

MAT Language Comprehension Sample Paper-8

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

"The concept of the "circular economy" has transitioned from a niche sustainability framework to a core strategic imperative for modern corporations. Traditional economic models operate on a linear "take-make-dispose" trajectory, relying heavily on the continuous extraction of finite resources. In contrast, a circular economy seeks to decouple economic growth from resource consumption by designing systems that minimize waste, extend product lifecycles, and regenerate natural capital. This shift demands a radical overhaul of supply chain logistics, product design, and consumer behavior.

For a corporation, adopting circular principles is rarely driven by pure altruism; it is increasingly a matter of mitigating supply chain volatility and regulatory risk. As geopolitical tensions and climate-induced disruptions make raw material procurement unpredictable, companies that can successfully reclaim and repurpose their own post-consumer waste insulate themselves from market shocks. Furthermore, governments worldwide are tightening regulations on extended producer responsibility (EPR), legally forcing manufacturers to finance the end-of-life treatment of their products.



However, the transition is fraught with operational hurdles. Reverse logistics—the infrastructure required to collect, sort, and transport used goods back to production facilities—is notoriously complex and expensive. Most contemporary global supply chains were optimized over decades for one-way efficiency. Reversing this flow requires a level of cross-industry collaboration and technological investment that many firms find daunting. Moreover, consumer psychology presents an ironic barrier: despite expressing a strong preference for sustainable brands in surveys, a significant portion of market share still tilts toward the convenience and lower upfront costs of linear alternatives."

Q1. Which of the following best expresses the main argument of the passage?

- (A) Linear economic models are entirely responsible for current geopolitical supply chain disruptions.
- (B) Transitioning to a circular economy offers strategic benefits for corporations but faces steep operational and consumer behavioral challenges.
- (C) Governments must mandate extended producer responsibility to force corporations to adopt sustainable practices.
- (D) Reverse logistics is an insurmountable barrier that prevents large corporations from achieving true sustainability.

Q2. Based on the passage, why are corporations increasingly adopting circular economic principles?

- (A) To appeal purely to the altruistic demands of modern consumers.
- (B) To reduce their reliance on unpredictable raw material markets and comply with stricter environmental laws.
- (C) Because reverse logistics has become cheaper and more efficient than traditional supply chains.
- (D) To eliminate the need for cross-industry collaboration by keeping production entirely in-house.

Q3. The author mentions “consumer psychology” in the third paragraph to highlight:



- (A) the success of marketing campaigns promoting linear products.
- (B) the discrepancy between what consumers state they prefer and how they actually spend their money.
- (C) the psychological burden that climate change places on modern shoppers.
- (D) the absolute refusal of modern consumers to buy any products made from recycled materials.

Q4. As used in the second paragraph, the word “**insulate**” most nearly means:

- (A) isolate
- (B) shield
- (C) heat
- (D) segregate

Passage II

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

"The rapid proliferation of generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) has sparked an intense debate within the creative industries regarding copyright ownership and intellectual property (IP). At the heart of the issue is the methodology by which these foundational AI models are trained. Developers ingest massive datasets containing millions of copyrighted images, texts, and musical compositions, often scraped from the open internet without explicit consent or compensation to the original creators.

AI developers argue that this practice falls under the doctrine of "fair use," comparing the process to a human artist studying existing works to learn style, technique, and form. They contend that the output generated by the AI is entirely transformative, creating synthetic data rather than replicating original compositions. According to this perspective, restricting access to publicly available data would stifle technological innovation and cripple the development of tools that could ultimately enhance human creativity.

Conversely, content creators and legal advocates argue that this comparison is fundamentally flawed. A human artist possesses consciousness, lived experience, and



limitations on output; an AI model can generate thousands of highly polished works in seconds, directly competing in the marketplace with the very artists whose data it consumed. Critics assert that unauthorized scraping amounts to systemic data piracy. The legal battleground is currently focused on whether the "transformative" nature of AI outputs can legally outweigh the commercial harm inflicted on original creators, a dilemma that current IP laws are ill-equipped to handle."

Q5. The primary purpose of the passage is to:

- (A) advocate for stricter copyright laws to punish AI developers for data piracy.
- (B) explain the technical process by which generative AI models analyze creative data.
- (C) analyze the conflicting arguments surrounding generative AI training practices and intellectual property.
- (D) prove that AI-generated art is inferior to art created by human beings.

Q6. According to the passage, AI developers defend their data scraping practices by claiming that:

- (A) they have paid adequate compensation to the creators through micro-transactions.
- (B) the open internet is entirely free from copyright protections under global law.
- (C) their models replicate human learning and produce entirely transformative outputs.
- (D) human artists are no longer capable of meeting market demands for creative content.

Q7. What major difference between human artists and AI models is highlighted by critics?

- (A) Human artists do not require training or study to create original works.
- (B) AI models generate work at a speed and volume that directly threatens the livelihood of human creators.



- (C) AI models are only capable of producing exact identical copies of copyrighted works.
- (D) Human artists prefer to keep their work entirely private and off the internet.

Q8. The author's tone toward the current state of intellectual property laws regarding AI can be best described as:

- (A) optimistic
- (B) indifferent
- (C) dismissive
- (D) analytical

Passage III

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

"For decades, urban planners treated the private automobile as the organizing principle of city design. Suburban sprawl, massive highway networks, and expansive parking lots transformed the landscape, prioritizing vehicular throughput over human habitation. However, a growing counter-movement known as "tactical urbanism" is challenging this paradigm through short-term, low-cost, and scalable interventions aimed at reclaiming public spaces for pedestrians and cyclists.

Tactical urbanism relies on hyper-local initiatives—such as using temporary paint to create pop-up bike lanes, installing planter boxes to narrow wide intersections, or converting parking spaces into micro-parks called "parklets." The philosophy is explicitly experimental. Instead of waiting years for bureaucratic approval, expensive feasibility studies, and municipal funding, community advocates implement these changes overnight. This allows residents to experience alternative street designs in real-time, providing immediate data on safety and community engagement.

While critics argue that these ad-hoc modifications can disrupt traffic flow and create confusion among motorists, proponents point to their remarkable efficacy in shifting political will. When a temporary pedestrian plaza proves popular, it creates undeniable empirical evidence that local businesses and residents favor



walkable environments. Consequently, many municipal governments that initially viewed tactical urbanism as a form of benign vandalism are now institutionalizing the practice, using it as a rapid-prototyping phase before committing to permanent, multi-million-dollar infrastructure investments."

Q9. Which of the following statements best describes the concept of “tactical urbanism”?

- (A) A state-funded highway construction initiative designed to reduce traffic congestion.
- (B) Low-cost, temporary modifications to urban spaces meant to test more pedestrian-friendly designs.
- (C) A radical political movement aiming to ban all motorized vehicles from entering major cities.
- (D) A bureaucratic process used by urban planners to delay infrastructure development.

Q10. According to the passage, a major advantage of the experimental nature of tactical urbanism is that it:

- (A) completely eliminates the need for any future government spending.
- (B) forces motorists to abandon their vehicles and use public transit.
- (C) provides real-time data and builds public support before permanent funds are spent.
- (D) allows local businesses to expand their private property onto public sidewalks.

Q11. The passage suggests that municipal governments have changed their view of tactical urbanism from:

- (A) enthusiastic adoption to strict legal prohibition.
- (B) unauthorized minor disruption to an official tool for city planning.
- (C) expensive luxury projects to cheap, low-quality solutions.
- (D) complete ignorance to aggressive commercial exploitation.



- Q12.** The author mentions “planter boxes” and “pop-up bike lanes” to:
- (A) illustrate concrete examples of tactical urbanism interventions.
 - (B) contrast the aesthetic differences between suburbs and cities.
 - (C) show how cities waste municipal budgets on cosmetic changes.
 - (D) argue that urban areas need more agricultural production.

Verbal Ability & Vocabulary

- Q13.** The board of directors were unable to reach a consensus regarding the proposed merger, despite debating the financial implications for more than six hours.
- (A) were unable to reach a consensus regarding the proposed merger
 - (B) was unable to reach a consensus regarding the proposed merger
 - (C) were unable to arrive at any consensus about the proposed merger
 - (D) was unable to reach any consensus with the proposed merger
- Q14.** Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the highlighted word:
The CEO’s **trenchant** analysis of the market downturn left no room for ambiguity regarding the company’s financial vulnerability.
- (A) ambiguous
 - (B) superficial
 - (C) incisive
 - (D) lenient
- Q15.** The diplomat realized that a _____ approach was required; any overt show of force would permanently shatter the fragile peace negotiations.
- (A) vehement
 - (B) circumspect
 - (C) dogmatic
 - (D) boisterous



Q16. Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.

1. This collective amnesia is particularly dangerous in an era dominated by rapid digital information cycles.
2. History shows that societies often forget the lessons of past economic crises within a single generation.
3. As a result, speculative bubbles form repeatedly, driven by investors who believe that “this time is different.”
4. Consequently, regulatory guardrails are prematurely dismantled under the guise of modernization.

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

Q17. Identify which part of the sentence contains a grammatical error:

Neither the lead architect (A) / nor the structural engineers (B) / was willing to take responsibility (C) / for the sudden collapse of the retaining wall. (D)

- (A) Neither the lead architect
(B) nor the structural engineers
(C) was willing to take responsibility
(D) for the sudden collapse of the retaining wall.

Q18. Read the paragraph and choose the most logical conclusion:

The expansion of remote work has undeniably liberated employees from grueling daily commutes and offered unprecedented geographic flexibility. However, it has also eroded the boundaries between professional and personal life, leading to an insidious form of always-on burnout. Furthermore, the lack of spontaneous, face-to-face workplace interactions has altered how organizational culture is transmitted to new hires.

- (A) Remote work is ultimately a failed experiment that corporations should abandon immediately.



- (B) Employees are significantly happier and more productive when working entirely from home.
- (C) While remote work offers clear autonomy benefits, it introduces complex psychological and cultural trade-offs for organizations.
- (D) Organizational culture cannot exist unless all employees work within a centralized physical office space.

Q19. Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the highlighted word: The defense attorney argued that the prosecution’s evidence was entirely **circumstantial** and lacked any forensic validation.

- (A) presumptive
- (B) conjectural
- (C) direct
- (D) peripheral

Q20. Despite the initial _____ surrounding the miracle cure, subsequent clinical trials revealed that its efficacy was no greater than that of a standard placebo.

- (A) skepticism
- (B) hyperbole
- (C) apathy
- (D) despair

Q21. Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the highlighted idiom: The junior accountant decided to **burn the midnight oil** for three consecutive weeks to ensure the annual audit report was flawless.

- (A) behave recklessly with company assets
- (B) work late into the night
- (C) sabotage a colleague’s work
- (D) complain about working conditions



Q22. Had the research team anticipated the volatile nature of the chemical compound, they would have taken more stringent safety precautions before commencing the distillation process.

- (A) Had the research team anticipated the volatile nature
- (B) If the research team would have anticipated the volatile nature
- (C) If the research team anticipated the volatile nature
- (D) Should the research team anticipate the volatile nature

Q23. Choose the word that can best substitute the given description:

A person who holds unorthodox, non-traditional opinions, especially in matters of religion, politics, or social doctrine.

- (A) Heretic
- (B) Sycophant
- (C) Connoisseur
- (D) Ascetic

Q24. Identify which part of the sentence contains a grammatical error:

The pricing structure of the new software (A) / is much more competitive (B) / than the legacy system (C) / currently offered by our main competitor. (D)

- (A) The pricing structure of the new software
- (B) is much more competitive
- (C) than the legacy system
- (D) currently offered by our main competitor.

Q25. Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.

1. Evolutionarily, this response primed our ancestors to either confront a physical predator or flee the scene.
2. In the modern corporate landscape, however, this same mechanism is triggered by non-lethal stressors like unread emails.
3. When faced with an immediate threat, the human brain releases a cascade of stress hormones like cortisol and adrenaline.



4. Chronic activation of this system without a physical outlet can eventually lead to severe cardiovascular complications.

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

Q26. Read the paragraph and choose the best summary:

Microplastics—plastic particles smaller than 5 mm—have now been detected in everything from Arctic snow to human placental tissue. These ubiquitous pollutants enter ecosystems through synthetic clothing runoff, industrial waste, and the degradation of consumer products. Because they absorb toxic heavy metals and organic pollutants from the surrounding environment, their bioaccumulation up the food chain poses an unquantified but deeply alarming threat to global biodiversity and human health.

- (A) Microplastics are dangerous because they are found in Arctic snow and human tissue.
- (B) The global spread of toxic microplastics across ecosystems and food chains presents a pervasive and growing environmental and health risk.
- (C) Industrial waste is the primary driver of microplastic pollution in modern marine environments.
- (D) Cleaning up synthetic clothing runoff is the most effective way to eliminate microplastics from the food chain.

Q27. Choose the word that can best substitute the given description:

An economic or political system in which state affairs are controlled primarily by wealthy individuals or elites.

- (A) Meritocracy
- (B) Plutocracy
- (C) Oligarchy
- (D) Technocracy



- Q28.** The author's prose is notoriously _____; readers must navigate layers of dense, archaic vocabulary and highly convoluted syntax to uncover the underlying narrative.
- (A) pellucid
 - (B) transparent
 - (C) tortuous
 - (D) straightforward
- Q29.** The economic data published last Tuesday indicates that inflation is rising at a faster rate than any time during the previous decade.
- (A) than any time during the previous decade
 - (B) than at any time during the previous decade
 - (C) more faster than any time in the previous decade
 - (D) than any other times during the previous decade
- Q30.** Identify which part of the sentence contains a grammatical error:
Every asset class, (A) / including real estate, commodities, and equities, (B) / have experienced unprecedented volatility (C) / due to the sudden shift in central bank policy. (D)
- (A) Every asset class,
 - (B) including real estate, commodities, and equities,
 - (C) have experienced unprecedented volatility
 - (D) due to the sudden shift in central bank policy.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution**Concept:**

To determine the main argument of a Reading Comprehension passage, we must synthesize the overarching thesis of the author, balancing the primary phenomenon discussed, its driving factors, and the significant challenges or counter-arguments presented in the text.

Solution:

1. The first paragraph introduces the core concept of the circular economy as an operational imperative that moves away from the linear take-make-dispose model to minimize waste and extend lifecycle use.
2. The second paragraph notes that corporate adoption is driven by strategic risk mitigation, such as insulating supply chains from market shocks and complying with tightening extended producer responsibility regulations.
3. The third paragraph highlights major structural hurdles, such as the costly complexity of reverse logistics and a distinct psychological barrier in consumer spending behavior, where users choose cheap, linear options despite survey preferences.
4. Options A, C, and D are incorrect because they rely on overstatements, narrow focuses, or extreme language that contradicts the text.
5. Option B perfectly captures both dimensions of the passage: the strategic advantages of supply chain insulation and regulatory compliance, balanced against the steep operational challenges of reverse logistics and consumer behavior contradictions.

Final Answer:

Transitioning to a circular economy offers strategic benefits for corporations but faces steep operational and consumer behavioral challenges.

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

Q2.

Solution**Concept:**

Fact-based textual retrieval requires identifying the specific motivations cited by the author for a change in corporate behavior. The question asks why corporations are shifting toward circular principles, which is directly addressed in the second paragraph through strategic and regulatory reasons.

Solution:

1. In paragraph 2, the author states that adopting circular principles is increasingly a matter of mitigating supply chain volatility and regulatory risk.
2. The text notes that raw material procurement is highly unpredictable due to geopolitical tensions and climate disruptions.
3. By reclaiming post-consumer waste, companies can successfully insulate themselves from market shocks.
4. The passage explicitly highlights that governments around the world are tightening regulations concerning extended producer responsibility, which legally obligates manufacturers to finance end-of-life treatments.
5. Option B explicitly restates these factors, whereas options A, C, and D contain claims that either contradict the passage or introduce unstated elements.

Final Answer: To reduce their reliance on unpredictable raw material markets and comply with stricter environmental laws.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 2](#)



Q3.

Solution**Concept:**

Authorial intent and rhetorical function questions require us to evaluate why a specific phrase or sub-topic is introduced. We must analyze how the reference to consumer psychology serves the broader point being made in the third paragraph regarding operational and market barriers.

Solution:

1. In the third paragraph, the author writes that consumer psychology presents an ironic barrier because despite expressing a strong preference for sustainable brands in surveys, a significant portion of market share still tilts toward the convenience and lower upfront costs of linear alternatives.
2. The word ironic indicates an unexpected contradiction. The contradiction lies between what consumers say during research studies and how they behave in reality when purchasing.
3. Options A, C, and D are incorrect because they focus on unmentioned marketing campaigns, introduce irrelevant psychological anxiety about climate change, or use absolute statements not supported by the text.
4. Option B accurately states that the reference highlights the discrepancy between what consumers state they prefer and how they actually spend their money.

Final Answer: the discrepancy between what consumers state they prefer and how they actually spend their money.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 3](#)



Q4.

Solution**Concept:**

Vocabulary-in-context questions require finding the meaning of a word based on its contextual surroundings rather than its purely literal or alternative dictionary definitions. The target word must smoothly substitute into the sentence without altering the author's original meaning.

Solution:

1. The text states that companies that can successfully reclaim and repurpose their own post-consumer waste insulate themselves from market shocks.
2. The surrounding context discusses how geopolitical tensions and climate disruptions cause volatility and unpredictability in raw material procurement.
3. Reclaiming waste acts as a barrier or protection system against these unpredictable external economic forces.
4. Option A is too extreme, option C is a literal thermal definition that does not fit an economic context, and option D does not fit the meaning of the sentence.
5. Option B, shield, means to protect or guard from negative impacts, which perfectly preserves the contextual meaning of defense against volatility.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 4](#)



Q5.

Solution**Concept:**

The primary purpose of a passage reflects the author's overall intent in writing the piece. An effective primary purpose statement must encompass all parts of the text equally, balancing the arguments of both sides presented in a balanced debate without taking a biased or non-neutral stance.

Solution:

1. Paragraph 1 introduces the core controversy: generative Artificial Intelligence development versus copyright ownership and intellectual property rights, noting that models use massive scraped datasets without explicit consent.
2. Paragraph 2 outlines the defense framework of AI developers, who argue that scraping constitutes fair use, comparing it to human artists learning from styles, and claim that their synthetic outputs are completely transformative in nature.
3. Paragraph 3 details the counter-perspective of content creators, who argue that AI lacks consciousness, operates at speeds that cause severe commercial harm, and constitutes systemic data piracy that current laws cannot properly handle.
4. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because the text does not advocate a personal side, focus on technical mechanics, or make a qualitative value judgment about the art itself.
5. Option C accurately and neutrally states that the primary purpose is to analyze the conflicting arguments surrounding generative AI training practices and intellectual property.

Final Answer:

analyze the conflicting arguments surrounding generative AI training practices and intellectual property.

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 5](#)



Q6.

Solution**Concept:**

Fact-based retrieval questions require identifying the explicit claims made by a specific group mentioned in the text. In this case, we need to locate the arguments put forward by AI developers in defense of their training methods, which are detailed in the second paragraph.

Solution:

1. Paragraph 2 states that AI developers compare their data ingestion process to a human artist studying existing works to learn style, technique, and form.
2. The text notes that developers contend the output generated by the AI is entirely transformative, creating synthetic data rather than replicating original compositions.
3. They use the legal doctrine of fair use to justify using publicly available data from the open internet to avoid stifling technological innovation.
4. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because the text never states that developers pay micro-transactions, that the open internet is completely free of copyright laws, or that humans cannot meet market demands.
5. Option C accurately summarizes their defense by stating that their models replicate human learning and produce entirely transformative outputs.

Final Answer:

their models replicate human learning and produce entirely transformative outputs.

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 6](#)



Q7.

Solution**Concept:**

This question requires contrasting two distinct subjects based on the specific views of critics mentioned in the passage. We must find the explicit operational differences highlighted between human artists and artificial intelligence systems.

Solution:

1. Paragraph 3 details the arguments of content creators and legal advocates who oppose the developers' fair use claims.
2. Critics highlight that a human artist possesses consciousness, lived experience, and natural limitations on output.
3. In contrast, they state that an AI model can generate thousands of highly polished works in seconds.
4. The text directly states that this speed and volume allows AI to compete in the marketplace with the very artists whose data it consumed.
5. Option B perfectly captures this critical distinction, while options A, C, and D misrepresent human artistic habits or make unverified claims about exact copies.

Final Answer:

AI models generate work at a speed and volume that directly threatens the livelihood of human creators.

Answer: (B)[Go Back to Question 7](#)

Q8.

Solution**Concept:**

Tone questions assess the author's attitude toward a specific sub-topic based on their choice of words. We must look at how the author describes current intellectual property laws in relation to rapid artificial intelligence developments.

Solution:

1. The passage concludes by discussing the legal battleground focused on the transformative nature of AI outputs versus commercial harm.
2. The final sentence states that this dilemma is something that “current IP laws are ill-equipped to handle.”
3. The author presents arguments from both sides neutrally without using highly emotional or dismissive words.
4. The phrase “ill-equipped to handle” is an objective, balanced evaluation of a legal gap, which demonstrates an analytical mindset.
5. Therefore, options A, B, and C are incorrect because the author is neither happy, unconcerned, nor mockingly dismissive, making Option D the correct tone choice.

Final Answer:

Answer: (D)

[Go Back to Question 8](#)



Q9.

Solution**Concept:**

Definition and core concept identification questions require extracting the fundamental meaning of a term as established by the author in the text introduction. Tactical urbanism is defined and contrasted with traditional planning in the first and second paragraphs.

Solution:

1. Paragraph 1 contrasts traditional urban planning, which focuses on automobiles and highway networks, with a counter-movement known as tactical urbanism.
2. The text describes tactical urbanism as an approach using short-term, low-cost, and scalable interventions aimed at reclaiming public spaces for pedestrians and cyclists.
3. Paragraph 2 expands on this by noting that it relies on hyper-local, explicitly experimental initiatives that community advocates implement overnight.
4. Option B directly matches this description by using the phrases low-cost, temporary modifications, and pedestrian-friendly designs.
5. Options A, C, and D are incorrect because they describe highway expansion, complete vehicle bans, or bureaucratic delays, which contradict the text.

Final Answer:

Low-cost, temporary modifications to urban spaces meant to test more pedestrian-friendly designs.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 9](#)



Q10.

Solution**Concept:**

This question targets the logical benefits of an experimental methodology. We need to find the specific advantages that the author links directly to the rapid-prototyping, fast-implementation structure of tactical urbanism.

Solution:

1. Paragraph 2 highlights that instead of waiting years for expensive feasibility studies and municipal funding, advocates make adjustments immediately.
2. The author states that this rapid approach allows residents to experience alternative street designs in real-time.
3. This real-time experience provides immediate data on safety and community engagement before permanent structural transitions occur.
4. Paragraph 3 supports this by stating it functions as a rapid-prototyping phase before committing to permanent, multi-million-dollar infrastructure investments.
5. Option C matches these points exactly, whereas options A, B, and D claim unstated results like zero future spending, vehicle bans, or private property expansions.

Final Answer:

provides real-time data and builds public support before permanent funds are spent.

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

Q11.

Solution**Concept:**

This question focuses on tracking a shift in perspective or an evolution of attitude described within the text. We must examine how municipal governments initially viewed tactical urbanism versus how they view and utilize it now.

Solution:

1. The third paragraph states that many municipal governments initially viewed tactical urbanism as a form of “benign vandalism.”
2. The author then notes that these same governments are now institutionalizing the practice within their official frameworks.
3. The text explains that cities now use it as an official rapid-prototyping phase before committing to permanent, multi-million-dollar infrastructure investments.
4. Therefore, their view has evolved from seeing it as an unauthorized minor disruption to treating it as an official tool for city planning.
5. Option B captures this exact transition, while options A, C, and D describe patterns of prohibition or commercial exploitation that are unsupported by the text.

Final Answer:

unauthorized minor disruption to an official tool for city planning.

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

Q12.

Solution**Concept:**

Authorial purpose questions regarding specific structural details ask why an author uses particular illustrative examples. We must connect these specific items to the broader sub-topic being explained in that section.

Solution:

1. In the second paragraph, the author states that tactical urbanism relies on hyper-local initiatives.
2. Immediately following this statement, the author provides specific structural examples, including using temporary paint to create pop-up bike lanes and installing planter boxes to narrow wide intersections.
3. These items serve as concrete, tangible examples of low-cost, short-term tactical urbanism interventions in an urban landscape.
4. Option A directly states this function, making it the correct choice.
5. Options B, C, and D are incorrect because the text does not use these examples to contrast suburbs, criticize municipal budget waste, or discuss agricultural production.

Final Answer:

illustrate concrete examples of tactical urbanism interventions.

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Question 12](#)



Q13.

Solution**Concept:**

This question tests subject-verb agreement rules involving collective nouns. A collective noun takes a singular verb when the group acts as a single, unified entity, and a plural verb only when the individual members act separately.

Solution:

1. The subject of the sentence is “The board of directors.” This is a collective noun acting as a single cohesive unit trying to reach a unified decision.
2. Because the phrase “unable to reach a consensus” indicates an attempt to form a single collective agreement, the noun functions as a singular subject.
3. Therefore, the plural verb plural form “were” must be corrected to the singular past tense verb form “was.”
4. This elimination leaves options B and D. Option D changes the correct preposition “regarding” to “with,” which creates an ungrammatical phrasing “consensus with the proposed merger.”
5. Option B correctly uses the singular verb form “was” and maintains the appropriate prepositional phrasing, making it the grammatically precise choice.

Final Answer:

was unable to reach a consensus regarding the proposed merger

Answer: (B)[Go Back to Question 13](#)

Q14.

Solution**Concept:**

Contextual synonym questions require identifying a word with an identical or highly similar definition that maintains the sentence’s logical flow and precision when substituted directly into the text.

Solution:

1. The sentence states that the CEO provided a “trenchant” analysis that left zero room for ambiguity regarding financial vulnerabilities.
2. The context clue “left no room for ambiguity” indicates that the analysis was highly sharp, clear, direct, effective, and deeply insightful.
3. The definition of trenchant means incisive, keen, or cutting sharply to the core of a complex matter.
4. Option A, ambiguous, is the exact opposite of what the context demands. Option B, superficial, means shallow, which contradicts a thorough analysis. Option D, lenient, means permissive, which is contextually irrelevant to data analysis.
5. Option C, incisive, directly matches the definition of trenchant and perfectly preserves the sentence’s meaning.

Final Answer: **Answer:** (C)[Go Back to Question 14](#)

Q15.

Solution**Concept:**

Sentence completion requires evaluating semantic clues and logical transitions within a sentence. The blank requires a specific descriptive modifier that directly contrasts with the secondary clause introduced after the semicolon.

Solution:

1. The second clause states that “any overt show of force would permanently shatter the fragile peace negotiations.”
2. The semicolon indicates that the second clause explains or provides context for the first clause. If force shatters peace, the diplomat must avoid aggression.
3. Therefore, the blank requires an adjective that means cautious, guarded, careful, or wary of risks.
4. Let us examine the definitions of the options: vehement means passionate or intense; circumspect means cautious and watchful; dogmatic means stubbornly opinionated; boisterous means noisy and energetic.
5. Option B, circumspect, fits the logical demands of the context perfectly by highlighting the need for a cautious diplomatic approach.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 15](#)



Q16.

Solution**Concept:**

Para-jumbles require identifying structural opening statements, logical concept progressions, and grammatical pronouns or transition markers that securely bind consecutive sentences together.

Solution:

1. Look for an independent starting line. Sentence 2 introduces a broad, independent historical premise: “History shows that societies often forget the lessons of past economic crises within a single generation.” This serves as a strong paragraph opener.
2. Sentence 1 begins with the demonstrative phrase “This collective amnesia.” This phrase requires an antecedent that describes forgetting. It must directly follow sentence 2, creating a mandatory 2-1 structural pair.
3. Sentence 4 begins with “Consequently,” describing an effect of that amnesia: the premature dismantling of regulatory guardrails. This follows naturally from the information cycle problems in sentence 1.
4. Sentence 3 states “As a result,” which provides the final consequence of removing those guardrails: the formation of recurring speculative bubbles.
5. Arranging these connections yields the logical progression 2-1-4-3, which corresponds directly to Option B.

Final Answer: **Answer: (B)**[Go Back to Question 16](#)

Q17.

Solution**Concept:**

This question tests the structural subject-verb agreement rule associated with correlative conjunction pairings such as “neither... nor...” or “either... or...” when joining elements of different grammatical numbers.

Solution:

1. The rule for correlative conjunctions states that when a singular subject and a plural subject are joined by “neither... nor...”, the verb must agree in number with the subject that is physically closer to it in the sentence.
2. Let us analyze the elements in the sentence: “Neither the lead architect (singular noun) nor the structural engineers (plural noun)...”
3. The verb follows the plural noun phrasing “the structural engineers.” Therefore, the verb must be plural to maintain proper grammatical agreement.
4. In segment (C), the text uses the singular verb form “was.” This must be corrected to the plural past tense form “were” to match the plural subject.
5. Therefore, the grammatical error is located within section (C) of the sentence.

Final Answer:

was willing to take responsibility

Answer: (C)[Go Back to Question 17](#)

Q18.

Solution**Concept:**

Drawing a logical conclusion requires evaluating all facts neutrally without introducing extreme perspectives, emotional personal biases, or unstated absolute conditions that extend past the provided text boundaries.

Solution:

1. The passage discusses two clear dimensions of remote work expansion. First, it acknowledges positive elements: liberating employees from commutes and offering geographic flexibility.
2. Second, it highlights clear negative impacts: eroding professional-personal boundaries, causing always-on burnout, and disrupting organizational culture transmission.
3. A valid conclusion must balance both the autonomy advantages and the structural operational disadvantages mentioned by the author.
4. Option A is too extreme in calling it a failed experiment to abandon. Option B ignores the entire second half of the paragraph regarding burnout. Option D claims culture absolutely cannot exist remotely, which is an unstated exaggeration.
5. Option C accurately summarizes the passage by concluding that remote work offers clear autonomy benefits while introducing complex psychological and cultural trade-offs.

Final Answer:

While remote work offers clear autonomy benefits, it introduces complex psychological and cultural trade-offs for organizations.

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

Q19.

Solution**Concept:**

Antonym selection requires analyzing a word's contextual definition and identifying the vocabulary option that provides an exactly opposite meaning, maintaining syntactic balance.

Solution:

1. The defense attorney states that the prosecution's evidence is entirely "circumstantial" and lacks any forensic validation.
2. In a legal context, circumstantial evidence means indirect evidence that infers a fact but does not prove it directly through immediate observation or physical trace records.
3. Therefore, the opposite of circumstantial must be evidence that is immediate, unambiguous, clear, and establishes a fact without requiring intermediate inference steps.
4. Let us examine the choices: presumptive and conjectural are synonyms of circumstantial; peripheral means incidental or secondary, which is similar in nature.
5. Option C, direct, means evidence that stands on its own to prove a fact clearly. This represents the precise opposite of circumstantial evidence.

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 19](#)



Q20.

Solution**Concept:**

Sentence completion using context clues requires identifying internal contrast indicators. The word “Despite” at the start of the sentence signals a clear logical pivot between the initial public reaction and the final experimental results.

Solution:

1. The secondary clause states that “subsequent clinical trials revealed that its efficacy was no greater than that of a standard placebo.”
2. This finding indicates that the cure did not actually work well and was ineffective.
3. The word “Despite” requires the initial reaction in the blank to contrast sharply with this disappointing reality. This means the initial reaction must have been highly positive, enthusiastic, or exaggerated.
4. Let us look at the choices: skepticism means doubt; apathy means lack of interest; despair means hopelessness. None of these create a contrast.
5. Option B, hyperbole, means extreme exaggeration or intense public excitement and praise. This creates a perfect logical contrast with the flat results of the clinical trials.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 20](#)



Q21.

Solution**Concept:**

Idiomatic expressions carry figurative meanings that cannot be deduced solely from the literal definitions of their individual words. We must evaluate the common usage of the phrase in corporate or academic settings to determine its meaning.

Solution:

1. The sentence describes a junior accountant who decided to “burn the midnight oil” for three consecutive weeks.
2. The context states that the goal of this action was to ensure that the annual audit report was absolutely flawless.
3. Historically, burning the midnight oil referred to using an oil lamp to work late into the night after standard daylight hours had ended.
4. In modern usage, it remains an idiom that means to stay up late working or studying diligently to accomplish a difficult task.
5. Option B perfectly matches this established definition, while options A, C, and D introduce irrelevant ideas of recklessness, sabotage, or workplace complaints.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 21](#)



Q22.

Solution**Concept:**

This sentence correction question tests the grammatical construction of the third conditional, which is used to describe hypothetical past situations and their past results.

Solution:

1. The baseline sentence uses an inverted conditional structure: “Had the research team anticipated...” This inversion replaces “If the team had anticipated...” and is grammatically flawless.
2. Let us analyze why the alternative choices are incorrect. Option B introduces “would have” into the conditional clause (the “if” clause), which violates standard conditional syntax.
3. Option C uses a simple past tense “anticipated” following “If,” which converts the clause into a second conditional format that does not align with the past perfect result clause “would have taken.”
4. Option D uses a present-tense subjunctive format “Should... anticipate,” which is used for future possibilities, not past hypothetical situations.
5. Therefore, the original sentence structure is fully accurate, and Option A correctly preserves this optimal structural format.

Final Answer: Had the research team anticipated the volatile nature

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Question 22](#)



Q23.

Solution**Concept:**

One-word substitution questions require matching a detailed definition or descriptive phrase with a precise, singular vocabulary term that encompasses the exact meaning without omission.

Solution:

1. The description provided is: “A person who holds unorthodox, non-traditional opinions, especially in matters of religion, politics, or social doctrine.”
2. Let us define each of the choices to locate the exact semantic match. A sycophant is a person who acts obsequiously toward someone important to gain an advantage.
3. A connoisseur is an expert judge in matters of taste, fine art, or cuisine. An ascetic is a person who practices severe self-discipline and abstention from all forms of indulgence.
4. A heretic is defined specifically as someone whose beliefs or opinions defy established, orthodox doctrines or religious standards.
5. Therefore, Option A is the precise vocabulary term required to satisfy the given description.

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

Q24.

Solution**Concept:**

Error spotting in comparative sentences often involves identifying faulty parallelism. When comparing two things, the items being compared must be structurally and logically parallel to prevent comparing a trait of one thing to an entire separate object.

Solution:

1. Let us break down the sentence structure: “The pricing structure of the new software (A) / is much more competitive (B) / than the legacy system...”
2. The sentence attempts to compare the “pricing structure” of the new software. Therefore, it must logically compare it to the pricing structure of the legacy system.
3. However, segment (C) compares the pricing structure directly to the entire “legacy system” itself, which is a faulty, non-parallel comparison.
4. To correct this error, segment (C) should read “than that of the legacy system” or “than the legacy system’s.”
5. Because the grammatical flaw lies in this missing comparative link, segment (C) is the correct answer choice.

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 24](#)



Q25.

Solution**Concept:**

Para-jumbles require tracking the logical hierarchy of ideas, moving from general biological concepts to specific evolutionary context, modern transformations, and long-term consequences.

Solution:

1. Look for an independent introductory line. Sentence 3 states: “When faced with an immediate threat, the human brain releases a cascade of stress hormones like cortisol and adrenaline.” This sets up the foundational biological mechanism.
2. Sentence 1 begins with “Evolutionarily, this response...” The phrase “this response” refers back to the hormone release mentioned in sentence 3, establishing a mandatory 3-1 connection.
3. Sentence 2 shifts the timeline to the present day using a contrast indicator: “In the modern corporate landscape, however, this same mechanism is triggered...” This links perfectly after the historical evolutionary context of sentence 1.
4. Sentence 4 provides the cumulative medical conclusion: “Chronic activation of this system... can eventually lead to severe cardiovascular complications.” This completes the paragraph.
5. The correct logical sequence is 3-1-2-4, which corresponds to Option A.

Final Answer: **Answer:** (A)[Go Back to Question 25](#)

Q26.

Solution**Concept:**

An accurate passage summary must condense all core observations, sources, behaviors, and ultimate risks mentioned in the text into a single, cohesive, and balanced sentence without omitting major dimensions.

Solution:

1. The passage states that microplastics are ubiquitous pollutants found globally from Arctic snow to human tissue.
2. It lists their points of origin, including synthetic clothing runoff, industrial waste, and product degradation.
3. It highlights their internal toxic mechanism: absorbing heavy metals and moving up the food chain through bioaccumulation.
4. Finally, it outlines the consequence: an unquantified but alarming threat to global biodiversity and human health.
5. Option B successfully merges the global spread, environmental movement, and health risks into an accurate summary sentence. Options A, C, and D are incorrect because they focus too narrowly on single sub-details or make unsupported claims.

Final Answer:

The global spread of toxic microplastics across ecosystems and food chains presents a pervasive and growing environmental and health risk.

Answer: (B)[Go Back to Question 26](#)

Q27.

Solution**Concept:**

One-word substitution requires analyzing the structural roots of words related to political governance structures to find an exact match for a system dominated by wealth.

Solution:

1. The prompt defines the system as: “An economic or political system in which state affairs are controlled primarily by wealthy individuals or elites.”
2. Let us analyze the suffixes and root definitions of each option. Meritocracy is a system where power is vested in individuals based on talent and effort.
3. Oligarchy is a broad term for rule by a small group of people, not necessarily defined specifically by wealth alone. Technocracy is a system governed by technical experts.
4. Plutocracy comes from the Greek root “ploutos,” meaning wealth, and “kratos,” meaning rule. It describes a society ruled or controlled by the wealthy class.
5. Therefore, Option B is the exact structural and contextual match for the provided definition.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 27](#)



Q28.

Solution**Concept:**

Vocabulary completion requires matching the blank with an adjective that aligns with the descriptive indicators found in the secondary clause after the semicolon.

Solution:

1. The clues in the second clause state that readers must navigate “layers of dense, archaic vocabulary and highly convoluted syntax.”
2. These context clues indicate that the author’s writing style is extremely complex, full of twists and turns, indirect, and difficult to follow.
3. Let us evaluate the options: pellucid and transparent mean crystal clear and easy to understand; straightforward means simple and direct. These all contradict the context clues.
4. Tortuous means full of twists, turns, complex paths, or highly convoluted structures. This aligns perfectly with the description of dense vocabulary and complex syntax.
5. Therefore, Option C is the correct word choice to complete the sentence logically.

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 28](#)



Q29.

Solution**Concept:**

This sentence correction question tests the correct use of idiom constructions and appropriate prepositional accompaniment within standard comparative phrases.

Solution:

1. The original sentence reads: “inflation is rising at a faster rate than any time during the previous decade.”
2. When comparing rates across time periods using the phrase “at a rate,” the secondary comparative phrase must maintain structural balance by using the matching preposition “at.”
3. Without the preposition “at,” the sentence ungrammatically compares a rate of inflation to a period of time itself rather than comparing the rate to another point in time.
4. Option B resolves this error by including the phrase “than at any time,” which restores proper parallel structure to the temporal comparison.
5. Option C is incorrect due to the double comparative “more faster,” and Option D uses flawed plural phrasing “any other times.” This makes Option B the correct choice.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 29](#)



Q30.

Solution**Concept:**

This error-spotting question tests subject-verb agreement involving intervening phrases. A singular subject modified by an accompanying parenthetical phrase remains singular and requires a singular verb.

Solution:

1. Let us isolate the true grammatical subject of the sentence by setting aside the intervening absolute modifier phrase.
2. The phrase “including real estate, commodities, and equities” is an intervening prepositional modifier. It does not alter the grammatical number of the main subject.
3. The true subject of the sentence is the distributive pronoun phrase “Every asset class,” which is strictly singular in number.
4. In segment (C), the sentence uses the plural auxiliary verb form “have experienced.” To agree with the singular subject, this must be corrected to the singular form “has experienced.”
5. Therefore, the grammatical error is located in segment (C) of the sentence.

Final Answer:

have experienced unprecedented volatility
--

Answer: (C)[Go Back to Question 30](#)

Answer Key

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

