

NMAT Language Skills

Sample Paper – 8

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: **PERSUADE**

- (A) Force by threat
- (B) Confuse deliberately
- (C) Ignore completely
- (D) Convince by reasoning

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

- (A) Complex and detailed
- (B) Plain and simple
- (C) Large and heavy
- (D) Quick and brief



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

- (A) Active and lively
- (B) Inactive and at rest
- (C) Bright and shining
- (D) Loud and harsh

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

- (A) Calm and careful
- (B) Kind and gentle
- (C) Hasty and reckless
- (D) Slow and steady

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

- (A) Destroy completely
- (B) Scatter widely
- (C) Ignore fully
- (D) Gather and put together

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

- (A) Bright and cheerful
- (B) Dark and depressing
- (C) Warm and sunny
- (D) Rich and full

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 students were given a prize on the final day.”

- (A) was given



- (B) were being given
- (C) have been given
- (D) No improvement

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

(A) He is an university student / (B) who studies / (C) in the capital city.
/ (D) No error

- (A) He is an university student
- (B) who studies
- (C) in the capital city.
- (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) with
- (C) at
- (D) No improvement

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

(A) Between you and / (B) I, there is / (C) a strong bond of trust. / (D)
No error

- (A) Between you and
- (B) I, there is
- (C) a strong bond of trust.
- (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) more beautiful



- (B) beautifully
- (C) beauty
- (D) No improvement

- Q12.** Identify the part with an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
 (A) The new policy / (B) attracted / (C) less visitors than before. / (D) No error
- (A) The new policy
 (B) attracted
 (C) less visitors than before.
 (D) No error
- Q13.** Identify the part with an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
 (A) Neither the manager nor his assistants / (B) were aware / (C) of the sudden change in plans. / (D) No error
- (A) Neither the manager nor his assistants
 (B) were aware
 (C) of the sudden change in plans.
 (D) No error

Part C: Fill in the Blanks

- Q14.** Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word: “The witness gave a _____ account of the accident, leaving out no detail.”
- (A) meticulous
 (B) vague
 (C) brief
 (D) careless
- Q15.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair: “Although the plan seemed _____ at first, it proved surprisingly _____ in practice.”



- (A) simple ... easy
- (B) sound ... reliable
- (C) flawed ... effective
- (D) risky ... dangerous

Q16. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word: “The lawyer’s argument was so _____ that the jury was quickly convinced.”

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

Q17. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair: “The volunteers worked with great _____, and soon the flood victims were _____.”

- (A) reluctance ... angry
- (B) delay ... upset
- (C) fear ... harmed
- (D) dedication ... relieved

Q18. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair: “Because the instructions were so _____, the students finished the task without any _____.”

- (A) unclear ... trouble
- (B) confusing ... ease
- (C) clear ... difficulty
- (D) vague ... error

Part D: Para-jumbles

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

P. This dance tells the others exactly where to find the flowers.

Q. Honey bees live together in large, busy colonies.



- R. When a bee finds food, it performs a special waggle dance.
- S. Within the hive, each bee has its own role to play.

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

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

- P. Today it connects billions of people across the globe.
- Q. The internet began as a small research network.
- R. Soon universities and businesses started to join it.
- S. Over the years it grew far beyond its creators' plans.

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

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

- P. The villagers gathered there every morning to draw water.
- Q. In the centre of the village stood an old stone well.
- R. It had served the community for over a hundred years.
- S. For them, it was much more than a source of water.

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

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

- P. From there, traders carried the beans across the world.
- Q. Coffee was first discovered in the hills of Ethiopia.
- R. Legend says a goatherd noticed his goats grew lively after eating the



berries.

S. Word of the energising drink soon spread to Arabia.

(A) Q S R P

(B) Q P S R

(C) Q R P S

(D) Q R S P

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

P. Yet she kept painting late into every night.

Q. As a child, Meera loved to fill her notebooks with sketches.

R. Her family thought art was a waste of time.

S. Years later, her work hung in a famous gallery.

(A) Q P R S

(B) Q S P R

(C) Q R P S

(D) Q P S R

Part E: Reading Comprehension

Passage I (Q24–Q30): Automation, the use of machines and software to perform tasks once done by people, is transforming the world of work. Factories now rely on robots to assemble products, and offices use programs to handle routine paperwork. Supporters say automation raises productivity, lowers costs, and frees workers from dull, repetitive labour. It can also create entirely new jobs in fields such as software design and machine maintenance. Critics, however, warn that many workers may lose their livelihoods, especially those in routine roles that machines can easily copy. History offers some comfort: earlier waves of technology, from the steam engine to the computer, destroyed some jobs but created many others. The difference today is speed, as new systems spread faster than ever before. Most economists agree that the answer is not to resist automation but to prepare for it. Investing in education and retraining,



they argue, will help workers move into the roles that machines cannot fill. What remains clear is that the workplace of the future will look very different from that of the past.

Q24. According to the passage, what do supporters say about automation?

- (A) It destroys every new job that appears.
- (B) It raises productivity and lowers costs.
- (C) It slows down factory work.
- (D) It increases dull, repetitive labour.

Q25. The passage says that automation can create new jobs in fields such as:

- (A) software design and machine maintenance
- (B) routine office paperwork
- (C) copying tasks on assembly lines
- (D) none at all

Q26. What do critics of automation mainly fear?

- (A) that machines will become too slow
- (B) that many workers in routine roles may lose their jobs
- (C) that productivity will fall sharply
- (D) that education will become useless

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

- (A) destroying
- (B) slowing
- (C) copying
- (D) greatly changing

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



- (A) fearful and strongly opposed
- (B) completely uninterested
- (C) wholly enthusiastic
- (D) balanced and forward-looking

Q29. According to the passage, how is today's automation different from earlier waves of technology?

- (A) it creates no new jobs at all
- (B) it spreads faster than ever before
- (C) it can be easily resisted
- (D) it affects only factories

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

- (A) Automation should be banned everywhere.
- (B) Workers should prepare for automation through education and re-training.
- (C) Automation will have no effect on jobs.
- (D) Machines can fill every possible role.

Passage II (Q31–Q36): Memory is one of the most remarkable abilities of the human brain. Every time we learn something new, tiny connections between brain cells, called neurons, grow stronger. Scientists believe that a memory is not stored in a single spot but spread across a network of these connections. When we recall an event, the brain reactivates the same pattern of neurons that fired when the event first happened. A small region deep inside the brain, the hippocampus, plays a key role in turning short-term experiences into lasting memories. This process, known as consolidation, often takes place while we sleep, which is one reason rest is so important for learning. Not every experience becomes a permanent memory; the brain constantly filters out details it judges unimportant. Emotion also shapes what we remember, for events tied to strong feelings



tend to stay with us longest. Far from being a fixed recording, memory is flexible and can even change each time it is recalled. Understanding how memories form may one day help doctors treat conditions such as amnesia and dementia.

- Q31.** According to the passage, what happens in the brain each time we learn something new?
- (A) connections between neurons grow stronger
 - (B) neurons disappear one by one
 - (C) the hippocampus shrinks
 - (D) old memories are erased
- Q32.** The passage states that a single memory is:
- (A) stored inside one single cell
 - (B) spread across a network of connections
 - (C) kept only in the hippocampus
 - (D) never stored at all
- Q33.** As used in the passage, the word “**consolidation**” most nearly means:
- (A) making experiences firm and lasting
 - (B) erasing old memories
 - (C) copying a memory exactly
 - (D) confusing one event with another
- Q34.** According to the passage, why is sleep important for learning?
- (A) consolidation often takes place while we sleep
 - (B) the brain stops working during sleep
 - (C) neurons die off during sleep
 - (D) all emotions vanish during sleep



- Q35.** According to the passage, which of the following influences what we remember?
- (A) only the time of day
 - (B) the overall size of the brain
 - (C) emotion tied to the event
 - (D) the number of neurons lost
- Q36.** The main purpose of the passage is to:
- (A) describe how to cure every brain disease
 - (B) argue that memory is a fixed, unchanging recording
 - (C) explain how the human brain forms memories
 - (D) show that sleep is unnecessary for learning



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Persuade” means to make someone agree to do something by giving reasons or arguments.

Usage: She managed to persuade her parents to let her travel alone.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Force by threat” is coercion, the opposite of gentle persuasion.
- Option B: “Confuse deliberately” has no link to convincing someone.
- Option C: “Ignore completely” is unrelated to influencing a person.

Final Answer: Persuade means to convince by reasoning ⇒ D

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

Q2.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Intricate” means having many small, connected parts; complicated and detailed.

Usage: The watch had an intricate design of tiny gears and springs.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Plain and simple” is the opposite of intricate.
- Option C: “Large and heavy” describes size and weight, not complexity.
- Option D: “Quick and brief” describes duration, not detail.

Final Answer: Intricate means complex and detailed ⇒ A

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



Q3.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Dormant” means temporarily inactive, as if sleeping, but able to become active again.

Usage: The volcano had been dormant for centuries before it erupted.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Active and lively” is the opposite of dormant.
- Option C: “Bright and shining” describes light, not activity.
- Option D: “Loud and harsh” describes sound, not rest.

Final Answer: Dormant means inactive and at rest ⇒ B

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

Q4.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Rash” (as an adjective) means acting too quickly without thinking of the consequences.

Usage: It was a rash decision to quit his job without a backup plan.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Calm and careful” is the opposite of rash.
- Option B: “Kind and gentle” describes temperament, not haste.
- Option D: “Slow and steady” is again the opposite of rash.

Final Answer: Rash means hasty and reckless ⇒ C

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



Q5.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Compile” means to collect information or items and arrange them into a single whole.

Usage: She spent weeks compiling a list of every book in the library.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Destroy completely” is the opposite of building something up.
- Option B: “Scatter widely” means to spread apart, not gather together.
- Option C: “Ignore fully” has nothing to do with collecting.

Final Answer: Compile means to gather and put together ⇒ D

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Match the word to the option that shares its sense.

Meaning: “Gloomy” means dark, dull, or full of sadness and low spirits.

Usage: The gloomy sky matched his gloomy mood all afternoon.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Bright and cheerful” is the opposite of gloomy.
- Option C: “Warm and sunny” also describes a cheerful, bright scene.
- Option D: “Rich and full” describes abundance, not mood.

Final Answer: Gloomy means dark and depressing ⇒ B

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

Q7.

Solution

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

Analysis: “Each of the students were given” wrongly uses the plural “were”. The



subject is “each”, not “students”.

Correction: “Each of the students was given a prize.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “were being given” keeps the plural verb, so the error remains.
- Option C: “have been given” is also plural and does not agree with “each”.
- Option D: “No improvement” is wrong because “were given” is incorrect.

Final Answer: The correct form is “was given” ⇒ A

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Article a/an: Use “a” before a consonant sound and “an” before a vowel sound. What matters is the sound, not the letter.

Analysis: “University” begins with a “y” sound (yoo-niversity), which is a consonant sound, so it needs “a”, not “an”.

Correction: “He is a university student.” The error is in part (A).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “who studies” is correct.
- Option C: “in the capital city.” 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 Q8](#)

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Preposition idiom: The fixed expression 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: “good on” is not a valid idiom here.
- Option B: “good with” is used for tools or people (good with children), not subjects.
- Option D: “No improvement” is wrong because “in” is incorrect.

Final Answer: The correct preposition is “at” ⇒ 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 objective case (me, him, her), not the subjective case (I, he, she).

Analysis: “Between you and I” is wrong; the object of “between” must be “me”. The pronoun “I” sits in part (B).

Correction: “Between you and me, there is a strong bond of trust.” The error is in part (B).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Between you and” is correct as far as it goes.
- Option C: “a strong bond of trust.” 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 — Adjective vs adverb: An adverb, not an adjective, must describe how an action is performed.

Analysis: “sang beautiful” uses the adjective “beautiful” to describe the verb “sang”. A verb needs an adverb.

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



Why other options are wrong:

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

Final Answer: The correct form is the adverb “beautifully” ⇒ **B**

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

Q12.

Solution

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

Analysis: “Visitors” can be counted, so “less visitors” is wrong. It should be “fewer visitors”. This phrase is in part (C).

Correction: “The new policy attracted fewer visitors than before.” The error is in part (C).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “The new policy” is correct.
- Option B: “attracted” 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 Q12](#)

Q13.

Solution

Concept — “Neither ... nor” agreement: With “neither ... nor”, the verb agrees with the subject nearer to it.

Analysis: The nearer subject is “assistants” (plural), so the plural verb “were” is correct. The whole sentence follows the rule perfectly.

Conclusion: There is no error in the sentence.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Neither the manager nor his assistants” is correct.
- Option B: “were aware” correctly agrees with the nearer plural subject.
- Option C: “of the sudden change in plans.” is correct.

Final Answer: The sentence has no error ⇒ D

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blank: The clue “leaving out no detail” shows the account was thorough and careful.

Analysis: An account that misses no detail is a very careful, precise one.

Application: “Meticulous” means showing great attention to detail, which fits perfectly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “vague” means unclear, the opposite of detailed.
- Option C: “brief” means short, which would leave out details.
- Option D: “careless” contradicts leaving out no detail.

Final Answer: The word is “meticulous” ⇒ A

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

Q15.

Solution

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

Analysis: The plan looked poor at first but turned out well; the pair must move from a negative idea to a positive one.

Application: “flawed” (seeming faulty) and “effective” (working well) fit the contrast that “Although” demands.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: “simple ... easy” shows no contrast at all.
- Option B: “sound ... reliable” are both positive, so “Although” makes no sense.
- Option D: “risky ... dangerous” are both negative and give no contrast.

Final Answer: flawed ... effective ⇒ C

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blank: The clue “the jury was quickly convinced” shows the argument was very persuasive.

Analysis: If the jury was convinced fast, the argument must have been strong and forceful.

Application: “Compelling” means powerfully convincing, which matches the result.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “weak” would not convince anyone quickly.
- Option B: “confusing” would delay conviction, not speed it.
- Option C: “dull” would fail to move the jury.

Final Answer: The word is “compelling” ⇒ D

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Double blank: The two blanks describe the volunteers’ effort and its positive result, so both should be positive.

Analysis: Hard, willing work by volunteers would ease the suffering of flood victims.

Application: “dedication” (committed effort) leads to the victims being “relieved” (helped and comforted).

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: “reluctance ... angry” is negative and illogical for helpful volunteers.
- Option B: “delay ... upset” does not fit willing relief work.
- Option C: “fear ... harmed” contradicts the idea of help.

Final Answer: dedication ... relieved ⇒ D

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

Q18.

Solution

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

Analysis: Clear instructions would let students finish the task smoothly, without problems.

Application: “clear” instructions cause the task to be finished without any “difficulty”.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “unclear ... trouble” would cause trouble, not remove it.
- Option B: “confusing ... ease” is contradictory.
- Option D: “vague ... error” would likely lead to errors, not avoid them.

Final Answer: clear ... difficulty ⇒ C

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Start with the general topic, then move to specific details and their effect.

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

Step 2: S narrows down (within the hive, each bee has a role), following the general opening.

Step 3: R gives a specific role (a bee that finds food performs a dance), and P explains its purpose (this dance tells the others where to find flowers). Order: **Q S R P**.



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

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

Q20.

Solution

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

Step 1: Q opens with the origin (the internet began as a small research network).

Step 2: R gives the next stage (soon universities and businesses joined).

Step 3: S shows the growth over time, and P ends in the present (today it connects billions). Order: **Q R S P**.

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

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Set the scene first, then add its history, then the people, and close with a reflection.

Step 1: Q sets the scene (an old stone well stood in the village).

Step 2: R adds its history (it had served the community for a hundred years).

Step 3: P shows the people using it (villagers gathered there to draw water), and S ends with a reflection (it was more than a source of water). Order: **Q R P S**.

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

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Begin with the origin, give the legend, then how it spread, and finally the wider result.

Step 1: Q opens with the origin (coffee was first discovered in Ethiopia).

Step 2: R gives the legend of the goatherd, explaining that discovery.



Step 3: S shows the drink spreading to Arabia, and P ends with traders carrying it across the world. Order: **Q R S P**.

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

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Follow the life story in time order, noting the contrast marked by “Yet”.

Step 1: Q begins in childhood (Meera loved to sketch).

Step 2: R gives the obstacle (her family thought art was a waste of time).

Step 3: P answers that obstacle with “Yet she kept painting”, and S gives the final success (years later her work hung in a gallery). Order: **Q R P S**.

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

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Locate what the supporters of automation claim.

Evidence: The passage says “Supporters say automation raises productivity, lowers costs, and frees workers from dull, repetitive labour.”

Application: Option B restates two of these points, so it is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says automation can create new jobs, not destroy every one.
- Option C: Automation raises productivity, it does not slow work.
- Option D: It frees workers from repetitive labour, it does not increase it.

Final Answer: Supporters say it raises productivity and lowers costs ⇒ **B**

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find where the passage names new job fields.

Evidence: The passage states automation “can also create entirely new jobs in fields such as software design and machine maintenance.”

Application: Option A matches this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Routine paperwork is the kind of task machines take over, not a new job.
- Option C: Copying tasks is what machines do, not a new human role.
- Option D: The passage clearly says new jobs can be created.

Final Answer: New jobs appear in software design and machine maintenance ⇒

A

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Identify the fear expressed by critics.

Evidence: The passage says critics “warn that many workers may lose their livelihoods, especially those in routine roles that machines can easily copy.”

Application: Option B restates this fear.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Slow machines are not mentioned as a fear.
- Option C: The passage says automation raises productivity, so a sharp fall is not the fear.
- Option D: Education is presented as a solution, not something made useless.

Final Answer: Critics fear that many routine workers may lose their jobs ⇒ **B**

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



Q27.

Solution

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

Evidence: “Automation ... is transforming the world of work.” Here “transforming” means bringing about a large change.

Application: “Greatly changing” matches this sense, so Option D is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “destroying” is too narrow and negative for the context.
- Option B: “slowing” is the opposite of active change.
- Option C: “copying” does not capture a sweeping change.

Final Answer: Here “transforming” means greatly changing ⇒ D

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Author’s tone: Weigh how the writer treats both sides of the issue.

Analysis: The passage lists clear benefits (higher productivity, new jobs) and clear worries (lost livelihoods), then suggests preparing for the future through education.

Application: Presenting both sides and looking ahead shows a “balanced and forward-looking” attitude, so Option D is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The author is not strongly opposed, since benefits are praised.
- Option B: The detailed discussion shows real interest, not indifference.
- Option C: The author is not wholly enthusiastic, since risks are noted.

Final Answer: The tone is balanced and forward-looking ⇒ D

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



Q29.

Solution

Concept — Stated contrast: Find the sentence that separates today from earlier technology.

Evidence: The passage says, “The difference today is speed, as new systems spread faster than ever before.”

Application: Option B restates this point about speed.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says new jobs are created, not that none appear.
- Option C: It argues we should prepare, not that automation is easily resisted.
- Option D: Automation affects offices too, not only factories.

Final Answer: Today’s automation spreads faster than before ⇒ **B**

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Inference from the passage: Choose the statement that fits the author’s overall advice.

Evidence: The passage says the answer “is not to resist automation but to prepare for it” through “education and retraining”.

Application: Option B captures this recommendation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage advises preparing for automation, not banning it.
- Option C: It clearly states automation will change work greatly.
- Option D: It says there are roles machines cannot fill.

Final Answer: Workers should prepare through education and retraining ⇒ **B**

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



Q31.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Locate what happens when we learn something new.

Evidence: The passage says, “Every time we learn something new, tiny connections between brain cells, called neurons, grow stronger.”

Application: Option A restates this exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage says connections strengthen, not that neurons disappear.
- Option C: The hippocampus helps form memories; the passage does not say it shrinks.
- Option D: Learning builds memories, it does not erase old ones.

Final Answer: Connections between neurons grow stronger ⇒ A

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

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Find how a memory is stored.

Evidence: The passage states a memory “is not stored in a single spot but spread across a network of these connections.”

Application: Option B restates this point.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage explicitly denies storage in a single spot or cell.
- Option C: The hippocampus helps form memories but is not their only store.
- Option D: The passage says memories are stored, just not in one place.

Final Answer: A memory is spread across a network of connections ⇒ B

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



Q33.

Solution

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

Evidence: “turning short-term experiences into lasting memories. This process, known as consolidation”. Here it means making memories firm and permanent.

Application: “Making experiences firm and lasting” matches this sense, so Option A is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “erasing old memories” is the opposite of building lasting ones.
- Option C: “copying a memory exactly” is not what the process describes.
- Option D: “confusing one event with another” is unrelated to consolidation.

Final Answer: Here “consolidation” means making experiences firm and lasting ⇒

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Stated reason: Find why the passage links sleep to learning.

Evidence: The passage says consolidation “often takes place while we sleep, which is one reason rest is so important for learning.”

Application: Option A restates this reason.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage does not say the brain stops working in sleep; it consolidates memories.
- Option C: Neurons dying during sleep is never mentioned.
- Option D: Emotions vanishing in sleep is not stated.

Final Answer: Consolidation often takes place while we sleep ⇒

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



Q35.

Solution

Concept — Direct detail: Identify what shapes the memories we keep.

Evidence: The passage says, “Emotion also shapes what we remember, for events tied to strong feelings tend to stay with us longest.”

Application: Option C restates this influence.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The time of day is never given as a factor.
- Option B: The size of the brain is not mentioned as an influence.
- Option D: The number of neurons lost is not discussed as a factor in remembering.

Final Answer: Emotion tied to the event shapes what we remember ⇒ C

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

Q36.

Solution

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

Analysis: The passage describes how neurons strengthen, how the hippocampus and sleep help store memories, and how emotion shapes them.

Application: Option C captures this central aim of explaining how memories form.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Curing every brain disease is far beyond what the passage claims.
- Option B: The passage says memory is flexible, not a fixed recording.
- Option D: It presents sleep as important, not unnecessary.

Final Answer: The passage explains how the human brain forms memories ⇒ C

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



Answer Key

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

