

KMAT Verbal Ability

Sample Paper – 1

Duration: 40 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

Instructions

- This paper contains **40** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension section of **KMAT (Karnataka Management Aptitude Test)**.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers.
- Only **one** option is correct per question. Choose carefully.
- Syllabus: Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary (Synonyms, Antonyms, Analogies), Grammar, Fill in the Blanks, Para-jumbles, Idioms & Phrases, Sentence Correction.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or any electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Read the following passage carefully and answer Questions 1–5.

India's digital revolution has been one of the most remarkable transformations in the country's recent history. Over the past decade, the penetration of smartphones and affordable internet connectivity has altered the way millions of Indians access information, conduct business, and interact with government services. The launch of the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) in 2016 marked a watershed moment in financial inclusion, enabling instant bank-to-bank transfers through mobile phones and dramatically reducing dependence on cash transactions. By 2023, UPI was processing billions of transactions every month, making India one of the global leaders in real-time digital payments.

The government's Digital India initiative, launched in 2015, has been the overarching policy framework driving this change. It aimed to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy by improving digital infrastructure, delivering government services electronically, and promoting digital literacy among citizens.

Yet the revolution has not reached everyone equally. Rural communities, which house more than sixty per cent of India's population, continue to struggle with inadequate network coverage, limited device ownership, and low levels of digital literacy. Women in particular face additional barriers rooted in socio-economic constraints. Bridging this digital divide remains the most critical unfinished task of India's technology story.

Observers note that the tone of policy discussions has shifted from euphoria to cautious optimism,



recognising both the extraordinary achievements and the work that remains to ensure no citizen is left behind.

Q1. Which of the following best captures the central idea of the passage?

- (A) UPI has made India the undisputed global leader in all aspects of financial technology.
- (B) The Digital India initiative was launched primarily to improve smart-phone sales across the country.
- (C) India's digital transformation has been impressive but remains uneven, especially for rural and marginalised populations.
- (D) Digital literacy programmes have successfully eliminated the urban-rural divide in internet usage.

Q2. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the Unified Payments Interface (UPI)?

- (A) It was launched in 2016 and enabled instant mobile-based bank-to-bank transfers.
- (B) It was introduced as part of the Digital India initiative in 2015.
- (C) It was designed exclusively for urban consumers with high-end smart-phones.
- (D) It replaced all other forms of digital payment within a year of its launch.

Q3. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage regarding the rural population's experience with digital transformation?

- (A) Rural communities have enthusiastically adopted UPI and digital payment systems.
- (B) The government has already resolved network coverage issues in all villages.
- (C) Rural citizens are primarily responsible for the high volume of UPI transactions.



- (D) Inadequate infrastructure, limited device ownership, and low digital literacy continue to exclude many rural citizens from the benefits of digitalisation.

Q4. The tone of the passage can best be described as

- (A) enthusiastically celebratory about India's digital achievements.
- (B) balanced, acknowledging both progress and persistent challenges.
- (C) sharply critical of government policies on digital inclusion.
- (D) indifferent to the social consequences of digital transformation.

Q5. In the context of the passage, the phrase *watershed moment* (paragraph 1) most nearly means

- (A) a turning point of great significance.
- (B) a period of heavy rainfall that disrupted infrastructure.
- (C) a minor adjustment in existing financial policy.
- (D) a technical error in the payment system's design.

Read the following passage carefully and answer Questions 6–9.

Tropical forests are among the most biologically diverse ecosystems on the planet. Although they cover only about six per cent of the Earth's land surface, they are home to more than half of the world's plant and animal species. These forests also play a critical role in regulating the global climate by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen. Scientists estimate that tropical forests store approximately 250 billion tonnes of carbon in their biomass, making their preservation essential in the fight against climate change.

Deforestation, driven by agriculture expansion, logging, and infrastructure development, threatens these vital ecosystems at an alarming rate. Each year, millions of hectares of tropical forest disappear, releasing stored carbon into the atmosphere and accelerating global warming. Indigenous communities who have lived in and stewarded these forests for



generations possess invaluable knowledge about sustainable land management that modern conservationists are only beginning to appreciate. International programmes such as REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) seek to provide financial incentives to developing nations for protecting their forests. While REDD+ has shown promise in some regions, critics argue that without meaningful inclusion of indigenous voices and enforceable legal protections, such initiatives remain insufficient.

The conservation of tropical forests, therefore, demands a holistic approach that integrates scientific knowledge, policy frameworks, financial mechanisms, and above all, the rights and wisdom of the people who have long called these forests home.

Q6. The primary purpose of this passage is to

- (A) describe the unique animal species found exclusively in tropical rainforests.
- (B) argue that the REDD+ programme is the only effective solution to deforestation.
- (C) highlight the ecological importance of tropical forests, the threats they face, and the need for a holistic conservation approach.
- (D) demonstrate that indigenous communities are solely responsible for deforestation.

Q7. According to the passage, approximately how much carbon do tropical forests store in their biomass?

- (A) 25 billion tonnes
- (B) 100 billion tonnes
- (C) 500 billion tonnes
- (D) 250 billion tonnes



Q8. In the context of the passage, the phrase *steward these forests* most nearly means

- (A) to commercially exploit the forest resources for economic gain.
- (B) to manage and care for the forests in a responsible manner.
- (C) to conduct scientific research on forest biodiversity.
- (D) to clear the forests for agricultural purposes.

Q9. Which of the following can be inferred about the role of indigenous communities from the passage?

- (A) Their traditional knowledge of sustainable land management is increasingly recognised as valuable by conservationists.
- (B) They have largely supported deforestation for economic development.
- (C) They have been the principal beneficiaries of the REDD+ programme.
- (D) They oppose all international conservation efforts on principle.

Q10. Choose the word most similar in meaning to **ABERRANT**.

- (A) Normal
- (B) Passionate
- (C) Deviant
- (D) Cheerful

Q11. Choose the word most similar in meaning to **BENEVOLENT**.

- (A) Harsh
- (B) Indifferent
- (C) Stingy
- (D) Charitable

Q12. Choose the word most similar in meaning to **COGENT**.



- (A) Convincing
- (B) Vague
- (C) Confusing
- (D) Irrelevant

Q13. Choose the word most similar in meaning to **DELETERIOUS**.

- (A) Helpful
- (B) Harmful
- (C) Neutral
- (D) Progressive

Q14. Choose the word most nearly **opposite** in meaning to **ACRIMONIOUS**.

- (A) Bitter
- (B) Severe
- (C) Cordial
- (D) Harsh

Q15. Choose the word most nearly **opposite** in meaning to **BLITHE**.

- (A) Sorrowful
- (B) Cheerful
- (C) Carefree
- (D) Lively

Q16. Choose the word most nearly **opposite** in meaning to **CANDID**.

- (A) Open
- (B) Honest
- (C) Sincere
- (D) Secretive



- Q17.** Choose the word most nearly **opposite** in meaning to **DOLEFUL**.
- (A) Mournful
 - (B) Cheerful
 - (C) Gloomy
 - (D) Sad
- Q18.** AUTHOR : NOVEL :: COMPOSER : ?
- (A) Symphony hall
 - (B) Painting
 - (C) Musical composition
 - (D) Poem
- Q19.** STETHOSCOPE : DOCTOR :: GAVEL : ?
- (A) Judge
 - (B) Carpenter
 - (C) Auctioneer
 - (D) Lawyer
- Q20.** The sentences P, Q, R, and S given below, when properly arranged, form a coherent paragraph about the importance of reading. Choose the option that gives the correct sequence.
- P.** Furthermore, regular readers demonstrate higher levels of empathy and emotional intelligence.
- Q.** Reading is one of the most powerful habits an individual can cultivate throughout life.
- R.** It not only improves vocabulary and language skills but also sharpens analytical thinking.
- S.** Therefore, developing a consistent reading habit from an early age can have lifelong benefits.
- (A) PQRS



- (B) RQPS
- (C) QPRS
- (D) QRPS

Q21. The sentences P, Q, R, and S given below, when properly arranged, form a coherent paragraph about climate and weather. Choose the option that gives the correct sequence.

P. These patterns are shaped by factors such as latitude, ocean currents, and altitude.

Q. Climate, unlike weather, refers to long-term patterns of temperature and precipitation in a region.

R. Understanding the difference is essential for scientists studying environmental change.

S. Weather, by contrast, describes short-term atmospheric conditions on any given day.

- (A) QPSR
- (B) QSPR
- (C) SQPR
- (D) PSQR

Q22. The sentences P, Q, R, and S given below, when properly arranged, form a coherent paragraph about the impact of social media. Choose the option that gives the correct sequence.

P. However, it also spreads misinformation rapidly and can harm mental health.

Q. Social media has fundamentally changed how people communicate and consume information.

R. Striking the right balance requires digital literacy and responsible platform governance.

S. On the positive side, it enables instant global connection and amplifies marginalised voices.



- (A) PQSR
- (B) SQPR
- (C) QSPR
- (D) RQSP

Q23. The sentences P, Q, R, and S given below, when properly arranged, form a coherent paragraph about sustainable agriculture. Choose the option that gives the correct sequence.

P. Sustainable agriculture aims to produce food while preserving natural resources for future generations.

Q. Techniques such as crop rotation, organic composting, and drip irrigation help achieve this goal.

R. Policy support and farmer education are equally vital to scale these practices nationally.

S. Without sustainability, intensive farming depletes soil nutrients and contaminates water supplies.

- (A) PSQR
- (B) QPSR
- (C) SQRP
- (D) RSPQ

Q24. The scientist's findings were so _____ that even her strongest critics were forced to acknowledge their validity.

- (A) ambiguous
- (B) trivial
- (C) disputed
- (D) irrefutable

Q25. The new manager was known for her _____ approach, always listening carefully before making any decision.



- (A) impulsive
- (B) dismissive
- (C) judicious
- (D) careless

Q26. Despite the enormous pressure he was under, the negotiator remained _____ and guided both parties towards a peaceful resolution.

- (A) agitated
- (B) composed
- (C) reckless
- (D) indifferent

Q27. The charity's _____ donation from an anonymous benefactor allowed it to expand its programmes to three new districts.

- (A) munificent
- (B) meagre
- (C) reluctant
- (D) negligible

Q28. The ancient manuscript was written in such _____ handwriting that scholars spent years deciphering its contents.

- (A) legible
- (B) elegant
- (C) bold
- (D) cryptic

Q29. Read the sentence and identify the part that contains a grammatical error.

The committee has decided/(A)/ to postpone the meeting/(B)/ until they receives/(C)/ the final report from the auditors./(D)



- (A) The committee has decided
- (B) to postpone the meeting
- (C) until they receives
- (D) the final report from the auditors.

Q30. Read the sentence and identify the part that contains a grammatical error.

Each of the students were/(A)/ required to submit/(B)/ a detailed project report/(C)/ before the end of the semester./(D)

- (A) Each of the students were
- (B) required to submit
- (C) a detailed project report
- (D) before the end of the semester.

Q31. Read the sentence and identify the part that contains a grammatical error.

The principal, along with several teachers,/(A)/ were present at the ceremony/(B)/ held in honour of/(C)/ the retiring vice-chancellor./(D)

- (A) The principal, along with several teachers,
- (B) were present at the ceremony
- (C) held in honour of
- (D) the retiring vice-chancellor.

Q32. Read the sentence and identify the part that contains a grammatical error.

He is one of those leaders/(A)/ who inspire others/(B)/ through their dedication/(C)/ and it's positive impact on society./(D)

- (A) He is one of those leaders
- (B) who inspire others



- (C) through their dedication
- (D) and it's positive impact on society.

Q33. Choose the option that best replaces the **underlined** portion of the sentence.

*Neither the manager nor the employees **was aware** of the new company policy announced last Monday.*

- (A) is aware
- (B) has been aware
- (C) were aware
- (D) have been aware

Q34. Choose the option that best replaces the **underlined** portion of the sentence.

*The reason he failed the examination is **because he did not studied** the prescribed syllabus.*

- (A) that he did not study
- (B) because he has not studied
- (C) that he did not studied
- (D) because he did not studies

Q35. Choose the option that best replaces the **underlined** portion of the sentence.

*The jury **have gave** their verdict after deliberating for more than six hours.*

- (A) has gave
- (B) have given
- (C) were giving
- (D) had given



Q36. Choose the option that best replaces the **underlined** portion of the sentence.

*She insisted that the report **will be submitted** to the board before the deadline expires.*

- (A) would submitted
- (B) be submitted
- (C) shall submit
- (D) is submitting

Q37. What does the idiom “**Bite the bullet**” mean?

- (A) To avoid a difficult situation altogether
- (B) To chew food very slowly
- (C) To endure a painful or difficult situation stoically
- (D) To speak rudely to a superior

Q38. What does the idiom “**Break the ice**” mean?

- (A) To initiate a conversation or ease tension in a social situation
- (B) To destroy something made of ice
- (C) To escape from a cold and hostile environment
- (D) To behave rudely towards guests

Q39. What does the idiom “**Cut corners**” mean?

- (A) To trim the edges of a piece of paper neatly
- (B) To be very economical with personal finances
- (C) To work with exceptional care and thoroughness
- (D) To do something carelessly or with minimum effort to save time or money

Q40. What does the idiom “**Beat around the bush**” mean?



- (A) To speak directly and get straight to the point
- (B) To avoid talking about the main topic; to be indirect
- (C) To work outdoors in difficult conditions
- (D) To chase wild animals through dense vegetation



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Main Idea): This question tests the ability to identify the central theme of the passage rather than a specific detail.

Step 1 — Identify the scope: The passage discusses India's digital revolution (paragraphs 1–2) but devotes equal attention to the gaps that remain, especially for rural populations (paragraph 3), and ends with “cautious optimism” rather than celebration.

Step 2 — Eliminate distractors:

- Option A: Incorrect because the passage does not claim India is the undisputed global leader in *all* aspects of fintech.
- Option B: Incorrect because the Digital India initiative was not launched to improve smartphone sales.
- Option D: Incorrect because the passage explicitly states the digital divide has *not* been eliminated.

Final Answer: India's digital transformation has been impressive but remains uneven ⇒

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Specific Detail — UPI): This question tests direct recall of factual information presented in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate the reference: Paragraph 1 states: “The launch of the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) in 2016 marked a watershed moment. . . enabling instant bank-to-bank transfers through mobile phones.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Incorrect — UPI was launched in 2016; the Digital India initiative was launched in 2015. The passage treats them separately.
- Option C: Incorrect — the passage does not say UPI was designed exclusively for urban consumers.
- Option D: Incorrect — the passage makes no such claim about UPI replacing



all other payment forms within one year.

Final Answer: UPI was launched in 2016 and enabled instant mobile-based bank-to-bank transfers ⇒

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Inference — Rural Challenge): An inference question requires drawing a conclusion that is supported by, but not directly stated in, the passage.

Step 1 — Identify the relevant section: Paragraph 3 explicitly lists the challenges: “inadequate network coverage, limited device ownership, and low levels of digital literacy.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Incorrect — the passage suggests the opposite; rural communities have *not* benefited equally.
- Option B: Incorrect — the passage says rural areas “continue to struggle,” implying the issues are unresolved.
- Option C: Incorrect — rural citizens are not credited with driving UPI transaction volumes.

Final Answer: Inadequate infrastructure, limited device ownership, and low digital literacy continue to exclude many rural citizens ⇒

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Author’s Tone): Tone questions require assessing the author’s overall attitude through word choice and emphasis.

Step 1 — Scan for tone markers: The passage praises achievements (“most remarkable transformations,” “global leaders”) but also highlights failures (“not reached everyone equally,” “most critical unfinished task”). The final paragraph uses “cautious optimism” — a clearly balanced signal.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Incorrect — the tone is not purely celebratory; significant caveats are offered.
- Option C: Incorrect — the passage does not sharply criticise the government; it acknowledges policy efforts.
- Option D: Incorrect — the passage is clearly invested in the social outcomes of digitalisation.

Final Answer: The tone is balanced, acknowledging both progress and persistent challenges ⇒ **B**

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Vocabulary in Context): The phrase must be interpreted in context, not in isolation.

Step 1 — Read the surrounding context: “The launch of the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) in 2016 *marked a watershed moment* in financial inclusion. . .” The sentence describes a pivotal development that changed the direction of financial inclusion in India.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Incorrect — “watershed” here is idiomatic, not literal; it has nothing to do with rainfall.
- Option C: Incorrect — the passage presents UPI’s launch as transformative, not a minor adjustment.
- Option D: Incorrect — there is no indication of a technical error.

Final Answer: A turning point of great significance ⇒ **A**

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Purpose of Passage): The purpose of the passage is determined by what the author sets out to accomplish across all paragraphs.

Step 1 — Trace the structure: Paragraph 1 establishes ecological importance; paragraph 2 discusses deforestation and indigenous knowledge; paragraph 3 introduces REDD+; paragraph 4 calls for a holistic approach. This is a broad, multi-dimensional treatment of forest conservation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Incorrect — the passage is not a catalogue of animal species.
- Option B: Incorrect — the passage presents REDD+ critically, not as the only solution.
- Option D: Incorrect — indigenous communities are presented as protectors, not destroyers.

Final Answer: To highlight the ecological importance, threats, and need for holistic conservation ⇒

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Specific Detail — Carbon Storage): A direct-recall question testing whether the student read the data in the passage carefully.

Step 1 — Locate the figure: Paragraph 1 states: “Scientists estimate that tropical forests store approximately **250 billion tonnes** of carbon in their biomass.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (25 billion): Incorrect — a tenfold underestimate.
- Option B (100 billion): Incorrect — not the figure given in the passage.
- Option C (500 billion): Incorrect — a twofold overestimate.

Final Answer: 250 billion tonnes ⇒

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



Q8.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Meaning of Phrase): The phrase must be understood in context. “Steward” here is used as a verb meaning to look after or manage responsibly.

Step 1 — Context clue: The passage says indigenous communities “have lived in and *stewarded* these forests for generations” and their knowledge of “sustainable land management” is valuable. This suggests careful, responsible management.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Incorrect — “steward” implies *responsible* management, not commercial exploitation.
- Option C: Incorrect — stewardship is broader than scientific research.
- Option D: Incorrect — clearing forests is the opposite of stewardship as presented in the passage.

Final Answer: To manage and care for the forests in a responsible manner ⇒ B

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Inference — Indigenous Role): The passage does not directly state the inference; the student must connect ideas from paragraph 2 and paragraph 3.

Step 1 — Connect the evidence: Paragraph 2: indigenous communities “possess invaluable knowledge about sustainable land management that modern conservationists are only beginning to appreciate.” This implies growing recognition.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Incorrect — the passage positions indigenous communities as stewards, not supporters of deforestation.
- Option C: Incorrect — the passage notes REDD+ critics argue indigenous voices are *not* meaningfully included.
- Option D: Incorrect — the passage does not say indigenous communities oppose all conservation efforts.

Final Answer: Their traditional knowledge is increasingly recognised as valuable



⇒ A

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (ABERRANT): *Aberrant* comes from Latin *aberrare* (to wander away from). It means departing from the normal or expected course.

Analysis of options:

- Option A (Normal): Antonym of aberrant.
- Option B (Passionate): Unrelated in meaning.
- Option C (Deviant): Means departing from established norms — closest synonym. ✓
- Option D (Cheerful): Unrelated in meaning.

Final Answer: Deviant ⇒ C

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (BENEVOLENT): *Benevolent* derives from Latin *bene* (well) + *volens* (wishing). It means well-meaning and kindly; generous in giving.

Analysis of options:

- Option A (Harsh): Opposite in meaning.
- Option B (Indifferent): Means having no strong feeling — not a synonym.
- Option C (Stingy): Opposite in meaning (miserly vs. generous).
- Option D (Charitable): Means generous towards others in need — closest synonym. ✓

Final Answer: Charitable ⇒ D

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



Q12.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (COGENT): *Cogent* means clear, logical, and compelling. It is often used to describe arguments or reasoning.

Analysis of options:

- Option A (Convincing): Means capable of persuading — the closest synonym. ✓
- Option B (Vague): Antonym — a cogent argument is never vague.
- Option C (Confusing): Opposite of cogent.
- Option D (Irrelevant): Unrelated to the meaning.

Final Answer: Convincing ⇒ A

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (DELETERIOUS): *Deleterious* means causing harm or damage, especially in a subtle or unexpected way.

Analysis of options:

- Option A (Helpful): Antonym — the opposite of deleterious.
- Option B (Harmful): Directly synonymous with deleterious. ✓
- Option C (Neutral): Means neither harmful nor helpful — not a synonym.
- Option D (Progressive): Positive connotation — opposite of deleterious.

Final Answer: Harmful ⇒ B

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



Q14.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (ACRIMONIOUS): *Acrimonious* means angry and bitter, especially in speech or manner. Its antonym is something warm and friendly.

Analysis of options:

- Option A (Bitter): A synonym, not an antonym.
- Option B (Severe): Related to harshness — not the antonym.
- Option C (Cordial): Means warm, friendly, and courteous — direct antonym of acrimonious. ✓
- Option D (Harsh): A synonym of acrimonious, not an antonym.

Final Answer: Cordial ⇒

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (BLITHE): *Blithe* means showing a casual and cheerful indifference; joyfully carefree. Its antonym would convey sadness or heaviness of spirit.

Analysis of options:

- Option A (Sorrowful): Means feeling or expressing grief — direct antonym of blithe. ✓
- Option B (Cheerful): A synonym of blithe, not an antonym.
- Option C (Carefree): A synonym of blithe, not an antonym.
- Option D (Lively): Another near-synonym of blithe, not an antonym.

Final Answer: Sorrowful ⇒

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



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (CANDID): *Candid* means truthful and straightforward; frank and open. Its antonym is something hidden or evasive.

Analysis of options:

- Option A (Open): A synonym of candid.
- Option B (Honest): A synonym of candid.
- Option C (Sincere): A synonym of candid.
- Option D (Secretive): Means tending to keep things hidden — direct antonym of candid. ✓

Final Answer: Secretive ⇒ D

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (DOLEFUL): *Doleful* means expressing sorrow; mournful. Its antonym conveys happiness or joy.

Analysis of options:

- Option A (Mournful): A synonym of doleful, not an antonym.
- Option B (Cheerful): Means noticeably happy and optimistic — direct antonym of doleful. ✓
- Option C (Gloomy): A synonym of doleful, not an antonym.
- Option D (Sad): A synonym of doleful, not an antonym.

Final Answer: Cheerful ⇒ B

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



Q18.

Solution

Concept — Analogy (AUTHOR : NOVEL :: COMPOSER : ?): The relationship is *creator : created work*. An author creates a novel; a composer creates a musical composition.

Analysis of options:

- Option A (Symphony hall): A venue, not a created work.
- Option B (Painting): Created by a painter, not a composer.
- Option C (Musical composition): The work created by a composer — correct parallel. ✓
- Option D (Poem): Created by a poet, not a composer.

Final Answer: Musical composition ⇒

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Analogy (STETHOSCOPE : DOCTOR :: GAVEL : ?): The relationship is *professional tool : professional who uses it*. A stethoscope is the signature tool of a doctor; a gavel is the signature tool of a judge.

Analysis of options:

- Option A (Judge): A judge uses a gavel to maintain order in court — correct parallel. ✓
- Option B (Carpenter): A carpenter uses a hammer, not a gavel.
- Option C (Auctioneer): An auctioneer also uses a gavel, but the *primary* professional association of a gavel is with a judge.
- Option D (Lawyer): Lawyers do not use gavels; judges do.

Final Answer: Judge ⇒

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



Q20.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble (Importance of Reading): Logical sequencing requires identifying the opening (most general) sentence, supporting sentences, and concluding sentence.

Step 1 — Identify the opener: Q introduces the topic broadly: “Reading is one of the most powerful habits...” — clear opening sentence.

Step 2 — Build the chain:

- Q (topic sentence: reading is powerful) → R (elaborates: improves vocabulary and analytical thinking) → P (adds further benefit: empathy and emotional intelligence) → S (conclusion: therefore, developing reading habit has lifelong benefits).

Correct sequence: **Q → R → P → S** = QRPS = Option D.

Final Answer: QRPS ⇒ D

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble (Climate and Weather): Identify topic, contrast, explanation, and conclusion.

Step 1 — Identify the opener: Q defines “climate” as a long-term pattern — ideal opening, establishes the main subject.

Step 2 — Build the chain:

- Q (define climate) → S (contrast: weather describes short-term conditions) → P (explain what shapes climate patterns) → R (conclusion: understanding the difference is essential for scientists).

Correct sequence: **Q → S → P → R** = QSPR = Option B.

Final Answer: QSPR ⇒ B

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



Q22.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble (Social Media Impact): Identify topic sentence, positive point, negative point, and call to action/conclusion.

Step 1 — Identify the opener: Q introduces social media broadly — clear topic sentence.

Step 2 — Build the chain:

- Q (social media changed communication) → S (positive side: global connection, amplifies voices) → P (however: spreads misinformation, harms mental health) → R (conclusion: balance requires digital literacy and governance).

Correct sequence: **Q → S → P → R** = QSPR = Option C.

Final Answer: QSPR ⇒ C

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble (Sustainable Agriculture): Identify definition, consequence of non-sustainability, techniques, and policy conclusion.

Step 1 — Identify the opener: P defines sustainable agriculture — natural opening.

Step 2 — Build the chain:

- P (define sustainable agriculture) → S (without sustainability: soil depletion, water contamination — establishes urgency) → Q (techniques that achieve sustainability) → R (conclusion: policy and education needed to scale practices).

Correct sequence: **P → S → Q → R** = PSQR = Option A.

Final Answer: PSQR ⇒ A

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



Q24.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Vocabulary in Context): The sentence states that even the *strongest critics* were forced to acknowledge the findings. This implies the findings could not be contested.

Analysis of options:

- Option A (Ambiguous): Ambiguous findings would give critics more reason to doubt, not acknowledge.
- Option B (Trivial): Trivial findings would not compel critics.
- Option C (Disputed): If disputed, critics would not be forced to acknowledge them.
- Option D (Irrefutable): Means impossible to deny or refute — perfectly fits the context. ✓

Final Answer: Irrefutable ⇒ D

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Vocabulary in Context): The manager is described as “always listening carefully before making any decision” — this points to sound and careful judgment.

Analysis of options:

- Option A (Impulsive): Means acting without thinking first — contradicts the description.
- Option B (Dismissive): Means failing to consider something seriously — contradicts “listening carefully.”
- Option C (Judicious): Means having, showing, or done with good judgment — fits perfectly. ✓
- Option D (Careless): Contradicts “listening carefully.”

Final Answer: Judicious ⇒ C

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



Q26.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Vocabulary in Context): “Despite enormous pressure” signals a contrast: the negotiator did *not* give in to the pressure. The blank describes the state that enabled a peaceful resolution.

Analysis of options:

- Option A (Agitated): Means troubled or nervous — would hinder negotiation, not help.
- Option B (Composed): Means calm and self-controlled — fits the contrast with “enormous pressure” and the positive outcome. ✓
- Option C (Reckless): Heedless of consequences — would not lead to a peaceful resolution.
- Option D (Indifferent): Means having no interest — an indifferent negotiator could not guide both parties.

Final Answer: Composed ⇒ B

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Vocabulary in Context): The donation allowed the charity to *expand to three new districts* — suggesting the amount was large and generous.

Analysis of options:

- Option A (Munificent): Means extremely generous or lavish — fits a donation enabling significant expansion. ✓
- Option B (Meagre): Means small or inadequate — a meagre donation would not enable expansion.
- Option C (Reluctant): Describes willingness, not the size of a donation.
- Option D (Negligible): Means too small to be significant — contradicts the expansion described.

Final Answer: Munificent ⇒ A

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



Q28.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Vocabulary in Context): Scholars spending *years deciphering* the manuscript signals that the handwriting was difficult to read or understand.

Analysis of options:

- Option A (Legible): Means clear and easy to read — scholars would not need years if the writing were legible.
- Option B (Elegant): Refers to beauty — elegant writing would still be readable.
- Option C (Bold): Bold writing is easy to see — would not require years of deciphering.
- Option D (Cryptic): Means mysterious or difficult to understand — fits perfectly with years of deciphering. ✓

Final Answer: Cryptic ⇒

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Error Spotting (Subject–Verb Agreement): The subject of the clause in question is “they,” which is plural. The verb “receives” is third-person singular and does not agree with “they.”

Analysis:

- Part A: “The committee has decided” — correct (committee is a collective noun taking singular verb here).
- Part B: “to postpone the meeting” — correct infinitive phrase.
- Part C: “until they receives” — **Error:** “they” is plural; the verb should be “receive.” ✓
- Part D: “the final report from the auditors” — correct noun phrase.

Correction: “until they receives” → “until they receive”

Final Answer: Part C contains the error ⇒

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



Q30.

Solution

Concept — Error Spotting (Subject–Verb Agreement with “Each of”): “Each of” is always singular, so it requires a singular verb (“was,” not “were”).

Analysis:

- Part A: “Each of the students were” — **Error:** “Each” is singular; correct form is “was.” ✓
- Part B: “required to submit” — correct past participial form.
- Part C: “a detailed project report” — correct noun phrase.
- Part D: “before the end of the semester” — correct prepositional phrase.

Correction: “Each of the students were” → “Each of the students was”

Final Answer: Part A contains the error ⇒ A

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Error Spotting (Parenthetical Phrase does not change subject): When a singular subject is followed by a phrase beginning with “along with,” “as well as,” “in addition to,” etc., the verb agrees with the *original* singular subject, not the added noun.

Analysis:

- Part A: “The principal, along with several teachers,” — subject is “the principal” (singular); Part A itself is fine.
- Part B: “were present at the ceremony” — **Error:** the subject “the principal” is singular; verb should be “was.” ✓
- Part C: “held in honour of” — correct participial phrase.
- Part D: “the retiring vice-chancellor” — correct noun phrase.

Correction: “were present” → “was present”

Final Answer: Part B contains the error ⇒ B

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



Q32.

Solution

Concept — Error Spotting (Apostrophe: “it’s” vs. “its”): “it’s” is a contraction of “it is” or “it has.” “its” is the possessive pronoun. In this sentence, the word modifies “positive impact,” so the possessive form “its” is needed.

Analysis:

- Part A: “He is one of those leaders” — correct.
- Part B: “who inspire others” — correct (“one of those leaders who” takes plural verb “inspire”).
- Part C: “through their dedication” — correct pronoun reference.
- Part D: “and it’s positive impact on society” — **Error:** should be “its” (possessive), not “it’s” (contraction). ✓

Correction: “it’s positive impact” → “its positive impact”

Final Answer: Part D contains the error ⇒ D

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction (Neither...nor: Subject-Verb Agreement): With “neither...nor,” the verb agrees with the subject *closer* to it. Here, “nor the employees” is closest; “employees” is plural, so the verb must be plural.

Analysis of options:

- Option A (is aware): Singular — agrees with “manager” but not with “employees” (the nearer subject).
- Option B (has been aware): Singular — same problem.
- Option C (were aware): Plural past tense — agrees with “employees” (nearer subject) and matches the past tense context (“announced last Monday”). ✓
- Option D (have been aware): Present perfect — tense inconsistency with “last Monday.”

Final Answer: were aware ⇒ C

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



Q34.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction (“The reason is that...” not “because”): The standard idiomatic construction is “The reason... is *that*...,” not “is because.” Additionally, “did not studied” is incorrect; the correct form is “did not study” (bare infinitive after auxiliary “did”).

Analysis of options:

- Option A (that he did not study): Correct conjunction “that” + correct bare infinitive “study.” ✓
- Option B (because he has not studied): “because” is non-standard with “the reason is”; tense is also inconsistent.
- Option C (that he did not studied): Incorrect past participle “studied” after auxiliary “did not.”
- Option D (because he did not studies): “because” is wrong; “studies” is wrong form after “did not.”

Final Answer: that he did not study ⇒ A

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

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction (Past Perfect for completed prior action): “have gave” is doubly incorrect: “have” + “gave” mixes present perfect auxiliary with simple past form. The past participle of “give” is “given.” Since the deliberation (prior action) was completed before the verdict was delivered, the past perfect “had given” is most appropriate.

Analysis of options:

- Option A (has gave): “gave” is not a past participle — grammatically incorrect.
- Option B (have given): Present perfect — tense inconsistency in a narrative describing a completed past event.
- Option C (were giving): Past continuous — changes meaning and is inappropriate here.
- Option D (had given): Past perfect — correct for an action completed before another past action. ✓

Final Answer: had given ⇒ D



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

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction (Subjunctive Mood after “insist that”): Verbs of demand, insistence, or requirement (insist, demand, require, suggest, recommend) trigger the *present subjunctive*, which uses the base form of the verb without inflection.

Analysis of options:

- Option A (would submitted): Missing auxiliary “be” and wrong form.
- Option B (be submitted): Present subjunctive passive — correct form after “insisted that.” ✓
- Option C (shall submit): Future modal — not the subjunctive; grammatically incorrect in this structure.
- Option D (is submitting): Indicative present continuous — does not follow the subjunctive rule.

Final Answer: be submitted ⇒ **B**

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

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Idiom (“Bite the bullet”): Historically, soldiers undergoing surgery without anaesthesia would bite a bullet to endure the pain. The idiom now means to endure a painful, difficult, or unpleasant situation with courage and without complaint.

Analysis of options:

- Option A (avoid a difficult situation): Opposite meaning — “bite the bullet” means to face it, not avoid it.
- Option B (chew food slowly): A literal misreading; the idiom is not about eating.
- Option C (endure a painful or difficult situation stoically): Correct meaning. ✓
- Option D (speak rudely to a superior): Unrelated to the idiom’s meaning.

Final Answer: To endure a painful or difficult situation stoically ⇒ **C**



Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q37](#)

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Idiom (“Break the ice”): This idiom originates from the practice of breaking ice in frozen rivers to allow ships to pass — initiating movement. Figuratively, it means to do or say something to relieve tension or start a conversation in an awkward social situation.

Analysis of options:

- Option A (initiate a conversation or ease tension): Correct meaning. ✓
- Option B (destroy something made of ice): Literal misreading.
- Option C (escape from a cold environment): Unrelated to the idiom’s meaning.
- Option D (behave rudely towards guests): Opposite of the warm social intent of the idiom.

Final Answer: To initiate a conversation or ease tension in a social situation ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q38](#)

Q39.

Solution

Concept — Idiom (“Cut corners”): This idiom refers to doing something in the easiest, quickest, or cheapest way, often by omitting important steps or reducing quality.

Analysis of options:

- Option A (trim the edges of paper neatly): Literal misreading.
- Option B (be economical with personal finances): Partially related but too narrow and does not capture the negative implication of reducing quality.
- Option C (work with exceptional care): Opposite meaning — cutting corners involves reducing care, not increasing it.
- Option D (do something carelessly or with minimum effort to save time or money): Correct meaning. ✓

Final Answer: To do something carelessly or with minimum effort to save time or money ⇒ **D**



Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q39](#)

Q40.

Solution

Concept — Idiom (“Beat around the bush”): This idiom originates from hunting, where beaters would drive game birds out of bushes. The person “beating around the bush” avoids coming to the point directly. It means to avoid saying something directly or to talk about peripheral matters instead of the main issue.

Analysis of options:

- Option A (be direct and get straight to the point): Opposite meaning.
- Option B (avoid talking about the main topic; be indirect): Correct meaning.
✓
- Option C (work outdoors in difficult conditions): Literal misreading.
- Option D (chase wild animals through vegetation): Another literal misreading.

Final Answer: To avoid talking about the main topic; to be indirect ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q40](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	C	2	A	3	D	4	B	5	A
6	C	7	D	8	B	9	A	10	C
11	D	12	A	13	B	14	C	15	A
16	D	17	B	18	C	19	A	20	D
21	B	22	C	23	A	24	D	25	C
26	B	27	A	28	D	29	C	30	A
31	B	32	D	33	C	34	A	35	D
36	B	37	C	38	A	39	D	40	B

