

NMAT Language Skills

Sample Paper – 5

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: **AMBIGUOUS**

- (A) Open to more than one meaning
- (B) Perfectly clear and exact
- (C) Very large and heavy
- (D) Extremely honest

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

- (A) Calm and peaceful
- (B) Angry and violent
- (C) Dark and gloomy
- (D) Quick and restless



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

- (A) Establish
- (B) Support
- (C) Continue
- (D) Do away with

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

- (A) Friendly and warm
- (B) Generous and giving
- (C) Calm and gentle
- (D) Unfriendly and aggressive

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

- (A) Plentiful
- (B) Generous
- (C) Barely sufficient
- (D) Enormous

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

- (A) Fake
- (B) Imitation
- (C) Doubtful
- (D) Real and authentic

Part B: Grammar and Error Spotting

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

- (A) have finished their
- (B) have finished his



- (C) has finished their
- (D) No improvement

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

- (A) His opinion on the plan / (B) is quite / (C) different than mine. / (D) No error

- (A) His opinion on the plan
- (B) is quite
- (C) different than mine.
- (D) No error

Q9. Identify the part with an error. If there is no error, choose (D).

- (A) She sings / (B) very well but / (C) dances very graceful. / (D) No error

- (A) She sings
- (B) very well but
- (C) dances very graceful.
- (D) No error

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

- (A) The prize was shared / (B) between my brother and I / (C) after the contest. / (D) No error

- (A) The prize was shared
- (B) between my brother and I
- (C) after the contest.
- (D) No error

Q11. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). "She likes reading, painting, and to swim in her free time."

- (A) swim



- (B) swimming
- (C) to swimming
- (D) No improvement

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

(A) The children's books / (B) were kept / (C) on the top shelf. / (D) No error

- (A) The children's books
- (B) were kept
- (C) on the top shelf.
- (D) No error

Q13. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). "He is as tall as his elder brother."

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

Part C: Fill in the Blanks

Q14. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word: "The lawyer presented a _____ argument that convinced the entire jury."

- (A) compelling
- (B) feeble
- (C) confusing
- (D) dull

Q15. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word: "Although the medicine tasted _____, the patient swallowed it to get well."

- (A) sweet



- (B) bitter
- (C) pleasant
- (D) mild

Q16. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair: “The weather grew so _____ that the match had to be _____.”

- (A) pleasant ... continued
- (B) stormy ... postponed
- (C) sunny ... started
- (D) calm ... extended

Q17. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word: “The volunteers worked _____ for weeks to rebuild the flooded village.”

- (A) lazily
- (B) rarely
- (C) tirelessly
- (D) briefly

Q18. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair: “He spoke so _____ that nobody could _____ his true intentions.”

- (A) clearly ... miss
- (B) loudly ... hear
- (C) vaguely ... grasp
- (D) honestly ... doubt

Part D: Para-jumbles

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

- P.** In doing so, they also pollinate the crops that feed the world.
- Q.** Honeybees are among the hardest-working insects in nature.
- R.** They fly from flower to flower collecting sweet nectar.
- S.** This nectar is then turned into honey inside the hive.



- (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. Soon, families separated by distance could speak once again.

Q. Alexander Graham Bell patented the telephone in 1876.

R. Before it, people relied on letters and the slow telegraph.

S. His invention allowed human voices to travel across wires.

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

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

P. A small village once had no place at all to read.

Q. A retired teacher decided to change that.

R. Today, children gather there every evening to study.

S. She collected old books and opened a tiny library.

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

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

P. Tea is said to have been discovered in ancient China.

Q. According to legend, leaves fell into an emperor's boiling water.

R. The pleasant aroma tempted him to taste the new drink.

S. From there, the habit spread across the whole world.

- (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 spent every weekend drawing near the old market.

Q. Ravi loved to sketch the busy streets of his town.

R. Within a year, his paintings hung in a city exhibition.

S. One day a gallery owner noticed his rare talent.

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

Part E: Reading Comprehension

Passage I (Q24–Q30): Financial literacy means the ability to understand and use money wisely. It covers skills such as budgeting, saving, borrowing, and investing. Although these skills shape almost every part of adult life, most schools teach very little about them. As a result, many young people leave education without knowing how to plan a budget or read a bank statement. This gap can be costly. People who lack financial knowledge are more likely to fall into debt, pay high interest on loans, and save too little for emergencies. By contrast, those who understand money tend to spend carefully, build savings, and make informed choices about credit. Experts argue that financial literacy is no longer a luxury but a basic life skill. Some countries have begun adding personal finance to the school curriculum, while banks and charities run free workshops for adults. Learning these skills early, they say, can protect families from hardship and give them greater freedom later in life. In a world of easy credit and complex products, knowing how money works has never mattered more.

Q24. According to the passage, financial literacy means:



- (A) the ability to understand and use money wisely
- (B) the ability to earn a very high salary
- (C) knowing how to start a large business
- (D) memorising all the rules of a bank

Q25. According to the passage, people who lack financial knowledge are more likely to:

- (A) save far too much money
- (B) fall into debt and pay high interest
- (C) avoid taking any loans at all
- (D) become wealthy very quickly

Q26. Which of the following is mentioned as a skill covered by financial literacy?

- (A) budgeting and saving
- (B) cooking and cleaning
- (C) driving safely
- (D) public speaking

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

- (A) careless
- (B) based on good knowledge
- (C) accidental
- (D) forced

Q28. The author’s attitude towards financial literacy can best be described as:

- (A) indifferent
- (B) strongly opposed
- (C) doubtful



(D) supportive

Q29. According to the passage, what have some countries begun to do?

- (A) ban all school lessons on money
- (B) add personal finance to the school curriculum
- (C) close down all their banks
- (D) stop running free workshops

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

- (A) Financial literacy is a basic life skill everyone should learn.
- (B) Money skills matter only to the very rich.
- (C) Schools already teach more than enough about money.
- (D) Understanding money is unimportant in today's world.

Passage II (Q31–Q36): The internet began not as a global network but as a small experiment. In the late 1960s, researchers in the United States built a system that let a few computers share information over telephone lines. Their goal was to keep communication working even if one part of the network failed. For years this early network linked only universities and research labs. Everything changed in 1989, when a British scientist named Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web. His idea was to connect documents through links that anyone could follow with a single click. Suddenly, ordinary people could read and share information as never before. Through the 1990s the web spread quickly, and email, on-line shopping, and search engines soon followed. Today billions of people use the internet every day for work, study, and entertainment. Yet the same network that connects the world also raises concerns about privacy, misinformation, and the wide gap between those who have access and those who do not. What began as a modest experiment has become one of the most powerful tools in human history.

Q31. According to the passage, the internet began as:



- (A) a small experiment
- (B) a ready-made global network
- (C) a shopping website
- (D) a television service

Q32. According to the passage, the goal of the early network was to:

- (A) sell products to the public
- (B) entertain families at home
- (C) keep communication working even if one part failed
- (D) completely replace the telephone

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

- (A) huge
- (B) famous
- (C) small and unassuming
- (D) expensive

Q34. According to the passage, who invented the World Wide Web?

- (A) a group of shopkeepers
- (B) a television company
- (C) an American general
- (D) Tim Berners-Lee

Q35. Which of the following is mentioned as a concern raised by the internet?

- (A) privacy and misinformation
- (B) too few users worldwide
- (C) a shortage of telephones
- (D) slow universities

Q36. The main purpose of the passage is to:



- (A) explain how to build a computer
- (B) argue that the internet is useless
- (C) trace how the internet grew from a small experiment into a powerful tool
- (D) describe how to shop online



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Ambiguous” means unclear because it can be understood in more than one way.

Usage: His ambiguous reply left everyone guessing what he really meant.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Perfectly clear and exact” is the opposite of ambiguous.
- Option C: “Very large and heavy” describes size, not meaning.
- Option D: “Extremely honest” describes character, not clarity.

Final Answer: Ambiguous means open to more than one meaning ⇒ A

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

Q2.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Placid” means calm, quiet, and free from disturbance.

Usage: The placid lake reflected the mountains like a mirror.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Angry and violent” is the opposite of placid.
- Option C: “Dark and gloomy” describes mood or light, not calmness.
- Option D: “Quick and restless” is the reverse of a placid, settled state.

Final Answer: Placid means calm and peaceful ⇒ A

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



Q3.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Abolish” means to put an end to something formally, such as a law or practice.

Usage: The government decided to abolish the outdated tax.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Establish” means to set up, the opposite of abolish.
- Option B: “Support” means to uphold, not to end.
- Option C: “Continue” means to keep going, again the opposite.

Final Answer: Abolish means to do away with ⇒ D

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

Q4.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Hostile” means unfriendly, showing opposition or aggression.

Usage: The visitors were met with hostile stares from the crowd.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Friendly and warm” is the opposite of hostile.
- Option B: “Generous and giving” describes kindness, not opposition.
- Option C: “Calm and gentle” is the reverse of aggressive.

Final Answer: Hostile means unfriendly and aggressive ⇒ D

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Find the option that expresses the same idea.

Meaning: “Scanty” means very small in amount, barely enough.



Usage: The travellers survived on a scanty supply of food.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Plentiful” is the opposite of scanty.
- Option B: “Generous” suggests a large, giving amount.
- Option D: “Enormous” means very large, again the reverse.

Final Answer: Scanty means barely sufficient ⇒ C

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Select the word that shares the core meaning.

Meaning: “Genuine” means real, true, and not fake.

Usage: The dealer proved that the painting was a genuine antique.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Fake” is the direct opposite of genuine.
- Option B: “Imitation” means a copy, not the real thing.
- Option C: “Doubtful” suggests uncertainty, not authenticity.

Final Answer: Genuine means real and authentic ⇒ D

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — “Each of” subject-verb agreement: “Each” is always singular and takes a singular verb and a singular pronoun.

Analysis: “Each of the boys” has “each” as the true subject, so “has finished” (singular) and “his” (singular) are both correct.

Check: Since the underlined “has finished his” already matches the singular subject, the sentence needs no change.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “have finished their” wrongly makes both verb and pronoun plural.



- Option B: “have finished his” mixes a plural verb with a singular pronoun.
- Option C: “has finished their” mixes a singular verb with a plural pronoun.

Final Answer: The original is correct, so no improvement ⇒ D

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Preposition idiom: The adjective “different” is followed by “from” in standard English, not “than”.

Analysis: “different than mine” uses the wrong preposition. The correct idiom is “different from mine”.

Correction: “His opinion on the plan is quite different from mine.” The error lies in part (C).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “His opinion on the plan” correctly uses “on”.
- Option B: “is quite” 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 Q8](#)

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Adjective vs adverb: An action verb like “dances” must be described by an adverb, not an adjective.

Analysis: “dances very graceful” uses the adjective “graceful” to describe the verb “dances”. An adverb, “gracefully”, is needed.

Correction: “... dances very gracefully.” The error is in part (C).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “She sings” is correct.
- Option B: “very well but” correctly uses the adverb “well”.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.



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

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

Q10.

Solution

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

Analysis: “between my brother and I” wrongly uses “I”. The object form “me” is required.

Correction: “The prize was shared between my brother and me after the contest.” The error is in part (B).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “The prize was shared” is correct.
- Option C: “after the contest.” is correct.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

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

Q11.

Solution

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

Analysis: The list “reading, painting, and to swim” mixes two “-ing” forms with an infinitive. To stay parallel, all three must be “-ing” forms.

Correction: “She likes reading, painting, and swimming in her free time.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “swim” is a bare verb and breaks the pattern.
- Option C: “to swimming” is ungrammatical.
- Option D: “No improvement” is wrong because “to swim” is not parallel.

Final Answer: The parallel form is “swimming” ⇒ **B**

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



Q12.

Solution

Concept — Possessive of an irregular plural: The plural “children” forms its possessive by adding an apostrophe and “s”: “children’s”.

Analysis: “The children’s books” correctly shows that the books belong to the children.

Conclusion: Every part of the sentence is grammatically correct, so there is no error.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “The children’s books” is a correct possessive.
- Option B: “were kept” correctly agrees with the plural “books”.
- Option C: “on the top shelf.” is correct.

Final Answer: The sentence has no error ⇒ D

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — “as ... as” comparison: To show two things are equal, the correct structure is “as + adjective + as”.

Analysis: “as tall as his elder brother” correctly uses “as ... as” with the plain adjective “tall”.

Check: The structure is already correct, so no change is needed.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “so tall as” is used only in negatives, not in this positive sentence.
- Option B: “tall as” drops the first “as” and is incomplete.
- Option C: “as taller as” wrongly uses a comparative inside the “as ... as” frame.

Final Answer: The original is correct, so no improvement ⇒ D

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



Q14.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blank: The clue “convinced the entire jury” shows the argument was strong.

Analysis: An argument that convinces a jury must be powerful and persuasive.

Application: “Compelling” means convincing and forceful, which fits perfectly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “feeble” means weak and would not convince anyone.
- Option C: “confusing” would fail to persuade the jury.
- Option D: “dull” suggests a boring, ineffective argument.

Final Answer: The word is “compelling” ⇒ A

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blank: The word “Although” signals a contrast between the taste and the patient’s action.

Analysis: If the patient swallowed the medicine “to get well” despite its taste, the taste must have been unpleasant.

Application: “Bitter” is an unpleasant taste and fits the contrast set by “Although”.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “sweet” is pleasant and removes the contrast.
- Option C: “pleasant” also breaks the contrast with “Although”.
- Option D: “mild” is neutral and does not create the needed contrast.

Final Answer: The word is “bitter” ⇒ B

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



Q16.

Solution

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

Analysis: A weather condition bad enough to stop a match is needed, along with the result of stopping it.

Application: “stormy” weather leads a match to be “postponed”, a clear cause and effect.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “pleasant ... continued” has no reason to interrupt the match.
- Option C: “sunny ... started” does not fit a match being stopped.
- Option D: “calm ... extended” shows no cause for delay.

Final Answer: stormy ... postponed ⇒ B

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blank: The blank needs an adverb describing how the volunteers worked “for weeks” to rebuild a village.

Analysis: Rebuilding a flooded village over weeks calls for constant, hard effort.

Application: “Tirelessly” means without stopping or tiring, which fits the sustained effort.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “lazily” contradicts weeks of rebuilding work.
- Option B: “rarely” means seldom, which does not fit constant effort.
- Option D: “briefly” means for a short time, unlike “for weeks”.

Final Answer: The word is “tirelessly” ⇒ C

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



Q18.

Solution

Concept — Double blank: “so ... that” shows cause and effect, so the way he spoke must explain why no one understood him.

Analysis: If nobody could understand his true intentions, his manner of speaking must have been unclear.

Application: “vaguely” (in an unclear way) leads people to fail to “grasp” his intentions.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “clearly ... miss” is contradictory, since clear speech is easy to follow.
- Option B: “loudly ... hear” does not explain a failure to understand.
- Option D: “honestly ... doubt” has no logical cause-and-effect link.

Final Answer: vaguely ... grasp ⇒ C

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Find the opening statement, then follow the natural sequence of actions.

Step 1: Q introduces the topic (honeybees are hard-working), so it comes first.

Step 2: R describes what they do (fly and collect nectar), which follows the introduction.

Step 3: S explains what happens to the nectar (turned into honey), so it comes after R.

Step 4: P adds the wider benefit (they pollinate crops), a fitting conclusion. 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: Open with the event, give the earlier situation, then the change and its result.

Step 1: Q introduces the event (Bell patented the telephone in 1876).

Step 2: R describes the situation before it (people used letters and the telegraph).

Step 3: S says what the invention did (voices could travel across wires).

Step 4: P gives the outcome (families could speak again). Order: **Q R S P**.

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

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Set the problem first, then the person who acts, the action, and finally the result.

Step 1: P states the problem (the village had no place to read).

Step 2: Q introduces the person who decides to help (a retired teacher).

Step 3: S gives her action (she collected books and opened a library).

Step 4: R gives the present-day result (children study there every evening). Order: **P Q S R**.

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

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Begin with the general claim, then tell the story in time order.

Step 1: P opens with the claim (tea was discovered in ancient China).

Step 2: Q begins the legend (leaves fell into the emperor's water).

Step 3: R continues it (the aroma tempted him to taste it).



Step 4: S ends with the spread of tea across the world. 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 habit to success.

Step 1: Q introduces Ravi and his love of sketching.

Step 2: P gives his routine (drawing near the market every weekend).

Step 3: S is the turning point (a gallery owner noticed his talent).

Step 4: R is the outcome (his paintings hung in a city exhibition). Order: Q P S R.

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

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Locate the definition in the opening line.

Evidence: The passage begins, “Financial literacy means the ability to understand and use money wisely.”

Application: Option A restates this definition word for word.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Earning a high salary is never part of the definition.
- Option C: Starting a business is not mentioned.
- Option D: The passage speaks of using money wisely, not memorising bank rules.

Final Answer: It means understanding and using money wisely $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find what happens to people who lack financial knowledge.

Evidence: The passage says such people “are more likely to fall into debt, pay high interest on loans, and save too little for emergencies.”

Application: Option B restates this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says they save too little, not too much.
- Option C: It does not say they avoid all loans.
- Option D: Becoming wealthy quickly is the opposite of what is stated.

Final Answer: They fall into debt and pay high interest ⇒ **B**

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Identify a skill the passage lists under financial literacy.

Evidence: The passage says it “covers skills such as budgeting, saving, borrowing, and investing.”

Application: Option A names budgeting and saving, both listed in the passage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Cooking and cleaning are not mentioned.
- Option C: Driving safely has nothing to do with money skills.
- Option D: Public speaking is not part of the list.

Final Answer: Budgeting and saving are covered skills ⇒ **A**

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



Q27.

Solution

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

Evidence: “... make informed choices about credit.” Here “informed” means guided by good knowledge.

Application: Option B, “based on good knowledge”, matches this sense.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “careless” is the opposite of informed.
- Option C: “accidental” suggests chance, not knowledge.
- Option D: “forced” means done under pressure, an unrelated idea.

Final Answer: Here “informed” means based on good knowledge ⇒ **B**

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

Q28.

Solution

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

Analysis: The passage calls financial literacy “a basic life skill” and stresses that learning it can protect families and give them freedom.

Application: These positive statements show the author is in favour of it, so the tone is “supportive”.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Indifferent” does not fit a passage that clearly values the skill.
- Option B: The author is not opposed; the tone is favourable.
- Option C: “Doubtful” contradicts the confident, positive claims.

Final Answer: The tone is supportive ⇒ **D**

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



Q29.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find what some countries have started to do.

Evidence: The passage says, “Some countries have begun adding personal finance to the school curriculum.”

Application: Option B restates this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Banning money lessons is the opposite of what is stated.
- Option C: Closing banks is never mentioned.
- Option D: The passage says workshops are run, not stopped.

Final Answer: They add personal finance to the curriculum ⇒ **B**

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

Q30.

Solution

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

Evidence: The passage argues financial literacy “is no longer a luxury but a basic life skill” and that knowing how money works “has never mattered more”.

Application: Option A captures this central point.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage says the skill matters for everyone, not only the rich.
- Option C: It states schools teach very little about money.
- Option D: It stresses that understanding money matters greatly.

Final Answer: It is a basic life skill everyone should learn ⇒ **A**

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



Q31.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Locate the description in the opening line.

Evidence: The passage begins, “The internet began not as a global network but as a small experiment.”

Application: Option A restates this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage says it was not a ready-made global network at first.
- Option C: A shopping website came much later, not at the start.
- Option D: A television service is never mentioned.

Final Answer: The internet began as a small experiment ⇒

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

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find the stated goal of the early network.

Evidence: The passage says, “Their goal was to keep communication working even if one part of the network failed.”

Application: Option C restates this goal directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Selling products came later with online shopping.
- Option B: Entertaining families was not the early goal.
- Option D: Replacing the telephone is not mentioned as the aim.

Final Answer: The goal was to keep communication working if a part failed ⇒

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



Q33.

Solution

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

Evidence: “What began as a modest experiment has become one of the most powerful tools in human history.” Here “modest” contrasts with “most powerful”, so it means small and humble.

Application: Option C, “small and unassuming”, matches this sense.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “huge” is the opposite of modest.
- Option B: “famous” does not fit a small, early experiment.
- Option D: “expensive” is about cost, not size or humility.

Final Answer: Here “modest” means small and unassuming ⇒ C

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find who invented the World Wide Web.

Evidence: The passage says, “a British scientist named Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web.”

Application: Option D names Tim Berners-Lee, matching the passage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Shopkeepers are not mentioned.
- Option B: A television company is not credited.
- Option C: An American general is never named; the scientist was British.

Final Answer: Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web ⇒ D

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



Q35.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find the concern the passage raises about the internet.

Evidence: The passage says the network “also raises concerns about privacy, misinformation, and the wide gap between those who have access and those who do not.”

Application: Option A names privacy and misinformation, both listed.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage says billions use it, not that there are too few users.
- Option C: A shortage of telephones is not a stated concern.
- Option D: Slow universities are not mentioned as a problem.

Final Answer: Privacy and misinformation are concerns raised ⇒ A

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

Q36.

Solution

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

Analysis: The passage follows the internet from a 1960s experiment, through the invention of the web, to today’s uses and concerns.

Application: Option C captures this journey from small experiment to powerful tool.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Building a computer is not discussed.
- Option B: The passage calls the internet powerful, not useless.
- Option D: Shopping online is only one brief detail, not the main purpose.

Final Answer: It traces how the internet grew into a powerful tool ⇒ C

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



Answer Key

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

