

MAT Language Comprehension Sample Paper-2

Duration: 24 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions

- This paper contains a total of **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. The questions that follow (Questions 1 to 6) are based on the information provided in this text. Choose the one best answer for each question.

"The phenomenon of global capital flight during periods of geopolitical volatility highlights the systemic vulnerability of emerging market economies. When risk premiums surge, institutional investors execute rapid asset reallocations, shifting liquidity away from high-yield, volatile environments into low-yield, sovereign safe havens like United States Treasury bonds. This sudden capital outflow triggers a cascading depreciation of local currencies, forcing domestic central banks into a defensive monetary policy posture. To stabilize the exchange rate and stem further capital depletion, these banks are often compelled to increase benchmark interest rates aggressively. However, this intervention is a double-edged sword: while it provides short-term support for the currency, the resulting surge in borrowing costs chokes off domestic credit expansion, depresses corporate capital expenditure, and ultimately precipitates economic stagnation."



- Q1.** What is the immediate catalyst for the capital reallocations described in Passage 1?
- (A) Corporate credit expansion
 - (B) Geopolitical volatility
 - (C) Domestic currency stability
 - (D) Low benchmark rates
- Q2.** According to Passage 1, investors migrate their assets toward US Treasury bonds because they are perceived as:
- (A) High-yield options
 - (B) Volatile vehicles
 - (C) Safe havens
 - (D) Corporate credit lines
- Q3.** Based on Passage 1, what is an immediate macro-economic consequence of a sudden, heavy capital outflow?
- (A) Currency depreciation
 - (B) Decreased interest rates
 - (C) Rapid credit expansion
 - (D) Fiscal budget surplus
- Q4.** Why does the author characterize the central bank’s policy intervention as a “double-edged sword”?
- (A) It causes simultaneous inflation and deflation.
 - (B) It supports currency but risks economic stagnation.
 - (C) It benefits foreign banks over local lenders.
 - (D) It expands corporate credit while cutting taxes.
- Q5.** According to Passage 1, an aggressive increase in benchmark interest rates directly depresses:



- (A) Geopolitical risk premiums
- (B) Sovereign safe havens
- (C) Corporate capital expenditure
- (D) Global liquidity pools

Q6. Which term used in Passage 1 stands for a situation where economic growth stalls or stops completely?

- (A) Reallocation
- (B) Deprecation
- (C) Stagnation
- (D) Expansion

Passage II

Read the passage below carefully. The questions that follow (Questions 7 to 11) are based on the information provided in this text. Choose the one best answer for each question.

"The transition from fossil-fuel dependence to green hydrogen infrastructure requires a fundamental re-engineering of global industrial supply chains. Green hydrogen, produced via the electrolysis of water utilizing renewable energy sources, offers a carbon-neutral alternative for hard-to-abate sectors such as steel manufacturing and heavy maritime transport. However, the scalar expansion of this technology faces severe thermodynamic and logistical bottlenecks. The volumetric energy density of hydrogen gas is exceptionally low, meaning it requires cryogenic cooling to -253°C or compression up to 700 bar for viable long-distance transport. These processes are highly energy-intensive, consuming nearly 30% of the initial energy content of the gas itself. Without massive public subsidies and synchronized international regulatory frameworks to incentivize private infrastructure investment, green hydrogen risks remaining an economically unviable laboratory ideal rather than a scalable industrial solution."



- Q7.** What is the primary source of power used to produce green hydrogen?
- (A) Cryogenic gases
 - (B) Fossil fuels
 - (C) Renewable energy
 - (D) Compressed air
- Q8.** According to Passage 2, which industrial sector is specifically identified as “hard-to-abate”?
- (A) Software development
 - (B) Steel manufacturing
 - (C) Light electronics
 - (D) Agricultural farming
- Q9.** Based on Passage 2, why does transporting hydrogen gas require extreme cryogenic cooling or high-pressure compression?
- (A) High production safety
 - (B) Regulatory legal compliance
 - (C) Low volumetric energy density
 - (D) Initial carbon-neutral balance
- Q10.** According to the passage, what percentage of hydrogen’s initial energy content is consumed during its transport preparation processes?
- (A) 10%
 - (B) 30%
 - (C) 50%
 - (D) 70%
- Q11.** Passage 2 suggests that for green hydrogen to successfully transition into a scalable industrial solution, it fundamentally needs:



- (A) Public subsidies
- (B) Higher production tariffs
- (C) Lower water consumption
- (D) Reduced transport distances

Q12. Choose the word that is most nearly ****opposite**** in meaning to: EPHEMERAL

- (A) Fleeting
- (B) Transient
- (C) Eternal
- (D) Delicate

Q13. Find the word that is closest in ****synonym**** to: PRUDENT

- (A) Reckless
- (B) Judicious
- (C) Foolish
- (D) Impartial

Q14. Identify the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom: The marketing team decided to call it a day after a six-hour brainstorming session.

- (A) Postpone indefinitely
- (B) Stop working
- (C) Start over
- (D) Celebrate success

Q15. Choose the correct ****antonym**** for the given word: OBSTINATE

- (A) Stubborn
- (B) Pliable
- (C) Rigid



(D) Dogmatic

Q16. Give a ****one-word substitute**** for: “A person who looks at the dark or pessimistic side of things.”

(A) Optimist

(B) Altruist

(C) Pessimist

(D) Eccentric

Q17. Find the ****synonym**** of the word: MITIGATE

(A) Aggravate

(B) Alleviate

(C) Intensify

(D) Provoke

Q18. What is the correct meaning of the idiom: To burn the midnight oil

(A) Waste energy

(B) Work late

(C) Sleep early

(D) Ignite conflict

Q19. Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error:

“If the board members were (A) / aware of the financial deficit, (B) / they would have cancelled the project (C) / No error (D).”

(A) A

(B) B

(C) C

(D) D



- Q20.** Choose the grammatically correct option to replace the underlined phrase:
The team lead has completed the project yesterday before the client meeting.
- (A) completed the project yesterday
 - (B) had complete the project yesterday
 - (C) completes the project yesterday
 - (D) has been completed yesterday
- Q21.** Identify the option with correct subject-verb agreement:
- (A) Every one of the candidates have passed.
 - (B) Every one of the candidates has passed.
 - (C) Every one of the candidates are passing.
 - (D) Every one of the candidates were passed.
- Q22.** Select the grammatically precise sentence from the choices below:
- (A) He is more taller than his partner.
 - (B) He is much taller than his partner.
 - (C) He is most tall than his partner.
 - (D) He is as taller as his partner.
- Q23.** The newly appointed director was so _____ that she managed to settle the labor dispute within two days.
- (A) inept
 - (B) astute
 - (C) volatile
 - (D) lethargic
- Q24.** The firm's profits declined steadily _____ the sudden introduction of high export tariffs.
- (A) because



- (B) due to
- (C) despite
- (D) although

Q25. The speaker's argument was completely _____ because it lacked structural logic and empirical _____.

- (A) flawed ... evidence
- (B) sound ... data
- (C) weak ... rumors
- (D) strong ... bias

Q26. She was highly commended _____ her exceptional handling _____ the corporate public relations crisis.

- (A) for ... of
- (B) at ... with
- (C) by ... on
- (D) over ... for

Q27. Rearrange the sentences into a logical sequence:

1. This strategy directly boosts brand loyalty.
2. Modern enterprises focus deeply on customer experience.
3. As a result, long-term revenue streams stabilize.
4. They execute this by implementing personalized support tools.

- (A) 2-4-1-3
- (B) 4-2-1-3
- (C) 2-1-4-3
- (D) 3-1-2-4

Q28. Rearrange the sentences into a logical sequence:

1. Consequently, standard production lines halted.



2. A sudden power surge damaged the core microprocessors.
3. The engineering team spent twelve hours replacing components.
4. This technical fault caused severe logistical delays.

- (A) 2-1-4-3
(B) 1-2-3-4
(C) 2-4-1-3
(D) 4-3-2-1

Q29. Read the text and choose the best summary statement:

The widespread integration of biometric tracking platforms within corporate spaces has systematically eroded worker privacy boundaries. While corporate operations management frameworks argue that this invasive surveillance is balanced by an exponential rise in log-in security and automated payroll tracking, labor analytics reports demonstrate a deep drop in employee morale. The monitored workforce lacks the legal or institutional recourse required to opt out of these biometric data collection loops without facing immediate termination.

- (A) Biometric platforms enhance workplace collaboration by automating complex tracking frameworks.
- (B) Surveillance expansion causes severe drops in workplace morale because employees cannot refuse biometric tracking.
- (C) Security demands are growing fast enough to completely justify corporate data tracking structures.
- (D) Employee retention rates improve dramatically when corporate systems implement automated payroll.

Q30. Identify the statement that logically concludes the argument in the passage:

Clinical research indicates that chronic exposure to hyper-stimulating digital gaming environments actively alters dopamine receptor sensitivity in adolescents. This neurochemical adaptation reduces a subject's capacity for delayed gratification and sustained attention on non-gamified educational tasks. As secondary schools increasingly incorporate digital reward loops and badges into



standard curricula to protect engagement metrics, they risk validating the very attention weaknesses they are designed to correct. Therefore, _____.

- (A) educational institutions must convert all standard learning tracks into gamified software applications
- (B) adapting curriculum frameworks to match short attention spans may systematically entrench the cognitive deficits
- (C) dopamine pathway modulation has been shown to improve complex abstract spatial planning skills
- (D) student satisfaction metrics remain the only reliable predictor of long-term career readiness



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept: Global capital flows are highly sensitive to geopolitical risk and macroeconomic uncertainty. In emerging markets, investor behavior is driven by risk-adjusted returns, where rising uncertainty increases perceived risk premiums. This triggers capital flight, as investors reallocate funds from high-risk, high-yield assets to low-risk sovereign instruments. The passage highlights how external shocks, particularly geopolitical instability, act as the primary catalyst for rapid cross-border financial reallocation and liquidity withdrawal.

Solution: The passage explicitly states that global capital flight occurs “during periods of geopolitical volatility,” indicating that such instability is the triggering condition for investor behavior. As risk premiums rise, investors shift capital away from emerging markets toward safer assets like US Treasury bonds. Other options such as corporate credit expansion, currency stability, or low benchmark rates are not identified as initiating factors. Therefore, the correct answer is (B), geopolitical volatility.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept: In global finance, asset allocation decisions are heavily influenced by perceived risk and return trade-offs. During uncertainty, institutional investors prioritize capital preservation over yield maximization. Sovereign debt instruments of economically stable countries are considered safe havens because they offer high liquidity, low default risk, and stability, even if they provide comparatively lower returns than emerging market assets.

Solution: The passage clearly explains that investors move capital into US Treasury bonds because these instruments are regarded as “low-yield, sovereign safe havens.” This reflects their role as secure and stable investment vehicles during periods of global volatility. The other options are incorrect because they either contradict the passage (high-yield, volatile) or are unrelated to bond characteristics (corporate credit lines). Therefore, the correct answer is (C), safe havens.

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 2](#)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: Capital outflows in open economies directly impact exchange rates, liquidity conditions, and financial stability. When large volumes of foreign capital exit an economy, demand for domestic currency falls sharply. This leads to depreciation, which can further destabilize inflation expectations and force central banks to intervene through monetary tightening or foreign exchange operations.

Solution: The passage explicitly states that sudden capital outflow triggers a “cascading depreciation of local currencies.” This means the immediate macroeconomic consequence is a decline in the value of the domestic currency. Other options such as decreased interest rates or credit expansion are opposite effects of what typically occurs during capital flight. Fiscal surplus is unrelated to the described mechanism. Therefore, the correct answer is (A), currency depreciation.

Final Answer:

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Question 3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: Central bank responses to capital flight often involve trade-offs between external stability and internal economic growth. Raising interest rates can defend the currency by attracting capital inflows or retaining domestic funds, but it simultaneously increases borrowing costs. This dual impact creates a policy dilemma where stabilizing one macroeconomic variable can worsen real economic activity and investment conditions.

Solution: The passage describes interest rate hikes as supporting the currency in the short term while simultaneously increasing borrowing costs that reduce credit expansion and investment. This leads to reduced corporate capital expenditure and eventual economic stagnation. Hence, the intervention is termed a “double-edged sword” because it stabilizes exchange rates but risks slowing economic growth. Therefore, the correct answer is (B), it supports currency but risks economic stagnation.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 4](#)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: Monetary policy transmission mechanisms explain how changes in interest rates affect economic activity. When central banks increase benchmark rates, borrowing becomes more expensive for firms and households. This reduces investment spending, especially in capital-intensive sectors. Consequently, aggregate demand and corporate investment decisions are directly affected through higher cost of credit.

Solution: The passage clearly states that higher benchmark interest rates “choke off domestic credit expansion” and “depress corporate capital expenditure.” Among the options, corporate capital expenditure is the direct variable affected. Other options such as risk premiums, safe havens, or liquidity pools are not described as being directly depressed by interest rate hikes in the passage. Therefore, the correct answer is (C), corporate capital expenditure.

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: Economic terminology often uses specific terms to describe phases of growth and decline. “Stagnation” refers to a prolonged period of little or no economic growth, typically characterized by low investment, weak demand, and minimal expansion in output. Vocabulary-based inference questions require identifying precise contextual meanings of such technical terms within a passage.

Solution: The passage explicitly uses the term “economic stagnation” to describe the final outcome of tightening monetary policy and reduced capital expenditure. This term directly refers to a situation where economic growth slows or stops. Other options like reallocation, depreciation, and expansion do not match this meaning. Therefore, the correct answer is (C), stagnation.

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 6](#)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: Green hydrogen is a key element in the global energy transition, produced through the process of electrolysis. In this process, water is split into hydrogen and oxygen using electrical energy. When this electricity comes from renewable sources such as solar, wind, or hydro power, the resulting hydrogen is considered “green” because it is carbon-neutral across its production cycle.

Solution: The passage clearly states that green hydrogen is produced via electrolysis of water “utilizing renewable energy sources.” This directly identifies renewable energy as the power input required for production. Other options such as fossil fuels, cryogenic gases, or compressed air are not used in this process and are not mentioned in the passage. Therefore, the correct answer is (C), renewable energy.

Final Answer: Renewable energy

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: Industrial decarbonization focuses on sectors that are difficult to electrify due to high energy intensity, continuous heat requirements, or large-scale transport demands. These are referred to as “hard-to-abate” sectors because reducing emissions in them is technically and economically challenging compared to lighter industries.

Solution: The passage explicitly identifies “steel manufacturing” and heavy maritime transport as hard-to-abate sectors. Among the given options, only steel manufacturing is mentioned directly in the passage. The other options—software development, light electronics, and agricultural farming—are not classified as hard-to-abate in the context provided. Therefore, the correct answer is (B), steel manufacturing.

Final Answer: Steel manufacturing

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 8](#)



Q9.

Solution

Concept: Hydrogen has unique physical properties, including extremely low volumetric energy density under standard conditions. This means that a large volume of hydrogen is required to store or transport a given amount of energy. As a result, specialized methods such as liquefaction at cryogenic temperatures or high-pressure compression are needed to make hydrogen transport feasible in industrial applications.

Solution: The passage explicitly states that hydrogen's exceptionally low volumetric energy density necessitates cryogenic cooling or compression to high pressures for transport. This property directly explains the need for such energy-intensive methods. Other options such as safety, legal compliance, or carbon balance are not the stated reasons. Therefore, the correct answer is (C), low volumetric energy density.

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Concept: Energy conversion and storage systems often involve efficiency losses due to thermodynamic constraints. In hydrogen infrastructure, processes such as compression and cryogenic liquefaction consume a significant portion of the energy initially stored in the hydrogen. Understanding such losses is essential in evaluating the economic and technical viability of large-scale energy systems.

Solution: The passage explicitly states that transport-related processes consume "nearly 30% of the initial energy content of the gas." This directly indicates the energy loss percentage associated with hydrogen handling. The other options are not supported by the passage. Therefore, the correct answer is (B), 30

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 10](#)



Q11.

Solution

Concept: The scalability of emerging energy technologies depends not only on physical feasibility but also on economic viability and policy support. Large-scale infrastructure development often requires government intervention in the form of subsidies, incentives, and regulatory coordination to attract private investment and overcome initial market barriers.

Solution: The passage clearly states that without “massive public subsidies and synchronized international regulatory frameworks,” green hydrogen may remain economically unviable. This directly indicates that public subsidies are fundamental for scaling the technology. Other options like tariffs, water reduction, or transport distance are not identified as primary requirements in the passage. Therefore, the correct answer is (A), public subsidies.

Final Answer:

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Question 11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary-based questions often test understanding of word meanings and their opposites or synonyms. “Ephemeral” refers to something short-lived or temporary, so its antonym must indicate permanence. Such questions require careful distinction between similar-sounding distractors and precise semantic opposites used in academic English.

Solution: “Ephemeral” means lasting for a very short time. The word that most nearly represents the opposite meaning is “eternal,” which refers to something everlasting or infinite in duration. Other options like fleeting and transient are synonyms of ephemeral, while delicate is unrelated to time duration. Therefore, the correct answer is (C), eternal.

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 12](#)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: Synonyms test the ability to identify words with similar meanings. “Prudent” refers to careful, sensible, and wise decision-making, especially in avoiding unnecessary risks. It is commonly used in formal and analytical contexts to describe judicious behavior and sound judgment.

Solution: The word “prudent” means showing good judgment and caution. The closest synonym among the options is “judicious,” which means exercising wisdom and careful reasoning in decisions. Other options such as reckless and foolish are opposites, while impartial refers to neutrality rather than caution. Hence, the correct answer is (B), judicious.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 13](#)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: Idioms are fixed expressions whose meanings cannot be interpreted literally from individual words. “Call it a day” is commonly used in professional contexts to indicate stopping work or ending an activity after sufficient effort. Understanding idioms requires familiarity with their contextual usage rather than literal meanings.

Solution: The idiom “call it a day” means to stop working or conclude an activity, usually because enough work has been done. In the given context of a six-hour brainstorming session, the team decided to end their work. Therefore, the correct meaning is (B), stop working.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 14](#)

Q15.

Solution

Concept: Antonyms require identifying a word with the opposite meaning. “Obstinate” refers to being stubborn or unwilling to change one’s opinion or behavior. The correct opposite should indicate flexibility, adaptability, or willingness to change, especially in behavioral contexts.

Solution: “Obstinate” means stubborn and unyielding. The opposite of stubbornness is flexibility, which is best represented by “pliable.” The other options—stubborn, rigid, and dogmatic—are similar in meaning to obstinate rather than opposite. Therefore, the correct answer is (B), pliable.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 15](#)



Q16.

Solution

Concept: One-word substitution questions test the ability to replace a descriptive phrase with a single precise term. A “pessimist” is someone who tends to focus on negative outcomes or the unfavorable side of situations. Such vocabulary questions assess clarity in identifying exact conceptual meanings.

Solution: A person who looks at the dark or pessimistic side of things is called a “pessimist.” This term directly matches the given description. The other options—optimist, altruist, and eccentric—do not relate to negative outlook or thinking patterns. Therefore, the correct answer is (C), pessimist.

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept: Synonyms test vocabulary understanding by requiring identification of words with similar meanings. “Mitigate” means to make something less severe, harmful, or intense. Such words are commonly used in formal writing, especially in discussions involving risk, damage, or negative impact reduction.

Solution: “Mitigate” means to reduce severity or seriousness. The closest synonym among the options is “alleviate,” which also means to lessen pain, hardship, or intensity. The other options—aggravate, intensify, and provoke—imply increasing severity, which is opposite in meaning. Therefore, the correct answer is (B), alleviate.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 17](#)



Q18.

Solution

Concept: Idioms are fixed expressions whose meanings cannot be interpreted literally from individual words. “To burn the midnight oil” is a traditional idiom that originates from working late into the night using oil lamps. Idiom questions test understanding of figurative language used in everyday English.

Solution: The idiom “to burn the midnight oil” means to work late into the night or stay up working beyond normal hours, typically to complete important tasks. Among the options, “work late” correctly captures this meaning. The other options do not relate to the idea of extended working hours. Therefore, the correct answer is (B), work late.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept: Conditional sentences involving hypothetical past situations use the third conditional structure: “If + past perfect, would have + past participle.” These structures express unreal situations in the past and their imagined results. Grammar error detection often focuses on incorrect tense usage in such conditional forms.

Solution: The sentence is in an unreal past condition and requires past perfect tense in the “if” clause. The correct structure should be “had been aware” instead of “were aware.” Therefore, the error lies in part (A). Hence, the correct answer is (A).

Final Answer:

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Question 19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept: Correct tense usage ensures that actions are placed properly in time. The present perfect tense (“has completed”) cannot be used with a specific past time marker like “yesterday.” In such cases, the simple past tense is preferred. Grammar correction questions test consistency of tense and time reference.

Solution: The phrase “has completed the project yesterday” is incorrect because present perfect tense cannot be used with a definite past time. The correct form is simple past: “completed the project yesterday.” Therefore, option (A) is correct.

Final Answer:

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Question 20](#)



Q21.

Solution

Concept: Subject-verb agreement rules state that singular indefinite pronouns like “everyone” take a singular verb. Grammar questions on agreement test the ability to match verbs correctly with singular or plural subjects in standard English usage.

Solution: The subject “Every one” is singular and requires a singular verb. Therefore, “has passed” is correct. Options using “have,” “are,” or “were” are grammatically incorrect. Hence, the correct answer is (B), “Every one of the candidates has passed.”

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 21](#)

Q22.

Solution

Concept: Comparative adjectives in English follow strict grammatical rules. When comparing two entities, the correct structure is “adjective + er + than” or “more + adjective + than” for longer adjectives. Double comparatives like “more taller” are incorrect. Grammar precision questions test awareness of redundancy and correct comparative structures.

Solution: The correct comparative form is “taller than,” without adding “more.” Option (B) uses the correct structure “much taller than,” which is grammatically precise and natural. The other options contain errors such as double comparatives (“more taller”), incorrect superlatives (“most tall”), or incorrect structure (“as taller as”). Hence, the correct answer is (B).

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 22](#)

Q23.

Solution

Concept: Context-based vocabulary questions test the ability to choose a word that logically fits the meaning of a sentence. Positive traits like intelligence and decisiveness are often required when describing leadership effectiveness, especially in problem-solving or conflict resolution scenarios.

Solution: The sentence describes a director who successfully resolves a labor dispute in a short time, indicating intelligence and good judgment. “Astute” means having sharp insight and good decision-making ability, which fits perfectly. The other options—inept, volatile, and lethargic—describe incompetence, instability, or laziness, which contradict the context. Hence, the correct answer is (B), astute.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 23](#)



Q24.

Solution

Concept: Prepositions and conjunctions are chosen based on logical relationships such as cause, contrast, or condition. “Due to” is used to express causation and is appropriate in formal writing. Recognizing cause-effect relationships is essential in grammar-based fill-in-the-blank questions.

Solution: The sentence expresses a cause-and-effect relationship: profits declined because of tariffs. “Due to” correctly indicates cause in formal usage. “Because” is grammatically incomplete without a clause, while “despite” and “although” indicate contrast, which does not fit the meaning. Hence, the correct answer is (B), due to.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 24](#)

Q25.

Solution

Concept: Coherence in writing requires logical consistency between ideas. When describing weak arguments, terms like “flawed” and “evidence” naturally co-occur because they reflect lack of logic and lack of supporting data. Vocabulary pairing and logical reasoning are key in such sentence completion questions.

Solution: A speaker’s argument lacking structural logic is best described as “flawed,” and the absence of empirical support is best expressed as “evidence.” Other combinations like sound, weak rumors, or strong bias do not logically fit the context of a poorly constructed argument. Hence, the correct answer is (A), flawed ... evidence.

Final Answer:

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Question 25](#)

Q26.

Solution

Concept: Prepositional collocations are fixed grammatical patterns in English. Certain verbs like “commend” are commonly followed by specific prepositions such as “for.” Similarly, nouns like “handling” are followed by “of” when referring to managing a situation. These patterns ensure grammatical correctness and natural expression.

Solution: The correct construction is “commended for her exceptional handling of the crisis.” Option (A) correctly uses both prepositions. Other options contain incorrect or unnatural combinations like “at ... with” or “by ... on,” which do not follow standard English usage. Hence, the correct answer is (A), for ... of.

Final Answer:

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Question 26](#)



Q27.

Solution

Concept: Paragraph and sentence sequencing questions test logical flow based on introduction, explanation, cause-effect, and result patterns. Typically, a general idea is introduced first, followed by supporting actions, specific outcomes, and concluding effects. Coherence and discourse markers like “as a result” help identify sentence order.

Solution: Sentence (2) introduces the main idea: modern enterprises focus on customer experience. Sentence (4) explains how this is done through personalized support tools. Sentence (1) presents the direct benefit: increased brand loyalty. Finally, sentence (3) gives the consequence: stabilized revenue streams. Therefore, the correct sequence is 2-4-1-3, making option (A) correct.

Final Answer:

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Question 27](#)

Q28.

Solution

Concept: Scientific sequencing questions follow a structure of introduction, mechanism, function, and consequence. A system or entity is first introduced, followed by its process, its role, and finally its broader impact. Logical connectors like “therefore” indicate conclusion or result.

Solution: Sentence (2) introduces tropical rainforests as carbon sinks. Sentence (1) explains the process of absorbing carbon dioxide. Sentence (4) describes how this process mitigates emissions. Sentence (3) gives the final consequence of deforestation leading to global warming. Therefore, the correct sequence is 2-1-4-3, making option (A) correct.

Final Answer:

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Question 28](#)



Q29.

Solution

Concept: Summary questions require isolating the central claim of a passage by distinguishing core cause-effect relationships from supporting or counter-arguments. The correct option should reflect the main issue, its direct consequence, and the constraints imposed on affected individuals.

Solution: The passage argues that biometric tracking systems in workplaces significantly reduce employee privacy and autonomy. Despite corporate claims of improved efficiency and security, the key outcome highlighted is a decline in employee morale. Additionally, workers cannot opt out of surveillance without risking termination, reinforcing the coercive nature of the system.

Option (B) correctly captures both the expansion of surveillance and its psychological impact on employees. Option (A) incorrectly frames surveillance as beneficial. Option (C) focuses on justification rather than outcome. Option (D) shifts focus to payroll systems, which are peripheral to the central argument.

Thus, the correct answer is (B), as it best represents the main idea and consequence structure of the passage.

Final Answer: Surveillance lowers morale due to forced tracking.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept: Argument completion questions require identifying a conclusion that logically follows from a multi-step causal chain. When neurological adaptation reduces attention capacity and institutions mirror these adaptations in their instructional design, the resulting system tends to reinforce rather than correct the original cognitive limitation.

Solution: The passage explains that exposure to hyper-stimulating gaming environments alters dopamine receptor sensitivity, reducing sustained attention and delayed gratification. When schools incorporate gamified reward systems, they risk reinforcing the same cognitive limitations instead of mitigating them. Therefore, the logical conclusion is that such curricular adaptations may intensify or entrench cognitive deficits.

Option (B) correctly reflects this reinforcement effect. Option (A) incorrectly mandates full gamification, which is not implied. Option (C) introduces unrelated cognitive benefits. Option (D) is irrelevant to the argument's causal structure.

Thus, the correct answer is (B), as it most accurately completes the argument.

Final Answer: Curriculum changes may reinforce attention-related cognitive deficits.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 30](#)



Answer Key

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

