

MAT Language Comprehension Sample Paper-4

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 classic paradigm of corporate shareholder primacy is undergoing a severe conceptual crisis, catalyzed by structural shifts in global environmental governance. Historically, corporations operated under the single-minded mandate of maximizing short-term equity valuation for investors, categorizing ecological degradation and community displacement as externalized costs. However, contemporary regulatory architectures are systematically internalizing these externalities via carbon pricing penalties, supply-chain transparency mandates, and strict environmental liability frameworks.

This regulatory shift creates a profound operational paradox for traditional management frameworks. To preserve long-term enterprise viability, firms must reallocate significant capital reserves away from core operational scaling into costly, non-revenue-generating decarbonization protocols. While stakeholder-capitalism advocates applaud this transition, fiscal realists point out that such heavy regulatory burdens suppress immediate dividend payouts and depress



equity values, rendering these compliant firms highly vulnerable to hostile takeovers by less-regulated private equity pools."

- Q1.** Which of the following best captures the main theme of Passage 1?
- (A) Private equity dominance
 - (B) External cost elimination
 - (C) Environmental governance paradox
 - (D) Equity dividend maximizing
- Q2.** According to Passage 1, historic corporate frameworks viewed environmental degradation as:
- (A) Core operational targets
 - (B) Externalized costs
 - (C) Short-term equity metrics
 - (D) Internal regulatory mandates
- Q3.** Based on Passage 1, current regulatory systems are forcing companies to internalize costs via:
- (A) Voluntary investor subsidies
 - (B) Core operational scaling
 - (C) Hostile corporate takeovers
 - (D) Carbon pricing penalties
- Q4.** Why does the author characterize decarbonization protocols as an operational paradox?
- (A) They raise dividends but risk compliance.
 - (B) They preserve long-term viability but harm short-term value.
 - (C) They increase corporate scaling while cutting liabilities.
 - (D) They eliminate private equity while expanding transparency.



- Q5.** According to the passage, heavy regulatory compliance directly increases a firm's vulnerability to:
- (A) Hostile takeovers
 - (B) Carbon price deflation
 - (C) Short-term resource abundance
 - (D) Stakeholder satisfaction drops
- Q6.** Which term used in Passage 1 refers to the practice of buying out or seizing control of a vulnerable firm?
- (A) Externalization
 - (B) Takeover
 - (C) Primacy
 - (D) Priming

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 rapid expansion of decentralized

financial protocols (DeFi) has introduced a novel structural layer to global banking, bypassing traditional custodial intermediaries through automated smart contracts. These trustless cryptographic frameworks promise unprecedented financial inclusivity by executing complex lending and derivative transactions autonomously on public ledgers.

However, this technological autonomy introduces severe structural vulnerabilities, colloquially known as algorithmic fragility. Because DeFi protocols are deeply interconnected through open-source code dependencies, a single software exploit or mathematical anomaly in a primary liquidity pool can trigger a catastrophic cascading liquidation event across dozens of unrelated platforms. Without centralized circuit breakers or sovereign lender-of-last-resort backstops to halt



panics, the DeFi ecosystem operates in a state of permanent hyper-volatility, where systemic failures can wipe out billions in equity within seconds."

- Q7.** What is the primary mechanism DeFi protocols use to bypass traditional banking intermediaries?
- (A) Custodial intermediaries
 - (B) Sovereign backstops
 - (C) Automated smart contracts
 - (D) Centralized circuit breakers
- Q8.** According to Passage 2, "algorithmic fragility" refers to vulnerabilities caused by:
- (A) Excessive sovereign regulations
 - (B) Open-source code dependencies
 - (C) Traditional banking structures
 - (D) Slow ledger verification speeds
- Q9.** Based on Passage 2, what is a structural consequence of an exploit in a primary DeFi liquidity pool?
- (A) Instant sovereign bailouts
 - (B) Cascading liquidation events
 - (C) Reduced cryptographic transparency
 - (D) Increased custodial intervention
- Q10.** According to the passage, the DeFi ecosystem is hyper-volatile primarily because it lacks:
- (A) Public ledger verification
 - (B) Open-source development tools
 - (C) Centralized circuit breakers
 - (D) Autonomous smart contracts



- Q11.** DeFi frameworks promise unprecedented global access to which of the following fields?
- (A) Sovereign governance models
 - (B) Cryptographic software patching
 - (C) Closed banking loops
 - (D) Financial inclusivity
- Q12.** Choose the word that is most nearly ****opposite**** in meaning to the word: BILIOUS
- (A) Irritable
 - (B) Splenetic
 - (C) Amiable
 - (D) Choleric
- Q13.** Identify the option that provides the closest ****synonym**** for the word: TURPIDITUDE
- (A) Depravity
 - (B) Honor
 - (C) Lethargy
 - (D) Swiftiness
- Q14.** Select the option that best explains the underlined idiom: The compliance auditor was known to take umbrage at any deviation from the standard accounting protocol.
- (A) Ignore completely
 - (B) Take offense
 - (C) Agree partially
 - (D) Document methodically



- Q15.** Find the word that best fits the given one-word substitute definition: “A speaker or writer who uses inflated, grandiloquent language to impress others without conveying substance.”
- (A) Bombastic
 - (B) Laconic
 - (C) Reticent
 - (D) Pithy
- Q16.** Identify the option that is most nearly ****opposite**** in meaning to the word: SPECIOUS
- (A) Plausible
 - (B) Fallacious
 - (C) Genuine
 - (D) Sophistic
- Q17.** Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the word: TEMERITY
- (A) Audacity
 - (B) Diffidence
 - (C) Caution
 - (D) Prudence
- Q18.** What is the correct operational meaning of the idiom: To build a bridge to nowhere?
- (A) Fund useful connections
 - (B) Waste resources fruitlessly
 - (C) Create physical paths
 - (D) Solve global trade gaps
- Q19.** Identify the segment containing a grammatical error:
“The econometric evaluations published by the research institute (A) / proves



that not only tariff increments (B) / but also supply chain disruptions damage manufacturing yields (C) / No error (D).”

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

Q20. Identify the segment containing a grammatical error:

“If the corporate executives had anticipated the regulatory changes (A) / more accurately prior to the merger, (B) / they will have structured the asset allocation differently (C) / No error (D).”

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

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

The financial advisor along with her strategic consulting team have been working since three months to re-evaluate the corporate assets.

- (A) has been working for three months to re-evaluate
- (B) have been working since three months to re-evaluate
- (C) were working for three months to re-evaluate
- (D) has been working since three months for re-evaluating

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

- (A) Being a highly volatile digital asset, the investor refused to buy cryptocurrency.
- (B) Because the digital asset was highly volatile, the investor refused to buy cryptocurrency.



- (C) The digital asset being a highly volatile one, buying cryptocurrency was refused by the investor.
- (D) Having a highly volatile digital asset, the cryptocurrency was refused to be bought.

Q23. The research panel observed that the industrial decline was not a _____ shock but rather the inescapable manifestation of deep, _____ design flaws.

- (A) ephemeral ... structural
- (B) structural ... fleeting
- (C) superficial ... minor
- (D) volatile ... transient

Q24. Far from being a dynamic modernizer, the incoming administrative chief proved to be an exceptionally _____ agent who stubbornly _____ all structural revisions.

- (A) proactive ... executed
- (B) reactionary ... resisted
- (C) astute ... initiated
- (D) flexible ... rejected

Q25. Despite the _____ proof of administrative negligence filed by the prosecution, the regulatory panel rendered a shocking _____ for the corporation.

- (A) overwhelming ... acquittal
- (B) ambiguous ... conviction
- (C) absolute ... sanction
- (D) deficient ... penalty

Q26. The oversight committee remained completely _____ by the geopolitical turbulence, displaying a stoic poise that highly frustrated external _____.

- (A) unperturbed ... observers



- (B) unhinged ... partners
- (C) energized ... internalists
- (D) concerned ... managers

Q27. Arrange the sentences into a logically coherent paragraph:

1. Consequently, standard central banking frameworks fail to evaluate liquidity velocity inside these decentralized ecosystems.
2. Sovereign financial oversight models traditionally monitor transactional health via commercial bank balance sheets and fiat ledgers.
3. This regulatory blind spot leads to highly flawed monetary interventions that inadvertently trigger localized asset hyper-inflation.
4. However, a massive portion of contemporary capital movement bypasses these legacy networks entirely through automated smart contracts.

- (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. Infrastructure architects have long questioned how these localized grids distribute surge loads without blowing physical sub-stations.
2. The operational resiliency of modern smart grids relies on a precise load equilibrium between consumer nodes and local generators.
3. Even fractional voltage drops in automated transmission relays can permanently damage this critical distribution pathway.
4. This synchronized regulation prevents localized power outages, which are fundamental to urban industrial continuity.

- (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 explosive implementation of algorithmic generative tools across digital design firms has systematically eliminated entry-level creative roles. While techno-enthusiasts assert that this market change is balanced by a rising corporate requirement for elite machine learning prompts architects, modern talent indices show a deep structural wage gap. The displaced junior designers lack the specialized mathematical training required to instantly adapt to these complex technical configurations.
- (A) Generative tools equalize creative spaces through training loops.
 - (B) Economic gaps widen because entry-level workers cannot quickly transition into specialized tech roles.
 - (C) Engineering demand is growing fast enough to eliminate all creative displacement issues.
 - (D) Creative design positions remain unaffected by global machine learning shifts.
- Q30.** Identify the option that logically and precisely concludes the text argument:
Cognitive tracking research demonstrates that continuous engagement with hyper-modular algorithmic video feeds restructures neural pathways. This neuroplastic modification directly compromises a subject's capacity for deep conceptual modeling and long-form document synthesis. As corporate onboarding portals convert technical training documentation into visual micro-bytes to protect user attention indexes, they risk reinforcing the identical mental focus structural limits they are deployed to remedy. Therefore, _____.
- (A) digital video streams are expanding advanced architectural problem-solving frameworks
 - (B) visual platforms must completely replace text elements to save corporate processing costs
 - (C) adjusting educational content to shrinking attention spans may systematically entrench cognitive limitations
 - (D) user satisfaction scores are the only accurate predictor of professional training success



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept: Passage comprehension questions require identifying the central idea that unifies multiple thematic elements. The main theme is usually not a specific detail but an overarching conceptual tension or shift described across the entire passage. Here, the focus is on the conflict between traditional corporate profit models and emerging environmental governance frameworks.

Solution: The passage primarily discusses how modern environmental regulations are reshaping traditional shareholder-centric corporate models. It highlights a tension between historical profit maximization and new compliance-driven sustainability mandates. This creates an “operational paradox” where firms must balance long-term viability with short-term financial performance. Among the options, “environmental governance paradox” best captures this central conflict.

Option (A) is too narrow and ignores regulatory dynamics. Option (B) describes only one element of the shift. Option (D) focuses only on dividend optimization, which is a secondary effect. Therefore, option (C) correctly represents the overall theme.

Final Answer: Environmental governance paradox

Answer: (C)

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Q2.

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary-in-context questions require identifying how a term is used within a specific historical or conceptual framework. In corporate theory, environmental harm can be classified differently depending on whether firms recognize it as part of internal accounting or external societal cost structures.

Solution: The passage explicitly states that historical corporate frameworks treated ecological degradation as “externalized costs,” meaning costs not accounted for within the firm’s internal financial system but borne by society. This aligns directly with option (B).

Option (A) is incorrect because environmental damage was not a core operational objective. Option (C) misinterprets the concept by linking it to equity metrics. Option (D) reflects modern regulatory systems, not historical frameworks.

Thus, the correct answer is (B), as it accurately reflects the passage’s description of traditional corporate accounting practices.

Final Answer: Externalized costs

Answer: (B)

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Q3.

Solution

Concept: Modern regulatory frameworks in environmental economics aim to internalize previously external costs. This is achieved through policy instruments such as taxes, penalties, and compliance requirements that directly integrate environmental costs into corporate financial decision-making structures.

Solution: The passage clearly identifies “carbon pricing penalties” as one of the mechanisms used by regulatory systems to internalize environmental externalities. This means firms must financially account for emissions and environmental impact through direct cost imposition.

Option (A) is incorrect because subsidies are not mentioned. Option (B) refers to investment activity, not cost internalization. Option (C) is a consequence rather than a mechanism. Option (D) correctly identifies the regulatory tool described in the passage.

Therefore, the correct answer is (D), as carbon pricing penalties directly enforce cost internalization.

Final Answer: Carbon pricing penalties

Answer: (D)

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Q4.

Solution

Concept: Conceptual reasoning questions require identifying paradoxes or tensions within a system. A paradox occurs when an action intended to achieve one goal simultaneously produces an opposing or conflicting outcome, especially across different time horizons such as short-term versus long-term effects.

Solution: The passage explains that decarbonization protocols are necessary for long-term enterprise viability but require significant capital reallocation away from short-term revenue-generating activities. This reduces immediate financial performance while improving long-term sustainability.

Option (B) accurately reflects this trade-off. Option (A) incorrectly assumes dividend increase. Option (C) misrepresents scaling effects. Option (D) introduces unrelated takeover dynamics.

Thus, the correct answer is (B), as it captures the tension between long-term preservation and short-term financial decline.

Final Answer: They preserve long-term viability but harm short-term value.

Answer: (B)

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Q5.

Solution

Concept: Regulatory compliance can influence firm valuation and market behavior. In corporate finance, increased compliance costs and reduced short-term profitability often make firms more attractive targets for acquisition, particularly by entities seeking undervalued or distressed assets.

Solution: The passage states that heavy regulatory burdens suppress dividend payouts and reduce equity values, making firms vulnerable to hostile takeovers by less-regulated private equity groups. This directly identifies “hostile takeovers” as the resulting vulnerability.

Option (A) is correct. Option (B) is unrelated to acquisition dynamics. Option (C) is not discussed in the passage. Option (D) is an indirect effect but not the primary vulnerability mentioned.

Therefore, the correct answer is (A), as it aligns directly with the stated consequence.

Final Answer: Hostile takeovers

Answer: (A)

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Q6.

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary identification questions require selecting the term that matches a specific operational or economic concept described in the passage. In corporate finance, takeover refers to the acquisition or control of a company, often against its will or under vulnerable conditions.

Solution: The passage explicitly mentions “hostile takeovers by less-regulated private equity pools,” indicating the process of acquiring control over a vulnerable firm. Among the options, “takeover” directly represents this concept.

Option (A) “externalization” refers to cost shifting, not ownership change. Option (C) “primacy” refers to dominance principles, not acquisition. Option (D) “priming” is unrelated to corporate control.

Thus, the correct answer is (B), as it precisely describes the act of seizing control of a firm.

Final Answer: Takeover

Answer: (B)

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Q7.

Solution

Concept: Passage comprehension questions test the ability to identify explicit functional mechanisms described in technical texts. In financial systems, identifying the core enabling technology is crucial, especially when contrasting decentralized systems with traditional intermediaries.

Solution: The passage clearly states that DeFi protocols bypass traditional custodial intermediaries through “automated smart contracts.” These are self-executing code systems deployed on blockchains that replace centralized financial institutions.

Option (C) is correct because automated smart contracts are the primary mechanism enabling decentralization. Option (A) is incorrect because custodial intermediaries are what DeFi bypasses, not uses. Option (B) refers to stabilizing mechanisms absent in DeFi. Option (D) contradicts the decentralized nature described.

Thus, the correct answer is (C), as it directly reflects the mechanism described in the passage.

Final Answer: Automated smart contracts

Answer: (C)

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Q8.

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary-in-context questions require interpreting technical terms based on causal explanations in the passage. “Algorithmic fragility” refers to systemic weakness arising from interconnected computational dependencies within decentralized systems.

Solution: The passage explains that DeFi protocols are interconnected through open-source code dependencies, meaning a flaw in one system can propagate across others. This structural dependency is the root cause of algorithmic fragility.

Option (B) is correct because open-source code dependencies create the cascading vulnerability. Option (A) is not mentioned. Option (C) is incorrect because traditional banking structures are bypassed, not responsible. Option (D) refers to speed, not structural fragility.

Thus, the correct answer is (B), as it directly explains the source of vulnerability.

Final Answer: Open-source code dependencies

Answer: (B)

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Q9.

Solution

Concept: Cause-effect reasoning questions require identifying system-wide consequences of localized failures. In interconnected financial ecosystems, a single point of failure can propagate across networks, producing cascading systemic effects.

Solution: The passage explicitly states that an exploit in a primary liquidity pool can trigger “a catastrophic cascading liquidation event across dozens of unrelated platforms.” This describes a chain reaction of forced liquidations across systems.

Option (B) is correct because it directly matches this described consequence. Option (A) is incorrect as sovereign bailouts are absent. Option (C) misinterprets transparency effects. Option (D) contradicts the decentralized structure.

Thus, the correct answer is (B), as it reflects the cascading systemic failure described.

Final Answer: Cascading liquidation events

Answer: (B)

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Q10.

Solution

Concept: System stability questions focus on identifying missing safeguards in a structure. Hyper-volatility in financial ecosystems typically arises from the absence of stabilizing mechanisms such as centralized oversight or emergency intervention tools.

Solution: The passage states that without “centralized circuit breakers or sovereign lender-of-the-last-resort backstops,” the system becomes highly volatile. This indicates that the absence of centralized circuit breakers is the primary cause of instability.

Option (C) is correct. Option (A) refers to ledger verification, which is unrelated to volatility control. Option (B) refers to development tools, not stability. Option (D) is a defining feature of the system, not a missing stabilizer.

Thus, the correct answer is (C), as it identifies the missing stabilizing mechanism.

Final Answer: Centralized circuit breakers

Answer: (C)

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Q11.

Solution

Concept: Inference questions require identifying implied benefits or outcomes of a system described in the passage. Financial innovation narratives often emphasize increased accessibility and inclusion as a key promise of decentralized technologies.

Solution: The passage states that DeFi protocols “promise unprecedented financial inclusivity,” meaning broader global access to financial services without traditional gatekeepers.

Option (D) is correct because financial inclusivity is explicitly mentioned. Option (A) is unrelated governance structure. Option (B) refers to technical processes, not outcomes. Option (C) contradicts decentralization principles.

Thus, the correct answer is (D), as it directly reflects the stated promise of DeFi systems.

Final Answer:

Answer: (D)

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Q12.

Solution

Concept: Antonym-based vocabulary questions require identifying the word that expresses the opposite emotional or temperamental quality. “Bilious” refers to a bad-tempered, irritable, or spiteful disposition, often associated with anger or bitterness.

Solution: The word “bilious” means irritable or ill-tempered. Its opposite should represent a pleasant, good-natured personality. “Amiable” correctly fits this meaning, as it describes someone friendly and good-humored. Options (A), (B), and (D) all relate to anger or irritability, making them similar in meaning rather than opposite.

Thus, the correct answer is (C), as “amiable” is the true antonym of “bilious.”

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)

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Q13.

Solution

Concept: Synonym questions require identifying a word that closely matches the meaning of the given term. “Turpitude” refers to moral corruption, wickedness, or depravity in character or behavior.

Solution: The word “turpitude” means moral depravity or corruption. Among the options, “depravity” is the closest synonym as it directly denotes immoral or wicked behavior. Option (B) “honor” is the opposite, while “lethargy” and “swiftness” are unrelated to moral character. Thus, the correct answer is (A), since “depravity” best matches the meaning of “turpitude.”

Final Answer:

Answer: (A)

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Q14.

Solution

Concept: Idioms express figurative meanings that differ from literal interpretations. “Take umbrage at” means to feel offended or resentful due to something said or done.

Solution: In the sentence, the auditor reacts negatively to deviations from protocol, implying sensitivity and offense. “Take umbrage at” therefore means “take offense.” Option (B) correctly captures this meaning. Option (A) means ignore, option (C) means partial agreement, and option (D) refers to documentation, none of which match the idiom.

Thus, the correct answer is (B), as it accurately reflects the idiomatic meaning.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

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Q15.

Solution

Concept: One-word substitution questions test precision in identifying terms that describe specific linguistic or behavioral traits. A speaker who uses grand, inflated language without meaningful substance is characterized by verbosity and exaggeration.

Solution: The word “bombastic” refers to language that is pompous, inflated, and intended to impress rather than inform. This directly matches the definition provided in the question. Option (B) “laconic” and (C) “reticent” both indicate minimal speech, while (D) “pithy” refers to concise and meaningful expression.

Thus, the correct answer is (A), as “bombastic” best fits the definition.

Final Answer:

Answer: (A)

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Q16.

Solution

Concept: Antonym questions require identifying the word that conveys the opposite meaning. “Specious” refers to something that appears logical or true but is actually false or deceptive.

Solution: The correct opposite of “specious” is “genuine,” which means real, authentic, or truthful. Option (A) “plausible” and (B) “fallacious” are similar in meaning to specious, while (D) “sophistic” also implies deceptive reasoning.

Thus, the correct answer is (C), as “genuine” is the true antonym.

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)

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Q17.

Solution

Concept: Synonym-based vocabulary questions require identifying the closest meaning of the given term. “Temerity” refers to excessive boldness or reckless courage, often implying disregard for danger or consequences.

Solution: The word “temerity” means boldness or audacity, often rash in nature. Among the options, “audacity” is the closest synonym. Option (B) “diffidence” means shyness, and options (C) and (D) refer to caution and prudence, which are opposites.

Thus, the correct answer is (A), as “audacity” best matches the meaning of “temerity.”

Final Answer:

Answer: (A)

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Q18.

Solution

Concept: Idioms must be interpreted figuratively rather than literally. “To build a bridge to nowhere” describes an action that appears constructive but ultimately leads to no meaningful outcome or utility.

Solution: The idiom means engaging in effort or investment that yields no practical benefit. Option (B), “waste resources fruitlessly,” correctly captures this meaning. Option (A) suggests useful connections, option (C) is literal interpretation, and option (D) is unrelated.

Thus, the correct answer is (B), as it reflects the figurative meaning of the idiom.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

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Q19.

Solution

Concept: Subject-verb agreement requires that the verb must match the number of the subject. In complex sentences, the main subject must be correctly identified, and the verb must agree with it. Phrases like “not only... but also” do not change the main subject-verb relationship.

Solution: The subject “The econometric evaluations” is plural, so the verb must also be plural. Therefore, “proves” is incorrect and should be “prove.” Hence, segment (B) contains the grammatical error.

Option (B) is incorrect due to subject-verb disagreement. The correct structure is “evaluations ... prove that...”.

Thus, the correct answer is (B), as it violates subject-verb agreement rules.

Final Answer: B

Answer: (B)

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Q20.

Solution

Concept: Conditional sentences must maintain consistent tense logic. In third conditional structures (unreal past conditions), the result clause should use “would have + past participle.” Mixing future perfect forms with past conditions creates grammatical inconsistency.

Solution: The sentence begins with a past unreal condition: “If the corporate executives had anticipated the regulatory changes...”. Therefore, the correct result should be “they would have structured the asset allocation differently.” However, the given clause uses “will have structured,” which is incorrect for this conditional type.

Thus, segment (C) contains the grammatical error.

Final Answer: C

Answer: (C)

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Q21.

Solution

Concept: Subject-verb agreement and time expression accuracy are essential in grammar correction. When two subjects are joined by “along with,” the verb agrees with the first subject. Additionally, duration is expressed using “for,” not “since.”

Solution: The correct structure is singular verb “has been working” because the main subject is “The financial advisor.” Also, “for three months” is the correct temporal expression. Hence, option (A) is grammatically correct.

Option (B) incorrectly uses plural verb and wrong preposition. Option (C) changes tense incorrectly. Option (D) uses unnatural infinitive structure.

Thus, the correct answer is (A), as it maintains grammatical accuracy.

Final Answer:

Answer: (A)

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Q22.

Solution

Concept: Sentence correction requires selecting the most syntactically clear and grammatically sound structure. Dangling modifiers and passive distortions must be avoided for clarity and correctness.

Solution: Option (B) is the most correct and natural sentence structure. It clearly states the causal relationship using “Because,” ensuring grammatical clarity. Option (A) contains a dangling modifier. Option (C) is awkward and structurally unclear. Option (D) is grammatically incorrect and unidiomatic.

Thus, the correct answer is (B), as it is the most precise and grammatically correct option.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

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Q23.

Solution

Concept: Contextual fill-in-the-blank questions require selecting word pairs that maintain logical contrast between temporary and structural causes. Economic analysis often distinguishes between short-term shocks and long-term systemic flaws.

Solution: The sentence contrasts a temporary shock with deep design flaws. “Ephemeral” correctly describes something short-lived, while “structural” correctly describes deep systemic issues. Thus, option (A) fits both blanks logically and contextually.

Option (B), (C), and (D) distort the intended contrast or weaken semantic precision.

Therefore, the correct answer is (A), as it preserves meaning and contrast.

Final Answer: Ephemeral ... structural

Answer: (A)

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Q24.

Solution

Concept: Context-based vocabulary questions require identifying terms that reflect both personality traits and actions. A negative framing (“Far from being a modernizer”) indicates resistance to change and opposition to reform.

Solution: The sentence describes an administrator who opposes reforms. “Reactionary” correctly describes someone resistant to change, and “resisted” accurately describes opposition to structural revisions. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Option (A), (C), and (D) contradict the negative framing or distort the meaning.

Thus, the correct answer is (B), as it best fits both blanks logically.

Final Answer: Reactionary ... resisted

Answer: (B)

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Q25.

Solution

Concept: Contextual fill-in-the-blank questions test the ability to maintain logical contrast between evidentiary strength and judicial outcome. In legal reasoning, strong evidence paired with unexpected outcomes often signals inconsistency or reversal in judgment.

Solution: The sentence presents strong prosecutorial evidence of negligence, followed by a surprising corporate-friendly outcome. “Overwhelming” correctly intensifies the strength of the evidence, while “acquittal” correctly represents a favorable decision for the corporation despite such evidence.

Option (A) correctly captures this contrast. Option (B) is contradictory because ambiguous evidence would not align with a “shocking” outcome. Option (C) misuses legal terminology in context. Option (D) weakens the evidentiary strength and does not match the surprise element.

Thus, the correct answer is (A), as it maintains both legal coherence and logical contrast.

Final Answer: Overwhelming ... acquittal

Answer: (A)

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Q26.

Solution

Concept: Contextual vocabulary questions require selecting words that maintain consistent tone, emotional state, and logical coherence between internal reaction and external perception. Descriptions of institutional behavior often contrast stability with external stakeholder response.

Solution: The sentence describes a committee unaffected by geopolitical turbulence, indicating emotional stability. “Unperturbed” correctly describes calmness under pressure, while “observers” appropriately refers to external entities affected or reacting to the situation.

Option (A) correctly fits both blanks. Option (B) contradicts the calm tone. Option (C) is semantically inconsistent. Option (D) distorts the emotional state and stakeholder role.

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

Final Answer: Unperturbed ... observers

Answer: (A)

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Q27.

Solution

Concept: Paragraph sequencing requires identifying logical progression: introduction of traditional systems, introduction of disruption, identification of limitation, and resulting consequence. Coherent flow depends on establishing baseline frameworks before highlighting systemic gaps.

Solution: Sentence (2) introduces traditional oversight models, making it the correct starting point. Sentence (4) introduces the disruption caused by decentralized capital flows. Sentence (1) explains the resulting evaluation failure. Sentence (3) concludes with the consequence of flawed interventions.

Thus, the correct sequence is 2-4-1-3.

Final Answer:

Answer: (A)

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Q28.

Solution

Concept: Logical sequencing in technical passages follows a structure of system definition, functional explanation, vulnerability identification, and consequence. Proper ordering ensures clarity in causal relationships within engineered systems.

Solution: Sentence (2) defines the core system structure of smart grids, making it the logical starting point. Sentence (4) explains its stabilizing function. Sentence (1) expands on investigative concerns about system behavior. Sentence (3) highlights the consequence of instability.

Thus, the correct sequence is 2-4-1-3.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

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Q29.

Solution

Concept: Summary questions require identifying the central argument while excluding extreme or partial interpretations. The passage focuses on automation-driven displacement and resulting structural inequality due to skill mismatches.

Solution: The passage emphasizes that generative tools eliminate entry-level roles while widening wage inequality because displaced workers cannot quickly transition into high-skill technical positions. Option (B) captures this structural imbalance accurately.

Option (A) incorrectly suggests equalization. Option (C) exaggerates demand effects. Option (D) contradicts the displacement narrative.

Thus, the correct answer is (B), as it best represents the core idea of structural inequality.

Final Answer: Economic gaps widen due to skill transition barriers in tech roles.

Answer: (B)

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Q30.

Solution

Concept: Argument completion questions require selecting a conclusion that logically follows from a causal chain. When technological adaptation reduces cognitive load capacity and institutions mirror this adaptation, the conclusion typically highlights reinforcement of the original limitation.

Solution: The passage argues that algorithmic media reduces deep cognitive processing and that simplifying educational content may worsen this effect. Therefore, the logical conclusion is that such adjustments may entrench cognitive limitations.

Option (C) correctly captures this paradox. Option (A) is unrelated. Option (B) contradicts the critique. Option (D) is irrelevant to cognitive structure.

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

Final Answer: Education adjustments may entrench cognitive limits.

Answer: (C)

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Answer Key

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

