

MAT Language Comprehension Sample Paper - 18

Duration: 24 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions

- This paper contains **30** Multiple Choice Questions from the **Language Comprehension** section of MAT.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**.
- Each incorrect answer carries **-0.25 mark** (negative marking).
- No negative marking for unattempted questions.
- All questions are compulsory. Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) for each question.

Passage I

Read the passage below carefully. Questions 1 to 4 are based on this passage. Choose the one best answer for each question.

"The proliferation of consumer choices in modern markets presents a paradoxical challenge that psychologists term decision fatigue. Traditional economic theory posited that expanding the range of available options would invariably increase consumer satisfaction. However, empirical research increasingly demonstrates that excessive choice paradoxically diminishes well-being. When confronted with hundreds of product variants, consumers experience elevated stress levels, decision paralysis, and persistent post-purchase regret. The psychological burden of evaluating infinite alternatives overwhelms the cognitive capacity of the average individual, leading to arbitrary or impulsive purchasing patterns that contradict stated preferences. Furthermore, the abundance of choice creates unrealistic expectations; consumers perpetually wonder whether an alternative selection would have proven superior, generating chronic dissatisfaction. Interestingly, cultures that restrict choice through tradition or limited market access frequently report higher subjective well-being levels than their Western counterparts with unlimited alternatives. This phenomenon suggests that psychological fulfillment



correlates not with choice abundance but with the coherence between expectations and actual outcomes."

Q1. The author's main argument is that:

- (A) Traditional economic theory accurately predicts consumer satisfaction in modern markets.
- (B) Excessive choice availability paradoxically reduces consumer well-being despite initial expectations.
- (C) Western markets provide superior consumer experiences compared to traditional cultures.
- (D) Decision fatigue is a purely psychological phenomenon unrelated to market structures.

Q2. According to the passage, post-purchase regret in consumers is primarily caused by:

- (A) Aggressive marketing campaigns that create unrealistic product expectations.
- (B) The awareness of numerous alternative options that might have been superior.
- (C) Poor quality control in manufacturing of consumer products.
- (D) Inadequate consumer research before making purchasing decisions.

Q3. The passage suggests that cultures with restricted choice exhibit higher satisfaction because:

- (A) Limited market access prevents consumers from making poor purchasing decisions.
- (B) Tradition and social pressure eliminate individual decision-making responsibility.
- (C) Expectations remain aligned with the realistic outcomes of available products.



(D) These cultures lack the psychological capacity for decision-making complexity.

Q4. In context, "decision paralysis" most nearly means:

- (A) Complete inability to move due to psychological shock.
- (B) Inability to make a definitive choice despite having multiple options.
- (C) A temporary state of cognitive fatigue that resolves after rest.
- (D) Refusal to accept responsibility for purchasing outcomes.

Passage II

Read the passage below carefully. Questions 5 to 8 are based on this passage. Choose the one best answer for each question.

"The global transition toward renewable energy sources represents an unprecedented infrastructure transformation. Governments and corporations have committed trillions of dollars toward solar, wind, and hydroelectric installations. Yet beneath this narrative of progress lies a complex reality: renewable energy infrastructure demands raw material extraction on an unprecedented scale. Mining lithium for batteries, cobalt for electronics, and rare earth elements for turbines requires environmentally destructive practices that contradict the green energy ideology. Moreover, the intermittency of renewable sources necessitates massive energy storage systems, whose technological development remains constrained by material limitations. Current battery technology cannot sustain industrial societies during extended periods of cloud cover or calm weather. Consequently, the transition to renewables paradoxically demands continued reliance on fossil fuels as backup systems for decades to come. Additionally, the geographic concentration of renewable resources creates geopolitical dependencies where resource-rich nations gain disproportionate influence over energy-dependent nations. The renewable energy transition, far from eliminating global power asymmetries, may merely reconfigure them through different resource dependencies."



- Q5.** The author's primary purpose in discussing mining for renewable energy is to:
- (A) Praise the technological innovation in extraction methodologies.
 - (B) Reveal an inherent contradiction between renewable energy ideology and implementation realities.
 - (C) Explain why renewable energy is superior to fossil fuels.
 - (D) Demonstrate that mining is the primary barrier to renewable adoption.
- Q6.** According to the passage, the intermittency problem in renewable energy is:
- (A) Completely unsolvable with current or future technology.
 - (B) Addressed through immediate abandonment of renewable energy initiatives.
 - (C) Managed through energy storage systems that face material constraints.
 - (D) Irrelevant to the practical deployment of renewable infrastructure.
- Q7.** The passage implies that the renewable energy transition will:
- (A) Eliminate all geopolitical power asymmetries between nations.
 - (B) Reconfigure but not necessarily eliminate existing power dependencies.
 - (C) Create unprecedented global cooperation and equitable resource distribution.
 - (D) Require permanent reliance on fossil fuel backup systems indefinitely.
- Q8.** Which of the following best describes the author's tone toward renewable energy initiatives?
- (A) Enthusiastically optimistic regarding technological feasibility.
 - (B) Unequivocally critical and dismissive of all renewable proposals.
 - (C) Cautiously analytical regarding both benefits and unexamined costs.
 - (D) Nostalgic for fossil fuel energy systems.



Passage III

Read the passage below carefully. Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage. Choose the one best answer for each question.

"The advent of digital communication technologies has fundamentally disrupted millennia-old conventions of written discourse. Formal letter writing, once the gold standard of serious communication, has yielded to instantaneous email exchanges characterized by abbreviated syntax and informal vocabulary. Text messaging introduces further compression, eliminating punctuation and capitalization conventions entirely. These transformations are frequently lamented by language purists who perceive technological mediation as linguistic degradation. However, linguistic analysis suggests a more nuanced interpretation. Rather than degradation, digital communication represents an expansion of the communicative repertoire. Speakers now navigate multiple registers simultaneously: formal writing for professional contexts, informal narrative for personal correspondence, compressed notation for time-sensitive messages. This linguistic flexibility mirrors historical patterns where writing systems evolved alongside communication technologies. The printing press enabled standardized orthography; telephone technology created conversational brevity norms; digital platforms have enabled a new pragmatic register that prioritizes speed and accessibility over formal conventions. Contemporary writers possess greater stylistic versatility than their predecessors, capable of code-switching between registers based on contextual demands. The perceived decline in writing quality may instead reflect changing criteria for evaluating written communication in an era where speed and context-appropriateness have become equally valued alongside traditional aesthetic principles."

- Q9.** According to the passage, the primary concern of language purists regarding digital communication is that:
- (A) Digital platforms will eventually replace all forms of traditional writing.
 - (B) Technological mediation is causing linguistic degradation rather than innovation.



- (C) Text messaging is used exclusively by younger demographics.
- (D) Formal letter writing conventions are historically unimportant.

Q10. The printing press is mentioned in the passage to:

- (A) Demonstrate that historical technologies had no impact on communication patterns.
- (B) Provide historical context showing that communication technologies have always influenced writing conventions.
- (C) Argue that printing technology was superior to digital communication.
- (D) Show that standardized orthography is more important than speed.

Q11. The author's discussion of "register shifting" primarily suggests that:

- (A) Modern writers are confused about appropriate language use in different contexts.
- (B) Contemporary writers possess greater stylistic flexibility across different contexts than their predecessors.
- (C) Formal professional communication has become completely obsolete in digital eras.
- (D) Multiple communication registers are impossible for non-native speakers to master.

Q12. The author would most likely agree that the perceived decline in writing quality:

- (A) Represents an actual deterioration of linguistic standards that must be reversed.
- (B) Reflects a shift in evaluation criteria rather than a genuine decline in capability.
- (C) Proves that digital communication is inherently inferior to traditional writing.
- (D) Demonstrates that modern students lack adequate writing instruction.



Verbal Ability & Vocabulary

Q13. Choose the option that best fills the blank(s) to make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningful.

The economist's _____ predictions about market recovery proved _____ when unexpected geopolitical tensions disrupted previously stable trading patterns.

- (A) cautious, prescient
- (B) sanguine, prescient
- (C) sanguine, erroneous
- (D) pessimistic, accurate

Q14. Choose the option that best fills the blank(s) to make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningful.

The museum's collection of Renaissance paintings was _____ by centuries of neglect and environmental exposure, yet conservators managed to _____ their original artistic brilliance through meticulous restoration.

- (A) enhanced, diminish
- (B) ravaged, restore
- (C) preserved, obscure
- (D) damaged, obscure

Q15. Arrange the sentences marked P, Q, R, and S in a logically coherent order to form a meaningful paragraph.

P: By establishing clear performance metrics and accountability structures, organizations create environments where innovation flourishes naturally.

Q: Innovation is frequently portrayed as the exclusive domain of creative mavericks working outside conventional organizational constraints.

R: However, research demonstrates that innovation actually requires systematic frameworks and rigorous organizational discipline.



S: This common misperception has led many corporations to mistakenly believe that bureaucratic processes inhibit creative progress.

- (A) QSRP
- (B) QRSP
- (C) PQRS
- (D) RSPQ

Q16. Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error.

The diversity of perspectives among team members, which includes economists and engineers, (A) / have enriched the strategic planning process (B) / considerably throughout the project duration. (C) / No error (D)

- (A) (A)
- (B) (B)
- (C) (C)
- (D) (D)

Q17. Neither the senior management nor the junior staff (A) / was aware of the critical system vulnerabilities (B) / that threatened the organization's operational integrity. (C) / No error (D)

- (A) (A)
- (B) (B)
- (C) (C)
- (D) (D)

Q18. Choose the option that is most nearly opposite in meaning (antonym) to the underlined word.

The witness delivered a credible account of the incident that was corroborated by multiple independent observers.



- (A) Plausible
- (B) Implausible
- (C) Detailed
- (D) Comprehensive

Q19. Choose the option that is most nearly opposite in meaning (antonym) to the underlined word.

The defendant's innocuous comments during the trial were interpreted as a deliberate attempt to mislead the jury.

- (A) Harmless
- (B) Malicious
- (C) Straightforward
- (D) Obvious

Q20. Choose the option that best captures its essence, summary, or logical conclusion.

The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the adoption of remote work by five to ten years compared to pre-pandemic projections. Organizations discovered that productivity metrics remained consistent or improved despite physical office absence. Furthermore, employee satisfaction increased due to reduced commute times and improved work-life balance flexibility. However, certain collaborative tasks requiring in-person interaction became demonstrably more difficult, and onboarding of new employees experienced notable delays.

Which of the following best represents the most balanced logical conclusion of the text?

- (A) Remote work proved universally superior to traditional office-based work across all organizational tasks.
- (B) Remote work offers significant advantages in productivity and employee satisfaction, though certain collaborative functions require in-person interaction.



- (C) The pandemic demonstrated that office environments are completely obsolete and should be permanently abandoned.
- (D) Remote work is suitable only for junior employees without leadership responsibilities.

Q21. Choose the option that best captures its essence, summary, or logical conclusion. Standardized testing has become increasingly prevalent in educational systems globally. Advocates argue that standardized assessments ensure equitable evaluation standards and provide comparable data across diverse populations. Critics contend that standardized tests narrow curriculum focus, incentivize teaching to the test, and disadvantage students from underrepresented linguistic or socioeconomic backgrounds. These competing perspectives suggest that the debate is fundamentally about different conceptions of educational equity.

Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

- (A) Standardized testing should be immediately eliminated from all educational systems.
- (B) Standardized tests are an objective measure of student capability that cannot be challenged.
- (C) The standardized testing debate reflects conflicting definitions of educational equity rather than purely technical assessment issues.
- (D) Standardized testing benefits wealthy students while disadvantaging all other demographic groups.

Q22. Choose the option that is most nearly similar in meaning (synonym) to the underlined word.

The scandal exposed the malfeasance of corporate executives who had deliberately falsified financial statements.

- (A) Incompetence
- (B) Misconduct
- (C) Negligence



(D) Oversight

Q23. Choose the option that is most nearly similar in meaning (synonym) to the underlined word.

The activist's vociferous protests outside the government building attracted significant media attention.

(A) Loud

(B) Silent

(C) Peaceful

(D) Disorganized

Q24. Select the option that best interprets the meaning of the underlined idiom/phrase.

After the startup failed to secure additional funding, the entrepreneurs found themselves back against the wall, forced to pursue radical restructuring measures.

(A) Seated in an uncomfortable physical location.

(B) In a desperate situation with limited options remaining.

(C) Protected by physical barriers against external threats.

(D) Positioned for optimal organizational defense strategies.

Q25. Select the option that best interprets the meaning of the underlined idiom/phrase.

The political analyst suggested that the incumbent candidate was throwing in the towel, having decided to withdraw from the upcoming election.

(A) Engaging in aggressive competition with rivals.

(B) Surrendering or admitting defeat in a struggle.

(C) Investing additional financial resources into campaign efforts.

(D) Launching a counter-offensive against opposition candidates.



Q26. Choose the option that best fills the blank(s) to make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningful.

The sculptor's _____ stone work transcended mere aesthetic beauty, instead achieving a _____ spiritual quality that moved viewers profoundly.

- (A) crude, mundane
- (B) exquisite, transcendent
- (C) primitive, trivial
- (D) ordinary, secular

Q27. Choose the option that best fills the blank(s) to make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningful.

While the initial proposal seemed _____, subsequent analysis revealed substantial _____ that required extensive revision before implementation.

- (A) sound, strengths
- (B) flawless, improvements
- (C) convincing, deficiencies
- (D) controversial, agreements

Q28. Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error.

Each of the company's regional office managers (A) / are responsible for implementing the new operational protocols (B) / with full accountability to the central leadership structure. (C) / No error (D)

- (A) (A)
- (B) (B)
- (C) (C)
- (D) (D)

Q29. Arrange the sentences marked P, Q, R, and S in a logically coherent order to form a meaningful paragraph.



P: Through consistent practice and exposure to diverse artistic traditions, individuals gradually develop refined aesthetic sensibilities.

Q: Artistic appreciation is frequently assumed to be an inborn talent possessed only by select individuals.

R: However, cultivation of aesthetic judgment follows the same principles as any other intellectual capacity.

S: This misconception has discouraged many people from pursuing visual arts, music, or literary engagement.

(A) QSRP

(B) QRSP

(C) RSPQ

(D) PQRS

Q30. Select the best single word that can substitute the given descriptive phrase.

A situation where there is no clear winner between competing alternatives, and both outcomes appear equally probable or desirable.

(A) Dichotomy

(B) Impasse

(C) Precedent

(D) Enigma



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution****Concept:**

Reading Comprehension - Identifying Primary Argument

The main argument of a passage appears in its thesis statement and is supported throughout by evidence and examples. This passage presents a clear reversal of traditional economic theory.

Solution:

- (a) The passage opens by contrasting traditional economic theory (more choice = more satisfaction) with empirical research findings.
- (b) The core argument appears in sentences two and three: excessive choice paradoxically diminishes well-being despite initial economic predictions.
- (c) Examples supporting this include decision fatigue, paralysis, post-purchase regret, and stress.
- (d) Option B captures this central paradox: excessive choice reduces well-being.
- (e) Option A contradicts the passage; Option C is unsupported; Option D misses the market-structure element.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because it captures the paradoxical relationship between choice abundance and diminished satisfaction.

Answer: (B)[Go Back to Question 1](#)

Q2.

Solution**Concept:**

Reading Comprehension - Identifying Specific Cause

Detail questions require locating explicit causal statements in the text. The passage discusses post-purchase regret and explicitly attributes its cause to comparison with alternatives.

Solution:

- (a) The passage states that abundance of choice creates unrealistic expectations and generates chronic dissatisfaction as consumers perpetually wonder about alternative selections.
- (b) This wondering about what might have been superior directly causes post-purchase regret.
- (c) Option B precisely matches this explanation: awareness of alternatives that might have been better.
- (d) Options A, C, and D introduce external factors (marketing, quality, research) not mentioned as causes in the passage.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because the passage explicitly links post-purchase regret to awareness of alternative options.

Answer: (B)[Go Back to Question 2](#)

Q3.

Solution**Concept:**

Reading Comprehension - Inferring Mechanism

Inference questions require logical deduction from stated facts. The passage contrasts satisfaction levels between cultures with restricted and unlimited choices.

Solution:

- (a) The passage notes that restricted-choice cultures report higher subjective well-being than unlimited-choice societies.
- (b) The passage then explains this through expectation-outcome alignment: fulfillment correlates with coherence between expectations and actual results.
- (c) When choices are limited, expectations remain realistic, matching available options. This creates satisfaction.
- (d) Option C directly reflects this mechanism: expectations align with available products when choice is limited.
- (e) Options A, B, and D either misrepresent the mechanism or introduce unsupported claims about pressure or capacity.

Final Answer: Option C is correct because expectation-reality alignment explains the satisfaction pattern.

Answer: (C)[Go Back to Question 3](#)

Q4.

Solution**Concept:**

Reading Comprehension - Contextual Vocabulary

Context clues surrounding "decision paralysis" reveal its meaning through the surrounding discussion of choice overwhelm.

Solution:

- (a) Decision paralysis appears in a sentence about cognitive overwhelm leading to arbitrary purchasing patterns.
- (b) The context shows that consumers cannot effectively choose among excessive alternatives.
- (c) Option B, inability to make a definitive choice despite multiple options, perfectly matches this context.
- (d) Option A takes the word literally rather than idiomatically.
- (e) Options C and D introduce elements (rest recovery, responsibility avoidance) not supported by context.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because context indicates inability to choose among multiple options.

Answer: (B)[Go Back to Question 4](#)

Q5.

Solution**Concept:**

Reading Comprehension - Identifying Authorial Purpose

When an author discusses a specific topic in detail, determine the larger argument it supports. The mining discussion appears in a passage criticizing renewable energy ideology.

Solution:

- (a) The passage presents renewable energy as a global priority, then states yet to signal contradiction.
- (b) Mining for renewable materials requires destructive environmental practices, contradicting green energy ideology.
- (c) This contradiction is the core point: renewable energy implementation contradicts its own environmental values.
- (d) Option B captures this purpose: revealing inherent contradiction between ideology and implementation.
- (e) Options A and C praise renewables, contradicting the author's critical stance.
- (f) Option D oversimplifies by suggesting mining is the only barrier.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because the mining discussion reveals contradictions in renewable energy ideology.

Answer: (B)[Go Back to Question 5](#)

Q6.

Solution**Concept:**

Reading Comprehension - Specific Detail Identification

Detail questions require locating explicit statements about how problems are addressed. The passage discusses intermittency management.

Solution:

- (a) The passage states that intermittency necessitates massive energy storage systems.
- (b) However, it adds that storage technology remains constrained by material limitations.
- (c) This shows the problem is managed through storage but faces practical constraints.
- (d) Option C captures this: managed through energy storage systems with material constraints.
- (e) Option A overstates by claiming the problem is unsolvable.
- (f) Option B contradicts the passage, which supports renewable expansion despite challenges.
- (g) Option D ignores the very real intermittency problem discussed.

Final Answer: Option C is correct because it accurately reflects the storage-management approach with acknowledged constraints.

Answer: (C)[Go Back to Question 6](#)

Q7.

Solution**Concept:**

Reading Comprehension - Extracting Implications

Implication questions require inferring what the author's statements logically suggest about future outcomes. The final sentences discuss geopolitical consequences.

Solution:

- (a) The passage states that renewable transition may reconfigure power asymmetries through different resource dependencies.
- (b) It explicitly says the transition does not eliminate but may merely reconfigure power imbalances.
- (c) Option B matches this precisely: reconfigure but not necessarily eliminate power dependencies.
- (d) Option A overstates by claiming elimination of all asymmetries.
- (e) Option C invokes unprecedented cooperation, contradicting the passage's skepticism about dependency elimination.
- (f) Option D incorrectly suggests indefinite fossil fuel reliance as required forever.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because it captures the reconfiguration-not-elimination concept.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 7](#)



Q8.

Solution**Concept:**

Reading Comprehension - Identifying Authorial Tone

Tone reflects the author's attitude through word choice and argument structure. Analyze how the author balances discussion of renewable energy benefits and costs.

Solution:

- (a) The passage acknowledges renewable commitment (trillions invested) but emphasizes hidden complexities and contradictions.
- (b) It discusses both environmental costs of mining and geopolitical implications without dismissing renewable value.
- (c) The word paradoxically appears twice, indicating careful, analytical examination of contradictions.
- (d) Option C, cautiously analytical about benefits and unexamined costs, matches this balanced critical stance.
- (e) Option A exaggerates optimism; Option B overstates criticism; Option D is unsupported.

Final Answer: Option C is correct because the author balances discussion of renewable benefits with critical examination of hidden costs.

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 8](#)



Q9.

Solution**Concept:**

Reading Comprehension - Identifying Opposing Viewpoint

The passage explicitly states what language purists lament or complain about. Locate this direct statement.

Solution:

- (a) The passage states that language purists perceive technological mediation as linguistic degradation.
- (b) This is their primary concern: technology is causing language to decline in quality.
- (c) Option B matches this exactly: concern that technology is causing linguistic degradation.
- (d) Option A overstates by claiming complete replacement will occur.
- (e) Option C limits the concern to younger demographics, which the passage does not specify.
- (f) Option D is unsupported by the passage.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because the passage explicitly states this is the purist concern.

Answer: (B)[Go Back to Question 9](#)

Q10.

Solution**Concept:**

Reading Comprehension - Understanding Evidence Function

When a historical example is provided, identify its purpose in the larger argument. The printing press example appears in a paragraph about technology influencing language.

Solution:

- (a) The passage argues that digital communication represents evolution, not degradation.
- (b) It states that writing systems have always evolved with communication technology.
- (c) The printing press example is cited to show that standardized orthography followed printing technology.
- (d) Option B captures this: the example demonstrates that technology has historically influenced writing conventions.
- (e) Option A incorrectly claims historical technologies had no impact.
- (f) Option C argues superiority, which is not the point.
- (g) Option D misses the historical comparison function.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because the example demonstrates technology's historical influence on language.

Answer: (B)[Go Back to Question 10](#)

Q11.

Solution**Concept:**

Reading Comprehension - Understanding Linguistic Concepts

The passage discusses register shifting in the context of arguing for expanded stylistic capabilities.

Identify what this phenomenon suggests.

Solution:

- (a) Register shifting refers to the ability to switch between formal and informal language based on context.
- (b) The passage states that contemporary writers can code-switch between registers based on contextual demands.
- (c) It argues this represents expanded versatility, not confusion or incapacity.
- (d) Option B matches this precisely: modern writers possess greater stylistic flexibility.
- (e) Option A mischaracterizes flexibility as confusion.
- (f) Option C overstates by claiming formal communication is obsolete.
- (g) Option D incorrectly limits capability to native speakers only.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because register shifting demonstrates expanded stylistic capability.

Answer: (B)[Go Back to Question 11](#)

Q12.

Solution**Concept:**

Reading Comprehension - Inferring Author Position

The passage discusses perceived decline and then proposes an alternative interpretation. Identify which position the author supports.

Solution:

- (a) The passage states that perceived decline may reflect changing criteria for evaluation rather than genuine quality decline.
- (b) The author argues that speed and context-appropriateness have become equally valued alongside traditional aesthetic principles.
- (c) This suggests the decline is perceived only when judged by outdated criteria.
- (d) Option B matches this: the decline reflects shifted evaluation criteria, not actual capability decline.
- (e) Option A accepts the decline as real degradation, contradicting the author's argument.
- (f) Option C overstates digital inferiority; Option D blames instruction without evidence.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because the author reinterprets the decline as a shift in evaluation standards.

Answer: (B)[Go Back to Question 12](#)

Q13.

Solution**Concept:**

Sentence Completion - Semantic Consistency and Logical Contrast

Two-blank completion requires identifying words that maintain logical relationships. Predictions are described as sanguine (optimistic); contradictory evidence makes them erroneous.

Solution:

- (a) Sanguine means optimistic or hopeful about the future.
- (b) The word proved signals that the predictions were wrong or inaccurate despite initial optimism.
- (c) Erroneous means containing errors or being wrong.
- (d) Option C creates logical consistency: optimistic predictions that proved wrong.
- (e) Option A uses cautious predictions, which would logically be proven prescient (correct), not proven erroneous.
- (f) Option B pairs sanguine with prescient, creating contradiction rather than coherence.
- (g) Option D uses pessimistic, which would not be proven wrong by unexpected tensions.

Final Answer: Option C is correct because sanguine predictions followed by erroneous outcome creates logical coherence.

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 13](#)



Q14.

Solution**Concept:**

Sentence Completion - Cause and Effect Logic

The word yet signals contrast. Damage from centuries of neglect requires restoration efforts to recover brilliance.

Solution:

- (a) The collection suffered damage from neglect and exposure.
- (b) Despite this damage, conservators managed to restore original brilliance.
- (c) The first blank requires a word describing damage: ravaged means severely damaged.
- (d) The second blank requires a word opposite to damage: restore means to return to original state.
- (e) Option B provides the correct cause-effect relationship: damaged (ravaged) paintings followed by restoration.
- (f) Option A contradicts (enhanced should not be followed by diminish).
- (g) Option C incorrectly suggests preservation despite evidence of damage.
- (h) Option D fails to capture restoration action.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because ravaged-restore maintains logical cause-and-effect coherence.

Answer: (B)[Go Back to Question 14](#)

Q15.

Solution**Concept:**

Paragraph Jumbles - Logical Progression and Transition Markers

Successful ordering follows logical flow from initial statement through evidence to conclusion.

Identify transition words and pronoun references.

Solution:

- (a) Q introduces the common misconception: innovation requires creative mavericks outside conventional constraints.
- (b) S notes that this misconception has led corporations to mistaken beliefs.
- (c) R presents the counter-evidence: innovation actually requires discipline and systematic frameworks.
- (d) P provides the mechanism: clear metrics and accountability structures create innovation-friendly environments.
- (e) The sequence QSRP follows misconception-consequence-correction-mechanism pattern.

Final Answer: Option A is correct because QSRP maintains clear logical progression from misconception to solution.

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Question 15](#)



Q16.

Solution**Concept:**

Grammar - Subject-Verb Agreement with Collective Noun

The subject diversity is singular and requires a singular verb. The intervening phrase does not affect agreement.

Solution:

- (a) The core subject is the singular noun diversity.
- (b) The parenthetical phrase which includes economists and engineers does not change the singular subject.
- (c) Singular subjects require singular verbs: has, not have.
- (d) The error is in segment B, where have incorrectly agrees with a plural within the parenthetical.
- (e) Correct form: The diversity has enriched the process.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because the singular subject requires a singular verb.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 16](#)

Q17.

Solution**Concept:**

Grammar - Proximity Rule for Neither-Nor Construction

When neither...nor joins subjects, the verb agrees with the nearer subject. The senior management is further; junior staff is closer.

Solution:

- (a) The sentence uses neither...nor to join two subjects: senior management and junior staff.
- (b) The closer subject to the verb is junior staff (plural).
- (c) However, the sentence uses was (singular), incorrectly agreeing with the farther subject.
- (d) Correct form: Neither the senior management nor the junior staff were aware.
- (e) The singular verb was appears in segment B, making it the error location.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because the plural closer subject requires a plural verb.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 17](#)



Q18.

Solution**Concept:**

Vocabulary - Antonym Identification

Credible means worthy of belief or trustworthy. Its opposite describes something unworthy of trust or not believable.

Solution:

- (a) Credible describes information that is believable and reliable.
- (b) Options A, C, and D are synonyms: plausible, detailed, and comprehensive all relate to credibility or thoroughness.
- (c) Option B, implausible, means not believable or not worthy of belief.
- (d) Implausible is the direct opposite of credible reliability.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because implausible represents the opposite of credible trustworthiness.

Answer: (B)[Go Back to Question 18](#)

Q19.

Solution**Concept:**

Vocabulary - Antonym Identification

Innocuous means harmless or inoffensive. Its opposite describes something harmful or offensive in intent.

Solution:

- (a) Innocuous describes remarks that are harmless and without harmful intent.
- (b) Options A, C, and D are synonyms: harmless, straightforward, and obvious all relate to innocuousness or clarity.
- (c) Option B, malicious, means deliberately harmful or intended to cause damage.
- (d) Malicious is the direct opposite of innocuous harmlessness.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because malicious represents harmful intent opposite to innocuous harmlessness.

Answer: (B)[Go Back to Question 19](#)

Q20.

Solution**Concept:**

Critical Reasoning - Balanced Summary

Balanced conclusions integrate all significant findings without overstating or oversimplifying.

This passage presents both advantages and limitations of remote work.

Solution:

- (a) The passage discusses productivity improvements and satisfaction increases from remote work.
- (b) It also notes certain collaborative tasks become more difficult and onboarding experiences delays.
- (c) A balanced conclusion must acknowledge both benefits and limitations.
- (d) Option B captures this balance: advantages exist but certain tasks require in-person interaction.
- (e) Option A oversimplifies by claiming universal superiority.
- (f) Option C overstates by suggesting offices are completely obsolete.
- (g) Option D incorrectly restricts remote work suitability.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because it presents a balanced assessment of remote work benefits and limitations.

Answer: (B)[Go Back to Question 20](#)

Q21.

Solution**Concept:**

Critical Reasoning - Identifying Core Issue

Summary questions require recognizing the fundamental point beneath surface disagreements.

The passage presents conflicting perspectives on testing standards.

Solution:

- (a) Advocates support standardized tests for equitable comparison and data consistency.
- (b) Critics worry about curriculum narrowing and disadvantage to certain populations.
- (c) The passage concludes that these perspectives reflect different definitions of educational equity.
- (d) Option C captures this: the debate is fundamentally about different conceptions of equity.
- (e) Option A calls for elimination without evidence; Option B claims objectivity contradicted by the passage.
- (f) Option D oversimplifies by suggesting only wealthy students benefit.

Final Answer: Option C is correct because it identifies the underlying disagreement about educational equity definitions.

Answer: (C)[Go Back to Question 21](#)

Q22.

Solution**Concept:**

Vocabulary - Synonym Identification

Malfeasance means wrongdoing or misconduct, particularly in an official or professional context.

Find the closest synonym.

Solution:

- (a) Malfeasance describes deliberate wrongdoing by officials or professionals.
- (b) Options A, C, and D describe different negative qualities: incompetence is inability, negligence is carelessness, oversight is mistake.
- (c) Option B, misconduct, means improper or unethical behavior, matching malfeasance.
- (d) The passage confirms this by noting deliberate falsification of statements.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because misconduct matches the meaning of malfeasance.

Answer: (B)[Go Back to Question 22](#)

Q23.

Solution**Concept:**

Vocabulary - Synonym Identification

Vociferous means loud, outspoken, or loudly expressed. Find the closest synonym describing vocal intensity.

Solution:

- (a) Vociferous describes protests that are loud and forcefully expressed.
- (b) Option A, loud, directly matches the vocal intensity component of vociferous.
- (c) Options B, C, and D describe opposite qualities: silent, peaceful, and disorganized contradict vociferous expression.
- (d) The context of protests attracting media attention confirms the loud, visible expression meaning.

Final Answer: Option A is correct because loud matches the vocal intensity of vociferous expression.

Answer: (A)[Go Back to Question 23](#)

Q24.

Solution**Concept:**

Idioms and Phrases - Figurative Interpretation

Back against the wall is an idiom describing a cornered or desperate position with limited escape options.

Solution:

- (a) The idiom derives from the image of being physically trapped in a corner.
- (b) In context, the startup lost funding, forcing radical restructuring as a desperate measure.
- (c) Option B captures this meaning: in a desperate situation with limited options.
- (d) Option A takes the idiom literally rather than figuratively.
- (e) Options C and D incorrectly interpret the idiom as protective or strategic positions.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because it interprets the desperate situation meaning of the idiom.

Answer: (B)[Go Back to Question 24](#)

Q25.

Solution**Concept:**

Idioms and Phrases - Figurative Interpretation

Throwing in the towel is an idiom derived from boxing, where cornered boxers throw their towels to signal surrender.

Solution:

- (a) The idiom means to give up or surrender in a competition or struggle.
- (b) In context, the candidate withdraws from an election, the ultimate political surrender.
- (c) Option B captures this meaning: surrendering or admitting defeat.
- (d) Option A incorrectly suggests competitive engagement rather than withdrawal.
- (e) Option C invokes additional financial investment, not surrender.
- (f) Option D describes counter-offense, which contradicts surrender.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because it interprets the surrender meaning of the idiom.

Answer: (B)

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Q26.

Solution**Concept:**

Sentence Completion - Semantic Escalation and Enhancement

Two-blank completion with transcended signals that the work goes beyond normal aesthetic concerns to achieve deeper qualities.

Solution:

- (a) Exquisite describes work of exceptional beauty and quality in craftsmanship.
- (b) Transcendent describes something that surpasses ordinary understanding or experience.
- (c) The work transcends aesthetic beauty to achieve spiritual quality, requiring both terms to complement the escalation.
- (d) Option B creates semantic coherence: exquisite work transcending to transcendent spiritual quality.
- (e) Option A uses crude, contradicting the quality implied by transcending.
- (f) Option C uses primitive, which also contradicts the excellence necessary for transcendence.
- (g) Option D uses secular, contradicting the spiritual quality mentioned.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because exquisite-transcendent maintains semantic escalation.

Answer: (B)

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Q27.

Solution**Concept:**

Sentence Completion - Contrast Logic Using While

While signals contrast between two parts. Initial promise contradicts later discovery requiring revision.

Solution:

- (a) The proposal seemed convincing initially but subsequent analysis revealed problems.
- (b) Deficiencies means shortcomings or inadequacies requiring attention.
- (c) Option C creates logical contrast: seemingly convincing proposal masking actual deficiencies.
- (d) Option A contradicts: if sound, extensive revision would be unnecessary.
- (e) Option B contradicts: flawless proposals do not require extensive revision.
- (f) Option D introduces agreements, which does not logically follow from needed revision.

Final Answer: Option C is correct because convincing appearance contrasts with discovered deficiencies.

Answer: (C)[Go Back to Question 27](#)

Q28.

Solution**Concept:**

Grammar - Subject-Verb Agreement with Each Construction

Each is always singular and requires singular verbs, even when followed by plural elements.

Solution:

- (a) The subject is each...managers, where each is the controlling singular element.
- (b) Singular subjects require singular verbs: is, not are.
- (c) The error is in segment B, where are incorrectly agrees with the plural noun managers rather than with each.
- (d) Correct form: Each of the managers is responsible.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because each requires a singular verb despite plural elements in the phrase.

Answer: (B)[Go Back to Question 28](#)

Q29.

Solution**Concept:**

Paragraph Jumbles - Logical Progression from Assumption to Evidence to Conclusion

Correct ordering follows misconception-correction-mechanism pattern. Track transition words and logical flow.

Solution:

- (a) Q introduces the assumption: artistic appreciation is inborn talent for select individuals.
- (b) S notes that this misconception discourages participation.
- (c) R provides counter-evidence: cultivation follows same principles as other intellectual capacities.
- (d) P explains the mechanism: practice and exposure develop aesthetic sensibilities.
- (e) The sequence QSRP flows from assumption through consequence to correction to mechanism.

Final Answer: Option A is correct because QSRP maintains logical progression from misconception to mechanism.

Answer: (A)

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Q30.

Solution**Concept:**

One-Word Substitution - Identifying Situation Description

This phrase describes a competitive or uncertain situation where no single victor emerges and multiple outcomes seem equally likely.

Solution:

- (a) The phrase describes a situation with no clear winner between competing alternatives.
- (b) Impasse describes a deadlock or stalemate where progress is blocked and no resolution is clear.
- (c) Option B matches: impasse describes situations where competing alternatives prevent clear victory.
- (d) Option A, dichotomy, describes division into two parts, not competitive deadlock.
- (e) Option C, precedent, describes prior examples, not current situations.
- (f) Option D, enigma, describes mystery, not competitive stalemate.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because impasse describes competitive situations with no clear winner.

Answer: (B)

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Answer Key

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

