “few peoples” wrongly pluralises “people” and drops the comparison.



- Option D: “No improvement” is wrong because “less people” is incorrect.

Final Answer: The correct form is “fewer people” ⇒ A

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

Q10.

Solution

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

Analysis: “sang so beautiful” is wrong, because “beautiful” is an adjective. To describe the verb “sang”, the adverb “beautifully” is needed.

Correction: “She sang the song so beautifully that everyone applauded.” The error is in part (C).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “She sang” is correct.
- Option B: “the song” is correct.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Preposition idiom: The fixed expression is “good at” something, not “good in”.

Analysis: To show skill in a subject, English uses “good at”. “good in mathematics” uses the wrong preposition.

Correction: “He is very good at mathematics.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “with” does not fit “good ... mathematics”.
- Option C: “on” is not used to show skill in a subject.
- Option D: “No improvement” is wrong because “in” is incorrect here.

Final Answer: The correct preposition is “at” ⇒ A



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

Q12.

Solution

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

Analysis: The list is “reading, writing, and painting”. All three are gerunds ending in “-ing”, so the structure is parallel and correct.

Conclusion: The sentence has no error.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “She likes reading,” is correct.
- Option B: “writing, and” is correct.
- Option C: “painting in her free time.” is correct.

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

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Redundancy: A word that repeats an idea already present should be removed.

Analysis: “returned back” is redundant, because “return” already means to go back. Using “back” repeats the same idea.

Correction: “He returned to his village after many years.” The error is in part (A).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “to his village” is correct.
- Option C: “after many years.” is correct.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

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



Q14.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blank: The clue “decided to close it” shows the bridge was in poor condition.

Analysis: A bridge would be closed only if it were unsafe or falling apart, so the blank needs a word meaning ruined.

Application: “Dilapidated” means fallen into ruin and decay, which fits perfectly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “sturdy” means strong, which gives no reason to close the bridge.
- Option C: “modern” does not suggest any danger.
- Option D: “elegant” praises the bridge and gives no cause for closure.

Final Answer: The word is “dilapidated” ⇒ A

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Double blank: The word “Although” sets up a contrast between the two blanks.

Analysis: The first blank should describe a hard task, and the second should describe the effort that overcame it, keeping the contrast.

Application: “daunting” (frightening or difficult) and “determined” effort fit the contrast: a hard task finished through firm effort.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “easy ... great” removes the contrast set by “Although”.
- Option B: “simple ... little” also has no contrast.
- Option C: “tiny ... no” is illogical, since no effort cannot complete a task.

Final Answer: daunting ... determined ⇒ D

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



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blank: The clue “leaving no detail unclear” shows the account was exact.

Analysis: If no detail is unclear, the account must have been clear and exact.

Application: “Precise” means exact and clearly stated, which fits the sentence.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “vague” means unclear, the opposite of the clue.
- Option B: “confusing” also contradicts “no detail unclear”.
- Option C: “false” describes truth, not clarity.

Final Answer: The word is “precise” ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [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: If the two sides “finally reached” a positive outcome, the negotiations must have been positive and productive.

Application: “constructive” talks lead naturally to an “agreement”, matching cause and effect.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “hostile ... war” would not end in a positive result.
- Option C: “brief ... dispute” does not fit “finally reached”.
- Option D: “tense ... breakdown” gives a negative outcome, not a settlement.

Final Answer: constructive ... agreement ⇒ B

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



Q18.

Solution

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

Analysis: If even her critics were won over, the argument must have been very strong.

Application: A “compelling” argument leaves even critics “persuaded”, matching cause and effect.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “weak ... convinced” is contradictory, as a weak argument rarely convinces.
- Option B: “dull ... excited” does not fit logically.
- Option D: “vague ... certain” is also contradictory.

Final Answer: compelling ... persuaded ⇒

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), so it comes first.

Step 2: R gives the early reaction (few saw its use), which follows the invention.

Step 3: S (“Slowly, however, it spread”) answers that doubt, so it comes after R.

Step 4: P (today life is hard to imagine without it) is the final outcome. 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 supporting details, then the conclusion.

Step 1: Q opens with the general fact that bees live in organised colonies.

Step 2: R explains that each bee has a fixed role, and S gives an example (workers gather nectar, the queen lays eggs).

Step 3: P concludes (“This teamwork keeps the whole hive alive”), so it comes last. Order: **Q R S P**.

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

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Start with the resource, explain its use, then the effect, then the closing line.

Step 1: P opens with the resource (sunlight is free and endless).

Step 2: Q says solar panels turn it into electricity, and R adds that many homes use them to cut bills.

Step 3: S closes with “In this way, the sun quietly powers our lives”. Order: **P Q R S**.

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

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Open with the topic, then follow the process in order.

Step 1: P introduces the topic (coffee is a favourite drink).

Step 2: Q says where the beans grow, and R describes the next step (picking, roasting, grinding).

Step 3: S is the final result (“Only then is the aroma released”), signalled by “Only then”. Order: **P Q R S**.



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

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

Q23.

Solution

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

Step 1: Q sets up the dream (Arjun wanted to climb a Himalayan peak).

Step 2: P gives the preparation (he trained for two years).

Step 3: S is the climb at dawn, and R is the finish at noon (the summit). Order: Q P S R.

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

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Locate the line about why electric vehicles suit polluted cities.

Evidence: The passage says they “produce no exhaust fumes while driving. This makes them attractive in cities struggling with air pollution.”

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

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage only says prices are getting closer, not cheaper than all cars.
- Option B: Charging is described as slow, not quick.
- Option D: The passage warns against coal power, not in favour of it.

Final Answer: They produce no exhaust fumes while driving $\Rightarrow$ C

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find how governments encouraged the shift.

Evidence: The passage states governments “encouraged the shift by offering tax breaks and building networks of public charging points.”

Application: Option B matches this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: An outright ban on petrol cars is not mentioned.
- Option C: Governments did not raise battery prices; the passage says prices fell.
- Option D: Closing roads is never mentioned.

Final Answer: By offering tax breaks and building charging points ⇒ **B**

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Identify the long-standing obstacle.

Evidence: The passage calls the cost of batteries “long the biggest obstacle”.

Application: Option B restates this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A lack of drivers is not mentioned.
- Option C: The speed of the cars is not discussed as an obstacle.
- Option D: The colour of the cars is irrelevant.

Final Answer: The biggest obstacle was the cost of batteries ⇒ **B**

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

Q27.

Solution

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

Evidence: “in many regions the charging network is thin.” Here “thin” describes



a network that is spread out and scarce.

Application: “Sparse and limited” matches this sense, so Option D is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “slim in shape” describes a physical object, not a network’s coverage.
- Option B: “narrow in width” also describes shape, not scarcity.
- Option C: “light in weight” is unrelated to how spread out something is.

Final Answer: Here “thin” means sparse and limited $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Draw the condition the passage sets for a truly clean car.

Evidence: The passage says “a car is only truly clean if the power that charges it is generated without burning coal.”

Application: Option C restates this condition, so it is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The colour of the car has nothing to do with being clean.
- Option B: Driving slowly is never mentioned as a condition.
- Option D: Charging at night is not the point; the source of the power is.

Final Answer: When the electricity is generated without burning coal $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find what happened to battery costs.

Evidence: The passage says the cost of batteries “has fallen sharply over the past decade”.

Application: Option C matches this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: The cost did not stay the same; it changed.
- Option B: It fell, it did not rise.
- Option D: The passage says it fell, not that it doubled.

Final Answer: It has fallen sharply ⇒

Answer: (C) [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 electric vehicles “are expected to become the normal choice for drivers within a generation.”

Application: Option D captures this central point.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says the trend is firmly set, not that it will never happen.
- Option B: The passage clearly lists drawbacks, so “no drawbacks” is false.
- Option C: The passage says the trend is firmly set, not stopped.

Final Answer: They are likely to become the normal choice within a generation ⇒

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Locate where the butterflies fly in autumn.

Evidence: The passage says they “fly south to a small cluster of forests in central Mexico”.

Application: Option B matches this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Canada is where they leave from, not their destination.
- Option C: The United States coast is not mentioned as the goal.



- Option D: South America is never mentioned.

Final Answer: They fly to a cluster of forests in central Mexico ⇒ **B**

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

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find what makes the journey astonishing.

Evidence: The passage says “no single butterfly ever makes the round trip”, as the insects flying south are several generations removed from those that flew north.

Application: Option A restates this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Flying only at night is not mentioned.
- Option C: The passage says they do breed along the way, so “never breed” is false.
- Option D: Swimming across rivers is never mentioned.

Final Answer: No single butterfly ever makes the round trip ⇒ **A**

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find how the butterflies navigate.

Evidence: The passage says scientists believe they “navigate using the position of the sun, aided by an internal sense of time.”

Application: Option B matches this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Following rivers is not mentioned.
- Option C: Following birds is not mentioned.
- Option D: Ocean currents are never mentioned.

Final Answer: Using the position of the sun and an internal sense of time ⇒ **B**

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



Q34.

Solution

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

Evidence: “What makes the feat astonishing is that no single butterfly ever makes the round trip.” Here “feat” refers to the impressive journey the butterflies achieve.

Application: “A remarkable achievement” matches this sense, so Option C is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “a sudden failure” is the opposite of a feat.
- Option B: “the end of a journey” names only one part, not the achievement itself.
- Option D: “a simple, easy task” contradicts “astonishing”.

Final Answer: Here “feat” means a remarkable achievement ⇒ C

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

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find the stated threats to the monarchs.

Evidence: The passage says “The loss of the milkweed plant . . . together with the clearing of their winter forests, threatens” the journey.

Application: Option B restates both threats.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The problem is too little milkweed, not too much.
- Option C: An increase in sunlight is not mentioned as a threat.
- Option D: Predators in Mexico are never mentioned.

Final Answer: The loss of milkweed and the clearing of their winter forests ⇒ 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 monarchs' extraordinary migration and ends by warning that this journey is now under threat.

Application: Option D captures both the remarkable migration and the threats to it.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: How to catch butterflies is never discussed.
- Option B: The passage admires the butterflies, it does not call them harmful.
- Option C: Night flight of insects is not the subject.

Final Answer: It describes the monarchs' migration and the threats it faces ⇒ D

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



Answer Key

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

