

MAT Language Comprehension Sample Paper-3

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 sudden decompression of global financial liquidity during the economic tapering cycles of major central banks exposes the structural vulnerabilities of highly leveraged corporate ecosystems. When quantitative easing is wound down, institutional capital shifts away from speculative ventures into ultra-secure sovereign bonds. This sudden capital migration initiates a compounding deflationary pressure on asset prices, forcing corporate entities into aggressive defensive restructuring strategies. To conserve cash flow and manage mounting debt-service ratios, these companies are often forced to downsize operations and slash research capital. However, this reactionary retrenchment is a double-edged sword: while it safeguards immediate liquidity, the resulting reduction in innovative capacity limits long-term market competitiveness and inevitably precipitates systemic operational stagnation."

Q1. What is the primary catalyst triggering corporate asset reallocations in Passage



1?

- (A) Operational stagnation
- (B) Central bank tapering
- (C) Speculative ventures
- (D) Market competitiveness

Q2. According to Passage 1, institutional capital migrates toward sovereign bonds because they are:

- (A) Highly leveraged
- (B) Speculative assets
- (C) Ultra-secure options
- (D) Deflationary metrics

Q3. Based on Passage 1, an immediate outcome of winding down quantitative easing is:

- (A) Cash flow expansion
- (B) Capital migration
- (C) Inflated asset pricing
- (D) Asset deregulation

Q4. Why does the author label corporate defensive restructuring as a “double-edged sword”?

- (A) It raises liquidity but limits long-term innovation.
- (B) It expands corporate debt while cutting taxes.
- (C) It decreases cash flow but boosts stock value.
- (D) It triggers immediate inflation and deflation.

Q5. According to Passage 1, an aggressive reduction in corporate research capital directly hinders:



- (A) Sovereign bond safety
- (B) Central bank oversight
- (C) Long-term competitiveness
- (D) Deflationary cycles

Q6. Which term in the passage is closest in meaning to a state of inactive or non-progressive operations?

- (A) Tapering
- (B) Retrenchment
- (C) Stagnation
- (D) Decompression

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 of enterprise architectures toward zero-trust digital infrastructure requires a comprehensive overhaul of traditional network perimeter frameworks. Zero-trust models, built on the axiom of "never trust, always verify," treat every access request as potentially malicious, regardless of its origin within or outside the corporate firewall. However, the operational deployment of this security paradigm encounters significant architectural bottlenecks. Micro-segmentation and continuous cryptographic identity validation require immense computational overhead, which can cause severe latency spikes in high-frequency data processing pipelines. Without automated identity governance systems to smooth user access verification, a zero-trust network risks transforming from an advanced security framework into an unusable corporate bottleneck."

Q7. What is the foundational axiom underlying the zero-trust infrastructure in Passage 2?



- (A) Continuous data pipeline
- (B) Firewall optimization
- (C) Never trust, always verify
- (D) Peripheral restoration

Q8. According to Passage 2, what primary operational issue is caused by cryptographic identity validation?

- (A) Malicious user requests
- (B) Computational overhead
- (C) Firewall deletion
- (D) Regulatory non-compliance

Q9. Based on Passage 2, zero-trust infrastructure treats any internal access request as:

- (A) Inherently verified
- (B) Logically complete
- (C) Potentially malicious
- (D) Computationally light

Q10. According to Passage 2, latency spikes are primarily introduced in which pipelines?

- (A) Identity governance
- (B) High-frequency data processing
- (C) Enterprise firewalls
- (D) Security auditing

Q11. The passage suggests that to prevent a zero-trust system from becoming a corporate bottleneck, firms must deploy:

- (A) Traditional perimeters



- (B) Automated identity governance
- (C) Manual validation steps
- (D) Static firewalls

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

- (A) Esoteric
- (B) Manifest
- (C) Arcane
- (D) Cryptic

Q13. Identify the option that provides the closest ****synonym**** for the word: PERNICIOUS

- (A) Salutary
- (B) Deleterious
- (C) Innocuous
- (D) Incipient

Q14. Select the option that best explains the underlined idiom: The regional director chose to ride roughshod over the procedural objections raised by the compliance unit.

- (A) Act dictatorial
- (B) Review meticulously
- (C) Suffer financial losses
- (D) Resign immediately

Q15. Find the word that best fits the given one-word substitute definition: “A person who shows blind, uncritical, and aggressive loyalty to a cause or nation.”

- (A) Iconoclast
- (B) Chauvinist



- (C) Apostate
- (D) Sybarite

Q16. Identify the option that is most nearly ****opposite**** in meaning to the word:

ALACRITY

- (A) Celerity
- (B) Zeal
- (C) Sluggishness
- (D) Promptness

Q17. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the word: ASSIDUOUS

- (A) Diligent
- (B) Lethargic
- (C) Negligent
- (D) Treacherous

Q18. What is the correct operational meaning of the idiom: To throw down the gauntlet?

- (A) To issue a challenge
- (B) To surrender power
- (C) To resolve a conflict
- (D) To accept blame

Q19. Identify the segment containing a grammatical error:

“The logistical data provided by the shipping agents (A) / indicate that not only vehicle delays (B) / but also inventory scarcity is damaging quarterly profits (C) / No error (D).”

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



(D) D

Q20. Identify the segment containing a grammatical error:

“Had the legal team reviewed the contract clauses (A) / more thoroughly prior to signing, (B) / the patent disputes would be avoided completely (C) / No error (D).”

(A) A

(B) B

(C) C

(D) D

Q21. Choose the grammatically accurate alternative to replace the underlined portion:

The lead analyst along with her research group have been working since six months to calculate the structural valuation.

(A) has been working for six months to calculate

(B) have been working since six months to calculate

(C) were working for six months to calculate

(D) has been working since six months for calculating

Q22. Select the option that represents the most syntactically precise and grammatically correct structure:

(A) Being a volatile investment market, the manager hesitated to purchase equities.

(B) Because the investment market was volatile, the manager hesitated to purchase equities.

(C) The market being a volatile investment one, purchasing equities was hesitated by the manager.

(D) Having a volatile investment market, the equities were hesitated to be purchased.



- Q23.** The economic audit noted that the fiscal deficit was not a _____ fluctuation but rather the inevitable output of deep, _____ mismanagement.
- (A) transient ... entrenched
 - (B) systemic ... superficial
 - (C) stable ... minor
 - (D) nominal ... brief
- Q24.** Far from being an administrative novice, the incoming executive proved to be an exceptionally _____ leader who swiftly _____ strategic industrial agreements.
- (A) inept ... dissolved
 - (B) astute ... forged
 - (C) volatile ... fractured
 - (D) lethargic ... ignored
- Q25.** Despite the _____ evidence of regulatory compliance presented by the defense, the judicial committee delivered an unexpected _____ against the corporate entity.
- (A) overwhelming ... indictment
 - (B) ambiguous ... acquittal
 - (C) absolute ... clearance
 - (D) partial ... settlement
- Q26.** The board remained entirely _____ by the fiscal crises, maintaining a serene stance that deeply disturbed the corporate _____.
- (A) unperturbed ... shareholders
 - (B) dynamic ... competitors
 - (C) paralyzed ... auditors
 - (D) concerned ... regulators



Q27. Arrange the sentences into a logically coherent paragraph:

1. Consequently, standard analytical metrics miss the vital shifts happening in informal economic environments.
2. Quantitative researchers heavily rely on formalized transaction metrics such as bank clearing records and tax data.
3. This structural exclusion leads to deeply flawed investment allocations across municipal development paths.
4. However, a significant fraction of micro-economic transactions occur entirely outside these tracking channels.

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

Q28. Arrange the sentences into a logically sound sequence:

1. System engineers have long investigated how these intricate digital pipelines manage security variations without dropping packets.
2. The operational stability of enterprise clouds relies on a delicate processing equilibrium between gateways and servers.
3. Even fractional latency shifts in primary fiber switches can permanently disrupt this vital transfer pipeline.
4. This seamless synchronization prevents data packet drops, which are fundamental to high-speed corporate communication.

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

Q29. Choose the statement that best encapsulates the core summary of the text below:
The widespread integration of intelligent automation across high-volume assembly lines has systematically eliminated manual labor roles. While technological optimists argue that this shift is counterbalanced by an expanding requirement



for specialized software systems architects, current labor analytics reveal a widening earnings disparity. The displaced workforce lacks the educational access required to quickly acquire the elite technical competencies needed for these complex analytical roles.

- (A) Automation creates market balance by retraining assembly workers.
- (B) Structural wealth gaps expand because manual laborers cannot easily transition into highly complex engineering roles.
- (C) Advanced engineering jobs are expanding fast enough to eliminate structural unemployment.
- (D) Corporate retraining initiatives have successfully mitigated industrial wage disparities.

Q30. Identify the option that logically and precisely concludes the text argument:

Neurobiological data demonstrates that heavy interaction with short-form digital streams alters neural routing maps. This cognitive structural modification directly weakens a subject's capacity for sustained semantic processing and deep reading analysis. As academic boards convert rigorous linear textbook content into modular visual micro-modules to protect engagement metrics, they risk reinforcing the identical mental processing weaknesses they are institutionalized to eliminate. Therefore, _____.

- (A) educational adjustments to short attention spans may inadvertently entrench cognitive deficiencies
- (B) visual platforms must completely replace text infrastructure to optimize processing speeds
- (C) digital exposure has been verified to expand abstract mathematical problem-solving skills
- (D) student satisfaction scores remain the sole predictor of structural educational quality



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept: Macroeconomic cycles, especially those involving central bank monetary policy, significantly influence global liquidity conditions. When quantitative easing is reduced or reversed (tapering), liquidity tightens, causing capital to move away from risky assets toward safer investments. This shift triggers corporate financial stress, forcing firms to adjust their investment, debt, and operational structures in response to changing capital availability.

Solution: The passage clearly states that the “decompression of global financial liquidity during tapering cycles of major central banks” is the initiating factor for the entire chain of events. This directly identifies central bank tapering as the catalyst behind corporate asset reallocation. Other options such as speculative ventures or market competitiveness are consequences or unrelated factors. Therefore, the correct answer is (B), central bank tapering.

Final Answer: Central bank tapering

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept: In financial economics, capital allocation decisions are driven by risk-return optimization. During periods of monetary tightening, investors reduce exposure to speculative and high-risk assets and shift toward safe-haven instruments. Sovereign bonds issued by stable governments are considered ultra-secure due to their low default risk and high liquidity.

Solution: The passage explicitly states that institutional capital shifts toward “ultra-secure sovereign bonds.” This indicates that their defining characteristic is high security and low risk. Other options such as speculative assets or deflationary metrics contradict the passage. Therefore, the correct answer is (C), ultra-secure options.

Final Answer: Ultra-secure options

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 2](#)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: Quantitative easing (QE) and its reversal are key tools of monetary policy that directly influence liquidity and capital flows. When QE is reduced, excess liquidity in the financial system declines, leading to reallocation of capital across markets. This adjustment process is often immediate and results in shifts in investment behavior across asset classes.

Solution: The passage states that when quantitative easing is wound down, institutional capital shifts away from speculative ventures into sovereign bonds. This process is described as “capital migration,” making it the immediate outcome of QE reduction. Other options like cash flow expansion or inflated asset pricing are contrary to tightening conditions. Therefore, the correct answer is (B), capital migration.

Final Answer: Capital migration

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 1](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: Economic policy interventions often involve trade-offs between short-term stability and long-term growth. Corporate restructuring during liquidity stress can preserve immediate financial health but may reduce investment in innovation. Such dual effects are commonly described as “double-edged swords” in economic analysis.

Solution: The passage explains that retrenchment helps companies conserve liquidity and manage debt-service ratios, but simultaneously reduces research capital and innovative capacity. This trade-off between short-term survival and long-term competitiveness explains why it is called a double-edged sword. Therefore, the correct answer is (A), it raises liquidity but limits long-term innovation.

Final Answer: It raises liquidity but limits long-term innovation

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Question 1](#)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: Investment in research and development is a key driver of long-term economic growth and corporate competitiveness. Reductions in research capital negatively affect innovation capacity, productivity improvements, and market positioning over time. Economic models often link R&D spending directly to future competitiveness.

Solution: The passage explicitly states that reducing research capital “limits long-term market competitiveness.” This directly identifies competitiveness as the affected variable. Other options such as sovereign bond safety or central bank oversight are unrelated to corporate R&D decisions. Therefore, the correct answer is (C), long-term competitiveness.

Final Answer: Long-term competitiveness

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 1](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary inference questions require identifying words that best capture the meaning of inactivity or lack of progress. In economic contexts, terms like stagnation describe periods of little or no growth, while retrenchment refers to reduction in activity. Understanding subtle distinctions between policy-related and outcome-related terminology is essential.

Solution: Among the options, “stagnation” most closely means a state of no progress or inactive economic conditions. The passage also explicitly mentions “systemic operational stagnation,” reinforcing this meaning. Other options like tapering, retrenchment, and decompression describe policy actions or processes, not inactivity. Therefore, the correct answer is (C), stagnation.

Final Answer: Stagnation

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 1](#)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: Zero-trust architecture is a modern cybersecurity framework that eliminates implicit trust within network boundaries. It is based on the principle that every access request, whether internal or external, must be continuously authenticated and verified. Unlike traditional perimeter-based security models, zero-trust assumes that threats can originate from anywhere, making continuous verification the foundational axiom of secure enterprise systems.

Solution: The passage explicitly states that zero-trust models are built on the axiom of “never trust, always verify.” This means no user, device, or system is automatically trusted based on its location inside or outside the corporate network. Instead, every access request undergoes strict identity validation and authentication checks.

Option (C), “Never trust, always verify,” directly reflects this foundational principle. Option (A), “Continuous data pipeline,” is unrelated to the conceptual security model and refers instead to data processing architecture. Option (B), “Firewall optimization,” describes a traditional security enhancement rather than a philosophical shift in security design. Option (D), “Peripheral restoration,” is not relevant to cybersecurity frameworks.

Therefore, the correct answer is (C), as it captures the central governing principle of zero-trust architecture described in the passage.

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 7](#)



Q8.

Solution

Concept: In enterprise zero-trust systems, cryptographic identity validation ensures that every access request is authenticated using encryption-based mechanisms. While this strengthens security, it introduces significant computational demands. In system design, such overhead can reduce efficiency and increase processing time, especially when applied continuously across large-scale networks and high-speed data environments.

Solution: The passage clearly states that continuous cryptographic identity validation leads to “immense computational overhead.” This means the system requires substantial processing power and resources to repeatedly verify identities for every access request. As a result, system efficiency decreases and performance strain increases.

Option (B), “Computational overhead,” directly matches this described operational issue. Option (A), “Malicious user requests,” refers to threats rather than system impact. Option (C), “Firewall deletion,” is unrelated to identity validation processes. Option (D), “Regulatory non-compliance,” is not mentioned in the passage.

Thus, the correct answer is (B), because the main issue caused by cryptographic identity validation is increased computational load on the system.

Final Answer: Computational overhead

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 8](#)

Q9.

Solution

Concept: Zero-trust security frameworks operate on the assumption that no access request should be inherently trusted, even if it originates from within the organization. This model shifts away from traditional implicit trust systems and requires verification of every request, making “potential threat” the default classification for all internal and external access attempts.

Solution: According to the passage, zero-trust systems treat every access request as “potentially malicious,” regardless of whether it originates inside or outside the corporate firewall. This reflects the core philosophy of eliminating implicit trust.

Option (C), “Potentially malicious,” is therefore correct because it directly aligns with the passage statement. Option (A), “Inherently verified,” contradicts the zero-trust model. Option (B), “Logically complete,” is unrelated to security classification. Option (D), “Computationally light,” is also incorrect, as the passage highlights high computational overhead instead.

Hence, the correct answer is (C), since all internal access requests are treated as potentially malicious under zero-trust principles.

Final Answer: Potentially malicious

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 9](#)



Q10.

Solution

Concept: In zero-trust enterprise architectures, security processes such as continuous identity verification and micro-segmentation operate within data processing environments. High-frequency data processing pipelines handle large volumes of real-time data, and when additional security layers are introduced, they can experience performance degradation and latency issues due to increased computational demands.

Solution: The passage clearly states that micro-segmentation and continuous cryptographic identity validation can cause “severe latency spikes in high-frequency data processing pipelines.” This directly identifies the affected system area.

Option (B), “High-frequency data processing,” is correct because these pipelines are explicitly mentioned as experiencing latency spikes. Option (A), “Identity governance,” is related but not identified as the location of latency. Option (C), “Enterprise firewalls,” are traditional security tools not discussed in this context. Option (D), “Security auditing,” is not referenced in the passage. Therefore, the correct answer is (B), as latency spikes occur specifically in high-frequency data processing pipelines.

Final Answer: High-frequency data processing

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 10](#)

Q11.

Solution

Concept: Zero-trust systems require continuous verification of identities and access rights. However, excessive manual or unoptimized verification can create operational inefficiencies. To ensure scalability and prevent performance degradation, enterprises implement automated identity governance systems that streamline authentication and reduce computational bottlenecks in security workflows.

Solution: The passage explicitly states that without automated identity governance systems, a zero-trust network may become a corporate bottleneck. This indicates that automation in identity verification is essential for maintaining efficiency while preserving security.

Option (B), “Automated identity governance,” is therefore correct because it directly addresses the solution proposed in the passage. Option (A), “Traditional perimeters,” contradicts zero-trust principles. Option (C), “Manual validation steps,” would worsen the bottleneck issue. Option (D), “Static firewalls,” are outdated and inconsistent with zero-trust architecture.

Thus, the correct answer is (B), since automation is required to prevent system inefficiency.

Final Answer: Automated identity governance

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 11](#)



Q12.

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary antonyms require understanding both literal meaning and contextual usage. “Recondite” refers to something that is obscure, hidden from general understanding, or known only to a few specialists. Its opposite would therefore describe something that is clear, obvious, or easily understood by the general public.

Solution: The word “recondite” means obscure, profound, or difficult to understand. Its most suitable antonym among the options is “manifest,” which means clear, obvious, or easily understood. Option (A) “esoteric” and option (C) “arcane” are synonyms of recondite, both meaning specialized or obscure. Option (D) “cryptic” also means hidden or puzzling, reinforcing the same idea as recondite rather than opposing it.

Thus, the correct answer is (B), as “manifest” is the only option that directly conveys clarity and openness in contrast to obscurity.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 12](#)

Q13.

Solution

Concept: Synonym questions test nuanced understanding of word meaning in context. “Pernicious” describes something that is highly harmful, destructive, or having a gradual but serious negative effect. The correct synonym must therefore capture the sense of causing harm or damage.

Solution: The word “pernicious” means extremely harmful or destructive in a subtle or gradual way. Among the options, “deleterious” most closely matches this meaning, as it also refers to something harmful or damaging. Option (A) “salutary” means beneficial, which is the opposite. Option (C) “innocuous” means harmless, and option (D) “incipient” means beginning or emerging, which is unrelated to harm or effect.

Therefore, the correct answer is (B), since “deleterious” is the closest synonym of “pernicious.”

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 13](#)



Q14.

Solution

Concept: Idioms often convey figurative meanings that differ from their literal interpretation. The expression “ride roughshod over” means to behave in a harsh, forceful, or authoritarian manner, ignoring rules, objections, or opposing views.

Solution: In the given sentence, the director ignores procedural objections raised by the compliance unit. The idiom “ride roughshod over” therefore means to act in a dictatorial or domineering manner, dismissing opposition without consideration.

Option (A), “act dictatorial,” correctly captures this meaning. Option (B) “review meticulously” is the opposite in tone and meaning. Option (C) “suffer financial losses” is unrelated, and option (D) “resign immediately” does not reflect the idiom’s meaning.

Thus, the correct answer is (A), as it best explains the idiomatic usage.

Final Answer:

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Question 14](#)

Q15.

Solution

Concept: One-word substitution questions assess the ability to identify precise terms for defined human behaviors or traits. A person described as showing blind, aggressive, and uncritical loyalty to a cause or nation is characterized by extreme nationalist zeal without rational evaluation.

Solution: The definition matches the word “chauvinist,” which refers to a person displaying excessive and prejudiced loyalty or belief in superiority of one’s group, nation, or cause. Option (A) “iconoclast” refers to someone who challenges established beliefs. Option (C) “apostate” means someone who abandons a belief system, and option (D) “sybarite” refers to a person who indulges in luxury and pleasure.

Hence, the correct answer is (B), as “chauvinist” best fits the definition provided.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 15](#)



Q16.

Solution

Concept: Antonym-based vocabulary questions require identifying the word that conveys the opposite meaning of the given term. “Alacrity” refers to cheerful readiness, eagerness, or promptness in action. Its opposite would indicate slowness, reluctance, or lack of enthusiasm.

Solution: The word “alacrity” means quick and eager responsiveness. The correct antonym among the options is “sluggishness,” which represents slowness and lack of energy or willingness. Option (A) “celerity” and option (D) “promptness” are synonyms of alacrity, both meaning speed or quickness. Option (B) “zeal” also indicates enthusiasm, not opposition.

Therefore, the correct answer is (C), since “sluggishness” is the direct opposite of “alacrity.”

Final Answer: Sluggishness

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept: Synonym questions require selecting the word closest in meaning to the given term. “Assiduous” describes someone who is extremely hardworking, diligent, and persistent in effort over time.

Solution: The word “assiduous” means showing consistent effort and diligence. Among the options, “diligent” is the closest synonym, as it describes careful, persistent, and hardworking behavior. Option (B) “lethargic” means sluggish or lacking energy, option (C) “negligent” means careless or inattentive, and option (D) “treacherous” means deceitful or untrustworthy, all of which are unrelated.

Thus, the correct answer is (A), because “diligent” most accurately matches the meaning of “assiduous.”

Final Answer: Diligent

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Question 17](#)



Q18.

Solution

Concept: Idioms derive meanings from historical or figurative usage rather than literal interpretation. “To throw down the gauntlet” originates from medieval practice where a glove (gauntlet) was thrown to signal a challenge to combat. Hence, it represents the act of challenging someone formally or boldly.

Solution: The idiom “to throw down the gauntlet” means to issue a challenge, often in a bold or confrontational manner. Option (A) correctly reflects this meaning. Option (B) refers to surrendering power, which is unrelated. Option (C) means resolving a conflict, which is not implied by the idiom. Option (D) refers to accepting blame, which is also incorrect.

Thus, the correct answer is (A), as it captures the historical and figurative meaning of the expression.

Final Answer:

Answer:

[Go Back to Question 18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept: Subject-verb agreement requires that the verb must match the subject in number. When two subjects are joined by “not only... but also,” the verb agrees with the nearest subject. Careful identification of singular and plural nouns is essential to avoid grammatical inconsistency.

Solution: The subject phrase “not only vehicle delays but also inventory scarcity” follows the rule that the verb agrees with the nearer subject, which is “inventory scarcity” (singular). Therefore, the verb should be “indicates” instead of “indicate.” Thus, segment (B) contains the error.

Option (B) is incorrect because “indicate” does not agree with the singular subject “inventory scarcity.” The corrected structure would use “indicates.”

Hence, the correct answer is (B), as it contains the grammatical error.

Final Answer:

Answer:

[Go Back to Question 19](#)



Q20.

Solution

Concept: Conditional sentences using inversion (Had + subject + past participle) require consistent tense alignment. The main clause must reflect a correct conditional outcome, typically using “would have + past participle” for unreal past situations.

Solution: The sentence begins with a third conditional structure: “Had the legal team reviewed the contract clauses more thoroughly prior to signing,” which requires the result clause to be in the form “would have been avoided.” However, the given clause “the patent disputes would be avoided completely” incorrectly uses present conditional instead of past perfect conditional.

Therefore, segment (C) contains the grammatical error because it should read “would have been avoided completely.”

Hence, the correct answer is (C), as it violates conditional tense agreement.

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 20](#)

Q21.

Solution

Concept: Subject-verb agreement and correct usage of time expressions are essential in grammatically accurate sentences. When two subjects are joined by “along with,” the verb agrees with the first subject. Additionally, “for + duration” is the correct structure for expressing time periods, not “since” in this context.

Solution: The correct sentence should use “has been working for six months” because the subject “The lead analyst” is singular, and “along with her research group” does not change the main subject number. Therefore, option (A) correctly fixes both the subject-verb agreement and time expression issues.

Option (B) incorrectly uses plural verb “have” and incorrect time structure. Option (C) uses past continuous incorrectly. Option (D) misuses infinitive structure “for calculating,” which is not idiomatic in this context.

Thus, the correct answer is (A), as it is grammatically precise and contextually correct.

Final Answer:

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Question 21](#)



Q22.

Solution

Concept: Sentence correction requires identifying grammatically sound and logically clear structures. Participial phrases and causal clauses must correctly modify the intended subject. Passive constructions should be avoided when they create ambiguity or unnatural phrasing.

Solution: Option (B) is the most grammatically correct and clear sentence. It properly uses a causal structure: “Because the investment market was volatile,” which clearly explains the reason for hesitation. Option (A) is incorrect due to a dangling modifier implying the manager is the volatile market. Option (C) is awkward and grammatically incorrect due to passive misplacement. Option (D) is structurally incorrect and unidiomatic.

Therefore, the correct answer is (B), as it provides the most precise and syntactically sound construction.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 22](#)

Q23.

Solution

Concept: Contextual fill-in-the-blank questions require selecting words that maintain semantic coherence and contrast. Financial and administrative analysis often distinguishes between temporary fluctuations and structural causes, while mismanagement is typically described as deep-rooted or entrenched when long-term inefficiency is implied.

Solution: The sentence contrasts a temporary fluctuation with a deep structural cause. “Transient” correctly describes something temporary, while “entrenched” describes deep-rooted mismanagement. Option (A) fits both meanings logically and grammatically.

Option (B) is incorrect because “systemic ... superficial” reverses intended meanings. Option (C) does not fit the economic tone. Option (D) also fails to maintain logical contrast.

Thus, the correct answer is (A), as it preserves both semantic accuracy and contextual coherence.

Final Answer:

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Question 23](#)



Q24.

Solution

Concept: Contextual vocabulary questions require selecting words that accurately reflect contrast and logical progression. A leader described as not an administrative novice implies competence and strategic intelligence, while successful execution of agreements is best described using precise verbs indicating creation or negotiation.

Solution: The sentence indicates that the executive was highly capable and successfully established agreements. “Astute” correctly describes sharp intelligence and strategic capability, while “forged” means created or established (especially agreements or alliances). Option (B) therefore fits both contextually and grammatically.

Option (A) is incorrect because “inept” contradicts the praise. Option (C) and (D) are inconsistent with the positive framing of the sentence.

Thus, the correct answer is (B), as it maintains both logical and contextual accuracy.

Final Answer: Astute ... forged

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 24](#)

Q25.

Solution

Concept: Contextual vocabulary questions rely on maintaining logical contrast between concession and outcome. Words describing legal proceedings often pair evidentiary strength with judicial outcomes such as indictment, acquittal, or settlement. The correct option must preserve a contrast between strong defense evidence and a negative legal judgment.

Solution: The sentence indicates that despite strong evidence supporting compliance, the committee still issued a negative legal decision. “Overwhelming evidence” correctly strengthens the defense position, while “indictment” represents a formal accusation or adverse ruling against the corporate entity.

Option (A) correctly maintains this contrast. Option (B) is incorrect because “ambiguous ... acquittal” weakens the evidentiary strength and contradicts the adversarial outcome. Option (C) suggests full exoneration, which contradicts the “unexpected” negative ruling. Option (D) is logically inconsistent in legal context.

Therefore, the correct answer is (A), as it preserves both grammatical coherence and legal logic.

Final Answer: Overwhelming ... indictment

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Question 25](#)



Q26.

Solution

Concept: Contextual fill-in-the-blank questions assess lexical precision and tone consistency. Emotional or organizational states must align logically with corporate behavior and its impact on stakeholders. The first blank describes the board’s internal reaction, while the second describes the affected external group.

Solution: The sentence describes a board that remains unaffected by fiscal crises, implying emotional or operational calmness. “Unperturbed” correctly describes calmness under pressure, and “shareholders” logically represent the corporate stakeholders who would be disturbed by such indifference.

Option (A) correctly fits both blanks. Option (B) is incorrect because “dynamic” does not fit emotional neutrality. Option (C) incorrectly suggests paralysis and misidentifies auditors as the impacted group. Option (D) reverses the intended emotional tone.

Thus, the correct answer is (A), as it preserves both grammatical and contextual accuracy.

Final Answer:

Answer:

[Go Back to Question 26](#)

Q27.

Solution

Concept: Paragraph sequencing requires identifying a logical flow: introduction of a topic, contrast or limitation, consequence, and final implication. Academic economic passages typically move from methodological reliance to limitations, then consequences.

Solution: Sentence (2) introduces reliance on formal metrics, making it the logical starting point. Sentence (4) contrasts this by highlighting informal transactions outside tracking systems. Sentence (1) explains the consequence: missing vital shifts. Sentence (3) concludes with the broader impact of flawed investment allocation.

Thus, the correct sequence is 2-4-1-3, which ensures a coherent flow from method to limitation to consequence.

Therefore, the correct answer is (A), as it provides the most logical progression.

Final Answer:

Answer:

[Go Back to Question 27](#)



Q28.

Solution

Concept: Logical sequencing in technical passages depends on establishing a system foundation, describing its properties, identifying disruptions, and concluding with implications. Cause-effect relationships and system definitions guide correct ordering.

Solution: Sentence (2) introduces the core system framework of enterprise cloud stability, making it the logical starting point. Sentence (4) explains synchronization benefits that support this system. Sentence (1) expands on system behavior and investigation. Sentence (3) concludes by highlighting the consequences of disruptions.

Thus, the correct sequence is 2-4-1-3, forming a coherent explanation from system structure to failure impact.

Therefore, the correct answer is (B), as it maintains logical and technical progression.

Final Answer: 2-4-1-3

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 28](#)

Q29.

Solution

Concept: Summary questions require identifying the central argument while excluding peripheral details. The passage highlights technological automation, displacement of manual labor, and widening inequality due to skill gaps preventing workforce transition into high-skill roles.

Solution: The passage emphasizes that automation eliminates manual jobs while failing to provide equal access to high-skill opportunities, resulting in widening income inequality. Option (B) captures this structural imbalance and transition barrier.

Option (A) incorrectly suggests successful retraining. Option (C) overstates job expansion eliminating unemployment. Option (D) incorrectly assumes effective mitigation of disparities.

Thus, the correct answer is (B), as it best captures the central argument of structural inequality.

Final Answer: Automation widens inequality due to skill transition barriers.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 29](#)



Q30.

Solution

Concept: Argument completion questions require identifying a conclusion that logically follows from the given causal chain. When cognitive exposure leads to reduced deep processing ability, and educational systems adapt by simplifying content, the conclusion typically highlights unintended reinforcement of the original cognitive limitation.

Solution: The passage argues that digital exposure reduces deep analytical capacity, and that adapting education to micro-content may worsen the problem. Therefore, the correct conclusion is that such adaptations may unintentionally reinforce cognitive deficiencies.

Option (A) correctly captures this paradox. Option (B) incorrectly proposes full replacement of text systems. Option (C) introduces unrelated cognitive claims. Option (D) is irrelevant to the argument.

Thus, the correct answer is (A), as it logically completes the argument.

Final Answer: Educational adjustments may inadvertently reinforce cognitive deficiencies.

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Question 30](#)



Answer Key

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

