

MAT Language Comprehension Sample Paper - 9

Duration: 24 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions

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

Passage I

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

"The modern consumer landscape is undergoing a silent but monumental shift driven by the "experience economy." Historically, economic growth evolved from a commodities-based framework (extracting raw materials) to a goods-based economy (manufacturing products), and subsequently to a service-based model (delivering tasks). Today, orchestration of experiences has emerged as the pinnacle of value creation. Consumers, particularly younger demographics, increasingly view physical possessions as encumbrances rather than status symbols. Instead, they seek memorable, identity-defining events—travel, immersive entertainment, and curated social interactions. This behavioral transition has forced legacy retailers to reinvent themselves. Stores are no longer mere points of sale; they are experimental theaters where the brand's narrative is staged. The financial premium now belongs to entities that can manufacture positive emotional transformations, proving that what we feel has soundly outpaced what we own."



- Q1.** Which of the following best summarizes the main thesis of the passage?
- (A) Legacy retailers are failing because younger consumers lack the purchasing power to buy physical goods.
 - (B) Economic value has transitioned from tangible goods and services to the staging of memorable experiences.
 - (C) The commodities-based framework is inherently superior to the service-based economic model.
 - (D) Immersive entertainment has completely replaced travel as the primary driver of the modern economy.
- Q2.** What does the author imply by describing physical possessions as "encumbrances" for younger demographics?
- (A) Physical goods have become too expensive for the modern consumer to afford.
 - (B) Younger consumers perceive clutter and ownership as liabilities that restrict freedom and lifestyle flexibility.
 - (C) Manufactured products are of significantly lower quality than those produced in previous generations.
 - (D) Possessions do not hold any monetary or trade value in the contemporary marketplace.
- Q3.** According to the passage, how must legacy retailers adapt to the emerging economic framework?
- (A) By lowering the prices of their manufactured goods to compete with digital storefronts.
 - (B) By shifting their focus exclusively toward the extraction of raw industrial commodities.
 - (C) By transforming retail spaces into experiential arenas that communicate a brand narrative.



(D) By reducing the number of physical employees and automating all customer services.

Q4. In the phrase "orchestration of experiences," the word orchestration most nearly means:

- (A) Musical arrangement
- (B) Random accumulation
- (C) Strategic organization
- (D) Financial auditing

Passage II

Read the passage below carefully. Questions 5 to 7 are based on this passage. Choose the one best answer for each question.

"The phenomenon of cognitive biases plays an underappreciated role in financial market anomalies. Traditional economic theory relies heavily on the "Rational Efficient Market Hypothesis," which posits that market participants process all available information logically, leading to asset prices that always reflect their true intrinsic value. However, behavioral economists have repeatedly demonstrated that human psychology systematically derails rational calculation. For instance, 'anchoring bias' causes investors to rely too heavily on the first piece of information they encounter—such as the historical purchase price of a stock—even when new, contradictory data emerges. Similarly, 'herd behavior' drives individuals to mimic the actions of a larger group, creating artificial asset bubbles that defy mathematical justification. Until predictive models integrate these flawed psychological patterns, market corrections will continue to catch mainstream financial analysts by surprise."

Q5. The author mentions 'anchoring bias' primarily to illustrate:

- (A) How market prices always perfectly align with the intrinsic value of an asset.



- (B) A specific psychological flaw that prevents investors from processing new data rationally.
- (C) The superior mathematical models used by modern behavioral economists.
- (D) Why historical stock prices are the most reliable indicators of future performance.

Q6. Based on the passage, the "Rational Efficient Market Hypothesis" can be inferred to be:

- (A) A flawless model that accurately predicts all modern financial crises.
- (B) An economic theory that fails to account for human psychological biases.
- (C) A psychological framework developed to explain herd behavior among retail traders.
- (D) The latest predictive model integrated by mainstream financial analysts.

Q7. Which of the following, if true, would most directly weaken the author's argument regarding financial market anomalies?

- (A) A study proving that over 90% of retail investors follow herd behavior during market panics.
- (B) Evidence showing that automated algorithmic trading bots, which lack emotion, now dictate 95% of all market volume and still create bubbles.
- (C) Data indicating that behavioral economics is now taught in major business schools worldwide.
- (D) An increase in the number of mainstream analysts who fail to predict sudden market corrections.



Passage III

Read the passage below carefully. Questions 8 to 11 are based on this passage. Choose the one best answer for each question.

"The intersection of artificial intelligence (AI) and intellectual property law is currently generating unprecedented legal friction. Traditionally, copyright frameworks were established to protect the original expressions of human authors. The underlying philosophy was to incentivize human creativity by granting exclusive economic rights for a limited duration. However, modern generative AI engines train on billions of data points gathered from copyrighted human works, producing novel outputs that mirror specific artistic styles without directly copying text or pixels. This creates a dual-pronged legal dilemma. First, does the unauthorized ingestion of copyrighted content for machine training constitute "fair use"? Second, can a completely machine-generated output be granted copyright protection in the absence of human authorship? Legal systems globally are scrambling to address these questions, realizing that applying 19th-century legal paradigms to 21st-century neural networks risks either stifling technological innovation or bankrupting the creative class."

- Q8.** According to the passage, the foundational purpose of traditional copyright frameworks was to:
- (A) Ensure that machines could easily process large amounts of public data.
 - (B) Encourage human creative production by securing exclusive rights for creators.
 - (C) Standardize the training models of artificial intelligence networks.
 - (D) Eliminate financial competition between human authors and publishing houses.
- Q9.** What is the "dual-pronged legal dilemma" introduced by generative AI?
- (A) The high financial cost of maintaining AI databases and the lack of computational memory.



- (B) The legality of using copyrighted data for AI training and the copyrightability of AI-generated outputs.
- (C) The dispute between computer programmers and the executives who fund technology corporations.
- (D) The difference between 19th-century mechanical inventions and 20th-century digital software.

Q10. Why does the author state that applying old legal paradigms to modern AI poses a risk?

- (A) It might lead to a complete global shutdown of the internet and communications infrastructure.
- (B) It could create a scenario that either halts technological progress or destroys the livelihood of human creators.
- (C) It will inevitably force legal frameworks to abandon the concept of property altogether.
- (D) It prevents human authors from utilizing artificial intelligence tools in their own workflows.

Q11. The author's tone toward the current state of intellectual property law in relation to AI can be best described as:

- (A) Dismissive and indifferent
- (B) Highly optimistic and celebratory
- (C) Objective and analytical regarding a complex challenge
- (D) Nostalgic for historical legal systems

Verbal Ability & Vocabulary

Q12. Choose the option that best fills the blank(s) to make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningful.



The economic advisor warned that unless structural reforms are implemented immediately, the country's fiscal deficit will continue to _____, leading to severe macroeconomic _____.

- (A) dwindle, stability
- (B) burgeon, volatility
- (C) stagnate, equilibrium
- (D) abate, prosperity

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

Despite his _____ reputation in the academic community, the professor's lectures were surprisingly _____ and accessible to laypeople.

- (A) formidable, esoteric
- (B) controversial, ambiguous
- (C) illustrious, lucid
- (D) unremarkable, profound

Q14. Arrange the sentences marked P, Q, R, and S in a logically coherent order to form a meaningful paragraph.

P: Consequently, ecosystems are disrupted as native species are outcompeted for limited resources.

Q: Invasive species often thrive in new environments due to the complete absence of natural predators.

R: This ecological imbalance can lead to the irreversible extinction of endemic flora and fauna.

S: Environmental globalism has inadvertently accelerated the cross-border migration of these non-native organisms.

- (A) SQPR
- (B) QPSR
- (C) SPQR



(D) QSRP

Q15. Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error.

Neither the department head (A) / nor the junior researchers (B) / was available to present the findings at the conference. (C) / No error (D)

(A) (A)

(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

Q16. The newly elected committee (A) / has discussed about the budget allocations (B) / for over three hours without reaching a consensus. (C) / No error (D)

(A) (A)

(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

Q17. Choose the option that is most nearly opposite in meaning (antonym) to the underlined word.

The diplomat was commended for his perspicacious analysis of the volatile geopolitical situation.

(A) Astute

(B) Obtuse

(C) Discriminating

(D) Sagacious

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

After weeks of intense public scrutiny, the corporation issued a laconic statement denying all allegations of corruption.



- (A) Verbose
- (B) Terse
- (C) Succinct
- (D) Reticent

Q19. Choose the option that best captures its essence, summary, or logical conclusion. A study of 5,000 professional artists found that while high creative impulse is essential at the beginning of a career, long-term commercial success is highly correlated with rigorous administrative discipline, structured working hours, and routine financial tracking. Conversely, artists who relied solely on spontaneous inspiration without organizational structures experienced high rates of career burnout and financial instability within five years.

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

- (A) Creative impulse is ultimately detrimental to an artist's long-term career prospects.
- (B) Sustained professional success in creative fields requires balancing artistic impulse with systematic operational discipline.
- (C) Artists who maintain structured working hours generally lose their sense of spontaneous inspiration.
- (D) Administrative institutions should provide financial tracking tools to young artists free of cost.

Q20. Choose the option that best captures its essence, summary, or logical conclusion. The rapid adoption of remote work infrastructure has democratized geographic access to high-paying tech jobs. However, it has simultaneously triggered a hyper-competitive international labor market. Workers in localized tech hubs are no longer competing just with peers in their city, but with qualified professionals globally who are willing to accept lower wages due to different local costs of living.



Which of the following best summarizes the passage above?

- (A) Remote work has proved universally beneficial by eliminating geographic boundaries and increasing local tech wages.
- (B) The democratization of tech jobs has eliminated competition among local workers in high-cost cities.
- (C) While expanding opportunity access, remote work infrastructure has globalized and intensified wage-based labor competition.
- (D) High-paying tech companies are systematically replacing international workers with localized talent.

Q21. Choose the option that is most nearly similar in meaning (synonym) to the underlined word.

The judge noted that the prosecutor’s argument relied entirely on specious evidence that seemed plausible at first glance but lacked factual backing.

- (A) Authentic
- (B) Fallacious
- (C) Irrefutable
- (D) Veracious

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

The sudden, fortuitous discovery of a clean water aquifer completely transformed the economic prospects of the drought-stricken region.

- (A) Deliberate
- (B) Accidental
- (C) Disastrous
- (D) Strategic



- Q23.** Select the option that best interprets the meaning of the underlined idiom/phrase. The project manager decided to take the bull by the horns and address the demanding client's complaints directly instead of sending defensive emails.
- (A) Avoid a problematic situation completely
 - (B) Deal with a difficult situation with courage and directness
 - (C) Delegate an uncomfortable task to a junior teammate
 - (D) Exploit someone else's weakness for personal gain
- Q24.** Select the option that best interprets the meaning of the underlined idiom/phrase. When the startup's primary funding source unexpectedly withdrew, the founders found themselves in a tight spot with payroll due in three days.
- (A) In a position of immense luxury
 - (B) In a difficult or challenging situation
 - (C) Operating in a small physical space
 - (D) Experiencing rapid, unmanaged business expansion
- Q25.** Choose the option that best fills the blank(s) to make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningful.
- The architectural restoration team worked meticulously to ensure the ancient monument was returned to its _____ state, removing centuries of soot and poorly executed modern _____.
- (A) dilapidated, renovations
 - (B) pristine, alterations
 - (C) archaic, preservation
 - (D) vulnerable, embellishments
- Q26.** Choose the option that best fills the blank(s) to make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningful.
- Science is not a static collection of absolute truths; rather, it is an _____



process of inquiry where old hypotheses are constantly updated or _____ in light of new empirical discoveries.

- (A) immutable, validated
- (B) iterative, discarded
- (C) erratic, confirmed
- (D) intermittent, fabricated

Q27. Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error.

The sales performance of our international division (A) / is significantly higher (B) / than our domestic division this quarter. (C) / No error (D)

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

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

Had the engineering team (A) / conducted a thorough stress analysis earlier, (B) / the structural failure could be prevented. (C) / No error (D)

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

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

P: For instance, smart grids can dynamically re-route electricity based on real-time consumer demand fluctuations.

Q: Digital transformation is fundamentally reshaping how public utilities manage critical urban infrastructure.

R: This optimization drastically minimizes energy waste and prevents widespread



blackouts during peak hours.

S: By incorporating Internet-of-Things (IoT) sensors, utility networks can now monitor operational health autonomously.

- (A) QSPR
- (B) SPQR
- (C) QPSR
- (D) SPRQ

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

A person who holds an extremely high opinion of themselves, is excessively self-centered, and constantly seeks admiration from others.

- (A) Altruist
- (B) Narcissist
- (C) Misanthrope
- (D) Ascetic



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

Reading Comprehension - Central Thesis Identification

To determine the main thesis of a passage, one must look beyond specific examples and locate the core argument that unifies the entire text. In this text, the author outlines an evolutionary path of economic systems, culminating in a new paradigm where consumer preferences have fundamentally transformed from acquiring physical assets to participating in orchestrated experiences.

Solution:

- (a) The passage traces an explicit historical trajectory of economic frameworks, moving from raw commodities to manufactured goods, then to services, and finally arriving at today's orchestration of experiences as the pinnacle of value creation.
- (b) It highlights a major behavioral shift among younger demographics who increasingly view physical possessions as encumbrances rather than status symbols, preferring memorable, identity-defining events.
- (c) Options A, C, and D represent incorrect readings: there is no mention of younger consumers lacking purchasing power, no claim that commodities are superior to services, and no assertion that immersive entertainment has completely replaced travel.
- (d) Option B accurately encapsulates the entire progression and central argument by stating that economic value has transitioned from tangible goods and services to the staging of memorable experiences.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because it encapsulates the central evolutionary argument presented by the author.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 1](#)



Q2.

Solution**Concept:**

Reading Comprehension - Contextual Inference

An inference question requires identifying an unstated idea that is logically implied by the author's specific word choices. The term encumbrance refers to a burden, impediment, or liability. Examining how this word functions in relation to the preferences of younger consumers reveals their underlying psychological and behavioral attitudes toward property ownership.

Solution:

- (a) The author explicitly states that younger demographics view physical possessions as encumbrances rather than status symbols, contrasting ownership with their pursuit of travel and curated experiences.
- (b) This contrast implies that owning physical things is perceived as a limiting factor or a restrictive burden that hinders their desired lifestyle.
- (c) Option B perfectly matches this implication by stating that younger consumers perceive clutter and ownership as liabilities that restrict freedom and lifestyle flexibility.
- (d) The other choices are unsupported: Option A introduces an unmentioned financial constraint, Option C misattributes a decline in product quality, and Option D exaggerates by claiming possessions hold zero market value.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because it accurately interprets the restrictive connotation of the word encumbrances.

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

Q3.

Solution**Concept:**

Reading Comprehension - Specific Detail Retrieval

Detail-oriented questions require locating the specific portion of the text where the author prescribes an action or solution for a group. The passage explicitly addresses legacy retailers in the latter half, describing how they must reinvent their physical spaces to match the demands of the emerging experience economy.

Solution:

- (a) The text states that this behavioral transition has forced legacy retailers to reinvent themselves. It specifies that stores are no longer mere points of sale.
- (b) Instead, the author characterizes successful modern retail spaces as experimental theaters where the brand's narrative is staged.
- (c) Option C directly translates this textual detail, noting that retailers must transform their physical spaces into experiential arenas that communicate a brand narrative.
- (d) The remaining options are incorrect distractors: Option A introduces price-lowering strategies against digital storefronts, Option B suggests an absurd return to raw commodities extraction, and Option D focuses on automation and staff reduction, none of which are mentioned.

Final Answer: Option C is correct as it directly reflects the author's statement regarding experimental theaters and brand narratives.

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

Q4.

Solution**Concept:**

Vocabulary in Context - Definitional Matching

Contextual vocabulary questions assess the ability to determine the precise meaning of a word based on its surrounding text. In this context, orchestration does not refer to its literal musical definition but rather to the deliberate management and structural arrangement of complex, multifaceted economic offerings.

Solution:

- (a) The phrase orchestration of experiences appears in the context of creating structured, high-value consumer events like travel, immersive entertainment, and curated interactions.
- (b) To orchestrate these complex consumer touchpoints requires careful planning, integration, and systematic coordination by economic entities.
- (c) Option C, strategic organization, correctly captures this meaning of purposeful design and management.
- (d) Option A is a literal distractor related to music; Option B, random accumulation, describes the exact opposite of an orchestrated effort; Option D, financial auditing, introduces an irrelevant accounting concept.

Final Answer: Option C is correct because strategic organization best defines the purposeful arrangement of experiences described.

Answer: (C)

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Q5.

Solution**Concept:**

Reading Comprehension - Authorial Purpose and Intent

Authorial purpose questions require analyzing why a writer includes a specific example or concept to support their broader argument. In Passage II, the author introduces anchoring bias within a discussion on behavioral economics to challenge traditional market models.

Solution:

- (a) The passage starts by asserting that cognitive biases play an underappreciated role in market anomalies, counteracting the Rational Efficient Market Hypothesis.
- (b) The author introduces anchoring bias as a concrete example, showing how human psychology systematically derails rational calculation when investors over-rely on a stock's historical purchase price.
- (c) Option B perfectly captures this intent, stating that it illustrates a specific psychological flaw preventing investors from processing new data rationally.
- (d) Option A contradicts the passage; Option C is incorrect as anchoring is a flaw, not a superior model; Option D presents a trap by framing a cognitive bias as a reliable indicator.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because the author uses the bias as an example of psychological derailment of rationality.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 5](#)



Q6.

Solution**Concept:**

Reading Comprehension - Contextual Inference and Critical Review

Inference questions require drawing a logical conclusion from facts explicitly stated in the text. The passage sets up a direct contrast between traditional economic theory and the real-world findings compiled by behavioral economists regarding human psychological patterns.

Solution:

- (a) The text states that the Rational Efficient Market Hypothesis posits that market participants process all available information logically and that asset prices always reflect intrinsic value.
- (b) The author then introduces a counter-argument, stating that behavioral economists have repeatedly demonstrated that human psychology systematically derails this rational calculation.
- (c) This contrast means that the traditional hypothesis fails because it does not account for these real psychological distortions.
- (d) Option B directly reflects this logical flaw. Option A is incorrect as the model is described as flawed, not perfect; Option C confuses it with behavioral frameworks; Option D incorrectly identifies it as the latest integrated model.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because the passage shows the hypothesis fails to incorporate human psychological biases.

Answer: (B)

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Q7.

Solution**Concept:**

Reading Comprehension - Evaluating Arguments and Weakening Evidence

To weaken an author's argument, an option must introduce a fact or finding that contradicts, undermines, or provides an alternative explanation for the core premise of the author's thesis. The author claims that market anomalies and bubbles are caused by human psychological flaws and cognitive biases.

Solution:

- (a) The author's central premise is that human psychology and cognitive biases like anchoring and herd behavior are responsible for creating artificial asset bubbles and anomalies.
- (b) If evidence shows that automated trading bots lacking emotion dominate the market volume and still create asset bubbles, the claim that human psychology is the primary cause of these anomalies is undermined.
- (c) Option B presents this precise counter-evidence, directly weakening the author's core behavioral argument.
- (d) Options A and D support the author's claims regarding market corrections and herd behavior, while Option C is an irrelevant detail regarding business school curricula.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because it demonstrates that bubbles can occur entirely independent of human psychological biases.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 7](#)



Q8.

Solution**Concept:**

Reading Comprehension - Explicit Detail Verification

Detail verification questions require matching an answer choice with explicit, factual assertions stated directly by the author in the text. The passage introduces traditional copyright frameworks at the beginning of the narrative to establish a baseline before discussing the disruptions caused by modern AI technology.

Solution:

- (a) The text states that traditionally, copyright frameworks were established to protect the original expressions of human authors.
- (b) The author explicitly notes that the underlying philosophy was to incentivize human creativity by granting exclusive economic rights for a limited duration.
- (c) Option B matches this language directly by stating that the purpose was to encourage human creative production by securing exclusive rights for creators.
- (d) Option A introduces machine data processing, which contradicts the historical timeline; Option C mentions AI training models prematurely; Option D invents an unmentioned conflict between human authors and publishing houses.

Final Answer: Option B is correct as it perfectly aligns with the explicit historical philosophy of copyright stated in the text.

Answer: (B)[Go Back to Question 8](#)

Q9.

Solution**Concept:**

Reading Comprehension - Structural Analysis of Arguments

This question requires identifying the specific elements of a multi-part dilemma outlined by the author. In Passage III, the author explicitly numbers and describes two distinct, interrelated legal questions that have emerged due to the unique way generative AI functions.

Solution:

- (a) The author introduces a dual-pronged legal dilemma and explicitly details both prongs using ordinal markers.
- (b) The first prong asks whether the unauthorized ingestion of copyrighted content for machine training constitutes fair use. The second asks if machine-generated output can be granted copyright protection without human authorship.
- (c) Option B summarizes these two points accurately: the legality of using copyrighted data for training and the copyrightability of AI outputs.
- (d) Options A and C focus on irrelevant financial or management disputes; Option D points to a historical contrast rather than the specific legal questions raised.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because it precisely captures the two legal questions defined as the dual-pronged dilemma.

Answer: (B)

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Q10.

Solution**Concept:**

Reading Comprehension - Cause and Effect Inference

This question requires analyzing the causal relationships and negative outcomes predicted by the author at the conclusion of their argument. The author looks at the consequences of failing to adapt old laws to modern technology, presenting an either-or risk scenario.

Solution:

- (a) The final sentence states that applying 19th-century legal paradigms to 21st-century neural networks risks either stifling technological innovation or bankrupting the creative class.
- (b) This indicates that outmoded laws will create a harmful imbalance, negatively impacting either technological progress or the financial survival of human creators.
- (c) Option B captures this double-sided risk perfectly by stating that it could create a scenario that either halts technological progress or destroys the livelihood of human creators.
- (d) Option A is an extreme overstatement regarding an internet shutdown; Option C introduces an unmentioned abandonment of property concepts; Option D discusses creative workflows, which does not match the stated existential risks.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because it matches the specific dual risks outlined in the final sentence of the passage.

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

Q11.

Solution**Concept:**

Reading Comprehension - Evaluation of Tone and Attitude

Tone questions assess the author's attitude toward the subject matter based on vocabulary, complexity of phrasing, and presence of emotional bias. In Passage III, the author outlines legal challenges without using overtly emotional, dismissive, or celebratory language.

Solution:

- (a) The author systematically presents the conflict between old copyright frameworks and new neural networks, setting out specific arguments for both sides.
- (b) Phrases like scrambling to address these questions and dual-pronged legal dilemma show an appreciation for the situation's complexity without showing despair or anger.
- (c) This careful balancing of competing interests and presentation of technical legal issues indicates a neutral posture focused on examining the problem.
- (d) Option C, objective and analytical regarding a complex challenge, perfectly mirrors this neutral structural style.
- (e) Options A, B, and D are incorrect as they assign inappropriate emotional states like indifference, optimism, or nostalgia to a neutral analytical analysis.

Final Answer: Option C is correct because the author's voice is balanced, focus-driven, and analytical throughout the text.

Answer: (C)

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Q12.

Solution**Concept:**

Sentence Completion - Contextual and Logical Alignment

This type of vocabulary question requires selecting words that maintain a consistent logical connection across both blanks. The scenario sets up a cause-and-effect relationship initiated by a warning from an economic advisor concerning a lack of structural reforms and an increasing fiscal deficit.

Solution:

- (a) The term unless signals that a failure to implement structural reforms will cause a negative economic outcome. A fiscal deficit is an economic liability, so a lack of intervention means it will continue to grow or increase.
- (b) Looking at the first blank options, burgeon means to grow rapidly, which fits perfectly, while dwindle, stagnate, and abate mean decrease or remain still.
- (c) For the second blank, a growing fiscal deficit leads directly to negative economic consequences. The word volatility means instability or unpredictable change, which matches severe macroeconomic issues.
- (d) Option B creates a perfectly logical sentence: the deficit will continue to burgeon, leading to severe macroeconomic volatility. The remaining options create contradictory meanings or use words that do not match a warning context.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because burgeon and volatility structurally satisfy the negative cause-and-effect relationship.

Answer: (B)

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Q13.

Solution**Concept:**

Sentence Completion - Conjunction Indicators and Contrast

This problem tests context evaluation by focusing on structural indicators like despite. The word despite signals that the information following the comma will directly contrast with or surprise the listener based on the premise set up in the first part of the phrase.

Solution:

- (a) The sentence discusses a professor's academic reputation and pairs it against lectures that were surprisingly accessible to laypeople. Accessible to laypeople means the lectures were simple, clear, and easy to understand for ordinary individuals.
- (b) The word surprisingly confirms a contrast with the professor's typical academic reputation. Academics often have reputations for being dense, difficult, or deep.
- (c) Looking at Option C, illustrious means highly distinguished, and lucid means clear and easy to understand. While lucid matches accessible, it does not create a strong contrast with illustrious using the word despite.
- (d) Option A provides the correct structural contrast. A formidable reputation implies something intimidating or difficult, while esoteric means understood by only a small, specialized group. The phrase surprisingly accessible directly contrasts with an esoteric reputation.

Final Answer: Option A is correct because an intimidating, esoteric reputation contrasts with surprisingly accessible lectures.

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

Q14.

Solution**Concept:**

Paragraph Jumbles - Logical Progression and Cohesion

Reordering sentences requires tracking the movement from general thematic statements to specific technical details and concluding effects. A well-structured paragraph introduces the global context, defines the immediate mechanism, explains the subsequent impact, and concludes with final systemic outcomes.

Solution:

- (a) Sentence S functions as the ideal introductory anchor because it sets up the broad global context, explaining how environmental globalism has inadvertently accelerated the cross-border migration of non-native organisms.
- (b) Sentence Q naturally follows sentence S by using the phrase non-native organisms as a bridge to discuss invasive species, explaining why they thrive in new environments due to an absence of natural predators.
- (c) Sentence P presents a direct result of this thriving growth, starting with the transition word consequently to show that ecosystems are disrupted as native species are outcompeted for limited resources.
- (d) Sentence R functions as the final concluding remark by showing the ultimate outcome of this competition, stating that this ecological imbalance can lead to irreversible extinction.

Final Answer: Option A is correct because the sequence SQPR maintains an uninflected, logical progression from cause to final effect.

Answer: (A)

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Q15.

Solution**Concept:**

Grammar - Subject-Verb Agreement with Correlative Conjunctions

This error-detection question focuses on subject-verb agreement rules when sentences use correlative conjunction structures. When a sentence joins multiple subjects using the formula neither... nor, specific proximity rules dictate how the following verb must be conjugated.

Solution:

- (a) The sentence structure uses the correlative conjunction pair neither the department head nor the junior researchers. This structure connects a singular subject with a plural subject.
- (b) According to standard grammatical rules, when subjects are joined by neither... nor, the verb must agree in number with the closer subject.
- (c) In this sentence, the closer subject to the verb is the plural noun phrase the junior researchers. Therefore, the singular verb was is grammatically incorrect.
- (d) To correct the error, the singular past-tense verb was must be changed to the plural past-tense verb were to match the plural subject researchers. This error is located entirely within segment C.

Final Answer: Option C is correct because the plural subject researchers requires the plural verb were.

Answer: (C)

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Q16.

Solution**Concept:**

Grammar - Prepositional Redundancy and Transitive Verbs

This question tests error recognition regarding the misuse of prepositions with transitive verbs. Transitive verbs require a direct object to complete their meaning and should not be separated from that object by unnecessary prepositional phrases.

Solution:

- (a) Segment B contains the verb phrase has discussed about. The verb discuss is a fully transitive verb, meaning it directly acts upon an object without requiring assistance from a preposition.
- (b) The word discuss inherently means to talk about something. Therefore, adding the preposition about immediately after discussed creates a redundant and grammatically incorrect phrasing.
- (c) To make the sentence correct, the preposition about must be entirely removed, changing the segment to read has discussed the budget allocations.
- (d) The remaining segments of the sentence are accurate: segment A uses a correct modifier, segment C uses correct time indicators, and no other structural errors exist. This isolates the error inside segment B.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because the transitive verb discussed should not be followed by the preposition about.

Answer: (B)

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Q17.

Solution**Concept:**

Vocabulary - Antonym Identification in Context

Antonym questions require evaluating a target word within a specific sentence context to find a choice with the opposite meaning. The text describes a diplomat praised for a perspicacious analysis of a volatile and highly complex geopolitical situation.

Solution:

- (a) The term perspicacious is an adjective that describes someone who possesses acute mental vision, discernment, and a sharp, penetrating understanding of complex matters.
- (b) Given that the diplomat was commended for their analysis of a volatile situation, the context demands a positive, intelligent trait, pointing to clear insights.
- (c) Options A, C, and D are close synonyms: astute means sharp-witted, discriminating means showing good judgment, and sagacious means exceptionally wise.
- (d) The word obtuse means dull, slow to understand, or lacking sharpness of intellect. This represents the direct opposite of a sharp, perspicacious intellect, making it the perfect antonym choice.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because obtuse describes a lack of intelligence, which is opposite to perspicacious.

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

Q18.

Solution**Concept:**

Vocabulary - Antonym Identification in Context

This exercise requires finding an exact opposite meaning for an underlined descriptive word based on its contextual surroundings. The sentence notes that a corporation issued a laconic statement after undergoing weeks of intense, highly detailed public scrutiny.

Solution:

- (a) The word laconic describes a style of speaking or writing that uses a minimal number of words. A laconic statement is brief, concise, and straight to the point, often to avoid revealing extra information.
- (b) To locate the antonym, one must find a word that describes an excessive, wordy, or overly communicative style of expression.
- (c) Options B, C, and D are direct synonyms: terse means brief, succinct means concise, and reticent means inclined to silent containment.
- (d) Option A, verbose, means using or expressed in more words than are needed. This is the exact grammatical opposite of being brief and laconic, satisfying the requirement for an antonym.

Final Answer: Option A is correct because verbose describes a wordy expression, which is the direct opposite of laconic.

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

Q19.

Solution**Concept:**

Critical Reasoning - Logical Conclusion Evidentiary Analysis

A logical conclusion question requires selecting an option that acts as a direct, balanced summary derived entirely from the facts presented in the underlying text. It must avoid absolute generalizations or introducing unmentioned external policy solutions.

Solution:

- (a) The text establishes two distinct realities for professional artists based on a study of 5,000 subjects. First, initial success requires creative impulse, but long-term success correlates with rigorous administrative discipline and structured tracking.
- (b) Second, it notes that relying solely on spontaneous inspiration without organizational structures leads directly to financial instability and early career burnout.
- (c) Option B integrates both distinct findings by concluding that sustained professional success requires balancing artistic impulse with systematic operational discipline.
- (d) Option A goes too far by calling creative impulse detrimental; Option C invents an unmentioned causal loss of inspiration; Option D introduces an external suggestion regarding free tools, which is completely outside the text.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because it balances both essential conditions identified by the study into a unified conclusion.

Answer: (B)

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Q20.

Solution**Concept:**

Critical Reasoning - Core Textual Summary

A proper summary must condense all major components of a text without expanding the scope or leaving out critical structural counterpoints. The provided text uses a two-part format, separating its observations with the contrast marker however.

Solution:

- (a) The first portion of the text establishes a positive trend: remote work infrastructure has democratized geographic access to high-paying technology jobs across regions.
- (b) The text then transitions using however to point out a major consequence: it has created a hyper-competitive international labor market where local workers face severe wage competition from global professionals.
- (c) Option C accurately captures this balance, stating that while expanding opportunity access, remote work infrastructure has globalized and intensified wage-based labor competition.
- (d) Option A leaves out the negative competitive element; Option B incorrectly claims competition was eliminated; Option D alters the facts by suggesting companies are actively replacing international workers with local talent.

Final Answer: Option C is correct because it captures both the opportunity access and the increased global wage competition described.

Answer: (C)

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Q21.

Solution**Concept:**

Vocabulary - Synonym Identification in Context

Synonym questions require analyzing a target word within a specific sentence context to find a choice with the closest identical meaning. The text describes a judge noting that a prosecutor's argument relied entirely on specious evidence that seemed plausible at first glance but lacked factual backing.

Solution:

- (a) The term specious is an adjective that describes something that superficially appears true, pleasing, or plausible, but is actually structurally deceptive, false, or lacking real validity.
- (b) The passage explicitly provides a contextual definition by stating that the evidence seemed plausible at first glance but lacked factual backing.
- (c) Options A, C, and D represent terms of validity: authentic means genuine, irrefutable means impossible to deny, and veracious means truthful or honest.
- (d) The word fallacious means containing a fallacy, logically unsound, or deceptive. This matches the meaning of being superficially attractive but factually empty, making it the perfect synonym.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because fallacious best captures the deceptive, factually unsupported nature of specious evidence.

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

Q22.

Solution**Concept:**

Vocabulary - Synonym Identification in Context

This exercise requires finding a word that matches the meaning of an underlined modifier based on clues in the sentence. The text describes a sudden, fortuitous discovery of a clean water aquifer that completely transformed the economic prospects of a drought-stricken region.

Solution:

- (a) The adjective fortuitous describes an event that happens by a lucky chance, accident, or unplanned coincidence rather than through deliberate intent or systemic design.
- (b) The context clues sudden and discovery highlight that the finding of the clean water aquifer was completely unplanned, unexpected, and fortunate.
- (c) Options A and D represent intentional actions: deliberate means intentional and strategic means calculated. Option C, disastrous, contradicts the positive economic transformation described.
- (d) Option B, accidental, means happening unexpectedly, unintentionally, or by chance. While it lacks the explicit lucky connotation of fortuitous, it is the only choice that captures the core meaning of an unplanned event.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because accidental is the only choice that matches the unplanned, chance nature of the discovery.

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

Q23.

Solution**Concept:**

Idioms and Phrases - Figurative Interpretation

This problem tests the ability to decode the figurative meaning of an idiomatic expression within a professional context. The phrase take the bull by the horns is used here to describe a project manager's decisive leadership actions when dealing with a demanding client.

Solution:

- (a) The phrase take the bull by the horns is an old idiom derived from agricultural life. It describes facing a dangerous or challenging situation head-on in a direct, confident, and powerful manner rather than avoiding it.
- (b) In the sentence, the project manager uses this approach by choosing to address the demanding client's complaints directly instead of hiding behind passive, defensive emails.
- (c) Option B perfectly captures this meaning, stating that it means to deal with a difficult situation with courage and directness.
- (d) Options A, C, and D are incorrect because they describe avoidance, delegation, or exploitation, which contradict the active, decisive nature of the idiom.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because the idiom means to confront a difficult issue directly and courageously.

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

Q24.

Solution**Concept:**

Idioms and Phrases - Contextual Evaluation

This problem tests the interpretation of a common idiomatic phrase by analyzing surrounding situational clues. The text states that because a primary funding source unexpectedly withdrew, the founders found themselves in a tight spot with payroll due in three days.

Solution:

- (a) The phrase in a tight spot is a figurative expression used to describe a person's circumstances. It means to be caught in a highly problematic, restrictive, or challenging dilemma that offers very few easy solutions.
- (b) The context shows a stressful business crisis: a total loss of funding paired with an urgent, three-day deadline to pay employees.
- (c) Option B directly reflects this reality by stating that the phrase means to be in a difficult or challenging situation.
- (d) Option A describes luxury, Option C mistakes the phrase for literal physical space, and Option D implies positive business growth, making them all incorrect interpretations.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because being in a tight spot means experiencing a difficult or challenging dilemma.

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

Q25.

Solution**Concept:**

Sentence Completion - Contextual Clues and Vocabulary Coordination

This question tests the ability to complete a double-blank sentence by matching words with precise textual clues. The sentence describes an architectural restoration team working carefully to return an ancient monument to a clean condition by removing soot and poor additions.

Solution:

- (a) The text mentions removing centuries of soot. Soot is dirty and discolors surfaces, so removing it means returning the monument to its original, unblemished, or spotless state.
- (b) Looking at the first blank, pristine means pure, fresh, and clean as if new, which fits perfectly. Dilapidated means ruined, archaic means old, and vulnerable means open to attack.
- (c) The second blank describes poorly executed modern additions that ruined the original design. The word alterations means changes or modifications, which fits the context of modern architectural interventions.
- (d) Option B combines these words perfectly: returning the monument to its pristine state by removing poor modern alterations. The other choices create logical contradictions or awkward phrasing.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because pristine and alterations perfectly match the context of cleaning and restoring an old structure.

Answer: (B)

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Q26.

Solution**Concept:**

Sentence Completion - Philosophical Context and Contrast

This vocabulary question requires selecting a pair of words that match a description of the scientific method. The sentence states that science is not a static collection of absolute truths, using the transition phrase rather; it is to introduce a dynamic alternative.

Solution:

- (a) Because science is contrasted with a static collection, the first blank needs a word that describes an ongoing, active, or repeating process.
- (b) The word iterative means involving repetition or cycles of discovery, making it an excellent fit for a process where old ideas are constantly updated.
- (c) The second blank describes what happens to old hypotheses when new empirical discoveries contradict them. Hypotheses that fail new empirical tests must be dropped or discarded.
- (d) Option B creates a highly logical statement: science is an iterative process where old hypotheses are updated or discarded. Options A, C, and D use words that contradict the progressive nature of science.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because iterative and discarded accurately describe the self-correcting nature of scientific inquiry.

Answer: (B)

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Q27.

Solution**Concept:**

Grammar - Faulty Parallelism in Comparisons

This error-detection question focuses on structural parallelism rules when making comparisons. When comparing attributes of different items, a sentence must compare equivalent elements to prevent a logical error known as a faulty comparison.

Solution:

- (a) The sentence attempts to compare an attribute of the international division against the domestic division. Specifically, it states that the sales performance of our international division is higher.
- (b) Look at segment C: than our domestic division this quarter. This phrasing compares sales performance (a metric) directly to our domestic division (an entire corporate entity), which is logically uneven.
- (c) To make the comparison parallel and correct, the sentence must compare performance to performance. It should read than that of our domestic division or than our domestic division's.
- (d) This structural error is located entirely within segment C, as it fails to include the necessary pronoun that of to balance the comparison.

Final Answer: Option C is correct because it creates a faulty, non-parallel comparison between performance and a division.

Answer: (C)

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Q28.

Solution**Concept:**

Grammar - Conditional Tense Shift and Tense Consistency

This question tests error recognition within complex conditional sentence structures. Past counterfactual conditionals (sentences describing hypothetical past situations that did not happen) require specific combinations of past-perfect and perfect-conditional verb tenses.

Solution:

- (a) The sentence begins with an inverted past-perfect conditional clause: Had the engineering team conducted a thorough stress analysis earlier. This sets up a hypothetical past condition.
- (b) Standard grammatical rules dictate that when the conditional clause uses the past-perfect tense (had conducted), the main clause must use the perfect-conditional tense (would/could have + past participle).
- (c) Look at segment C: the structural failure could be prevented. This uses a simple conditional passive form, which breaks the required tense pattern for past events.
- (d) To fix the error, segment C must be updated to the perfect conditional form: could have been prevented. This isolates the grammatical error within segment C.

Final Answer: Option C is correct because a past-perfect conditional clause requires a matching perfect-conditional verb phrase.

Answer: (C)

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Q29.

Solution**Concept:**

Paragraph Jumbles - Logical Progression and Structural Transition

Reordering sentences requires tracking the movement from general thematic claims to specific technical mechanisms and concluding results. A well-organized paragraph introduces a broad trend, explains the technical method used, provides a clear example, and states the final benefit.

Solution:

- (a) Sentence Q acts as the ideal paragraph opener because it introduces the overarching topic: digital transformation fundamentally reshaping how public utilities manage critical urban infrastructure.
- (b) Sentence S follows Q by explaining the specific technical method behind this transformation, noting that utility networks use Internet-of-Things (IoT) sensors to monitor operational health autonomously.
- (c) Sentence P provides a concrete real-world example of this system in action, starting with the transition phrase for instance to show how smart grids dynamically re-route electricity.
- (d) Sentence R functions as the logical conclusion, using the demonstrative phrase this optimization to refer to the smart grids in P and explaining the final benefit of minimized energy waste.

Final Answer: Option A is correct because the sequence QSPR maintains a seamless transition from a general concept to a final specific benefit.

Answer: (A)

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Q30.

Solution**Concept:**

One-Word Substitution - Behavioral Definition Matching

This question tests vocabulary knowledge by requiring the selection of a single noun that perfectly captures a detailed behavioral description of a specific personality type.

Solution:

- (a) The phrase describes a person who holds an extremely high opinion of themselves, is excessively self-centered, and constantly seeks admiration from others.
- (b) Option B, narcissist, is a term derived from Greek mythology that defines a person characterized by an excessive interest in or admiration of themselves, matching the prompt perfectly.
- (c) Option A, altruist, describes a person unselfishly concerned for or devoted to the welfare of others, which is the exact opposite of the prompt.
- (d) Option C, misanthrope, defines a person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society. Option D, ascetic, describes a person who practices severe self-discipline and avoids all forms of indulgence.

Final Answer: Option B is correct because a narcissist is defined by extreme self-centeredness and a constant need for personal admiration.

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

Answer Key

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

