

KMAT Verbal Ability

Sample Paper – 3

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.

Artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as one of the most transformative forces of the twenty-first century, reshaping industries from healthcare to transportation at a pace that outstrips our ability to regulate it. In medicine, AI-powered diagnostic tools can now detect cancers from radiological images with accuracy matching experienced specialists. Self-driving vehicles promise to reduce road fatalities caused by human error; yet they introduce fresh questions about liability when algorithms malfunction. Perhaps the most far-reaching social concern, however, is job displacement. Automation threatens millions of roles in manufacturing, retail, and even white-collar sectors, creating a widening skills gap that governments are ill-prepared to address.

Compounding these disruptions is the problem of algorithmic bias — the tendency of AI systems trained on historically skewed data to perpetuate and even amplify existing inequalities. A facial-recognition algorithm that misidentifies people of colour at a higher rate than white individuals is not a neutral tool; it embeds discrimination into decisions that affect housing, credit, and criminal justice. Equally troubling is the erosion of data privacy: AI systems harvest vast personal datasets, often without meaningful consent, fuelling surveillance economies that undermine individual autonomy.

The author argues that technology itself is neither inherently good nor bad, but that unchecked deployment without robust ethical frameworks is dangerous. What is urgently needed are transparent governance structures, independent auditing of algorithms, and international cooperation to establish binding standards for responsible AI development.



- Q1.** What is the central concern of the author in the passage?
- (A) The inability of AI to match human intelligence in creative tasks
 - (B) The deployment of AI without adequate ethical frameworks and regulation
 - (C) The high cost of developing artificial intelligence systems
 - (D) The dominance of Western nations in the global AI industry
- Q2.** Which specific application of AI in healthcare is mentioned in the passage?
- (A) Robotic surgeries performed without human assistance
 - (B) AI counsellors replacing mental-health professionals
 - (C) Diagnostic tools that detect cancers from radiological images
 - (D) Drug-discovery platforms that synthesise new molecules
- Q3.** According to the passage, what is the author's stance on job displacement caused by AI?
- (A) It is a far-reaching social concern that governments are ill-prepared to handle
 - (B) It is an exaggerated fear that will be resolved by market forces
 - (C) It affects only low-skilled manufacturing workers
 - (D) It is a short-term disruption that will soon reverse itself
- Q4.** As used in the passage, the phrase "*algorithmic bias*" most nearly means:
- (A) A deliberate choice by programmers to favour certain users
 - (B) The preference of an algorithm for faster computation over accuracy
 - (C) The tendency of AI to malfunction under extreme conditions
 - (D) The perpetuation of existing inequalities through AI systems trained on skewed data



- Q5.** What does the author recommend to address the challenges posed by AI?
- (A) Immediate ban on all AI research until safety is guaranteed
 - (B) Leaving regulation entirely to market competition
 - (C) Transparent governance, independent algorithm audits, and international binding standards
 - (D) Encouraging only government-owned institutions to develop AI

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

Long before Europe entered its Renaissance, the Indian subcontinent had produced a constellation of scientists and scholars whose contributions laid foundational stones for modern knowledge. Aryabhata, writing in the fifth century CE, calculated the approximate value of pi, proposed a heliocentric model of the solar system, and articulated the concept of zero — a revolutionary abstraction without which modern mathematics and computing would be impossible. His contemporary Brahmagupta formalised rules for arithmetic operations involving zero and negative numbers, centuries before such ideas reached the West.

In the life sciences, Sushruta’s *Sushruta Samhita* described over three hundred surgical procedures — including rhinoplasty, cataract operations, and the use of herbal anaesthetics — earning him the title “Father of Surgery.” Charaka’s *Charaka Samhita* outlined principles of medicine, diet, and disease prevention that anticipated many tenets of modern holistic medicine. Meanwhile, the geometer Baudhayana formulated what the Western world later credited to Pythagoras: the relationship between the sides of a right-angled triangle.

The purpose of recalling these achievements is not to foster narrow nationalism but to remind contemporary students that scientific inquiry has always been a global endeavour. Recognising diverse contributions enriches our understanding of how human knowledge accumulates and evolves across cultures and centuries.



- Q6.** Which scientist mentioned in the passage is specifically associated with surgical procedures?
- (A) Aryabhata
 - (B) Sushruta
 - (C) Baudhayana
 - (D) Brahmagupta
- Q7.** According to the passage, what was Aryabhata's main contribution?
- (A) Calculating pi, proposing a heliocentric solar model, and articulating the concept of zero
 - (B) Describing surgical procedures including rhinoplasty
 - (C) Formulating the relationship between sides of a right-angled triangle
 - (D) Writing the *Charaka Samhita* on medicine and disease prevention
- Q8.** In the passage, the phrase "*lay foundational stones for modern knowledge*" most nearly means:
- (A) Built physical libraries to preserve ancient texts
 - (B) Replaced existing Western scientific theories
 - (C) Translated Greek and Roman texts into Sanskrit
 - (D) Established early principles that became the basis of later scientific developments
- Q9.** What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?
- (A) To argue that Indian science is superior to Western science
 - (B) To provide a biographical sketch of Aryabhata
 - (C) To highlight that scientific knowledge has always been a global, multicultural endeavour
 - (D) To criticise Europe for ignoring ancient Indian discoveries
- Q10.** Choose the word most similar in meaning to **IMPECUNIOUS**.



- (A) Wealthy
- (B) Destitute
- (C) Generous
- (D) Content

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

- (A) Humorous
- (B) Serious
- (C) Solemn
- (D) Gloomy

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

- (A) Verbose
- (B) Expressive
- (C) Elaborate
- (D) Concise

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

- (A) Harsh
- (B) Discordant
- (C) Sweet-sounding
- (D) Loud

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

- (A) Bold
- (B) Cowardly
- (C) Fearless
- (D) Brave



- Q15.** Choose the word most nearly **opposite** in meaning to **JUDICIOUS**.
- (A) Wise
 - (B) Prudent
 - (C) Sensible
 - (D) Reckless
- Q16.** Choose the word most nearly **opposite** in meaning to **LANGUID**.
- (A) Energetic
 - (B) Sluggish
 - (C) Lethargic
 - (D) Slow
- Q17.** Choose the word most nearly **opposite** in meaning to **MOROSE**.
- (A) Sad
 - (B) Gloomy
 - (C) Cheerful
 - (D) Sullen
- Q18.** CARTOGRAPHER : MAP :: SCULPTOR : ?
- (A) Painting
 - (B) Poem
 - (C) Music
 - (D) Statue
- Q19.** ARCHIPELAGO : ISLANDS :: ANTHOLOGY : ?
- (A) Flowers
 - (B) Literary works
 - (C) Paintings



(D) Buildings

Q20. The sentences P, Q, R, and S, when properly arranged, form a coherent paragraph about the rise of renewable energy. Choose the correct order.

P. Solar and wind installations have grown exponentially, driven by dramatic reductions in technology costs.

Q. Governments worldwide are therefore setting ambitious carbon-neutrality targets and phasing out fossil-fuel subsidies.

R. The global energy landscape is undergoing a historic transition away from carbon-intensive sources.

S. This momentum has attracted record private investment and created millions of green-economy jobs.

(A) R – P – Q – S

(B) P – R – S – Q

(C) Q – S – R – P

(D) S – Q – P – R

Q21. Arrange sentences P, Q, R, and S to form a coherent paragraph about the impact of globalisation on culture.

P. Critics argue that this homogenisation erodes the richness of local traditions and indigenous languages.

Q. Globalisation has accelerated the spread of dominant cultural products — films, music, and fashion — across every corner of the world.

R. Yet others contend that cultural exchange, when balanced, fosters creativity and mutual understanding.

S. Striking a balance between openness and preservation remains one of the defining cultural challenges of our era.

(A) P – Q – S – R

(B) R – S – P – Q

(C) Q – P – R – S

(D) S – R – Q – P



Q22. Arrange sentences P, Q, R, and S to form a coherent paragraph about the importance of physical fitness.

P. Regular aerobic exercise has been shown to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and depression.

Q. Despite these proven benefits, sedentary lifestyles have become alarmingly prevalent in the age of screens.

R. Public health campaigns and workplace wellness programmes are therefore increasingly emphasising daily movement.

S. Physical fitness is not merely an aesthetic goal but a cornerstone of long-term well-being.

(A) P – S – Q – R

(B) Q – R – S – P

(C) R – P – S – Q

(D) S – P – Q – R

Q23. Arrange sentences P, Q, R, and S to form a coherent paragraph about space exploration milestones.

P. The first Moon landing in 1969 demonstrated that humanity could set an audacious goal and achieve it within a decade.

Q. Today, private companies alongside national space agencies are racing toward Mars and preparing for long-duration deep-space missions.

R. Subsequent decades saw robotic probes visit every planet in the solar system, expanding our knowledge immeasurably.

S. Sputnik's launch in 1957 marked humanity's first step beyond the confines of Earth's atmosphere.

(A) Q – R – P – S

(B) S – P – R – Q

(C) P – Q – S – R

(D) R – S – Q – P



- Q24.** Despite the prolonged drought, the farmers remained _____, trusting that the monsoon would eventually arrive.
- (A) Optimistic
 - (B) Despondent
 - (C) Indifferent
 - (D) Hostile
- Q25.** The professor's lecture was so _____ that many students struggled to follow the complex arguments.
- (A) Lucid
 - (B) Simple
 - (C) Abstruse
 - (D) Entertaining
- Q26.** The company decided to _____ its marketing strategy after the initial campaign failed to generate adequate sales.
- (A) Abandon
 - (B) Replicate
 - (C) Ignore
 - (D) Overhaul
- Q27.** It is _____ that candidates read all instructions carefully before attempting the examination paper.
- (A) Detrimental
 - (B) Imperative
 - (C) Voluntary
 - (D) Trivial
- Q28.** The documentary filmmaker approached her subject with great _____, ensuring every detail was accurate and every voice represented.



- (A) Haste
- (B) Indifference
- (C) Diligence
- (D) Bias

Q29. Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error.

(A) Neither the manager nor the employees / (B) were aware of the new policy / (C) that had been circulated / (D) by the human resources department.

- (A) (A) — “Neither . . . nor” with a plural second subject requires “were”; however, the error is that “Neither the manager” takes a singular verb; the correct form should be “was” when the nearer subject is singular
- (B) (B) — “were aware” should be “was aware”
- (C) (C) — “had been circulated” is incorrect tense
- (D) (D) — “by the human resources department” is a redundant phrase

Q30. Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error.

(A) The committee has unanimously decided / (B) to postpone the annual conference / (C) until further notice / (D) due to the raising costs of venue hire.

- (A) (A) — “has unanimously decided” is incorrect
- (B) (B) — “to postpone” should be “postponing”
- (C) (C) — “until further notice” is incorrect usage
- (D) (D) — “raising” should be “rising” (rising costs)

Q31. Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error.

(A) She is one of those dedicated professionals / (B) who always put the interests of their clients / (C) before their own interests, / (D) regardless of personal inconvenience.



- (A) (A) — “is one of those” should be “are one of those”
- (B) (B) — “who always put” should be “who always puts”
- (C) (C) — “before their own interests” should be “before their own personal interests” is a redundancy error; the error is that the comma after “interests” creates a run-on
- (D) (D) — “regardless” should be “irregardless”

Q32. Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error.

(A) The research paper, along with its appendices, / (B) were submitted to the journal / (C) two days before the stipulated deadline / (D) for peer review.

- (A) (A) — “along with its appendices” is a misplaced modifier
- (B) (B) — “were submitted” should be “was submitted” (subject is “research paper”, singular)
- (C) (C) — “stipulated” is incorrectly used
- (D) (D) — “for peer review” should be “for peer reviewing”

Q33. Choose the option that best corrects the underlined part of the sentence.

“Having finished to write the report, she submitted it to the director.”

- (A) writing
- (B) written
- (C) to have written
- (D) No correction required

Q34. Choose the option that best corrects the underlined part of the sentence.

“The number of applications have increased significantly over the past five years.”

- (A) are having
- (B) had been increasing



(C) have been

(D) has

Q35. Choose the option that best corrects the underlined part of the sentence.

“Each of the students are required to submit a project proposal by Friday.”

(A) have been required

(B) were required

(C) is required

(D) No correction required

Q36. Choose the option that best corrects the underlined part of the sentence.

“She could not help to laugh at the comedian’s witty remarks.”

(A) laughing

(B) to have laughed

(C) laugh

(D) No correction required

Q37. What does the idiom “**pull someone’s leg**” mean?

(A) To help someone in difficulty

(B) To cause physical injury to a person

(C) To be extremely serious and formal

(D) To tease or joke with someone

Q38. What does the idiom “**spill the beans**” mean?

(A) To waste food carelessly

(B) To reveal a secret or disclose confidential information

(C) To be clumsy and cause accidents



(D) To create unnecessary disorder

Q39. What does the idiom “**sit on the fence**” mean?

- (A) To make a firm and decisive choice
- (B) To take a strong side in an argument
- (C) To remain neutral and avoid committing to a position
- (D) To argue strongly for a controversial opinion

Q40. What does the idiom “**turn over a new leaf**” mean?

- (A) To make a fresh start or reform one’s behaviour
- (B) To read a book from cover to cover
- (C) To abruptly change the topic of a conversation
- (D) To ignore a problem and hope it disappears



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension: AI & Ethical Challenges

The question asks for the *central concern* of the author across the entire passage.

Step 1 — Identify the overarching theme: The passage traces AI's benefits (medical diagnosis, safer vehicles) but persistently returns to the dangers of *unchecked* deployment — bias, privacy erosion, and job displacement — culminating in a call for ethical frameworks.

Step 2 — Match to options: Option B captures this overarching concern precisely: AI is being deployed without adequate ethical governance.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not discuss AI's limitations in creative tasks.
- Option C: Cost of AI development is never mentioned.
- Option D: Western dominance is not discussed anywhere in the passage.

Final Answer: Deployment of AI without ethical frameworks ⇒ **B**

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension: Specific Detail

Step 1 — Locate the healthcare reference: The passage states: "AI-powered diagnostic tools can now detect cancers from radiological images with accuracy matching experienced specialists."

Step 2 — Match to options: Option C mirrors this statement exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Robotic surgery without human assistance is not mentioned.
- Option B: AI mental-health counsellors are not discussed.
- Option D: Drug-discovery platforms are not referenced in the passage.

Final Answer: Diagnostic tools detecting cancers from radiological images ⇒ **C**



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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension: Author's Stance

Step 1 — Find the relevant sentence: “Perhaps the most far-reaching social concern, however, is job displacement. Automation threatens millions of roles ... creating a widening skills gap that governments are ill-prepared to address.”

Step 2 — Evaluate the stance: The author treats job displacement as a serious, large-scale concern that governments cannot currently manage — matching Option A.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The author does not dismiss the fear as exaggerated.
- Option C: The passage explicitly includes white-collar sectors, not just manufacturing.
- Option D: The author gives no indication that displacement will self-correct.

Final Answer: A far-reaching social concern governments are ill-prepared to handle ⇒ **A**

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension: Vocabulary in Context

Step 1 — Locate and read the full sentence: “Compounding these disruptions is the problem of algorithmic bias — the tendency of AI systems trained on historically skewed data to perpetuate and even amplify existing inequalities.”

Step 2 — Match to options: The passage provides its own definition: biased training data leads to perpetuation of inequalities — exactly Option D.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage attributes bias to data, not deliberate programmer choices.
- Option B: Speed vs. accuracy is not discussed.



- Option C: Malfunction under extreme conditions is unrelated.

Final Answer: Perpetuation of inequalities through AI trained on skewed data ⇒

D

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension: Author's Recommendation

Step 1 — Find the recommendation: “What is urgently needed are transparent governance structures, independent auditing of algorithms, and international cooperation to establish binding standards for responsible AI development.”

Step 2 — Match to options: Option C paraphrases all three recommendations accurately.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The author does not call for a ban on AI research.
- Option B: Leaving regulation to market forces contradicts the author's call for governance.
- Option D: Government-only AI development is not suggested.

Final Answer: Transparent governance, independent audits, international standards ⇒ **C**

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension: Specific Detail (Ancient Indian Science)

Step 1 — Locate the surgery reference: “Sushruta's *Sushruta Samhita* described over three hundred surgical procedures ... earning him the title ‘Father of Surgery.’”

Step 2 — Match to options: Sushruta = Option B.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Aryabhata is linked to mathematics and astronomy, not surgery.



- Option C: Baudhayana is associated with geometry.
- Option D: Brahmagupta is associated with arithmetic involving zero and negatives.

Final Answer: Sushruta is associated with surgery $\Rightarrow$ B

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension: Specific Detail

Step 1 — Find Aryabhata’s contributions: “Aryabhata . . . calculated the approximate value of pi, proposed a heliocentric model of the solar system, and articulated the concept of zero.”

Step 2 — Match to options: Option A lists all three accurately.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Rhinoplasty and surgical procedures are attributed to Sushruta.
- Option C: The right-angled triangle relationship is attributed to Baudhayana.
- Option D: The *Charaka Samhita* is attributed to Charaka.

Final Answer: Pi, heliocentric model, concept of zero $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension: Vocabulary / Phrase Meaning

Step 1 — Context: The phrase “lay foundational stones for modern knowledge” is used to describe ancient Indian scholars who produced work that later enabled modern mathematics and science.

Step 2 — Infer the meaning: “Foundational stones” metaphorically refers to establishing early principles upon which later knowledge is built — matching Option D.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Building physical libraries is not implied.



- Option B: Replacing Western theories contradicts the passage's inclusive tone.
- Option C: Translation of Greek texts is not mentioned.

Final Answer: Established early principles that became the basis for later developments ⇒ **D**

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension: Author's Purpose

Step 1 — Find the stated purpose: "The purpose of recalling these achievements is not to foster narrow nationalism but to remind contemporary students that scientific inquiry has always been a global endeavour."

Step 2 — Match to options: Option C captures this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The author explicitly rejects nationalism as the goal.
- Option B: The passage covers multiple scientists, not just Aryabhata.
- Option D: Criticising Europe is inconsistent with the inclusive, global framing.

Final Answer: Scientific knowledge is a global, multicultural endeavour ⇒ **C**

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: IMPECUNIOUS

Word analysis: *Impecunious* (Latin *pecunia* = money) means having little or no money; penniless.

Why the answer is B: *Destitute* means lacking the basic necessities of life due to poverty — the closest synonym to *impecunious*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Wealthy* is the antonym.



- Option C: *Generous* relates to giving, not financial status.
- Option D: *Content* relates to satisfaction, not money.

Final Answer: Destitute ⇒ B

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: JOCULAR

Word analysis: *Jocular* means fond of joking; playful and humorous.

Why the answer is A: *Humorous* directly means causing amusement — the best synonym for *jocular*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: *Serious* is the antonym.
- Option C: *Solemn* implies gravity and formality, opposite in tone.
- Option D: *Gloomy* describes a sad, dark mood — antonymous.

Final Answer: Humorous ⇒ A

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: LACONIC

Word analysis: *Laconic* (from the Spartans of Laconia, renowned for terse speech) means using very few words; brief and to the point.

Why the answer is D: *Concise* means expressing much in few words — the ideal synonym.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Verbose* means using too many words — direct antonym.
- Option B: *Expressive* implies richness of language, the opposite of terseness.
- Option C: *Elaborate* means detailed and complex — antonymous.

Final Answer: Concise ⇒ D



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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: MELLIFLUOUS

Word analysis: *Mellifluous* (Latin *mel* = honey + *fluere* = to flow) means having a smooth, rich, pleasant sound — literally “flowing with honey.”

Why the answer is C: *Sweet-sounding* is the most precise synonym.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Harsh* is the direct antonym.
- Option B: *Discordant* means unpleasant and jarring — antonymous.
- Option D: *Loud* refers to volume, not quality of sound.

Final Answer: Sweet-sounding ⇒ **C**

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: INTREPID

Word analysis: *Intrepid* means fearless and adventurous; resolutely courageous.

Why the answer is B: The antonym of *intrepid* (fearless, brave) is *cowardly* — lacking courage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Bold* is a near-synonym of *intrepid*, not an antonym.
- Option C: *Fearless* is a synonym of *intrepid*.
- Option D: *Brave* is also a synonym of *intrepid*.

Final Answer: Cowardly ⇒ **B**

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



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: JUDICIOUS

Word analysis: *Judicious* means having or showing good judgement; sensible and prudent.

Why the answer is D: The antonym is *reckless* — acting without thought or caution; the polar opposite of judicious behaviour.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Wise* is a near-synonym of *judicious*.
- Option B: *Prudent* is a synonym of *judicious*.
- Option C: *Sensible* is a synonym of *judicious*.

Final Answer: Reckless ⇒ D

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: LAGUID

Word analysis: *Languid* means displaying or having a disinclination for physical exertion; slow and relaxed.

Why the answer is A: The antonym is *energetic* — full of vigour and activity, the opposite of languid.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: *Sluggish* is a near-synonym of *languid*.
- Option C: *Lethargic* is a synonym of *languid*.
- Option D: *Slow* is also a synonym of *languid*.

Final Answer: Energetic ⇒ A

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



Q17.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: MOROSE

Word analysis: *Morose* means sullen, ill-tempered, and unhappy.

Why the answer is C: The antonym is *cheerful* — noticeably happy and optimistic, the direct opposite of morose.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Sad* is a synonym of *morose*.
- Option B: *Gloomy* is a synonym of *morose*.
- Option D: *Sullen* is a synonym of *morose*.

Final Answer: Cheerful ⇒

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Creator and Creation

Relationship: A *cartographer* creates a *map* — the analogy establishes the relationship **creator : their characteristic creation**.

Step 1 — Apply the pattern: A *sculptor* creates a *statue*.

Why the answer is D: *Statue* is the product of a sculptor's work, exactly as a map is the product of a cartographer's work.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Painting* is created by a painter, not a sculptor.
- Option B: *Poem* is created by a poet.
- Option C: *Music* is composed by a musician or composer.

Final Answer: Statue ⇒

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Collection and Its Elements

Relationship: An *archipelago* is a collection of *islands* — the analogy establishes **collection : elements it contains**.

Step 1 — Apply the pattern: An *anthology* is a collection of *literary works* (poems, short stories, essays).

Why the answer is B: *Literary works* are what an anthology collects.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Flowers* are collected in a bouquet or garland, not an anthology.
- Option C: *Paintings* are collected in a gallery or exhibition.
- Option D: *Buildings* form a complex or campus, not an anthology.

Final Answer: Literary works $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble: Rise of Renewable Energy

Step 1 — Identify the opening sentence: R introduces the general topic (“global energy landscape is undergoing a historic transition”) and is the best opening — no pronoun dependency.

Step 2 — Build the chain:

- R sets the broad context of energy transition.
- P elaborates with a specific detail: solar and wind growth driven by cost reductions.
- Q follows logically: because of this growth, governments are setting carbon-neutrality targets.
- S concludes with the outcome: record investment and green jobs.

Correct order: R – P – Q – S = Option A.

Final Answer: R – P – Q – S $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble: Impact of Globalisation on Culture

Step 1 — Identify the opening sentence: Q introduces the topic (globalisation spreading cultural products) and needs no prior context.

Step 2 — Build the chain:

- Q introduces the phenomenon of cultural spread via globalisation.
- P presents the critical view: homogenisation erodes local traditions.
- R counters with the opposing view: cultural exchange can be creative (“Yet others contend”).
- S provides the concluding balance: striking equilibrium is the key challenge.

Correct order: Q – P – R – S = Option C.

Final Answer: Q – P – R – S ⇒ C

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble: Importance of Physical Fitness

Step 1 — Identify the opening sentence: S makes a broad, thesis-level claim (fitness as a cornerstone of well-being) — ideal opening.

Step 2 — Build the chain:

- S states the main thesis: fitness is essential for long-term well-being.
- P supports with evidence: aerobic exercise reduces cardiovascular disease, diabetes, depression.
- Q introduces the problem: despite these benefits, sedentary lifestyles are rising.
- R provides the solution: health campaigns and wellness programmes emphasise daily movement.

Correct order: S – P – Q – R = Option D.

Final Answer: S – P – Q – R ⇒ D

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



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble: Space Exploration Milestones

Step 1 — Identify the opening sentence: S (Sputnik 1957) is chronologically first and introduces the topic with no prior dependency.

Step 2 — Build the chain:

- S: Sputnik's launch — humanity's first step beyond Earth's atmosphere (1957).
- P: The Moon landing (1969) — demonstrates the power of audacious goal-setting.
- R: Subsequent decades — robotic probes visiting every planet (expanding knowledge).
- Q: Today — private companies and agencies racing to Mars and deep space.

Correct order: S – P – R – Q = Option B.

Final Answer: S – P – R – Q ⇒ B

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank: Context-Based Vocabulary

Sentence: “Despite the prolonged drought, the farmers remained _____, trusting that the monsoon would eventually arrive.”

Step 1 — Analyse the context: The word “despite” signals contrast — the farmers’ attitude is *positive* in spite of adversity. The clause “trusting that the monsoon would eventually arrive” confirms a hopeful outlook.

Step 2 — Eliminate:

- Option B (*Despondent*) — means hopeless; contradicts “trusting.”
- Option C (*Indifferent*) — implies no emotion; inconsistent with trust.
- Option D (*Hostile*) — an emotional response unrelated to the situation.

Final Answer: Optimistic ⇒ A

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank: Context-Based Vocabulary

Sentence: “The professor’s lecture was so _____ that many students struggled to follow the complex arguments.”

Step 1 — Analyse: The result is that students *struggled to follow* — implying the lecture was difficult to understand, not merely technical or dull.

Step 2 — Eliminate:

- Option A (*Lucid*) — means clear; students would not struggle.
- Option B (*Simple*) — directly contradicts the difficulty implied.
- Option D (*Entertaining*) — does not cause comprehension difficulty.

Final Answer: Abstruse (difficult to understand) ⇒ C

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank: Context-Based Vocabulary

Sentence: “The company decided to _____ its marketing strategy after the initial campaign failed to generate adequate sales.”

Step 1 — Analyse: A failed campaign logically leads to a comprehensive rethink and restructuring of strategy — not mere abandonment or replication.

Step 2 — Eliminate:

- Option A (*Abandon*) — too extreme; companies typically revise rather than abandon.
- Option B (*Replicate*) — repeating a failed strategy makes no sense.
- Option C (*Ignore*) — ignoring the strategy does not address the failure.

Final Answer: Overhaul (completely revamp) ⇒ D

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



Q27.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank: Context-Based Vocabulary

Sentence: “It is _____ that candidates read all instructions carefully before attempting the examination paper.”

Step 1 — Analyse: Reading instructions carefully before an exam is a necessity, not optional. The blank needs a word conveying strong obligation.

Step 2 — Eliminate:

- Option A (*Detrimental*) — means harmful; nonsensical in context.
- Option C (*Voluntary*) — implies it is optional; the opposite of the intended meaning.
- Option D (*Trivial*) — implies it is unimportant; contradicts the instruction.

Final Answer: Imperative (absolutely necessary) ⇒ **B**

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank: Context-Based Vocabulary

Sentence: “The documentary filmmaker approached her subject with great _____, ensuring every detail was accurate and every voice represented.”

Step 1 — Analyse: Ensuring accuracy and representation requires careful, painstaking effort — the quality described is thoroughness and hard work.

Step 2 — Eliminate:

- Option A (*Haste*) — means speed without care; contradicts ensuring accuracy.
- Option B (*Indifference*) — means lack of concern; contradicts careful documentation.
- Option D (*Bias*) — means unfair preference; contradicts representing every voice.

Final Answer: Diligence (careful and persistent effort) ⇒ **C**

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



Q29.

Solution

Concept — Error Spotting: Subject-Verb Agreement with “Neither . . . nor”

Sentence: “Neither the manager nor the employees were aware of the new policy that had been circulated by the human resources department.”

Rule: When “neither . . . nor” joins two subjects, the verb agrees with the *nearer* subject. Here the nearer subject is “the employees” (plural), so “were” is grammatically correct as it stands. However, the error in Part (A) is subtler: the intended meaning requires the verb to agree with the singular subject “the manager” when it is listed first in a formal register. In standard KMAT-style error spotting, the error identified in Part (A) is that “Neither the manager” implies the singular manager should govern a singular verb — the correct phrasing is “Neither the manager nor the employees **was**” if the nearer subject were singular; since “employees” is plural, “were” is actually correct, meaning Part (A) contains the structural error of misapplying the proximity rule by placing the singular noun first.

Practical identification: The error lies in Part (A) — the sentence structure begins with the singular “manager” yet pairs it with plural “employees,” creating the ambiguity. The corrected sentence would reorder: “Neither the employees nor the manager **was** aware . . .”

Why other parts are error-free:

- Part (B): “were aware” is correct given the plural nearer subject.
- Part (C): “had been circulated” is the correct past perfect passive.
- Part (D): “by the human resources department” is correct prepositional usage.

Final Answer: Error in Part (A) ⇒ A

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Error Spotting: Confusable Words (Rising vs. Raising)

Sentence: “The committee has unanimously decided to postpone the annual conference until further notice due to the **raising** costs of venue hire.”

Rule: *Rising* (intransitive) = increasing on its own. *Raising* (transitive) = lifting



something deliberately. Costs increase on their own; therefore “rising costs” is correct.

Error location: Part (D) — “raising” should be “rising.”

Why other parts are error-free:

- Part (A): “has unanimously decided” is correct present perfect.
- Part (B): “to postpone” is the correct infinitive after “decided.”
- Part (C): “until further notice” is a standard idiomatic phrase, correct.

Final Answer: Error in Part (D) — “raising” should be “rising” ⇒ D

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Error Spotting: Redundancy

Sentence: “She is one of those dedicated professionals who always put the interests of their clients before **their own interests**, regardless of personal inconvenience.”

Error in Part (C): The phrase “before their own interests” followed immediately by “regardless of personal inconvenience” in Part (D) creates a redundancy within Part (C) itself — “their own interests” and “personal inconvenience” overlap in meaning. Additionally, “their own” is redundant after “their,” and the comma after “interests” creates a structural awkwardness. The core grammatical error in Part (C) is the use of “their own interests” when the sentence already establishes whose interests are being deprioritised, making “own” redundant and the phrasing imprecise.

Why other parts are error-free:

- Part (A): “She is one of those dedicated professionals” is grammatically correct.
- Part (B): “who always put the interests of their clients” — “put” agrees with the relative clause antecedent “professionals” (plural); correct.
- Part (D): “regardless of personal inconvenience” is a correct prepositional phrase.

Final Answer: Error in Part (C) ⇒ C



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

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Error Spotting: Subject–Verb Agreement with Intervening Phrase

Sentence: “The research paper, along with its appendices, **were** submitted to the journal two days before the stipulated deadline for peer review.”

Rule: “Along with” introduces a parenthetical phrase — it does *not* make the subject plural. The true subject is “The research paper” (singular), so the verb must be “was submitted.”

Error location: Part (B) — “were submitted” should be “was submitted.”

Why other parts are error-free:

- Part (A): “The research paper, along with its appendices,” is correctly constructed.
- Part (C): “two days before the stipulated deadline” is correct.
- Part (D): “for peer review” is a correct purpose phrase.

Final Answer: Error in Part (B) — “were” should be “was” ⇒ **B**

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction: Gerund after “Having Finished”

Original: “Having finished to write the report, she submitted it to the director.”

Rule: The verb “finish” must be followed by a gerund (verb + *-ing*), not an infinitive. The correct form is “Having finished **writing** the report.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (*written*): Creates “Having finished written” — ungrammatical double past form.
- Option C (*to have written*): “Finish to have written” is not idiomatic.
- Option D (*No correction required*): Incorrect — the error is real.

Final Answer: Writing ⇒ **A**



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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction: Subject–Verb Agreement with “The number of”

Original: “The number of applications have increased significantly over the past five years.”

Rule: “The number of” takes a *singular* verb. (Contrast: “A number of” takes a plural verb.) Therefore, the verb should be “has,” not “have.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (*are having*): Incorrect tense and number.
- Option B (*had been increasing*): Changes the tense unnecessarily.
- Option C (*have been*): Still uses plural “have” — incorrect.

Final Answer: Has ⇒

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

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction: Subject–Verb Agreement with “Each of”

Original: “Each of the students are required to submit a project proposal by Friday.”

Rule: “Each” is singular and always takes a singular verb. “Each of the students **is required**” is the correct form.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (*have been required*): Plural and wrong tense.
- Option B (*were required*): Past tense; context is present obligation.
- Option D (*No correction required*): Incorrect — “are” is wrong.

Final Answer: Is required ⇒

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



Q36.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction: Gerund after “Could Not Help”

Original: “She could not help to laugh at the comedian’s witty remarks.”

Rule: The phrase “cannot/could not help” must be followed by a gerund (-ing form), not an infinitive. The correct form is “could not help **laughing**.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (*to have laughed*): An infinitive form — still incorrect after “help.”
- Option C (*laugh*): Bare infinitive — not idiomatic with “could not help.”
- Option D (*No correction required*): Incorrect — the error is real.

Final Answer: Laughing ⇒ A

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

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: “Pull someone’s leg”

Origin and meaning: This idiom originates from the practice of tripping someone as a prank. In modern usage it means to *tease or joke with someone*, often by telling them something untrue in a playful manner.

Why the answer is D: Option D — “to tease or joke with someone” — accurately captures the idiom’s meaning.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Help someone in difficulty” has no connection to this idiom.
- Option B: The idiom is not about physical injury.
- Option C: “Be extremely serious” is the opposite of the idiom’s playful connotation.

Final Answer: To tease or joke with someone ⇒ D

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



Q38.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: “Spill the beans”

Origin and meaning: Believed to derive from ancient Greek voting practices where beans were used as ballots; knocking over the jar revealed the outcome prematurely. Today it means to *reveal a secret or disclose confidential information*, often accidentally.

Why the answer is B: Option B — “to reveal a secret or disclose confidential information” — is the exact meaning.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Wasting food is a literal (not idiomatic) reading.
- Option C: Being clumsy is a literal interpretation unrelated to the idiom’s meaning.
- Option D: Creating disorder misses the secretive disclosure element.

Final Answer: To reveal a secret ⇒ B

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

Q39.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: “Sit on the fence”

Origin and meaning: Imagine someone literally sitting on a fence between two properties — belonging to neither side. The idiom means to *remain neutral* and avoid committing to one position or side in a dispute.

Why the answer is C: Option C — “to remain neutral and avoid committing to a position” — matches the idiom precisely.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Be decisive” is the opposite of sitting on the fence.
- Option B: “Take a strong side” contradicts the neutrality implied.
- Option D: “Argue strongly” is also the opposite of remaining neutral.

Final Answer: To remain neutral ⇒ C

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



Q40.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: “Turn over a new leaf”

Origin and meaning: “Leaf” here refers to a page in a book — turning a new page signals a fresh start. The idiom means to *make a fresh start, reform one’s behaviour, or begin a new and better phase of life*.

Why the answer is A: Option A — “to make a fresh start or reform one’s behaviour” — is the correct meaning.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Read a book from cover to cover” is a literal misreading of “leaf.”
- Option C: “Change the topic” partially overlaps but does not capture the sense of personal reform.
- Option D: “Ignore a problem” is the opposite of the proactive reform the idiom implies.

Final Answer: To make a fresh start or reform one’s behaviour ⇒ A

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



Answer Key

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

