

NMAT Language Skills

Sample Paper – 6

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: **PROVOKE**

- (A) To calm and soothe
- (B) To ignore completely
- (C) To praise warmly
- (D) To stir up or incite

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

- (A) Weak and frail
- (B) Strong and sturdy
- (C) Small and delicate
- (D) Dull and slow



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

- (A) Calm and peaceful
- (B) Noisy and chaotic
- (C) Bright and colourful
- (D) Cold and harsh

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

- (A) To mislead or trick
- (B) To help sincerely
- (C) To follow closely
- (D) To speak loudly

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

- (A) Careful and cautious
- (B) Calm and patient
- (C) Rash and careless
- (D) Honest and open

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

- (A) To reject firmly
- (B) To stick to or follow closely
- (C) To forget quickly
- (D) To divide apart

Part B: Grammar and Error Spotting

Q7. 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 last year.”

- (A) less



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

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

(A) Each of the boys / (B) have submitted / (C) his project on time. / (D) No error

- (A) Each of the boys
- (B) have submitted
- (C) his project on time.
- (D) No error

Q9. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “She has always been very good in mathematics.”

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

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

(A) He is an university student / (B) who works / (C) very hard every day. / (D) No error

- (A) He is an university student
- (B) who works
- (C) very hard every day.
- (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 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) She sang so beautiful / (B) that the judges / (C) applauded for a long time. / (D) No error

- (A) She sang so beautiful
- (B) that the judges
- (C) applauded for a long time.
- (D) No error

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

(A) She likes reading, / (B) painting, / (C) and to swim in the sea. / (D) No error

- (A) She likes reading,
- (B) painting,
- (C) and to swim in the sea.
- (D) No error

Part C: Fill in the Blanks

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

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

Q15. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair: “The novel was so _____ that most readers _____ it in a single sitting.”



- (A) dull ... enjoyed
- (B) gripping ... finished
- (C) long ... ignored
- (D) boring ... loved

Q16. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word: “The lawyer presented a _____ argument that convinced the jury within minutes.”

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

Q17. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair: “Because the instructions were so _____, the students completed the task _____.”

- (A) clear ... easily
- (B) vague ... quickly
- (C) confusing ... perfectly
- (D) missing ... correctly

Q18. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word: “The volunteers worked _____ to rebuild the homes destroyed by the flood.”

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

Part D: Para-jumbles

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

P. Without bees, many of our food crops would fail to grow.

Q. Honeybees are among the most important pollinators in nature.



- R. As they move from flower to flower, they carry pollen with them.
S. This pollination helps plants produce fruits and seeds.

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

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

- P. Today it is enjoyed by millions of people every morning.
Q. Coffee began as a wild plant in the highlands of Ethiopia.
R. From there, the drink slowly spread to Europe and beyond.
S. Traders later carried its beans across the Arabian Peninsula.

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

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

- P. Recycling and reducing plastic can ease this damage.
Q. Plastic waste has become a serious problem for the oceans.
R. Much of it comes from bottles and packaging thrown away carelessly.
S. Over time, this waste breaks into tiny, harmful pieces.

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

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

- P. Now many libraries also lend digital copies online.
Q. Libraries have served communities for thousands of years.
R. Later, printed books came to fill their shelves.
S. The earliest ones stored only clay tablets and scrolls.



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

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

P. As a boy, he took apart every broken toy at home.

Q. Ravi had always been curious about how machines worked.

R. Years later, he founded a small company of his own.

S. In college, he built his first working robot.

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

Part E: Reading Comprehension

Passage I (Q24–Q30): Climate change is reshaping the way the world grows its food. Rising temperatures, shifting rainfall, and more frequent droughts are already affecting harvests across many regions. In some places, warmer weather lengthens the growing season and allows new crops to be planted. In many others, however, the effects are harmful. Heat waves can wither young plants, while sudden floods wash away fertile soil. Pests and plant diseases, once held back by cold winters, now spread into new areas as those winters grow milder. Farmers who depend on steady seasons find it harder to plan. Poorer countries, where many people work the land by hand, are often hit hardest, even though they have done the least to cause the problem. Scientists are helping by developing crops that resist heat and need less water. Better forecasts and smarter irrigation also allow farmers to adapt. Yet experts agree that these measures alone are not enough. Unless the world cuts the emissions that drive warming, the pressure on global agriculture will only continue to grow in the decades ahead.



- Q24.** According to the passage, in some places warmer weather can:
- (A) destroy all crops instantly
 - (B) stop rainfall completely
 - (C) end farming forever
 - (D) lengthen the growing season and allow new crops
- Q25.** The passage says pests and plant diseases now spread into new areas because:
- (A) farmers plant more crops
 - (B) soil has become richer
 - (C) rainfall has increased everywhere
 - (D) once-cold winters have grown milder
- Q26.** According to the passage, which group is often hit hardest by these changes?
- (A) large industrial farms in cold regions
 - (B) poorer countries where many people farm by hand
 - (C) scientists developing new crops
 - (D) countries that caused most of the warming
- Q27.** As used in the passage, the word “**wither**” most nearly means:
- (A) dry up and shrivel
 - (B) grow rapidly
 - (C) turn deep green
 - (D) spread widely
- Q28.** The passage mentions all of the following as ways to adapt EXCEPT:
- (A) developing crops that resist heat
 - (B) using better weather forecasts



- (C) using smarter irrigation
- (D) building taller fences around fields

Q29. The author's overall attitude in the passage can best be described as:

- (A) cheerful and unconcerned
- (B) angry and hopeless
- (C) concerned but constructive
- (D) completely indifferent

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

- (A) Climate change has no effect on farming.
- (B) New crops alone will solve every problem.
- (C) Cutting emissions is essential to protect future farming.
- (D) Farmers in poor countries caused the warming.

Passage II (Q31–Q36): Every day people make countless decisions, from small choices about food to major ones about careers. Psychologists have long studied how the mind reaches these conclusions. They have found that humans rarely weigh every fact in a cool, logical way. Instead, the brain often relies on mental shortcuts, sometimes called heuristics, that allow quick judgements with little effort. These shortcuts usually work well, but they can also lead to predictable mistakes. For example, people tend to fear a rare but dramatic danger more than a common one, simply because the dramatic case is easier to picture. Emotions, too, shape choices far more than we like to admit. A person who feels anxious may avoid useful risks, while one who feels confident may take foolish ones. Even the way a question is worded can tilt the outcome, an effect known as framing. Understanding these patterns does not make anyone perfectly rational. It can, however, help people pause, question their first impulse, and make wiser choices when the stakes are high.

Q31. According to the passage, in reaching decisions humans usually:



- (A) weigh every fact in a cool, logical way
- (B) rely on mental shortcuts called heuristics
- (C) ignore all of their emotions
- (D) make no mistakes at all

Q32. The passage says people fear a rare but dramatic danger more than a common one because:

- (A) the dramatic case is easier to picture
- (B) common dangers are always safe
- (C) heuristics never fail
- (D) emotions play no role in fear

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

- (A) careful calculations
- (B) mental shortcuts
- (C) strong emotions
- (D) written rules

Q34. According to the passage, how do emotions affect choices?

- (A) they have no effect at all
- (B) they always improve decisions
- (C) they shape choices more than we like to admit
- (D) they make every choice perfectly logical

Q35. The term “**framing**” in the passage refers to:

- (A) drawing a picture of the danger
- (B) making a fully rational choice
- (C) avoiding all possible risks
- (D) how the wording of a question can affect the outcome



Q36. The main point of the passage is that:

- (A) people are perfectly rational beings
- (B) emotions should always be ignored
- (C) knowing our mental patterns can help us make wiser choices
- (D) decisions are impossible to study



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Provoke” means to stir up a strong feeling or reaction, or to incite an action.

Usage: His rude comment was meant to provoke an angry reply.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “To calm and soothe” is the opposite of provoke.
- Option B: “To ignore completely” has no link with stirring a reaction.
- Option C: “To praise warmly” expresses approval, not incitement.

Final Answer: Provoke means to stir up or incite ⇒ D

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

Q2.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Robust” means strong, healthy, and able to withstand strain.

Usage: The company reported robust sales despite the slowdown.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Weak and frail” is the opposite of robust.
- Option C: “Small and delicate” describes fineness, not strength.
- Option D: “Dull and slow” describes pace, not sturdiness.

Final Answer: Robust means strong and sturdy ⇒ B

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



Q3.

Solution

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

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

Usage: We spent the evening beside a tranquil lake.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Noisy and chaotic” is the opposite of tranquil.
- Option C: “Bright and colourful” describes appearance, not calm.
- Option D: “Cold and harsh” describes a hostile mood, not peace.

Final Answer: Tranquil means calm and peaceful ⇒ A

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

Q4.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Deceive” means to make someone believe something false, to mislead or trick.

Usage: The salesman tried to deceive customers with false claims.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “To help sincerely” is the opposite of deceive.
- Option C: “To follow closely” has no link with tricking.
- Option D: “To speak loudly” describes volume, not deception.

Final Answer: Deceive means to mislead or trick ⇒ A

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Find the option that best matches the given word.

Meaning: “Reckless” means acting without care for the consequences, rash.



Usage: His reckless driving nearly caused an accident.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Careful and cautious” is the opposite of reckless.
- Option B: “Calm and patient” describes temperament, not rashness.
- Option D: “Honest and open” relates to truthfulness, not carelessness.

Final Answer: Reckless means rash and careless ⇒ C

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Select the option with the closest meaning.

Meaning: “Adhere” means to stick firmly to something, or to follow a rule or belief closely.

Usage: All members must adhere to the club’s rules.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “To reject firmly” is the opposite of adhere.
- Option C: “To forget quickly” has no link with sticking to something.
- Option D: “To divide apart” is the reverse of holding together.

Final Answer: Adhere means to stick to or follow closely ⇒ B

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

Q7.

Solution

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

Analysis: “Cars” is a countable noun, so “fewer cars” is the correct form.

Conclusion: The underlined word “fewer” is already correct, so no change is needed.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “less” is used for uncountable nouns, not for countable “cars”.



- Option B: “lesser” means smaller in importance, which does not fit here.
- Option C: “little” is also used for uncountable nouns.

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

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

Q8.

Solution

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

Analysis: “Each of the boys have submitted” wrongly uses the plural verb “have”. It should be “has”.

Correction: “Each of the boys has submitted his project on time.” The error is in part (B).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Each of the boys” is a correct singular subject.
- Option C: “his project on time.” correctly uses the singular “his”.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

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

Q9.

Solution

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

Analysis: “good in mathematics” uses the wrong preposition. The idiom requires “at”.

Correction: “She has always been very good at mathematics.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “on” does not collocate with “good” for a skill.
- Option C: “with” is used for tools or people, not for a subject one excels in.
- Option D: “No improvement” is wrong because “in” is incorrect here.



Final Answer: The correct preposition is “at” ⇒ **B**

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Article a/an: The choice between “a” and “an” depends on the sound, not the letter, that follows.

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

Correction: “He is a university student who works very hard every day.” The error is in part (A).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “who works” is correct.
- Option C: “very hard every day.” is correct.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Pronoun case after a preposition: After a preposition such as “between”, the object pronoun “me” is used.

Analysis: “Between you and me” correctly places both pronouns in the object case.

Conclusion: The underlined “me” is already correct, so no change is needed.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “I” is a subject pronoun and cannot follow “between”.
- Option B: “myself” is a reflexive pronoun, wrong without a matching subject “I”.
- Option C: “mine” is possessive and does not fit here.

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



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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Adjective vs adverb: An action verb is described by an adverb, not an adjective.

Analysis: “sang so beautiful” uses the adjective “beautiful” to describe the verb “sang”. An adverb is needed.

Correction: “She sang so beautifully that the judges applauded for a long time.” The error is in part (A).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “that the judges” is correct.
- Option C: “applauded for a long time.” is correct.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

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

Q13.

Solution

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

Analysis: “reading, painting, and to swim” mixes two gerunds with an infinitive. The third item must also be a gerund.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “She likes reading,” is correct.
- Option B: “painting,” is correct.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

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



Q14.

Solution

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

Analysis: A bridge that cannot bear heavy trucks must be delicate or easily broken.

Application: “Fragile” means easily broken, which fits the sense of the sentence.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “strong” would let the bridge bear the weight, the opposite meaning.
- Option B: “modern” describes age, not the ability to hold weight.
- Option D: “wide” describes width, not strength.

Final Answer: The word is “fragile” ⇒ C

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

Q15.

Solution

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

Analysis: A book that keeps readers hooked would be read all the way through in one sitting.

Application: “gripping” (holding the attention) leads readers to have “finished” it quickly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “dull ... enjoyed” is contradictory.
- Option C: “long ... ignored” breaks the cause-and-effect link.
- Option D: “boring ... loved” is contradictory.

Final Answer: gripping ... finished ⇒ B

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



Q16.

Solution

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

Analysis: An argument that quickly convinces people must be powerful and persuasive.

Application: “Compelling” means highly convincing, which fits the sentence.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “weak” would not convince the jury.
- Option C: “confusing” would hinder, not persuade.
- Option D: “dull” would fail to move the jury.

Final Answer: The word is “compelling” ⇒ B

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Double blank: “Because ...” sets up a cause and its result, so both blanks must point the same way.

Analysis: Instructions that are easy to understand let students finish the task without trouble.

Application: “clear” instructions let students complete the task “easily”.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “vague ... quickly” is contradictory, as vague steps slow work down.
- Option C: “confusing ... perfectly” does not fit logically.
- Option D: “missing ... correctly” is illogical, as missing steps prevent success.

Final Answer: clear ... easily ⇒ A

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



Q18.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blank: The blank needs a positive adverb, since the volunteers rebuilt destroyed homes.

Analysis: Rebuilding many homes calls for hard, continuous effort.

Application: “Tirelessly” means with great effort and without stopping, which fits the sentence.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “lazily” contradicts the effort of rebuilding.
- Option B: “rarely” means seldom, which does not fit a big rebuilding task.
- Option C: “reluctantly” suggests unwillingness, not dedicated effort.

Final Answer: The word is “tirelessly” ⇒ D

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Open with the general statement, then add the details, then the conclusion.

Step 1: Q opens with the topic (honeybees are important pollinators).

Step 2: R explains how they pollinate (they carry pollen between flowers).

Step 3: S gives the result (this helps plants make fruits and seeds).

Step 4: P concludes with the consequence of their loss (crops would fail). Order: Q R S P.

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

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Follow the history in time order from origin to the present day.

Step 1: Q begins with the origin (coffee started as a wild plant in Ethiopia).



Step 2: S is the next step (traders carried the beans across Arabia).

Step 3: R continues (from there it spread to Europe and beyond).

Step 4: P closes with the present (today millions enjoy it). Order: **Q S R P**.

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

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: State the problem, give its cause and effect, then the solution.

Step 1: Q opens with the problem (plastic waste harms the oceans).

Step 2: R gives the source (bottles and packaging thrown away carelessly).

Step 3: S adds the effect over time (waste breaks into harmful pieces).

Step 4: P offers the solution (recycling and reducing plastic). Order: **Q R S P**.

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

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Begin with the general fact, trace the change over time, then reach the present.

Step 1: Q opens with the topic (libraries have served communities for ages).

Step 2: S gives the earliest stage (they stored clay tablets and scrolls).

Step 3: R continues (later, printed books filled their shelves).

Step 4: P ends with the present (now they lend digital copies online). Order: **Q S R P**.

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

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



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Follow the story in time order from childhood to adulthood.

Step 1: Q introduces the person and his interest (Ravi was curious about machines).

Step 2: P gives the childhood stage (as a boy he took apart broken toys).

Step 3: S is the college stage (he built his first robot).

Step 4: R is the final stage (years later he founded a company). Order: **Q P S R**.

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

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Locate the line about warmer weather in some places.

Evidence: The passage says “warmer weather lengthens the growing season and allows new crops to be planted.”

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

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not say all crops are destroyed instantly.
- Option B: Stopping rainfall completely is not stated.
- Option C: Ending farming forever is not mentioned.

Final Answer: Warmer weather can lengthen the growing season ⇒ **D**

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find why pests and diseases now spread.

Evidence: The passage says pests and diseases, “once held back by cold winters, now spread into new areas as those winters grow milder.”



Application: Option D restates this cause exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Planting more crops is not given as the reason.
- Option B: Richer soil is not mentioned as the cause.
- Option C: Increased rainfall everywhere is not stated.

Final Answer: They spread because once-cold winters have grown milder ⇒ D

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Identify the group hit hardest.

Evidence: The passage says “Poorer countries, where many people work the land by hand, are often hit hardest.”

Application: Option B restates this.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Large industrial farms in cold regions are not named as worst hit.
- Option C: Scientists are described as helping, not as victims.
- Option D: The passage says the hardest-hit countries did the least to cause warming.

Final Answer: Poorer countries where many farm by hand ⇒ B

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

Q27.

Solution

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

Evidence: “Heat waves can wither young plants.” Here “wither” describes plants drying out and shrivelling in the heat.

Application: “Dry up and shrivel” matches this sense, so Option A is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “grow rapidly” is the opposite of what heat does to the plants.



- Option C: “turn deep green” suggests health, not damage.
- Option D: “spread widely” does not fit a plant harmed by heat.

Final Answer: Here “wither” means dry up and shrivel ⇒ A

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — EXCEPT question: Find the option the passage does not list as a way to adapt.

Evidence: The passage lists heat-resistant crops, better forecasts, and smarter irrigation as ways to adapt. Building taller fences is never mentioned.

Application: Option D is the item not mentioned, so it is the answer.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Developing heat-resistant crops is clearly stated.
- Option B: Better weather forecasts are mentioned.
- Option C: Smarter irrigation is mentioned.

Final Answer: Building taller fences is not mentioned ⇒ D

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Author’s tone: Weigh how the writer treats the problem and the responses to it.

Analysis: The passage warns of serious harm to farming but also describes crops, forecasts, and irrigation that help farmers adapt.

Application: Noting the danger yet pointing to solutions shows a “concerned but constructive” attitude, so Option C is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The author is not unconcerned, since real harm is described.
- Option B: The author is not hopeless, since useful responses are given.
- Option D: “Indifferent” does not fit a passage that urges action.



Final Answer: The tone is concerned but constructive ⇒ C

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 that unless the world “cuts the emissions that drive warming, the pressure on global agriculture will only continue to grow.”

Application: Option C captures this central point.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage clearly says climate change affects farming.
- Option B: It says adaptation measures alone are not enough.
- Option D: It says the hardest-hit farmers did the least to cause warming.

Final Answer: Cutting emissions is essential to protect future farming ⇒ C

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Locate how humans usually reach decisions.

Evidence: The passage says the brain “often relies on mental shortcuts, sometimes called heuristics, that allow quick judgements with little effort.”

Application: Option B restates this.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says humans rarely weigh every fact logically.
- Option C: It says emotions strongly shape choices, not that they are ignored.
- Option D: It says the shortcuts can lead to predictable mistakes.

Final Answer: They rely on mental shortcuts called heuristics ⇒ B

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



Q32.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find why people fear a rare but dramatic danger more.

Evidence: The passage says people fear it more “simply because the dramatic case is easier to picture.”

Application: Option A restates this reason.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage does not say common dangers are always safe.
- Option C: It says heuristics can lead to mistakes, not that they never fail.
- Option D: It says emotions do shape fear.

Final Answer: Because the dramatic case is easier to picture ⇒ A

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

Q33.

Solution

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

Evidence: The passage says the brain relies on “mental shortcuts, sometimes called heuristics.” The word is defined right there.

Application: “Mental shortcuts” matches this exactly, so Option B is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “careful calculations” is the opposite of a quick shortcut.
- Option C: “strong emotions” is a separate idea in the passage.
- Option D: “written rules” does not match the sense of a mental shortcut.

Final Answer: Here “heuristics” means mental shortcuts ⇒ B

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find how emotions affect choices.

Evidence: The passage says “Emotions, too, shape choices far more than we like



to admit,” with anxious people avoiding useful risks and confident people taking foolish ones.

Application: Option C restates this.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says emotions do have an effect.
- Option B: It says emotions can lead to foolish choices, not that they always improve them.
- Option D: It says emotions can make choices less rational, not perfectly logical.

Final Answer: They shape choices more than we like to admit ⇒ C

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

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find what “framing” refers to.

Evidence: The passage says “the way a question is worded can tilt the outcome, an effect known as framing.”

Application: Option D restates this definition.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Drawing a picture of the danger describes an earlier example, not framing.
- Option B: Making a fully rational choice is unrelated to framing.
- Option C: Avoiding all risks describes anxiety, not framing.

Final Answer: Framing is how the wording of a question affects the outcome ⇒ D

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

Q36.

Solution

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

Evidence: The passage ends by saying that understanding our mental patterns



can “help people pause, question their first impulse, and make wiser choices when the stakes are high.”

Application: Option C captures this central point.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says humans are rarely perfectly rational.
- Option B: It presents emotions as influential, not as something to always ignore.
- Option D: It shows that decisions can be, and have been, studied.

Final Answer: Knowing our mental patterns can help us make wiser choices ⇒

C

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Q36](#)



Answer Key

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

