

NMAT Language Skills

Sample Paper – 7

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: **SPONTANEOUS**

- (A) Carefully planned in advance
- (B) Done naturally without planning
- (C) Slow and deliberate
- (D) Forced and reluctant

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

- (A) Scanty
- (B) Small
- (C) Insufficient
- (D) Plentiful



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

- (A) Overlook or forgive
- (B) Punish severely
- (C) Strongly condemn
- (D) Openly mock

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

- (A) Watchful and alert
- (B) Careless and drowsy
- (C) Bold and reckless
- (D) Calm and relaxed

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

- (A) Strong and sturdy
- (B) Heavy and solid
- (C) Weak and easily damaged
- (D) Thick and dense

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

- (A) Lower down
- (B) Destroy completely
- (C) Hide away
- (D) Raise to a higher level

Part B: Grammar and Error Spotting

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

(A) The new policy has / (B) resulted in / (C) less job opportunities this year. / (D) No error

(A) The new policy has



- (B) resulted in
- (C) less job opportunities this year.
- (D) No error

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

(A) The film was not / (B) as interesting as / (C) the novel it was based on. / (D) No error

- (A) The film was not
- (B) as interesting as
- (C) the novel it was based on.
- (D) No error

Q9. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “Each of the boys have submitted the project on time.”

- (A) has
- (B) were
- (C) are
- (D) No improvement

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

(A) The prize money was shared / (B) between she and I / (C) after the contest ended. / (D) No error

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

Q11. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “She sang beautiful at the school concert.”



- (A) beautifully
- (B) more beautiful
- (C) beauty
- (D) No improvement

- Q12.** Identify the part with an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
- (A) He enjoys reading, / (B) writing, and painting / (C) in his free time. / (D) No error
- (A) He enjoys reading,
 - (B) writing, and painting
 - (C) in his free time.
 - (D) No error

- Q13.** Identify the part with an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
- (A) The committee decided / (B) to postpone the meeting / (C) and defer it to next week. / (D) No error
- (A) The committee decided
 - (B) to postpone the meeting
 - (C) and defer it to next week.
 - (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 authorities closed it for urgent repairs.”
- (A) sturdy
 - (B) dilapidated
 - (C) beautiful
 - (D) modern
- Q15.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair: “The report was so _____ and _____ that no one could act on it.”



- (A) clear ... detailed
- (B) precise ... helpful
- (C) thorough ... useful
- (D) vague ... incomplete

Q16. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word: “Despite years of research, a cure for the disease remains _____.”

- (A) discovered
- (B) available
- (C) common
- (D) elusive

Q17. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair: “The negotiations _____ for weeks before both sides finally reached a _____.”

- (A) ended ... dispute
- (B) collapsed ... quarrel
- (C) continued ... compromise
- (D) stopped ... conflict

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

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

Part D: Para-jumbles

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

P. This dance tells the others where the flowers can be found.

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



- R. When a bee discovers food, it performs a special dance.
- S. In this way, the whole hive works together as one team.

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

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

- P. Alexander Graham Bell patented the telephone in 1876.
- Q. Before it, messages travelled slowly by letter or telegraph.
- R. His invention allowed human voices to travel across long distances.
- S. Today, billions of people carry phones in their pockets.

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

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

- P. Reading regularly builds a rich and varied vocabulary.
- Q. It also sharpens the imagination and lengthens attention.
- R. For all these reasons, teachers encourage the habit early.
- S. Moreover, it exposes readers to new ideas and cultures.

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

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

- P. Tea was first discovered in ancient China.
- Q. From there, traders carried it along the Silk Road.
- R. Soon it reached Europe and became hugely popular.
- S. Today it is the most widely drunk beverage after water.



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

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

- P.** It begins as a tiny stream high in the mountains.
- Q.** Every great river has a long journey to the sea.
- R.** Along the way it grows steadily wider and stronger.
- S.** At last it empties its waters into the vast ocean.

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

Part E: Reading Comprehension

Passage I (Q24–Q30): The future of energy is increasingly being written in sunlight and wind. For most of the last century, the world ran on coal, oil, and gas, but these fuels are limited and release gases that warm the planet. Renewable sources such as solar panels and wind turbines offer a cleaner path, and their cost has fallen sharply in recent years. In many regions, electricity from the sun is now cheaper than power from a newly built coal plant. Yet renewables face a stubborn problem: the sun does not always shine and the wind does not always blow. To keep the lights on, engineers are building large batteries and smarter grids that store energy when it is plentiful and release it when demand is high. Governments are also offering incentives to speed the shift. Critics point out that the change is costly and that some jobs in older industries will disappear. Even so, most experts agree that the direction is clear. The question is no longer whether renewable energy will dominate, but how quickly the world can get there.



- Q24.** According to the passage, for most of the last century the world mainly ran on:
- (A) coal, oil, and gas
 - (B) solar and wind power
 - (C) large batteries
 - (D) smart grids
- Q25.** The passage states that in recent years the cost of renewable energy has:
- (A) fallen sharply
 - (B) risen sharply
 - (C) stayed exactly the same
 - (D) become impossible to measure
- Q26.** The “stubborn problem” that renewables face is that:
- (A) they are always more expensive than coal
 - (B) governments refuse to support them
 - (C) they produce far too much power
 - (D) the sun and wind are not always available
- Q27.** To keep electricity flowing when the sun or wind is absent, engineers are building:
- (A) more coal plants
 - (B) larger oil refineries
 - (C) taller factory chimneys
 - (D) large batteries and smarter grids
- Q28.** As used in the passage, the word “**incentives**” most nearly means:
- (A) punishments
 - (B) taxes



- (C) rewards that encourage action
- (D) delays

Q29. What do critics point out about the shift to renewable energy?

- (A) that it is happening far too fast
- (B) that renewables are dirtier than coal
- (C) that the sun shines too much
- (D) that it is costly and some old jobs will disappear

Q30. The main point of the closing lines of the passage is that:

- (A) renewable energy is expected to dominate; the real question is how soon
- (B) renewable energy will never succeed
- (C) coal will remain the leading source forever
- (D) no expert can agree on anything at all

Passage II (Q31–Q36): The Olympic Games began in ancient Greece almost three thousand years ago. Held every four years in the town of Olympia, they honoured the god Zeus and drew athletes from across the Greek world. The early contests were simple, often just a short foot race, but over time events such as wrestling, boxing, and chariot racing were added. During the games a sacred truce was declared, allowing competitors and spectators to travel safely even between warring cities. Winners received no money, only a wreath of olive leaves, yet the honour they gained lasted a lifetime. After many centuries the ancient games came to an end, banned by a Roman emperor who saw them as a pagan festival. For more than a thousand years they were forgotten. Then, in 1896, a Frenchman named Pierre de Coubertin revived them as a modern international event in Athens. Since then the Olympics have grown enormously, welcoming women, adding winter sports, and gathering athletes from almost every nation. Today they stand as the world's largest celebration of sport.



- Q31.** According to the passage, the ancient Olympic Games were held to honour:
- (A) the town of Olympia
 - (B) the god Zeus
 - (C) a Roman emperor
 - (D) Pierre de Coubertin
- Q32.** During the ancient games, the sacred truce allowed people to:
- (A) fight one another more fiercely
 - (B) win large money prizes
 - (C) travel safely even between warring cities
 - (D) skip all the events
- Q33.** Winners of the ancient Olympic Games received:
- (A) large sums of gold
 - (B) a fast chariot
 - (C) a wreath of olive leaves
 - (D) a house in Olympia
- Q34.** According to the passage, the ancient games came to an end because:
- (A) no athletes wished to compete
 - (B) a Roman emperor banned them as a pagan festival
 - (C) the town of Olympia was destroyed by a flood
 - (D) the events had become far too dangerous
- Q35.** The modern Olympic Games were revived in 1896 by:
- (A) a Greek king
 - (B) the god Zeus
 - (C) Pierre de Coubertin



(D) a Roman emperor

Q36. The main purpose of the passage is to:

- (A) explain the rules of modern wrestling
- (B) trace the history of the Olympic Games from ancient to modern times
- (C) argue that the Olympics should be stopped
- (D) describe the weather of the town of Olympia



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Spontaneous” means happening naturally, on impulse, without prior planning.

Usage: The crowd broke into spontaneous applause the moment she finished.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Carefully planned in advance” is the opposite of spontaneous.
- Option C: “Slow and deliberate” also contradicts the idea of acting on impulse.
- Option D: “Forced and reluctant” is the opposite of a natural, willing act.

Final Answer: Spontaneous means done naturally without planning ⇒ **B**

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

Q2.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Meagre” means very small in amount, scanty. Its opposite is “plentiful”, meaning abundant.

Usage: His meagre savings could not cover the plentiful expenses of the trip.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Scanty” is a synonym of meagre, not its opposite.
- Option B: “Small” is also close in meaning to meagre.
- Option C: “Insufficient” again means the same as meagre.

Final Answer: The opposite of meagre is plentiful ⇒ **D**

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



Q3.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Condone” means to accept or forgive behaviour that is normally considered wrong.

Usage: The school will not condone cheating of any kind.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Punish severely” is the opposite of forgiving a fault.
- Option C: “Strongly condemn” is also the reverse of condone.
- Option D: “Openly mock” has nothing to do with excusing behaviour.

Final Answer: Condone means overlook or forgive ⇒ A

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

Q4.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Vigilant” means keeping careful watch for possible danger or trouble.

Usage: A vigilant guard noticed the open gate at once.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Careless and drowsy” is the opposite of watchful.
- Option C: “Bold and reckless” describes daring, not alertness.
- Option D: “Calm and relaxed” suggests the opposite of being on guard.

Final Answer: Vigilant means watchful and alert ⇒ A

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

Q5.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Flimsy” means thin, weak, and easily broken or torn.



Usage: The flimsy umbrella collapsed in the first gust of wind.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Strong and sturdy” is the opposite of flimsy.
- Option B: “Heavy and solid” also contradicts the idea of weakness.
- Option D: “Thick and dense” describes something firm, not fragile.

Final Answer: Flimsy means weak and easily damaged ⇒ C

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Identify the option that means the same as the given word.

Meaning: “Elevate” means to raise something to a higher position or level.

Usage: The doctor asked her to elevate her injured leg on a pillow.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Lower down” is the direct opposite of elevate.
- Option B: “Destroy completely” is unrelated to raising something.
- Option C: “Hide away” has nothing to do with lifting.

Final Answer: Elevate means raise to a higher level ⇒ D

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Less vs fewer: Use “fewer” for things that can be counted and “less” for things that cannot.

Analysis: “Job opportunities” can be counted (one opportunity, two opportunities), so “less” is wrong; it should be “fewer”.

Correction: “... resulted in fewer job opportunities this year.” The error lies in part (C).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “The new policy has” is correct.



- Option B: “resulted in” is correct.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

Final Answer: The less/fewer error is in part (C) ⇒ C

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — “as ... as” comparison: The structure “as + adjective + as” is used to compare two things equally, and “not as ... as” shows one is less than the other.

Analysis: “The film was not as interesting as the novel” uses the pattern correctly, comparing the film with the novel.

Conclusion: Every part is grammatically sound, so there is no error.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “The film was not” is correct.
- Option B: “as interesting as” correctly completes the comparison.
- Option C: “the novel it was based on.” is correct.

Final Answer: The sentence has no error ⇒ D

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — “Each” takes a singular verb: Words like “each”, “every”, “either” and “neither” are singular and need a singular verb.

Analysis: “Each of the boys” is singular in sense (each single boy), so “have” is wrong; it must be “has”.

Correction: “Each of the boys has submitted the project on time.”

Why other options are wrong:

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



Final Answer: The correct verb is “has” ⇒ A

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

Q10.

Solution

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

Analysis: “between she and I” wrongly uses subject pronouns; it should read “between her and me”.

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

Why other options are wrong:

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

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

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

Q11.

Solution

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

Analysis: “sang beautiful” uses the adjective “beautiful” to describe the verb “sang”. A verb needs an adverb, so it should be “beautifully”.

Correction: “She sang beautifully at the school concert.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “more beautiful” is a comparative adjective and still cannot modify a verb.
- Option C: “beauty” is a noun and does not fit here.
- Option D: “No improvement” is wrong because an adjective cannot describe “sang”.



Final Answer: The correct word is “beautifully” ⇒ A

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

Q12.

Solution

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

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

Conclusion: The sentence is grammatically correct, so there is no error.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “He enjoys reading,” is correct.
- Option B: “writing, and painting” keeps the parallel gerund form.
- Option C: “in his free time.” is correct.

Final Answer: The sentence has no error ⇒ D

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Redundancy: A sentence should not repeat the same idea using two words that mean the same thing.

Analysis: “postpone the meeting and defer it” says the same thing twice, since “postpone” and “defer” both mean to delay. The repetition is redundant.

Correction: “The committee decided to postpone the meeting to next week.” The redundancy is in part (C).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “The committee decided” is correct.
- Option B: “to postpone the meeting” is correct on its own.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

Final Answer: The redundancy is in part (C) ⇒ C

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



Q14.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blank: The clue “closed it for urgent repairs” shows the bridge was in poor condition.

Analysis: A bridge that must be closed for urgent repairs must be run-down and unsafe.

Application: “Dilapidated” means fallen into ruin or disrepair, which fits perfectly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “sturdy” means strong, which would not need urgent repairs.
- Option C: “beautiful” does not explain why it was closed.
- Option D: “modern” suggests it is new, not in need of repair.

Final Answer: The word is “dilapidated” ⇒ **B**

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Double blank: The clue “no one could act on it” shows the report was unclear and lacking.

Analysis: If no one could act on the report, it must have been unclear and missing information, so both blanks need negative words.

Application: “vague” (unclear) and “incomplete” (missing parts) explain why no action was possible.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “clear ... detailed” would make the report easy to act on.
- Option B: “precise ... helpful” also describes a usable report.
- Option C: “thorough ... useful” again contradicts the result stated.

Final Answer: vague ... incomplete ⇒ **D**

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



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blank: The word “Despite” sets up a contrast with “years of research”.

Analysis: Years of research would normally lead to a cure, so “Despite” tells us the cure has still not been found.

Application: “Elusive” means hard to find or achieve, which fits a cure that keeps escaping researchers.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “discovered” removes the contrast set by “Despite”.
- Option B: “available” would mean the cure already exists.
- Option C: “common” also implies the cure is easily found.

Final Answer: The word is “elusive” ⇒ D

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Double blank: The word “before both sides finally reached” points to a long process ending in agreement.

Analysis: The negotiations lasted weeks and ended with the two sides agreeing, so the first blank needs “kept going” and the second needs “an agreement”.

Application: “continued” (kept going for weeks) leads to a “compromise” (a settlement both accept).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “ended ... dispute” contradicts “for weeks” and does not show agreement.
- Option B: “collapsed ... quarrel” means the talks failed, not succeeded.
- Option D: “stopped ... conflict” also implies failure, not a settlement.

Final Answer: continued ... compromise ⇒ C

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



Q18.

Solution

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

Analysis: Remarks that offend guests must be thoughtless and hurtful, so the blank needs a negative word.

Application: “Tactless” means lacking sensitivity in dealing with others, which explains the offence.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “kind” remarks would not offend anyone.
- Option C: “gentle” also describes pleasant speech.
- Option D: “generous” is positive and would not cause offence.

Final Answer: The word is “tactless” ⇒ B

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

Q19.

Solution

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

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

Step 2: R follows with an action (a bee finds food and does a dance).

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

Step 4: S is the conclusion (in this way the hive works as a team). Order: **Q R P S**.

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

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



Q20.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Open with the event, then the earlier situation, the change, and the present.

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

Step 2: Q describes what came before it (slow letters and telegraph).

Step 3: R gives the change his invention brought (voices could travel far).

Step 4: S closes with the present day (billions carry phones). Order: **P Q R S**.

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

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: List the benefits first, then close with the recommendation.

Step 1: P opens with the first benefit (reading builds vocabulary).

Step 2: Q adds a second benefit (it sharpens imagination and focus).

Step 3: S adds a further benefit with “Moreover” (it exposes readers to new ideas).

Step 4: R concludes with “For all these reasons”. Order: **P Q S R**.

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

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Follow the story of tea from its origin to the present day.

Step 1: P states the origin (tea was discovered in ancient China).

Step 2: Q says traders then carried it along the Silk Road.

Step 3: R says it soon reached Europe and grew popular.

Step 4: S ends in the present (it is now the most widely drunk beverage after



water). 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: Begin with the general statement, then trace the journey in order.

Step 1: Q opens with the general idea (every great river has a journey to the sea).

Step 2: P gives the start of that journey (it begins as a tiny mountain stream).

Step 3: R shows the middle (along the way it grows wider and stronger).

Step 4: S gives the end (at last it empties into the ocean). Order: **Q P R S**.

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

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Locate the line describing what powered the world for most of the last century.

Evidence: The passage says “For most of the last century, the world ran on coal, oil, and gas.”

Application: Option A restates this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Solar and wind are described as the newer, cleaner path, not the past.
- Option C: Large batteries are a recent solution, not the old power source.
- Option D: Smart grids are also a modern development.

Final Answer: The world ran on coal, oil, and gas $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find the statement about the cost of renewable energy.

Evidence: The passage says renewable sources “offer a cleaner path, and their cost has fallen sharply in recent years.”

Application: Option A matches this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The cost fell, it did not rise.
- Option C: The passage says it changed, not that it stayed the same.
- Option D: The passage gives a clear trend, so the cost is not unmeasurable.

Final Answer: The cost has fallen sharply ⇒ A

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Identify the “stubborn problem” named in the passage.

Evidence: The passage says renewables face a stubborn problem: “the sun does not always shine and the wind does not always blow.”

Application: Option D restates this problem of availability.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says solar power is now often cheaper than coal.
- Option B: Governments are shown to support the shift with incentives.
- Option C: The problem is not too much power but a supply that is not steady.

Final Answer: The sun and wind are not always available ⇒ D

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find what engineers are building to solve the supply problem.



Evidence: The passage says “engineers are building large batteries and smarter grids that store energy when it is plentiful.”

Application: Option D matches this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: More coal plants go against the cleaner shift described.
- Option B: Oil refineries are not mentioned as a solution.
- Option C: Taller chimneys are never mentioned.

Final Answer: They build large batteries and smarter grids ⇒ **D**

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

Q28.

Solution

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

Evidence: “Governments are also offering incentives to speed the shift.” Here an incentive is something offered to encourage people to act.

Application: “Rewards that encourage action” captures this sense, so Option C is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “punishments” would discourage, not encourage.
- Option B: “taxes” are charges, not encouragements.
- Option D: “delays” would slow the shift, not speed it.

Final Answer: Here “incentives” means rewards that encourage action ⇒ **C**

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Stated detail: Find what critics say about the shift.

Evidence: The passage says “Critics point out that the change is costly and that some jobs in older industries will disappear.”

Application: Option D restates both of these concerns.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The critics' worry is cost and lost jobs, not speed.
- Option B: The passage calls renewables cleaner, not dirtier than coal.
- Option C: "The sun shines too much" is never claimed.

Final Answer: It is costly and some old jobs will disappear ⇒ D

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Main idea: Choose the statement that captures the closing message.

Evidence: The passage ends: "The question is no longer whether renewable energy will dominate, but how quickly the world can get there."

Application: Option A captures this point that dominance is expected and only the timing is in doubt.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage expects renewables to succeed, not fail.
- Option C: It suggests coal will be overtaken, not stay on top.
- Option D: It says most experts agree, so there is no lack of agreement.

Final Answer: Renewables should dominate; the question is how soon ⇒ A

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Locate who or what the ancient games honoured.

Evidence: The passage says the games "honoured the god Zeus and drew athletes from across the Greek world."

Application: Option B matches this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Olympia was the place where the games were held, not the one honoured.



- Option C: A Roman emperor later banned the games; they did not honour him.
- Option D: Coubertin revived the modern games centuries later.

Final Answer: The games honoured the god Zeus ⇒ B

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

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find what the sacred truce allowed.

Evidence: The passage says the truce allowed “competitors and spectators to travel safely even between warring cities.”

Application: Option C restates this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The truce brought peace, not fiercer fighting.
- Option B: Winners received no money, so prizes were not the point of the truce.
- Option D: Skipping events is never mentioned.

Final Answer: It let people travel safely between warring cities ⇒ C

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find what the winners received.

Evidence: The passage says “Winners received no money, only a wreath of olive leaves.”

Application: Option C matches this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says they received no money, so not gold.
- Option B: A chariot is mentioned only as an event, not a prize.
- Option D: A house in Olympia is never mentioned.

Final Answer: They received a wreath of olive leaves ⇒ C



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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find why the ancient games ended.

Evidence: The passage says they were “banned by a Roman emperor who saw them as a pagan festival.”

Application: Option B restates this reason.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A lack of athletes is never mentioned.
- Option C: A flood destroying Olympia is not stated.
- Option D: Danger of the events is not given as the reason.

Final Answer: A Roman emperor banned them as a pagan festival ⇒ **B**

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

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find who revived the modern games.

Evidence: The passage says “in 1896, a Frenchman named Pierre de Coubertin revived them as a modern international event in Athens.”

Application: Option C matches this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A Greek king is not mentioned as the reviver.
- Option B: Zeus belongs to the ancient games, not the 1896 revival.
- Option D: The Roman emperor ended the games, he did not revive them.

Final Answer: Pierre de Coubertin revived the games ⇒ **C**

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



Q36.

Solution

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

Analysis: The passage moves from the ancient games in Greece, through their end, to their revival in 1896 and their growth today, so it traces their history.

Application: Option B captures this full sweep from ancient to modern times.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The rules of wrestling are not the focus.
- Option C: The passage does not argue the Olympics should be stopped.
- Option D: The weather of Olympia is never discussed.

Final Answer: It traces the history of the Olympic Games ⇒ B

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



Answer Key

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

