

## Passage 1 (Real NMAT Question)

Advertising communicates the firm's employment needs to the public through media such as newspapers, radio, television and industry publications. The internet is the newest and fastest growing external recruitment method. Regardless of the advertising method utilised in determining the content of an advertising message, a firm must decide on the corporate image it wants to project. Obviously, the firm should give prospective employees an accurate picture of the job and the organisation.

The firm's previous experience with various media should suggest the most effective approach for specific types of jobs. A common form of advertising that provides broad coverage at a relatively low cost is the newspaper advertisement. Such advertisements generate a vast number of candidates most of whom aren't qualified, and these inquiries are costly to process. This situation increases the likelihood of poor selection decisions. At the same time, the firm should attempt to appeal to the self-interest of prospective employees, emphasising the job's unique qualities. The ad must tell potential employees why they should be interested in that particular job and organisation. The message should also indicate how an applicant is to respond—apply in person, apply by telephone or submit a resume by fax or e-mail.

Although few individuals base their decisions to change jobs on advertising, an ad creates awareness, generates interest and encourages a prospect to seek more information about the firm and the job opportunities that it provides. Examination of the Sunday edition of any major newspaper reveals the extensive use of newspaper advertising in recruiting.

Advertising in Professional and Trade Journals: Certain media attract an audience that is more homogeneous in terms of employment skills, education and orientation. Advertisements placed in such publications as the *Wall Street Journal* relate primarily to managerial,

professional and technical positions. The readers of these publications are generally individuals qualified for many of the positions advertised. Focusing on a specific labour market minimises the likelihood of receiving marginally qualified or even totally unqualified applicants.

Virtually every professional group publishes a journal that is widely read by its members. Advertising for a marketing executive position in *Marketing Forum*, for example, would hit the target market because marketing professionals are virtually the exclusive readers. Trade journals are also widely utilised. However, using journals does present problems. For example, they lack scheduling flexibility; their publishing deadlines may be weeks prior to the issue. Because firms cannot always anticipate staffing far in advance, journals have obvious limitations for recruitment.

1. What is the central idea of the passage?
  - (A) That jobs are primarily advertised through newspapers and employment journals.
  - (B) The various aspects of the job that should be kept in mind both as the advertiser and as the respondent to the advertisement.
  - (C) That there is a difference between trade journals and newspapers regarding employment opportunities.
  - (D) That job advertisements occupy an important place in newspapers and employment journals of companies.
  - (E) That using a variety of advertising platforms like newspapers and journals to communicate employment opportunities can determine a better outcome.
2. Although newspaper ads are a reliable source of job recruitments, there are risks involved. This is because
  - (A) these days, there are other sources for finding job vacancies as well.

- (B) the self-interest of the employees is not catered to in a proper manner.
- (C) at times, the image of the company that is recruiting new candidates is not projected well.
- (D) though the ads are low cost, the coverage is broader so the chances of making a good selection are rare.
- (E) there are enhanced chances of poor selection as the vast majority that apply are unsuitable for the vacant seat.

3. What is the tone of the author in the passage?

- (A) Critical
- (B) Laudatory
- (C) Analytical
- (D) Argumentative
- (E) Cynical

4. According to the passage, the author most likely agrees with all of the following statements EXCEPT

- (A) the use of journals for recruitments has its own limitations.
- (B) media offers a wide variety of recruitment services these days.
- (C) newspaper ads are no longer in demand for job recruitments.
- (D) newspaper ads often generate a large number of unsuitable candidates.
- (E) advertising is rarely the basis for an employee's decision to change jobs.

## Passage 2 *(Real NMAT Question)*

Does the “soft technology” of using organic waste as fertiliser still have any place? Not really, unless for a kitchen garden. Modern farming demands industrially produced chemicals. To gauge the productivity of food crops in any country, if the amount of fertiliser used is selected as an indicator, we can use kilograms per hectare for calculation and comparison of the fertiliser scenarios. With this measure in mind, the results show that the amount of fertiliser used in Germany is 300 times of that used in Bangladesh or that used in the North American countries is 20 times the fertiliser used in all of Africa. The law of diminishing returns says that, provided all the other factors are constant, when the investment in an area increases, the overall return increases only at a declining rate. Thus, an extra ton of fertiliser used in a developed country will only produce three extra tons, while a ton of fertiliser used in an area where no fertiliser has been used previously can produce ten extra tons of grain, which is the situation with most of the underdeveloped world. For instance, Scotland uses 400 kilograms per acre of Nitrogen-based fertilisers for wheat crops now as compared to 100 kilograms per acre three decades ago. However, the increase in the yield has only been from 110 to 150 kilograms per acre.

Another conspicuous truth is that the third world countries consume 15 per cent of the fertiliser used globally and only produce 10 per cent. The rest comes from imports; they are paying millions of dollars for fertilisers—there is an acute shortage. Kenya imports about 500,000 tons of fertiliser every year, which is just enough to produce 20 million bags of maize, but the country needs 34 million bags for consumption every year. Developed nations have a surplus of fertiliser, which is going to decline gradually. Asian countries are largely self-sufficient, but the small ones are the ones that suffer the most. What an irony that the third world countries do not have enough resources and yet are slammed for underproduction of food. Even from the bitty amounts of fertiliser available to the

underdeveloped countries, a significant amount is directed towards cash crops and the small farmers who are primarily food producers have to go without it. To milk the situation for all it's worth, the United States has removed all restrictions on the area of cropland put into production because it knows of the food situation in the underdeveloped countries, allowing it to sell all that is grown. Now, the consequence—American farmers are demanding more fertiliser and fearing a situation where fertiliser might not be available, they are stashing them away, triggering further scarcity and price hike. The data from the past decade suggests that the major fertiliser DAP witnessed about 320% increase in price while Urea's price increased by 160% in the underdeveloped countries, while the increase in the prices of these fertilisers in the developed countries has been 30-40%. So, why don't the developed nations produce more to avert such disastrous situations? Because, the production capacity is tightly controlled and observed as emblematic of a free market. Demands go up and so do the prices. The investments in new plants are just enough to ensure high profits and definitely not enough to provide any reprieve to the underprivileged.

1. As per the description of the law of diminishing returns in the passage:
  - (A) it will take less fertiliser to result in a much greater increase in yield in an area where fertiliser has been used compared to an area where fertiliser has never been used.
  - (B) for developed countries, the export of fertilisers to underdeveloped countries does not yield much profit as compared to export of food items.
  - (C) developed countries have a surplus of fertilisers, which will decline gradually.
  - (D) it will take more and more fertiliser to maintain the present yield.
  - (E) more fertiliser will give proportionately fewer returns.

2. The author's stance towards the situation in the passage is:
- (A) neutral
  - (B) reproving
  - (C) staggered
  - (D) insinuating
  - (E) deliberating
3. From the information in the passage, what can be inferred about the solution the author is hinting at to help the scarcity of fertilisers in underdeveloped countries?
- (A) More fertilisers should be made available to farmers who produce food crops instead of the ones who produce cash crops in underdeveloped countries.
  - (B) More and more areas in underdeveloped countries should be encouraged to use organic wastes as fertilisers instead of chemical fertilisers.
  - (C) Technological know-how should be provided to underdeveloped countries to set up more fertiliser plants.
  - (D) Production of fertiliser must be increased in developed countries to ensure sufficient supply.
  - (E) Fertiliser should be made available at a lower price to underdeveloped countries.
4. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- (A) To highlight the scarcity of resources in underdeveloped countries.
  - (B) To compare the usage of fertiliser in underdeveloped and developed countries.
  - (C) To highlight the ways by which developed countries could further exploit underdeveloped countries.

- (D) To deliberate on the methods that can help developed countries overcome the issue of scarcity of fertiliser.
- (E) To reflect on the ways by which developed countries are helping underdeveloped countries to overcome the issue of fertiliser scarcity.

### Passage 3

A clutch of new studies in the field of the psychology of emotion offer opportunities for humans to have better control over their emotions. Unfortunately, some other research has proven conclusively that certain emotions that are triggered spontaneously, most notable among them being anger, are often accompanied by the release of various types of chemicals and hormones. These chemicals and hormones, interestingly, help to further sustain the emotional outburst. To take an example, anger causes the release of adrenaline, and this adrenaline further helps to sustain, and even magnify, that aroused state of anger. To make matters worse, the rate of dissipation of this adrenaline is not within the control of the conscious human mind. Hence, when such emotions get triggered, they tend to circumvent our conscious mind, a fact that has several vital implications for emotional impulse control.

The solution then is to somehow be able to avoid setting off such impulses that are beyond the control of our conscious mind, something that is easier said than done. One way of doing so is to get a better understanding of how we perceive different events around us. The idea is to view everything with an objective mindset and avoid the ‘jumping to conclusions’ syndrome, which can trigger these unwanted impulses. To illustrate, it is possible for two people to view the same event but reach entirely different conclusions about its connotation. Let’s say if we see a group of people pointing in our direction and laughing, many of us will misconstrue such an act, thinking that those people are laughing at us and become irritated or angry. Such a reaction could then trigger the adrenaline-fuelled anger, and we could even end up getting into a fight with those people. However, a smarter, and less impulsive, approach could be to simply view the event for what it is—a group of people pointing at something and laughing. For all we know, they could be pointing at something behind us. Such people will not jump to conclusions; rather, they will wait for more clarity on the actions of those people



before coming up with a reaction. Remember that even though we cannot control the action of those people, we can always control our reaction to their actions, by addressing them calmly or even simply ignoring them.

1. Which of the following is definitely true, according to the author?
  - (A) The rate of dissipation of certain hormones is only within the control of the sub-conscious human mind.
  - (B) It is better to control our anger.
  - (C) Physical reactions are always interconnected with hormones.
  - (D) Certain emotions are the result of a calculated approach to situations.
  - (E) Our conscious mind is responsible for our emotions.
2. According to the passage, a rational person differs from a highly impulsive person in that:
  - (A) a rational person's body produces a controllable amount of hormones.
  - (B) a rational person is able to better control his judgment of events.
  - (C) a rational person does not let his hormones affect his emotions.
  - (D) a rational person does not allow emotions to bypass his conscious mind.
  - (E) a rational person has no less a tendency to jump to conclusions.
3. What is the meaning of the word 'misconstrue' as used in the passage (paragraph two)?
  - (A) Mislead

- (B) Misdemeanor
- (C) Misguide
- (D) Misinterpret
- (E) Misrepresent

4. Why does the author use the term '**unfortunately**' in the second sentence of the passage?

- (A) To underscore the inherent sorrow that a person who is unable to contain his emotions, faces.
- (B) To provide a contrast with the previous sentence by stating that in some cases a person may not be able to voluntarily control his emotions in the first place.
- (C) To assert that a person not being able to contain his emotions is not the desired state of affairs.
- (D) To conclude that all the efforts of researchers have gone in vain because there is actually a connection between hormones and emotions.
- (E) To arrive at a conclusion about the relationship between hormones and emotions later in the passage.

## Passage 4

Once a charitable foundation bestows a grant of money to a chosen recipient, or “beneficiary,” the foundation’s main defence against misuse/waste of its grant is the individual contractual agreement between foundation and beneficiary. These contracts tend to be idiosyncratic, varying with the specific purposes of the foundation and the grant; thus, they have not been the focus of much academic study. However, scholars have identified informal non-contractual control mechanisms by which foundations guard against misuse of their investment. Such mechanisms arise at three points: in the initial screening of projects, in the decision of how much funding to allocate, and in the contract between the foundation and the beneficiary.

Needless to say, a foundation’s power over its beneficiaries’ activities is greatest before it has committed money to them. Foundations can best protect against unsatisfactory use of their grants by awarding grants only to beneficiaries which intend to use the money for projects which the foundation encourages. Screening may be done in two ways. First, foundations can issue public statements on types of programme they will—or will not—fund. This will prevent mistaken misuse by recipients, though not fraudulent abuse. Foundations may issue absolute (negative) prohibitions; for example, a clause that no money will be given for personal charity or religious education. Alternately, they may affirmatively announce types of projects that they will *fund*.

Second, foundations can take a proactive role, by working with promising applicants to propose new projects or define the goals/parameters of existing ones. A foundation exercises considerable power through its grasp of the purse strings and the manner in which it doles out its grant. Most fundamentally, a foundation can specify what type of expenses it will, or will not, reimburse. Furthermore, foundations can grant themselves more

discretion, and retain more of their bargaining power with beneficiaries, by disbursing only part of the total projected cost at regular intervals. This allows them to monitor a project to ensure it has not strayed from the desired parameters, and it also encourages beneficiaries to meet deadlines and disclose results.

Once the foundation has disbursed some or all of its funding and the beneficiary's project is underway, the foundation may want to continue monitoring progress to prevent misuse of funds or unwanted deviations from the originally-planned project. This supervision can be accomplished through several methods. The foundation can specify in its agreement with the beneficiary that its grant is a *conditional grant*, contingent on specified uses. An alternate approach is for the foundation to appoint monitors to work with the beneficiary throughout the project. This is a common practice for venture capital "foundations" in monitoring the start-up companies which are the beneficiaries of their seed capital.

1. What is the primary purpose of the passage?
  - (A) To describe why it is imperative for charitable foundations to keep a track of the activities of the beneficiaries they have funded.
  - (B) To argue for the creation of more standardised contracts between charitable foundations and their beneficiaries.
  - (C) To explain and support the proactive role certain charitable organisations play in the activities of their beneficiaries.
  - (D) To discuss the different ways in which charitable foundations can control the misuse of their funds by the beneficiaries.
  - (E) To provide an explanation for the seemingly overbearing behaviour of charitable organisations towards their beneficiaries.

2. According to the passage, each of the following is a method used by charitable foundations to control the use of their funds EXCEPT
- (A) making the grant of funds dependent on the fulfillment of certain obligations and deliverables on the part of the beneficiary.
  - (B) explicitly detailing the types of expenditure that they will reimburse or not reimburse.
  - (C) prohibiting certain types of beneficiaries from applying for their funds.
  - (D) acting as mentors to their beneficiaries and guiding them in making appropriate use of the funds.
  - (E) giving out the total amount of the grant in a staggered manner.
3. According to the various criteria mentioned in the passage, which of the following entities will most probably be funded by a charitable organisation?
- (A) An entity which takes an advance payment on expenses to be made and doesn't share its details thereafter.
  - (B) An entity that plans to undertake an activity prohibited by the charitable organisation.
  - (C) An entity that requires the entire amount of the grant to be paid upfront.
  - (D) An entity which is determined to appoint the monitors themselves.
  - (E) An entity that refuses to follow the subsequent additional instructions of the charitable organisation arising over the course of its operations.
4. What is the meaning of the term 'discretion' as used in the third paragraph of the passage?

- (A) Secrecy
- (B) Responsibility
- (C) Authority
- (D) Credibility
- (E) Gullibility

## Passage 5

The biggest house of cards, the longest tongue and, of course, the tallest man—these are among the thousands of records logged in the famous *Guinness Book of Records*. Created in 1955 after a debate concerning Europe's fastest game bird, what began as a marketing tool sold to pub landlords to promote Guinness, an Irish drink, became the bestselling copyright title of all time (a category that excludes books such as the Bible and the Koran). In time, the book would sell 120 million copies in over 100 countries—quite a leap from its humble beginnings.

In its early years, the book set its sights on satisfying man's innate curiosity about the natural world around him. Its two principal fact finders, twins Norris and Ross McWhirter, scoured the globe to collect empirical facts. It was their task to find and document aspects of life that can be sensed or observed, things that can be quantified or measured—but not just any things. They were only interested in superlatives: the biggest and the best.

In its latest incarnation, the book has found a new home on the Internet. No longer restricted to the confines of physical paper, the *Guinness World Records* website contains seemingly innumerable facts concerning such topics as the most powerful combustion engine or the world's longest train. What is striking, however, is that such facts are found sharing a page with the record of the heaviest train to be pulled with a beard. While there is no denying that each of these facts has its own individual allure, the latter represents a significant deviation from the education-oriented facts of earlier editions. Perhaps, there is useful knowledge to be gleaned regarding the tensile strength of a beard, but this seems to cater to an audience more interested in seeking entertainment than education.

Originating as a simple bar book, the *Guinness Book of Records* has evolved over decades to provide insight into the full spectrum of modern life. And although one may be more likely now to learn about

the widest human mouth than the highest number of casualties in a single battle of the Civil War, the *Guinness World Records* website offers a telling glimpse into the future of fact finding and record recording.

1. What is the main purpose of the author in writing the passage?
  - (A) To discuss the origins of the *Guinness Book of Records* and its evolution over the years.
  - (B) To criticise the fact that the *Guinness Book of Records*, in its current form, stresses more on entertainment than on education.
  - (C) To explain the origin of the *Guinness Book of Records*.
  - (D) To analyse what makes the *Guinness Book of Records* the largest selling book in the world.
  - (E) To discuss how the *Guinness Book of Records* originated and to advocate against the commercialisation of the book in its current form.
2. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as a record contained in the *Guinness Book of Records*?
  - (A) The world's largest combustion engine.
  - (B) The world's longest train.
  - (C) The world's heaviest train.
  - (D) The world's widest mouth.
  - (E) The world's strongest beard.
3. According to the author, how is the current version of the *Guinness Book of Records* different from its older versions in terms of content?
  - (A) The book is now available on the Internet.



- (B) The book now contains entertainment-oriented facts along with educational ones.
- (C) The book now offers insight into the full spectrum of life.
- (D) The focus of the book has shifted from providing education to providing entertainment.
- (E) The *Guinness Book of Records* offers a telling glimpse into the future of fact finding and record recording.

4. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word incarnation as used in the passage?

- (A) Embodiment
- (B) Incorporeal
- (C) Ability
- (D) Computerised
- (E) Epitome

## Passage 6 *(Real NMAT Question)*

Tycho Brahe, a famous sixteenth century astronomer, is well-known for his contributions to modernising astronomy. He designed, built and continuously calibrated astronomical instruments with periodic checks on their accuracy. Tycho transformed astronomical instrumentation and observational practices in astronomy.

One of the reasons why Tycho went on to revolutionise astronomy was that he understood the importance of accuracy in astronomy and his pursuit of it. Where earlier astronomers were content in observing the positions of the planets and the Moon only at certain important points in their paths, Tycho, along with his assistants, observed these heavenly bodies throughout their orbits. Consequently, Tycho discovered orbital anomalies, which were previously unknown. These anomalies would later help Kepler, Tycho's assistant, to discover that planets moved in elliptical orbits.

Tycho discovered a new star, Cassiopeia, in 1572. The publication of his observations in his book *De Nova Stella* in 1573 catapulted him to the class of great astronomers. Additionally, Tycho discovered a comet in 1577. On measuring the distance or parallax of the comet, Tycho was able to prove that the comet was further away than the Moon. This refuted the Aristotelian belief that comets were 'gases burning in the atmosphere'. His observations were instrumental in instituting the fact that heavenly bodies like the stars and comets were above the Moon and thus, heavens were not immutable, contrary to Aristotle's beliefs. This directly questioned Aristotelian division between heavenly and earthly regions.

Furthermore, if comets were believed to exist in heaven, then they would have needed to move through heaven. The prevalent belief at the time was that planets were seated on spherical shells that fitted tightly around each other. Tycho illustrated the implausibility of this arrangement as he showed comets to move through these spheres.

This led to fading out of the existence of celestial spheres between 1575 and 1625.

However, Tycho could not ignore Aristotelian physics, which was founded on the 'absolute' notion of place— heavy bodies 'fall' to their 'natural place', and, based on this, the Earth, was the centre of the universe. Had this not been the case, the basic foundations and principles of physics at the time, would have been severely challenged. Tycho, to some measure, also supported the heliocentric planetary arrangement proposed in 1543 by another great astronomer, Nicholas Copernicus. Instead of adopting either of the two theories, Tycho devised his own theory using the best of both theories. According to Aristotelian physics, Tycho retained the Earth as the centre of the universe. The Moon and Sun revolved around the Earth, whereas Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn revolved around the Sun. The shell of the fixed stars was centred on the Earth. However, he put the circular path of the comet he discovered in 1577 between Venus and Mars.

This Tychonic world system became popular early in the seventeenth century. This system provided a middle ground between the Ptolemaic models and Copernican models. Thus, Tycho's quality of the observations themselves was central to the development of modern astronomy.

1. What is the central idea of this passage?
  - (A) The Tychonic system was a trailblazer that is in use even today.
  - (B) Tycho's extensive use of Aristotelian physics endorsed his belief in Aristotle.
  - (C) Tycho's discoveries paved the way for the development of modern astronomy.
  - (D) Celestial spheres are still in existence today and dictate the course of astronomy.

- (E) Tycho's discoveries were instrumental in understanding how paths of planets and comets crossed.
2. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the argument presented in the text?
- (A) Aristotelian physics played a part in Tycho's discoveries.
  - (B) Astronomy was an active discipline in the sixteenth century.
  - (C) Tycho was able to garner only limited fame discovering the star, Cassiopeia.
  - (D) The Ptolemaic system was more accepted than the rejected Copernican model.
  - (E) Tycho accidentally discovered that the spheres on which planets rested had gaps.
3. The author mentions all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) Kepler's discovery of elliptical planetary orbits.
  - (B) Tycho's other assistants and their achievements.
  - (C) Tycho modernised astronomical instrumentation.
  - (D) Tycho's work endorsed the Aristotelian definition of comets.
  - (E) Tycho's discovery of the shell of fixed stars was centred on the Earth.
4. Based on the passage, what can be concluded about the author's tone when writing about Tycho Brahe?
- (A) It is cynical.
  - (B) It is mocking.
  - (C) It is supportive.
  - (D) It is ambivalent.
  - (E) It is pessimistic.

## Passage 7

Criminal identification by means of fingerprints is one of the most potent factors in obtaining the apprehension of fugitives who might otherwise escape arrest and continue their criminal activities indefinitely. This type of identification also makes possible an accurate determination of the number of previous arrests and convictions, which of course results in the imposition of more equitable sentences by the judiciary, in as much as the individual who repeatedly violates the law finds it impossible to pose successfully as a first or minor offender. In addition, this system of identification enables the prosecutor to present his case in the light of the offender's previous record. It also provides the probation officers, parole board and the governor with definite information upon which to base their judgement in dealing with criminals in their jurisdictions.

From earliest times, fingerprinting, because of its peculiar adaptability to the field, has been associated in the lay mind with criminal identification to the detriment of the other useful phases of the science. However, the Civil File of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contains three times as many fingerprints as the Criminal File. These civil fingerprints are an invaluable aid in identifying amnesia victims, missing persons and unknown deceased. In the latter category, the victims of major disasters may be quickly and positively identified if their fingerprints are on file, thus providing a humanitarian benefit not usually associated with fingerprint records.

The use of fingerprints for identification purposes is based upon distinctive ridge outlines which appear on the bulbs on the inside of the end joints of the fingers and thumbs. These ridges have definite contours and appear in several general pattern types, each with general and specific variations of the pattern, dependent on the shape and relationship of the ridges. The outlines of the ridges

appear most clearly when inked impressions are taken upon paper, so that the ridges are black against a white background. This result is achieved by the ink adhering to the friction ridges. Impressions may be made with blood, dirt, grease or any other foreign matter present on the ridges, or the saline substance emitted by the glands through the ducts or pores which constitute their outlets. The background or medium may be paper, glass, porcelain, wood, cloth, wax, putty, silverware or any smooth, non-porous material.

1. In the second paragraph, what is the function of the sentence *However, the Civil File of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contains three times as many fingerprints as the Criminal File*?
  - (A) To explain how fingerprints can have humanitarian uses such as helping to identify victims of natural disasters.
  - (B) To illustrate the importance of fingerprints in different fields.
  - (C) To state that the Civil File of the FBI has more fingerprints than does the Criminal File.
  - (D) To point out that fingerprints have another more important use that is different from the one that is commonly perceived by the people.
  - (E) To conclude that fingerprints play an important secondary role in the civil society as well.
2. From the information in the passage, which of the following can be most properly inferred?
  - (A) Fingerprint impressions obtained with the use of ink are better than those obtained using substances such as dirt or grease.
  - (B) Fingerprints have many more uses in criminal investigation than they do in civil cases.

- (C) The matching of fingerprints is the most foolproof way of apprehending hardened criminals.
  - (D) The use of fingerprint records helps the justice system deliver more equitable sentences.
  - (E) The presence of saline substances on the ridges of fingertips makes it difficult to get a definite fingerprint impression.
3. What is the main purpose of the author in writing the passage?
- (A) To explain the need for collecting fingerprints.
  - (B) To advocate the study of civil fingerprints to assist the judiciary.
  - (C) To analyse the implications of maintaining a database of fingerprints.
  - (D) To praise the advocates for bringing to justice the repeat offenders.
  - (E) To discuss the history, usefulness and mode of collecting fingerprints.
4. According to the information in the passage, the impressions of the fingerprints can be obtained from all of the following, EXCEPT
- (A) Saline substances
  - (B) Ink
  - (C) Grease
  - (D) Wax
  - (E) Perspiration

## Passage 8

A science fiction writer coined the useful term ‘cyberspace’ in 1982, but the territory in question, the electronic frontier, is about 130 years old. Cyberspace is the ‘place’ where a telephone conversation appears to occur. Not inside your actual phone, but the plastic device on your desk. Not inside the other person’s phone, but in some other city. The place between the phones. The indefinite place out there, where the two of you, two human beings, actually meet and communicate. Although it is not exactly ‘real’, ‘cyberspace’ is a genuine place. Things happen there that have very genuine consequences. This ‘place’ is not ‘real’, but it is serious, it is earnest. Tens of thousands of people have dedicated their lives to it, to the public service of public communication by wire and electronics.

People have worked on this ‘frontier’ for generations now. Some people became rich and famous from their efforts, while some just played in it, as hobbyists. Others soberly pondered it, and wrote about it, and regulated it, and negotiated over it in international forums and sued one another about it, in gigantic, epic court battles that lasted for years. And, almost since the beginning, some people have committed crimes in this place.

But in the past 20 years, this electrical ‘space’, which was once thin and dark and one-dimensional—little more than a narrow speaking tube, stretching from phone to phone—has flung itself open like a gigantic jack-in-the-box. Light has flooded upon it, the eerie light of the glowing computer screen. This dark electric netherworld has become a vast flowering electronic landscape. Since the 1960s, the world of the telephone has crossbred itself with computers and television, and *though there is still no substance to cyberspace*, nothing you can handle, it has a strange kind of physicality now. It makes good sense today to talk of cyberspace as a place all its own because people live in it now. Not just a few people, not just a few technicians and eccentrics, but thousands of people, quite normal



people—and not just for a little while either, but for hours straight, over weeks, and months and years. Cyberspace today is a ‘Net’, a ‘Matrix’, international in scope and growing swiftly and steadily. It is growing in size, wealth and political importance.

1. Which of the following cannot be inferred from the information in the passage?
  - (A) The term ‘cyberspace’ has been in use for over a century.
  - (B) People have used cyberspace to make profits.
  - (C) Cyberspace is not really a physical place.
  - (D) Regulations have been made governing cyberspace.
  - (E) Some people have used cyberspace to commit crimes.
2. What is the main purpose of the third paragraph in the passage?
  - (A) To underline the importance of cyberspace.
  - (B) To delineate the underlying threat of cyberspace to normal man.
  - (C) To explain how cyberspace means different things to different people.
  - (D) To discuss the changes that have taken place in cyberspace in the last two decades.
  - (E) To discuss the political and social impact of cyberspace.
3. Which of the following would the author of the passage not agree with?
  - (A) Cyberspace includes email, social media websites, e-commerce and so on.
  - (B) It would be incorrect to consider cyberspace an individual entity.
  - (C) Books have been written about cyberspace.

- (D) Modern cyberspace is an amalgam of telephones and computers.
  - (E) Thousands of people are involved with cyberspace in some way or the other.
4. Which of the following words is the most opposite in meaning to the word *superfluous* as used in the passage?
- (A) Redundant
  - (B) Gratuitous
  - (C) Immanent
  - (D) De trop
  - (E) Verbose

## Passage 9 (Real NMAT Question)

In Chennai, the annual turtle-walk is an event that environmental enthusiasts have begun to look forward to year after year. Walkers interact with each other to create and increase awareness about the endangered species. Environmentalists have managed to garner enough interest in the walk—so much so, that every year, there are new volunteers joining the group trying to help the Olive turtles, classified under the endangered species in Schedule 1 of the Wildlife Act, survive.

One of the only two species of the genus *Lepidochelys* that is known for arribadas or mass synchronised nesting, the Olive Ridley Turtles nest in the beaches of Chennai between the months of December and April. Measuring about two and a half feet in length, these are the smallest of the sea turtles and are restricted to the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The walkers, environmental enthusiasts from all walks of life, walk along the beach that extends from Neelankarai to Besant Nagar in Chennai. Each night from about 11 PM to 4 AM, they walk along the beaches looking for turtle eggs buried in the sand, digging them out to relocate them and move them to safer places. Actually, the eggs are moved to a hatchery. Adult turtles are known to come ashore, lay eggs in the sand and return to sea. They never return to their eggs or babies. The turtle eggs have a gestation period of 45 to 50 days after which they hatch.

From the description provided by the walkers, these walks seem to be a memorable experience. Volunteers are trained to identify and follow turtle trails. They have described the nests to be pot-shaped having a narrow neck above a broader chamber base. During the walks, the walkers have often said that they even come across turtles laying eggs. Many of them have also witnessed little baby turtles hatching from the eggs. The babies are completely black when newly born and wet.

The first such walk that took place in Chennai was in the year 1988 and was undertaken by the voluntary organisation Students Sea Turtle Conservation Network or SSTCN. Turtle walks notwithstanding, year 2012 reportedly saw a drop in the count of turtles. Thankfully, year 2013 found 213 nests, the highest since the previous best of 1991 when 203 turtle nests were found, giving hope and reason to believe that despite rampant fishing activities and rapid urbanisation along the coasts resulting in the endangering of these warm and tropical-water sea turtles, the turtles are surviving.

1. How would you describe the tone of the passage?
  - (A) Sad
  - (B) Cheerful
  - (C) Informal
  - (D) Descriptive
  - (E) Non-committal
2. The passage does not mention that the Olive turtles:
  - (A) are protected under the Wildlife Act.
  - (B) are being threatened by coastal urbanisation.
  - (C) do not bother about their babies after they lay eggs.
  - (D) hatch baby turtles that are black when newly born and wet.
  - (E) on the Chennai beaches have been consistently increasing.
3. The passage:
  - (A) describes arribadas as mass-synchronised nesting.
  - (B) does not mention the gestation period of the Olive turtles.
  - (C) mentions Olive turtles to be the only species known for arribadas.

- (D) does not mention anything about volunteers witnessing the actual hatching process.
- (E) mentions that the highest number of turtle nests were found during the walks of Year 1991.

4. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?

- (A) The walkers dig out buried turtle eggs from the sand and relocate them to safer places at night.
- (B) The Olive Ridley Turtles' nests are pot-shaped having a narrow neck above a broader chamber base.
- (C) There is reason to believe that the Olive Ridley Turtles are surviving despite the threats to them from rapid urbanisation.
- (D) The about two and a half feet long Olive Ridley Turtles nest in the beaches of Chennai between the months of December and April.
- (E) Environmental enthusiasts look forward to the bi-annual Chennai turtle-walk so as to be able to discuss ways of protecting the endangered species.

## Passage 10 (Real NMAT Question)

As an author of short stories, plays and novels, Charles Dickens became known the world over for endearing characterisation, vivid narration of ordinary lives, and depiction of the social and moral values of his time. For years, Dickens thrilled the readers with his simple stories about simple people forced into real situations.

Although Dickens wanted to make a lot of money from his writings, his works invariably aimed to influence the consciousness of his readers even though it seemed like he knew what his readers wanted.

To some critics, Dickens was an entertainer and his novels lacked intellectual challenge, but the *London Times* described the British author as the greatest instructor of the nineteenth century in his obituary. The unparalleled sentimentality, rage, plight and bitterness in his novels established Dickens as a spokesman for the downtrodden.

Dickens was born on February 7, 1812 into a poor family in Portsmouth on the southern coast of England. He was the second of eight children. In 1822, the Dickens family moved to Camden Town, a poor neighbourhood in London. The extravagance of his father often brought financial embarrassment to the family and eventually imprisonment for him in 1824. This brought an abrupt end to Dickens' childhood. He had to discontinue his schooling and support his family by doing manual work at a factory. Young Dickens was rudely introduced to long hours of harsh working conditions and poor pay. He felt orphaned and betrayed by his parents who he believed should have taken care of him in his childhood. These feelings later became a recurring theme of many of his novels. Characters like Oliver Twist and David Copperfield developed from the harsh experiences of Dickens' early life.

Dickens' literary journey started in 1833 when he submitted sketches to various magazines and newspapers under the nickname "Boz". In 1836, he published *The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club*, which became widely popular with magazine readers. Soon, his first novel, *Oliver Twist*, depicting the life of an orphan and inspired by Dickens' own experience as an impoverished child, hit the stands. The overwhelming success of *Oliver Twist* turned Dickens into a celebrity and over the next few years he had to struggle to match the literary and commercial standard the book had set.

In 1842, Dickens and his wife, Kate, went on a tour of the United States, where people went crazy listening to him. Upon his return, Dickens wrote *American Notes for General Circulation*, a sarcastic travelogue criticising American culture and materialism.

Over the next couple of years, Dickens published two Christmas stories including the classic *A Christmas Carol*. From 1849 to 1850, Dickens worked passionately on his favourite novel *David Copperfield*, a sort of autobiography and probably the first work of its kind.

The death of his daughter and father and separation from his wife in the 1850s cast a dark shadow on Dickens' writing during this period. He returned to his original style with *A Tale of Two Cities* in 1859, a historical novel, followed by *Great Expectations* in 1861, widely considered his greatest literary feat.

On June 9, 1870, Dickens suffered a stroke and died at his country home in Kent, England.

1. The author most likely agrees with all of the following statements EXCEPT
  - (A) Dickens blamed his parents for enduring a harsh childhood.
  - (B) Dickens was not impressed by the materialism of the American society.

- (C) Dickens' novels portrayed the attitude of the society towards the downtrodden.
- (D) To some of his critics Dickens was an entertainer and his writing was not intellectually challenging.
- (E) *David Copperfield*, a biographical account of Dickens' life, is often cited as his best literary achievement.

2. The passage is primarily concerned with:

- (A) Dickens' novels and his characters.
- (B) Dickens' success as a writer.
- (C) Dickens' harsh childhood.
- (D) Dickens' life story.
- (E) Dickens' writing.

3. Which of the following statements is best taken to be true in the context of the passage?

- (A) Dickens played the role of an instructor through his writings.
- (B) Dickens was the best British author of the nineteenth century.
- (C) No other Dickens' novel could ever match the standard set by *Oliver Twist*.
- (D) Dickens' writing became sarcastic after the death of his daughter and father.
- (E) All of Dickens' novels were based on the personal experiences of his childhood.

4. Which of the following statements, if true, would most weaken the author's argument?

- (A) Dickens' parents were responsible for his harsh childhood.



- (B) Dickens sympathised with his characters who often survived a life of struggle.
- (C) Dickens' writing emphasised how simple people got forced into real situations.
- (D) Characterisation of David Copperfield and Oliver Twist are suggestive of Dickens' harsh life.
- (E) Dickens wrote his classics during the period of shock that he experienced after the deaths of his daughter and father.

## Passage 11 *(Real NMAT Question)*

According to the first ever World report on disability, produced jointly by WHO and the World Bank, over one billion people, or about 15% of the world's population, are believed to have some form of disability. Of these, 110 million people (2.2%) have highly significant difficulties in normal functioning and 50% of the disabled cannot afford healthcare. Sadly, the number of disabled people is growing.

Although the patterns of disability in different countries vary depending on health conditions, personal factors and environmental factors, two major reasons which account for higher prevalence of disability are ageing and rise in chronic health conditions such as diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and mental illness.

Disability, to a certain extent, correlates with disadvantage. The World Health Survey indicates higher prevalence of disability in lower income countries than in higher income countries. On average, persons with disabilities, and families with a disabled member, experience higher levels of deprivation including food insecurity and poor housing.

Increasing evidence suggests that people with disabilities experience poorer levels of health, they are more exposed to violence, children are less likely to get an education and discrimination becomes a barrier to disabled employees receiving promotion opportunities within jobs.

Global data from the World Health Survey show that employment rates are lower for disabled men (53%) and disabled women (20%) than for non-disabled men (65%) and women (30%).

People with disabilities get most support from family members or social networks. However, exclusive dependence on families can have adverse effect on caregivers, including stress, isolation and lost

socioeconomic opportunities. These difficulties increase as family members age.

The Report documents widespread evidence of barriers in different countries. In some countries the policies are either faulty or the resources allocated to implementing policies are often inadequate. For example, lack of financial incentive in education policy fails to motivate children with disabilities to attend school.

In many regions of the world, misconceptions and prejudices affect the inclusion of children with disabilities in mainstream education and the progress of disabled employees in jobs.

The data in the Survey from four Southern African countries found that only 26–55% of people received the medical rehabilitation and 5–23% received the vocational training they needed. The data from 51 countries also revealed that people with disabilities were four times more likely to be treated badly and nearly three times more likely to be denied needed health care.

Lack of access to transport discourages persons with a disability from seeking work or accessing health care. In some poor and less developed countries, they are unable to access even basic information and communication products and services such as telephones, television, and the Internet. Often people with disabilities are excluded from decision-making processes in matters directly affecting their lives.

A lack of comprehensive data on disability can impede understanding and action. Getting a fair idea of the numbers of people with disabilities and understanding their circumstances can help in removing disabling barriers and in facilitating people with disabilities to participate.

1. In the context of the passage, all of the following rightly depict the condition of persons with disabilities, EXCEPT

- (A) around 2.2% of the world's population suffer from a severe disability which prevents them from having normal participation in society.
- (B) availability of comprehensive data on disability can help the governments design appropriate plans for rehabilitation of persons with a disability.
- (C) heavy dependence on families by persons with a disability in the long run can result in stress, isolation, and lost socioeconomic opportunities for caretakers.
- (D) two major reasons which account for higher prevalence of disability are ageing and rise in diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and mental illness.
- (E) data suggests that prejudice and misconceptions in society have a higher adverse impact on the conditions of the persons with a disability than poor funding of the plans for them.

2. The author brings into discussion the topic of school education for children with disabilities, most likely to:

- (A) prove that persons with disabilities, and families with a disabled member, experience higher levels of deprivation including housing, food security and education.
- (B) lend credibility to the contention that discrimination begins early in the life of persons with a disability.
- (C) suggest that there exists higher prevalence of disability among lower income groups.
- (D) support the claim that disability correlates with disadvantage brought about through both bad policies and social prejudices.
- (E) introduce the topic of discrimination in schools.

3. Which of the following statements about disadvantages to persons with a disability in the work place is most clearly supported by the passage?
- (A) Discrimination becomes a barrier to disabled people getting a job.
  - (B) Among persons with a disability only 5–23% employees receive the vocational training they need.
  - (C) Lack of access to transport discourages persons with a disability from seeking employment.
  - (D) Owing to the prevalence of discrimination in work places, getting ahead in careers becomes difficult for employees with a disability.
  - (E) Global data from the World Health Survey shows that in comparison to 65% employment rate for non-disabled men, it is 53% in case of persons with a disability.
4. The passage emphasises which of the following points about data?
- (A) Lack of comprehensive data on disability can prove to be a barrier in understanding and action.
  - (B) Data documents the evidence of misconceptions and prejudice towards persons with a disability.
  - (C) Data indicates that disabled men face higher discrimination as compared to disabled women.
  - (D) The rise in the number of persons with a disability is more in lower income countries than higher income countries.
  - (E) The data from four South-African countries is a good sample for the rest of lower income countries.

## 2 Para Forming

Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

**1. (Real NMAT Question)**

- (a) Most of the running injuries are absent in cultures where shoes are not customarily worn at all.
- (b) Normally, runners with fancy shoes can these days expect a 30–80% chance of an injury.
- (c) Over the past several years, the importance of our feet has been overlooked for the comfort and luxury of wearing shoes.
- (d) Through the reappearance of walking and running as healthy activities, the significance of strong feet is again becoming a matter of concern.

- (A) dbca
- (B) bcad
- (C) dcab
- (D) cdba
- (E) abdc

- 2.**
- (a) Only then can any virus make use of its single talent, which is to take control of a host's cellular machinery and use it to churn out thousands of copies of itself
  - (b) In this way, one infected cell soon becomes billions.
  - (c) These viruses then move from one cell to the next, transforming each new host into a factory that makes even more virus.

- (d) A virus is nothing more than a few strands of genetic material wrapped in a package of protein—a parasite, unable to function on its own.
- (e) In order to survive, it must find a cell to infect.
  - (A) dceab
  - (B) bcead
  - (C) deacb
  - (D) decab
  - (E) bdcea

- 3.
- (a) If this is so, then public spaces function like a stage in the same way that our own homes and living rooms do.
  - (b) Several scholars over the years have drawn analogies between life and theatre.
  - (c) For instance, the eminent sociologist Erving Goffman suggested that life is a series of performances, in which we are all continually managing the impression we give other people.
  - (d) Architecture, landscaping, the dimensions of the stage, and the other actors around us all offer cues about how we should perform and how we should treat one another.
    - (A) acdb
    - (B) badc
    - (C) cdeb
    - (D) edcb
    - (E) bcad

- 4.
- (a) Self-driving cars promise to create a new kind of leisure, offering passengers additional time for reading books,

writing emails, knitting, taking a catnap, and any number of other diversions.

- (b) People who are unable to drive themselves could experience a new kind of independence.
- (c) Moreover, self-driving cars could re-contextualise land use on a massive scale.
- (d) In this imagined mobility utopia, drone trucks would haul packages across the country and no human would have to circle a city block in search of a parking spot.

(A) adbc

(B) acbd

(C) cbad

(D) abcd

(E) bacd

5. (a) The reward system was about pleasure and somehow learning what yields it, and little more.

- (b) If you had opened a textbook on brain rewards in the late 1980s, it would have told you that the dopamine and opioids that swished and flickered around the reward pathway were the blissful brain chemicals responsible for pleasure.

- (c) It wasn't until the early 1990s, after rigorous research, that he felt bold enough to go public with his new thesis.

- (d) So when Berridge, a dedicated young scientist who was more David than Goliath, stumbled upon evidence in 1986 that dopamine did not produce pleasure, but in fact desire, he kept quiet.

(A) acbd

(B) badc

(C) bdac



(D) cbad

(E) cdba

6. (a) Those who do remember him tend to use him as a cautionary tale.

(b) His charismatic personality, combined with his controversial scientific accomplishments, landed him on TV more than once, notably on The Steve Allen Show

(c) Instead of dazzling audiences with complicated science, McConnell captivated them with awe-inspiring concepts

(d) McConnell's experiments have largely faded from scientific memory

(e) But at the end of the '50s, McConnell was a big deal

(A) cdbae

(B) bcdae

(C) daebc

(D) edcba

(E) aedbc

7. (a) The band stretches from the Tropic of Cancer to the Tropic of Capricorn, though there are occasional reefs at higher latitudes—near Bermuda, for instance.

(b) Reefs can be hundreds of feet tall and thousands of acres in area.

(c) The world's largest reef, or really reef system, is the Great Barrier Reef, along the east coast of Australia.

(d) Coral reefs are found in a band that circles the globe like a cummerbund.

(e) Unlike the Great Wall of China, the Great Barrier Reef, which extends more than fourteen hundred miles, is actually visible from the space.

- (A) acdeb
- (B) dacbe
- (C) aedbc
- (D) dbcea
- (E) cdaeb

**8. (Real NMAT Question)**

- (a) As I got off at Terminal B, I couldn't help marvelling at the vastness of the O'Hare Airport.
- (b) My husband, who was very concerned that I was travelling alone, printed out a map of the airport before I left.
- (c) Since I did not have any pressing demands on my time, I decided to make the trip.
- (d) My sister, who lived in Seattle, wanted us to be present at her house-warming ceremony.
- (e) Although we tried very hard, we were able to obtain only one ticket for that date.

- (A) abdec
- (B) badec
- (C) cdeba
- (D) dceba
- (E) decba

**9. (Real NMAT Question)**

- (a) No wonder companies everywhere have a stake in the health and fitness of their employees and are willing to spend considerable amounts for this purpose.
- (b) Our health is important to us, to our families and to our employers.

- (c) This is considered an important factor contributing to high productivity and quality work.
  - (d) Japanese companies particularly excel in this and the more successful among them start off the day with a body bending and stretching session.
- (A) dbac
  - (B) abdc
  - (C) cabd
  - (D) badc
  - (E) bcda

- 10.**
- (a) Logging operations, which provide the world's wood and paper products, also cut countless trees each year.
  - (b) Often, small farmers will clear a few acres by cutting down trees and burning them in a process known as slash and burn agriculture.
  - (c) The biggest driver of deforestation is agriculture.
  - (d) Farmers cut forests to provide more room for planting crops or grazing livestock.
- (A) cdab
  - (B) cdba
  - (C) cbda
  - (D) dcba
  - (E) dcab

- 11.**
- (a) Point-of-sale advantages include stores offering no shipping charges and free ship-to-store charges.
  - (b) The internet can be a great resource for shoppers looking to expand their choices of products to buy and an invaluable way for saving money.

- (c) Price-comparison websites make deal hunting easier and also help guide shoppers to online stores with the best reputations by posting reviews submitted by other shoppers.
  - (d) Online stores are highly competitive not only with other online stores, but also with brick-and-mortar competitors.
- (A) dbac
  - (B) bdca
  - (C) bdac
  - (D) acbd
  - (E) dbca

- 12.** (a) Nearly 24 hours after the snafu, Oscars host Jimmy Kimmel broke his silence on the shocking moment with a few words on his show, *Jimmy Kimmel Live*.
- (b) “I don’t know if you know this but I hosted the Oscars last night,” Kimmel quipped, opening his ABC show.
- (c) La La Land was incorrectly named the Best Picture when Moonlight was really the winner.
- (d) In case you’ve been living under a rock, the Oscars were rocked by an epic mistake on Sunday night.
- (A) abdc
  - (B) bdca
  - (C) bdac
  - (D) abcd
  - (E) dcab

- 13.** (a) Thus, they are more at risk for adult health problems such as heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, several types of cancer, and osteoarthritis.

- (b) According to an article in *The New York Times* all of these health effects are contributing to a shorter lifespan of five years for these obese children.
  - (c) One study showed that children who became obese as early as age 2 were more likely to be obese as adults.
  - (d) Children who are obese are likely to be obese as adults.
- (A) cdba
  - (B) cbda
  - (C) dcab
  - (D) dcba
  - (E) dbac

- 14.**
- (a) Not a bad legacy for a man who, after his first studio went belly up, placed his career in the hands of a cartoon mouse.
  - (b) While he was at it, he built fantastical amusement parks, developed a brand recognised by children and adults all over the world, and created an educational foundation for future entertainment innovators.
  - (c) The Walt Disney Company, which reported more than \$38 billion in revenue in 2010, was started by a high-school dropout who loved to draw and had a passion for learning.
  - (d) Walt Disney founded an empire on fantasy and risk taking.
- (A) cdab
  - (B) cdba
  - (C) cbda
  - (D) dcba
  - (E) dcab

- 15.** (a) The Land of Morning Calm is rapidly becoming one of Asia's most popular destinations.
- (b) Since then an Olympics and a World Cup have kick-started a vibrant modern economy.
- (c) South Korea's rise has been nothing short of meteoric after breaking from military dictatorship in the 80s.
- (d) Almost every year South Korea or Seoul features on top ten lists of the best places to visit, and with good reason.

- (a) cbda
- (b) cdba
- (c) bdac
- (d) bdca
- (e) adcb

- 16.** (a) But even as the vote pushed the bill past its latest test, it set up a critical few hours in which Republicans will have to address serious and at times contradictory criticism of the bill from their own caucus, with zero chance of support from Democrats.
- (b) Senate Republican leaders breathed a collective sigh of relief on Wednesday as all 52 GOP senators voted to begin debate on the tax reform bill.
- (c) For Republicans, time is of the essence.
- (d) If they do not pass the tax reform bill this week, it will be sidelined by next week's legislative struggle to secure funding to avoid a government shutdown.

- (a) abdc
- (b) bdca
- (c) bdac
- (d) bacd

(e) dcab

**17. (Real NMAT Question)**

- (a) Hydraulic fracturing occurs when the effective stress is reduced sufficiently by an increase in the pressure of fluids within the rock, such that the minimum principal stress becomes tensile and exceeds the tensile strength of the material.
- (b) This is particularly so in the case of “tensile” fractures, which require the walls of the fracture to move apart, working against this confining pressure.
- (c) Fracturing in rocks at depth tends to be suppressed by the confining pressure due to the load caused by the overlying rock strata.
- (d) Fractures formed in this way will be oriented in a plane perpendicular to the minimum principal stress, and for this reason induced hydraulic fractures in wellbores are sometimes used to determine the orientation of stresses.

(A) cbad

(B) cabd

(C) cadb

(D) abcd

(E) acdb

**18. (a)** Great players end their careers with anywhere from 25 to 50 such scores.

- (b) Every sport has record breakers, but of his contemporaries, only Michael Jordan, Lance Armstrong and prescandal Tiger Woods come anywhere close to matching him in redefining the realms of possibility.

(c) In cricket, a batsman who hits a century, or a “ton”--another term for a 100-plus-run innings--displays the most consistent measure of batting prowess.

(d) Tendulkar’s ton of tons is beyond great.

(a) dbac

(b) cadb

(c) cbda

(d) bdca

(e) dbca

**19.** (a) In recent years, with the master crippled by rheumatoid arthritis, Swinston or another veteran often led students and company dancers through the steps.

(b) A little before 6 p.m., some 40 current and former dancers, in warm-up clothes or street garb, drifted onto the wooden floor.

(c) As a pianist picked out strains of Bach, Robert Swinston, a longtime Cunningham dancer who was also the choreographer’s assistant, held an abbreviated class in Cunningham technique.

(d) On July 27, the day after the choreographer Merce Cunningham died, there was an open house at the West Village studio in which his dance company has operated since 1971.

(a) dbac

(b) bdca

(c) bdac

(d) acbd

(e) dbca



- 20.** (a) The fork is held with the left hand and the knife is held with the right.
- (b) When no knife is being used, the fork can be held with the tines up.
- (c) The fork is held generally with the tines down using the knife to cut food or help guide food on to the fork.
- (d) With the tines up, the fork balances on the side of the index finger, held in place with the thumb and index finger.
- (a) abdc
- (b) acbd
- (c) bdac
- (d) bdca
- (e) dcab
- 21.** (a) Doyle was born in Edinburgh in 1859, one of nine children of an alcoholic Irish artist who was consigned, in later life, to a lunatic asylum.
- (b) One can break the answer down into a mix of elements.
- (c) Why has Holmes continued to captivate generation after generation when other fictional detectives of the Victorian period are forgotten?
- (d) But first it will be useful to summarise the life of Holmes's creator.
- (a) cdba
- (b) cbda
- (c) acdb
- (d) acbd
- (e) dbac

22. (a) Furthermore, kids are also a viable market because they can easily influence lifestyle, and provide a view of overall trends in society; how it is now and what it is likely to become.
- (b) The advertising industry views teenagers in society as a viable market segment, because of their immature understanding of the media and its dazzling impact on teen and young undeveloped brains.
- (c) According to marketing research companies, teenagers are important to marketers because they can spend a substantial open income, spend family money easily, and they are easily able to influence their families to spend on large and small household purchases that appeal to them.
- (d) The media is increasingly focusing on kids and adolescents to captivate with advertisements.
- (a) abdc
- (b) acbd
- (c) bdac
- (d) dbca
- (e) dcab

23. (***Real NMAT Question***)

- (a) That translates to 20 products per minute!
- (b) Much more than that, it was about redefining customer experience and breaking online shopping inertia.
- (c) Started by two brothers, who not only saw their seed idea grow into a 4,500-member company, but also charted a stupendous success story with mind-numbing numbers, the online store had captured the shopping imagination of many.

- (d) The Bangalore-based firm ships more than 30,000 items per day.
- (A) cbad
  - (B) cbda
  - (C) cdab
  - (D) acdb
  - (E) adbc

**24. (Real NMAT Question)**

- (a) Most of these places are high up on mountains.
  - (b) This hardened ice is what comprises the glacier.
  - (c) Repeated snowfalls compress the lower layers of snow.
  - (d) Glaciers form in extremely cold places.
  - (e) Finally, the lowest layer hardens and turns into ice.
- (A) abedc
  - (B) dceba
  - (C) cadeb
  - (D) cbdae
  - (E) daceb

**25. (Real NMAT Question)**

- (a) Others believe that it was a self-portrait of Leonardo da Vinci or possibly his mother.
- (b) Despite thorough research by art historians, only theories have been offered.
- (c) Throughout history, the biggest question surrounding 'Mona Lisa' has been the identity of the lady in the painting.
- (d) Some believe Lisa was the wife of a wealthy silk dealer of Florence.

- (A) abcd
- (B) bdac
- (C) cbda
- (D) cdab
- (E) dcab

**26. (Real NMAT Question)**

- (a) Apparently, work we undertake by instinct, be it tying shoe laces or breathing, are better performed instinctively rather than consciously.
- (b) It is also difficult to perform these actions with which we are only too familiar when we pay attention to what we are doing.
- (c) It is sometimes difficult to explain in so many words certain actions that we perform every day, like tying our shoe laces.
- (d) With the shoe laces, try tying them while you actually take the time to notice the process, and chances are you will be forced to stop midway and try and understand where you are at.

- (A) abcd
- (B) abdc
- (C) bdca
- (D) cabd
- (E) cbda

**27. (Real NMAT Question)**

- (a) The flash floods in Uttarkashi caused unimaginable loss to life and property and was attributed to the mindless development of dams and felling of trees.

- (b) Due to the increasing incidents of such floods in India, a lot of questions are being raised on whether these flash floods are man-made disasters.
  - (c) Flash floods are sudden swelling of water bodies that usually overflow and flood adjoining low-lying areas.
  - (d) In fact, people posing these questions point to the flash floods in Uttarkashi in 2013.
- (A) adbc
  - (B) bcad
  - (C) cabd
  - (D) cbda
  - (E) dcab

**28. (Real NMAT Question)**

- (a) An organism's cells coordinate to keep their division in check and avoid causing cancer, worker ants sacrifice their own fecundity to serve their queen and colony, female lions within a pride suckle one another's young.
  - (b) Even if the helpers may not necessarily be putting their lives on the line, they are risking lowering their own reproductive success for the benefit of another individual.
  - (c) Although they may not always play out on such an epic scale, examples of selfless behaviour abound in nature.
  - (d) Humans help other humans to do everything from obtaining food to finding mates to defending territory.
- (A) cadb
  - (B) abcd
  - (C) acbd
  - (D) cbad

(E) dbca

**29. (*Real NMAT Question*)**

- (a) Chiropractic has caused many disabilities and even death in some cases.
- (b) Yet few chiropractors disclose to their patients the risks of cervical manipulation.
- (c) This is not necessarily true.
- (d) Significant risks accompany some alternative therapies.
- (e) Most people think a treatment is safe if it is alternative.

(A) dabce

(B) dabec

(C) ecdab

(D) ecdba

(E) edabc

**30. (a)** Bees and other insects are vital for global food production as they pollinate three-quarters of all crops.

(b) The plummeting numbers of pollinators in recent years has been blamed, in part, on the widespread use of pesticides.

(c) The EU banned the use of neonicotinoids on flowering crops that attract bees, such as oil seed rapeseed and so on, in 2013.

(d) But in 2017, a major report from the European Union's scientific risk assessors concluded that the high risk to both honeybees and wild bees resulted from any outdoor use, because the pesticides contaminate soil and water.

(A) abcd

(B) bacd

- (C) dabcb
- (D) acbdb
- (E) adbbc

**31. (Real NMAT Question)**

- (a) While a luxury one usually starts with fish— pickled herring, smoked eel or hot fried plaice.
  - (b) Danish food includes a variety of open sandwiches.
  - (c) The sandwiches are traditionally served for the mid-day meal.
  - (d) An ordinary mid-day meal consists of just a simple sandwich prepared during breakfast and packed in a lunch box.
  - (e) The cuisine of Denmark stems from the country's agricultural past, as well as its geography and climate.
- (A) edbca
  - (B) abcde
  - (C) ebcda
  - (D) decab
  - (E) bedac

**32. (Real NMAT Question)**

- (a) In reality, researchers have concluded that pain is used as a means to a different end, that end being the destruction of the individual as a person.
- (b) The second is that the purpose of the pain is to elicit information.
- (c) The first is that the primary purpose is to inflict pain.
- (d) There are two common misconceptions about torture.

- (e) Any information elicited is usually no more than a side benefit; often the victim has no information to give.
- (A) abdce  
(B) cbdae  
(C) dcbae  
(D) abcde  
(E) cdbae

**33. (Real NMAT Question)**

- (a) In their first study, university students were asked to describe a difficult and an easy project that they intended to complete during the winter break.
- (b) For difficult projects, implementation intentions were clearly related to successful completion.
- (c) Projects included such things as writing a class paper, working on resolving family conflicts, and participating in athletic activities.
- (d) Students were also asked if they had specific plans about when, where and how to get started on each project.
- (e) Project completion was checked after students returned to school.
- (A) abcde  
(B) bcdea  
(C) cdeab  
(D) acbde  
(E) dabce

**34. (Real NMAT Question)**

- (a) The Jurassic period extends from the end of the Triassic to the beginning of the Cretaceous.



- (b) So the Jurassic period constitutes the middle period of the Mesozoic Era.
  - (c) Its beginning is marked by a Major Triassic– Jurassic extinction event.
  - (d) But there was no major extinction in the end.
  - (e) So, the start and end are defined by carefully selected locations; the uncertainty in dating arises from trying to date these horizons.
- (A) cabde
  - (B) abcde
  - (C) acdeb
  - (D) dcabe
  - (E) bdace

**35. (*Real NMAT Question*)**

- (a) The internet has brought about revolutionary changes in the world of sales.
  - (b) By using any of the numerous online shopping portals, people can get the desired items delivered to their doorstep.
  - (c) However, popularising online shopping among the uneducated lot seems to be quite challenging.
  - (d) Therefore, people nowadays worry less about visiting brick and mortar shops to buy things they need.
- (A) abdc
  - (B) adbc
  - (C) bcda
  - (D) adcb
  - (E) cabd

**36. (Real NMAT Question)**

- (a) With the emergence of the internet leading to so much information being made available, the need for speed reading is on the rise.
  - (b) People with these skills are able to comprehend various reports, newspapers, emails, and other verbal communication quickly.
  - (c) Thus, it improves the efficiency and effectiveness of such people leading to their increased productivity.
  - (d) Various techniques and methods have evolved in speed reading with high retention and comprehension capabilities.
  - (e) It is no wonder then that this is becoming more and more popular among students and professionals alike.
- (A) abcde
  - (B) adbce
  - (C) badec
  - (D) cbdae
  - (E) dceab

**37. (Real NMAT Question)**

- (a) There is even a new term for such disinterested men – they are called “herbivore men”.
- (b) Even as the world’s population is growing at an alarming rate, countries like Japan are seeing its fertility rate falling to below the “replacement fertility threshold”.
- (c) In simpler terms, if women produce on an average, more than 2.2 children, then the society will remain robust and people dying due to old age will be replenished by the newborns.

- (d) Replacement fertility is generally believed to be around 2.2 children per woman.
- (e) However, in countries like Japan, people, especially men, are losing interest in physical intimacy.
  - (A) acbed
  - (B) bdcea
  - (C) cadeb
  - (D) dabec
  - (E) edcba

### 3 Identify the Error

Questions 1–31 each has a sentence with four underlined words or phrases. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order to make the sentence correct. Mark E for no error.

1. In order to lose weight, you need to both eat in small quantities as well as exercise regularly.  
(A) to lose  
(B) need to  
(C) as well as  
(D) regularly  
(E) No error
2. The artist's most impressive works have been produced at his home in New York, he moved there from his native place, India.  
(A) artist's most impressive  
(B) have been produced  
(C) New York, he moved there  
(D) native India  
(E) No error
3. Most Indian students pursue their MBAs immediately after completing college, while a few working for two or three years before seeking admission.  
(A) pursue their MBAs  
(B) completing college, while  
(C) working for

- (D) before seeking  
(E) No error
4. The client that is coming for a meeting tomorrow is one of our oldest and most important clients.
- (A) that is  
(B) for  
(C) is one of  
(D) most important clients  
(E) No error
5. Hoping to receive a permanent position, the intern put in 16 hours of work everyday.
- (A) Hoping  
(B) a permanent position  
(C) put in  
(D) everyday  
(E) No error
6. Although Rajesh studied hard for the test, yet he could only manage 50% marks.
- (A) studied  
(B) for the test  
(C) yet  
(D) only manage  
(E) No error
7. The large and barren expanse of the Sahara desert is at once forbiddingly empty, climatically harsh, and the beauty of it is haunting.
- (A) large and barren

- (B) is at once
  - (C) climatically harsh
  - (D) the beauty of it is haunting
  - (E) No error
8. When Amir met Tiara for the first time, he was thinking that she was very pretty. (*Real NMAT Question*)
- (A) met
  - (B) for
  - (C) was thinking
  - (D) was
  - (E) No error
9. The dormant volcano started spewing lava last year and it has been erupting sporadically ever since.
- (A) started spewing
  - (B) and
  - (C) has been erupting
  - (D) ever since
  - (E) No error
10. In this store, we sell items sourced from not only Asia but also from the Central and Latin Americas.
- (A) items sourced
  - (B) not only Asia
  - (C) from
  - (D) Central and Latin Americas
  - (E) No error

11. The items served in my restaurant are far more diverse and delicious than your restaurant.
- (A) served in
  - (B) are far more
  - (C) and delicious
  - (D) your restaurant
  - (E) No error
12. In this museum, there is a large number of artefacts from every historical period, going as far back as the time of the ancient Greek.
- (A) there is
  - (B) of artefacts from
  - (C) period, going
  - (D) as
  - (E) No error
13. When enquired as to which course he would prefer to take, Laksh replied that either of the two courses was fine with him.
- (A) as to which
  - (B) would prefer
  - (C) replied that
  - (D) was fine
  - (E) No error
14. Each of the eyewitnesses have a different story to narrate about the crime.
- (A) Each of the
  - (B) have a
  - (C) narrate

- (D) about the crime
- (E) No error

**15.** Suppose if you were marooned on a deserted island, what would you do?

- (A) Suppose if
- (B) marooned
- (C) what would
- (D) do
- (E) No error

**16.** The child loves both dancing and singing and refuses to conform by the wishes of his parents.

- (A) both dancing and singing
- (B) refuses
- (C) conform by
- (D) wishes of
- (E) No error

**17.** When he heard the news of his friend's accident, he immediately returned back to his village.

- (a) he heard
- (b) friend's accident
- (c) returned back
- (d) to his village
- (e) No error

**18.** The first inning of the match was more interesting than the second one.

- (a) first inning



- (b) the match
- (c) more interesting
- (d) second one
- (e) No error

**19.** The latest spacecraft sent by ISRO attempts to take high resolution photographs of the surface of Neptune, understand the characteristics of the atmosphere of the planet, and to search for evidence of life. (**Real NMAT Question**)

- (A) spacecraft sent by
- (B) attempts to take
- (C) of the surface of
- (D) to search for
- (E) No error

**20.** One of the ancient traditions in India commit the guru as well as his disciples to celibacy. (**Real NMAT Question**)

- (A) One of the
- (B) commit the guru
- (C) as well as
- (D) to celibacy
- (E) No error

**21.** The Titanica, which plies from Singapore to Hong Kong, is the largest cruise liner of the world. (**Real NMAT Question**)

- (A) which plies
- (B) to Hong Kong
- (C) is the largest
- (D) of
- (E) No error

22. Either of these stuffed toys are suitable for your little four-year-old. (**Real NMAT Question**)
- (A) these
  - (B) stuffed
  - (C) are
  - (D) little
  - (E) No error
23. We've already paid for our journey; so we need only take some pocket money with us. (**Real NMAT Question**)
- (A) paid for
  - (B) we need
  - (C) only take
  - (D) with us
  - (E) No error
24. It is a common observation that many a man have resigned to fate. (**Real NMAT Question**)
- (A) a common
  - (B) many a man
  - (C) have resigned
  - (D) to fate
  - (E) No error
25. The third one-day match between India and New Zealand hadn't hardly begun before it started to rain. (**Real NMAT Question**)
- (A) between
  - (B) hadn't
  - (C) begun

- (D) to rain
- (E) No error

26. He has become too old now, so *it is* necessary that someone looked after him. (**Real NMAT Question**)

- (A) has become
- (B) too old
- (C) it is
- (D) looked after
- (E) No error

27. The neem tree is known for their medicinal property. (**Real NMAT Question**)

- (A) is
- (B) their
- (C) medicinal
- (D) property
- (E) No error

28. The Indian rupee is again under pressure as rising oil prices has resulted in an increased demand for the dollar.

- (A) again under pressure
- (B) has resulted
- (C) an increased
- (D) for the dollar
- (E) No error

29. Please ask your sister to unthaw all the vegetables as I plan to have a smorgasbord of cheese, vegetables and soups.

- (A) ask your

- (B) to unthaw
- (C) as I plan
- (D) have a smorgasbord
- (E) No error

**30.** If I was the President, I would have made yoga and meditation compulsory for all.

- (A) If I was
- (B) the President
- (C) I would have made
- (D) compulsory for all
- (E) No error

**31.** Each of my three sisters-in-law have decided to attend classes where they will be taught classical dance forms.

**(Real NMAT Question)**

- (A) have
- (B) attend
- (C) will
- (D) taught

## 4 Choose the Correct Preposition

**In questions 1–33, choose the set of prepositions whose meaning and sequence best fits the three given sentences.**

1. 1. Krishna said that he would arrive 2 and 3 pm.  
2. In the newly constructed shopping mall the shops stay open 11 am to 11 pm.  
3. The formalities are all over and the rocket is ready for launch 30 minutes.  
(a) at  
(b) from  
(c) on  
(d) in  
(e) between  
(f) for  
(A) bde  
(B) cdb  
(C) ebd  
(D) eca  
(E) dbc
2. 1. I was \_\_\_\_\_ the house and this is what I saw.  
2. He was pouring water \_\_\_\_\_ the glass when it fell from his hand.  
3. She took her shoes \_\_\_\_\_ and walked barefoot on the grass. (**Real NMAT Question**)  
(a) in

- (b) at
- (c) into
- (d) onto
- (e) off
- (f) of

- (A) bca
- (B) aae
- (C) bdf
- (D) cdf
- (E) ace

3. 1. The administration's new proposals have been met a lot of opposition from the citizens of the town.
2. The children are so excited to eat out that they are unable to choose between a pizza a burger.
3. When asked to come to the party, Ramesh declined saying that he had decided to stay home and study instead.

- (a) with
- (b) or
- (c) and
- (d) for
- (e) in
- (f) at

- (A) acf
- (B) cbe
- (C) abf
- (D) dbe

(E) abe

4. 1. The boy was hit \_\_\_\_\_ a stone.  
2. He is writing \_\_\_\_\_ ink.  
3. We discussed the matter \_\_\_\_\_ tea.  
(a) with  
(b) by  
(c) over  
(d) in  
(e) on  
(f) into

(A) bde  
(B) adf  
(C) adc  
(D) def  
(E) bac

5. 1. He was sitting \_\_\_\_\_ his sister.  
2. He distributed the toffees \_\_\_\_\_ us.  
3. Butter is made \_\_\_\_\_ milk.  
(a) beside  
(b) besides  
(c) between  
(d) amongst  
(e) from  
(f) of

(A) acf  
(B) ade

(C) ace

(D) bdf

(E) bce

6. 1. You must abstain \_\_\_\_\_ alcohol.  
2. There is no exception \_\_\_\_\_ the rule.  
3. Your views don't accord \_\_\_\_\_ mine.

(a) to

(b) from

(c) with

(d) of

(e) into

(f) for

(A) abc

(B) bac

(C) dac

(D) dba

(E) bcf

7. 1. Get \_\_\_\_\_ this bus. It goes to our destination.  
2. She is standing \_\_\_\_\_ the car.  
3. This material is different \_\_\_\_\_ that one.

(a) by

(b) on

(c) from

(d) onto

(e) to

(f) in



- (A) dbc
- (B) fac
- (C) bac
- (D) bfe
- (E) cde

8. 1. I knocked him \_\_\_\_\_ accidentally.
2. He goes to office \_\_\_\_\_ foot.
3. He is the boy who speaks \_\_\_\_\_ an accent.
- (a) on
  - (b) with
  - (c) by
  - (d) over
  - (e) in
  - (f) from

- (A) acb
- (B) abc
- (C) dab
- (D) dcb
- (E) caf

9. 1. He is \_\_\_\_\_ work.
2. Eighteen and \_\_\_\_\_ can watch this movie.
3. He made her feel special and cared \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) above
  - (b) out of
  - (c) after
  - (d) on

(e) for

(f) in

(A) fce

(B) bcf

(C) eca

(D) bae

(E) fce

10. 1. He was absorbed \_\_\_\_\_ his work and did not hear the bell ring.
2. He accused her \_\_\_\_\_ stealing his things, but she denied ever having been inside his cubicle.
3. Having spent most of my life in the tropics, I am accustomed \_\_\_\_\_ hot weather. (**Real NMAT Question**)

(a) at

(b) in

(c) of

(d) for

(e) with

(f) to

(A) ade

(B) bae

(C) bce

(D) bcf

(E) bde

11. 1. The official refused to comply \_\_\_\_\_ my request.
2. He could not go for a holiday for want \_\_\_\_\_ money.

3. He managed to gain insight \_\_\_\_\_ the working of the company barely within days of joining.

- (a) to
- (b) of
- (c) in
- (d) into
- (e) with
- (f) off

- (A) dbf
- (B) ebd
- (C) adb
- (D) fad
- (E) efb

**12.** 1. Our army triumphed \_\_\_\_\_ the enemy.

2. She always sides \_\_\_\_\_ him whenever he and I argue.

3. Her comments were a slur \_\_\_\_\_ the staff at the hotel.

- (a) to
- (b) of
- (c) in
- (d) over
- (e) with
- (f) on

- (A) dbf
- (B) ebd
- (C) adb
- (D) def

(E) efb

**13.** 1. We flew down to Mumbai \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ weekends, I like to watch football.

3. One \_\_\_\_\_ five will be called for an interview.

(a) on

(b) with

(c) by

(d) over

(e) in

(f) from

(A) acb

(B) abc

(C) dae

(D) dcb

(E) caf

**14.** 1. There is a large proportion of people who are not persuaded \_\_\_\_\_ his weight loss programme.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ the terms of the lease, you have no right to make any changes to the apartment.

3. I can't imagine what has come \_\_\_\_\_ him these days.

(a) over

(b) from

(c) under

(d) of

(e) into

(f) for

(A) abe

- (B) bac
- (C) dac
- (D) dca
- (E) bcf

- 15.** 1. I want to buy that dress but I don't have my wallet \_\_\_\_\_ me.
2. He managed to get off \_\_\_\_\_ a light punishment.
3. There were at least five hundred people \_\_\_\_\_ the luxury yacht.
- (a) to
  - (b) aboard
  - (c) with
  - (d) of
  - (e) into
  - (f) on
- (A) fad
  - (B) bac
  - (C) dab
  - (D) dea
  - (E) fcb

- 16.** 1. She splashed water \_\_\_\_\_ her face.
2. He ate two pizzas and she ate one, so \_\_\_\_\_ them they ate three pizzas.
3. I have to get these dollars changed \_\_\_\_\_ rupees.
- (a) on
  - (b) into
  - (c) after

- (d) over
- (e) between
- (f) in

- (A) fce
- (B) aeb
- (C) eca
- (D) dae
- (E) def

- 17.** 1. She was adamant that she would work \_\_\_\_\_ the night.
2. I prefer walking \_\_\_\_ driving.
3. She won't get the lead role as her age is \_\_\_\_\_ her.
- (a) to
  - (b) in
  - (c) beneath
  - (d) behind
  - (e) against
  - (f) over
- (A) dbf
  - (B) cfe
  - (C) bae
  - (D) fad
  - (E) efb

- 18.** 1. He just wanted to be left \_\_\_\_\_ peace but his wife continued to nag him all evening.
2. She frowns \_\_\_\_\_ people who gossip in the office during working hours.

3. The principal disapproves \_\_\_\_\_ teachers punishing the students for minor mistakes. (**Real NMAT Question**)

- (a) of
- (b) with
- (c) over
- (d) in
- (e) to
- (f) on

- (A) bea
- (B) dfe
- (C) dfa
- (D) efa
- (E) bbc

**19.** 1. I live \_\_\_\_\_ Mumbai.

2. I stay \_\_\_\_\_ Opera House Street.

3. I am going \_\_\_\_\_ watch the play tonight. (**Real NMAT Question**)

- (a) on
- (b) at
- (c) in
- (d) onto
- (e) to
- (f) for

- (A) ace
- (B) abd
- (C) cad

(D) cbf

(E) cdf

20. 1. Good management comprises an array \_\_\_\_\_ practices and experience.

2. You must focus \_\_\_\_\_ your objectives.

3. This is a serious matter and should not be pushed \_\_\_\_\_ the carpet. (**Real NMAT Question**)

(a) at

(b) of

(c) in

(d) on

(e) under

(f) although

(A) adb

(B) abd

(C) bde

(D) cde

(E) acb

21. 1. The department has always faced criticism \_\_\_\_\_ its poor services.

2. Anxious parents lined up for hours together \_\_\_\_\_ the school waiting for their children.

3. Taking cognizance \_\_\_\_\_ the fire, the department has marked a probe into the incident. (**Real NMAT Question**)

(a) of

(b) for

(c) from



- (d) aside
- (e) outside
- (f) besides

- (A) bcf
- (B) acf
- (C) dfc
- (D) bea
- (E) bad

22. 1. The manager's eye lingered \_\_\_\_\_ the new recruit.
2. He was looking \_\_\_\_\_ Tom for instructions.
3. She shivered \_\_\_\_\_ fear. (**Real NMAT Question**)
- (a) on
  - (b) under
  - (c) to
  - (d) at
  - (e) in
  - (f) by
- (A) ace
  - (B) aec
  - (C) cba
  - (D) dae
  - (E) fed

23. 1. The formation of a star is accompanied \_\_\_\_\_ the release of gas and dust.
2. Albert Einstein is often regarded \_\_\_\_\_ the father of modern physics.

3. A rainbow is a beautiful display \_\_\_\_\_ vibrant colours.  
**(Real NMAT Question)**

- (a) as
- (b) by
- (c) of
- (d) from
- (e) among
- (f) through

- (A) aed
- (B) dfb
- (C) bcd
- (D) bac
- (E) edf

- 24.** 1. It was a tough victory to pull \_\_\_\_\_ but they did it with aplomb.
2. It was disheartening to watch as they proceeded to quarrel and fall \_\_\_\_\_ with one another.
3. It is doubtful that after such a setback they will ever manage to put \_\_\_\_\_ their differences and play together on the stage again.

**(Real NMAT Question)**

- (a) out
- (b) about
- (c) up
- (d) off
- (e) aside
- (f) since

- (A) cae

- (B) caf
- (C) dbe
- (D) dae
- (E) baf

25. 1. He is in a hurry as he is leaving \_\_\_\_\_ Japan on the evening flight.
2. The road to perdition is paved \_\_\_\_\_ good intentions.
3. I have been working on this novel \_\_\_\_\_ many years now. (**Real NMAT Question**)

- (a) through
- (b) for
- (c) to
- (d) with
- (e) by
- (f) since

- (A) bbc
- (B) bdb
- (C) bad
- (D) bbe
- (E) bbf

26. 1. Access will require a sustained and expanded commitment \_\_\_\_\_ the international community.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ proof of Washington's commitment to its key regional ally, the Senate voted on Thursday to triple non-military aid to Pakistan.
3. Micheal Chae, who migrated to Ireland, often fell ill, especially \_\_\_\_\_ consuming a certain species of fish. (**Real NMAT Question**)

- (a) as
- (b) by
- (c) from
- (d) after
- (e) besides
- (f) between

- (A) aef
- (B) cad
- (C) abf
- (D) adf
- (E) deb

- 27.** 1. People protested about the factory as its high emissions led \_\_\_\_\_ widespread pollution.
2. She procured a stay order \_\_\_\_\_ the court.
3. A campaign against female foeticide was launched \_\_\_\_\_ some well-meaning activists. (**Real NMAT Question**)

- (a) by
- (b) to
- (c) off
- (d) from
- (e) unto
- (f) with

- (A) faf
- (B) acf
- (C) bda
- (D) cad

(E) daf

28. (1) Clinton said that the new Afghan policy will be on hold \_\_\_\_\_ the new government in that country is in place.
- (2) The results of the 20 August presidential elections are yet \_\_\_\_\_ be declared.
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ areas of bilateral cooperation, they also discussed issues related to counterterrorism. (**Real NMAT Question**)

- (a) to  
(b) till  
(c) after  
(d) since  
(e) beyond  
(f) besides

- (A) baf  
(B) abd  
(C) abf  
(D) acf  
(E) acb

29. (1) The mysterious appearance \_\_\_\_\_ Rahul in Tihar led to much commotion in a cluster of 15-20 houses.
- (2) A surprising finding has come about \_\_\_\_\_ the ingenuity, perseverance and international cooperation.
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ silicate bodies, such features are typically attributed to water and hydroxyl-bearing materials. (**Real NMAT Question**)

- (a) as

- (b) of
- (c) for
- (d) from
- (e) after
- (f) through

- (A) abc
- (B) bcd
- (C) abf
- (D) bfc
- (E) bda

30. (1) At the sound of the bell, the instructor asked the students to hand \_\_\_\_\_ their test papers.
- (2) I am really surprised that you turned \_\_\_\_\_ an offer which other people would have jumped at.
- (3) I shall always remain indebted \_\_\_\_\_ you for the help you gave me at a time when I was ignored by even my close relatives. (**Real NMAT Question**)

- (a) to
- (b) in
- (c) off
- (d) for
- (e) down
- (f) on

- (A) bca
- (B) bea
- (C) eca
- (D) fcd

(E) fed

31. 1. This morning Rohit was late. He is surely going to be late \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting.
2. She was so annoyed and was threatening to complain \_\_\_\_\_ him to the teacher.
3. I was just plain lucky \_\_\_\_\_ have been seated right next her. Just imagine! (**Real NMAT Question**)

- (a) at
- (b) with
- (c) about
- (d) to
- (e) over
- (f) for

- (A) afd
- (B) bed
- (C) cfd
- (D) fcd
- (E) fed

32. 1. Did you know Sri is married \_\_\_\_\_ Sushma?
2. I just cannot get \_\_\_\_\_ with my new neighbour!
3. I got \_\_\_\_\_ my car and drove home. (**Real NMAT Question**)

- (a) of
- (b) against
- (c) with
- (d) along
- (e) to

(f) into

- (A) abc
- (B) bcd
- (C) cda
- (D) edf
- (E) fde

33. 1. The organic waste is collected \_\_\_\_\_ the community centre and composted.
2. The movie was so interesting that everyone turned their cell phones \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Go \_\_\_\_\_ the flow, said his mother. (**Real NMAT Question**)
- (a) to
  - (b) where
  - (c) off
  - (d) at
  - (e) with
  - (f) of
- (A) afe
  - (B) bce
  - (C) bfd
  - (D) dce
  - (E) dfe



## 5 Sentence Completion

**Each of the sentences below consists of one or more blanks. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.**

1. While there is no doubt that Manchester City is \_\_\_\_\_ football team, whether they are able to perform to their \_\_\_\_\_ in the upcoming Premier League season remains to be seen.  
(A) a boring, talent  
(B) a good, detriment  
(C) an average, capability  
(D) an excellent, potential  
(E) an upcoming, spectators
2. Allergy to gluten has become surprisingly common in recent times. Even the products made by companies that do not use any gluten in their manufacturing process \_\_\_\_\_ be considered completely \_\_\_\_\_ since there is no guarantee that gluten will not be present in the raw materials that these companies use to make their products.  
(A) cannot, benign  
(B) should, unsafe  
(C) will not, vulnerable  
(D) claim to, harmless  
(E) are not to, inconspicuous
3. The findings of a recent study provide an interesting example of the process of natural selection—certain light coloured

animals living in environments that have been soot and other forms of pollution, eventually take on a darker colouration.

- (A) painted with
- (B) coloured with
- (C) satiated with
- (D) exposed to
- (E) whetted in

4. According to one point of view, it is not correct to use compassion as a \_\_\_\_\_ principle because it is based on the assumption that just because an animal is like me in certain aspects, it will be like me in some other aspects as well. \_\_\_\_\_, this is an erroneous means of proving identity because it ignores the various historical, cultural and other references that might have crept in. Just because an animal looks like us does not mean that it is actually like us.

- (A) a universal, moreover
- (B) a discriminating, furthermore
- (C) a subjective, surprisingly
- (D) a contentious, nonetheless
- (E) a differentiating, however

5. Many items of clothing are worn purely for traditional or ceremonial purposes—because the occasion demands it. For example, the tie has no function that anyone can explain, yet most people working in a corporate environment would rarely be seen without one.

- (A) accepted
- (B) rational
- (C) critical
- (D) illogical

(E) peculiar

6. Laughing during the prayer meeting was a most \_\_\_\_\_ act \_\_\_\_\_ by him.

- (a) egregious, perpetrated
- (B) inconspicuous, committed
- (C) gross, inflicted
- (D) flagrant, executed
- (E) resplendent, wreaked

7. The vegetation here is quite \_\_\_\_\_ but the vegetation in the adjoining state is \_\_\_\_\_ making it a complete contrast.

- (a) luxuriant, sparse
- (B) copious, profuse
- (C) slender, sporadic
- (D) scanty, exiguous
- (E) bountiful, munificent

8. The old man wasn't aware that his son, of whose \_\_\_\_\_ he was completely \_\_\_\_\_ was the talk of the town because of his flirtatious ways.

- (a) turpitude, satisfied
- (B) depravity, certain
- (C) rectitude, convinced
- (D) righteousness, coaxed
- (E) morality, unassertive

9. Budget travellers and birdwatchers are content to plan their trips during the rainy season, when prices \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) escalate

- (B) plummet
- (C) descend
- (D) abate
- (E) diminish

**10.** It is rather \_\_\_\_\_ of him to feel that he knows more about the topic than his teacher.

- (a) discourteous
- (B) uncouth
- (C) presumptuous
- (D) peremptory
- (E) arbitrary

**11.** The police officer cornered the \_\_\_\_\_ man to see if he was \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) startled, restrained
- (B) staggering, inebriated
- (C) wobbly, despondent
- (D) rickety, intoxicated
- (E) fragile, sober

**12.** The \_\_\_\_\_ “pretty ugly” implies that a person can be both attractive and unattractive at the same time.

- (a) sarcasm
- (B) euphemism
- (C) oxymoron
- (D) antithesis
- (E) rhetoric

13. The teacher doubted the \_\_\_\_\_ of the student when he submitted a paper written by someone else.
- (a) veracity
  - (B) candour
  - (C) fidelity
  - (D) mendacity
  - (E) congruity
14. The road is quite \_\_\_\_\_ and one does feel a little \_\_\_\_\_ when driving through it.
- (a) meandering, bizarre
  - (B) discursive, giddy
  - (C) serpentine, light headed
  - (D) sinuous, surreal
  - (E) digressive, nauseous
15. The new evidence will, in all likelihood, \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of the murder charge.
- (A) exonerate, gullible
  - (B) vindicate, defendant
  - (C) castigate, criminal
  - (D) censure, wrongdoer
  - (E) acquit, reprobate
16. Completely \_\_\_\_\_ to the fact that the students were bored, the Professor continued his \_\_\_\_\_ for three hours.
- (a) oblivious, harangue
  - (B) unheeding, rant
  - (C) indifferent, onslaught
  - (D) impervious, polemic

(E) impassive, panegyric

- 17.** It's only when the underwater clown turns to face you that you understand why it's the most feared animal on Earth. From the front its head is no longer soft and jowly but sinister to an arrow that draws its black eyes into a \_\_\_\_\_ looking V. The \_\_\_\_\_ smile is gone, and all you see are rows of two-inch teeth capable of crunching down with almost two tons of force.

(a) diminishes, dazed  
(B) contracts, cheeky  
(C) stiffens, intimidating  
(D) tapers, bemused  
(E) subsides, indignant

- 18.** The southern tip of Africa is more \_\_\_\_\_ than many give it credit for: a spectacular blend of game-spotting safaris, echoes of ancient cultures and \_\_\_\_\_ landscapes ranging from widescreen dusty plains to thundering waterfalls.

(A) distinct, multitude  
(B) disparate, profuse  
(C) diverse, myriad  
(D) distinguishable, excessive  
(E) different, riot

- 19.** In telling the story of one of history's most celebrated \_\_\_\_\_, the sinking of the White Star Line's R.M.S. Titanic on her maiden voyage from Southampton on April 15, 1912, Cameron was clearly inspired by the challenge of reproducing the event with a physical verisimilitude and impact \_\_\_\_\_ in the numerous previous film and TV versions of the event.

(a) tragedies, conceivable

- (b) calamities, ineffable
- (c) afflictions, improbable
- (d) disasters, inconceivable
- (e) tribulations, unimaginable

**20.** Scientists have come up with a novel technique to detect paraffin oil \_\_\_\_\_ in coconut oil.

- (A) contamination
- (B) pollution
- (C) availability
- (D) mixture
- (E) besmirch

**21.** It was rather difficult for Ashwin to bear such \_\_\_\_\_ comments from his seniors after having been one of the company's most diligent workers. (*Real NMAT Question*)

- (A) derogatory
- (B) erroneous
- (C) illaudable
- (D) measly
- (E) tedious

## 6 Analogies

**Directions for Questions 1–5:** Choose the word or pair of words that best completes the relationship to the given pair.

1. Crime : Police
  - (A) Watchman : Theft
  - (B) Food : Eat
  - (C) Weight : Exercise
  - (D) Flood : Dam
  - (E) Play : Football
2. Cleaver : Butcher
  - (A) Screwdriver : Mechanic
  - (B) Treadmill : Runner
  - (C) Pen : Writer
  - (D) Scalpel : Surgeon
  - (E) Brush : Painter
3. Captain : Ship
  - (A) Teacher : School
  - (B) Manager : Office
  - (C) Guide : Tourist
  - (D) Doctor : Hospital
  - (E) Hotel : Concierge
4. Dislike : Loathe
  - (A) Pain : Discomfort
  - (B) Coward : Foolhardy



- (C) Disquiet : Anxious
- (D) Fear : Stress
- (E) Joy : Ecstasy

**5.** Altruistic : Selfishness

- (A) Enlightened : Wisdom
- (B) Befuddled : Clarity
- (C) Flippant : Calm
- (D) Assiduous : Diligence
- (E) Depressed : Sorrow

**Directions for Questions 6–17:** Choose the pair of words that **does not** share the same relationship as the given pair.

**6.** Metal : Music

- (a) Expressionism : Painting
- (b) Risotto : Dish
- (c) Clarinet : Musical Instrument
- (d) Bolero : Dress
- (e) Cha Cha : Dance

**7.** Scrawny : Slim

- (a) Nitpicking : Meticulous
- (b) Shocking : Surprising
- (c) Miserly : Economical
- (d) Nosey : Inquisitive
- (e) Ludicrous : Absurd

**8.** Tiara: Hair

- (a) Muffler : Neck

- (b) Anklet : Ankle
- (c) Cravat : Neck
- (d) Girdle : Wrist
- (e) Sash : Waist

**9. Paleontology : Fossils**

- (a) Entomology : Insects
- (b) Seismology : Earthquakes
- (c) Petrology : Rocks
- (d) Anthropology : Mankind
- (e) Ornithology : Fish

**10. Canto : Poem**

- (a) Island : Archipelago
- (b) Piston : Engine
- (c) Canopy : Rain
- (d) Mast : Ship
- (e) Staircase : Building

**11. Tepid : Boiling**

- (a) Careful : Punctilious
- (b) Drizzle : Downpour
- (c) Like : Dote
- (d) Avaricious : Rapacious
- (e) Vain : Vainglorious

**12. Denigrate : Belittle**

- (a) Dearth : Scarcity
- (b) Ephemeral : Transitory

- (c) Ineptitude : Competence
- (d) Indolent : Lazy
- (e) Facile : Superficial

**13.** Mozzarella : Cheese

- (A) Spaghetti : Pasta
- (B) Moccasin : Dress
- (C) Macchiato : Coffee
- (D) Viper : Snake
- (E) Chrysanthemum : Flower

**14.** Quiver : Cobras

- (a) School : Fish
- (b) Congregation : Pigeons
- (c) Herd : Antelopes
- (d) Army : Caterpillars
- (e) Float : Crocodiles

**15.** Fit : Fiddle

- (a) Fresh : Daisy
- (b) Slippery : Eel
- (c) Straight : Arrow
- (d) Mad : Ox
- (e) Quiet : Church mouse

**16.** Brush : Bristle

- (a) Flower : Stamen
- (b) Fruit : Pericarp
- (c) Aircraft : Fuselage

- (d) Billboard : Awning
- (e) Symphony Orchestra : Woodwinds

**17.** Address : Location

- (A) Annul : Abrogate
- (B) Bark : Snap
- (C) Mean : Generous
- (D) Die : Expire
- (E) Current : Present

**Directions for Questions 18–26:** Find out the pair of words that has the same relationship as the original pair.

**18.** Protagonist : Advocate (***Real NMAT Question***)

- (A) Expurgate : Permit
- (B) Prerogative : Obligation
- (C) Humongous : Behemoth
- (D) Convalesce : Deteriorate
- (E) Intermingle : Hyperactive

**19.** Mollusc : Shell

- (A) Lemon : Rind
- (B) Marshmallow : Confection
- (C) Orange : Citrus
- (D) Rose : Rosa
- (E) Chocolate : Edible

**20.** Hedonism : Pleasure

- (A) Asceticism : Self-indulgence
- (B) Altruism : Selfishness

- (C) Sexism : Equality
- (D) Eidolism : Ghosts
- (E) Nihilism : Absolute power

**21.** Basil : Herb

- (a) Ragdoll : Cat
- (b) Frigate : Aircraft
- (c) Alaskan Husky : Fox
- (d) Marmot : Squirrel
- (e) Equine : Horse

**22.** Disheveled : Tidy

- (A) Disdain : Contempt
- (B) Discrepancy : Affront
- (C) Kindle : Ignite
- (D) Dispel : Dissipate
- (E) Exasperate : Please

**23.** Trickle : Gush

- (a) Plunder : Pillage
- (b) Quash : Revoke
- (c) Breeze : Gale
- (d) Acorn : Oak tree
- (e) Tide : Ebb

**24.** Trepidation : Trembling

- (a) Earthquake : Tsunami
- (b) Snowflakes : Deluge
- (c) Acquittal : Incarceration

- (d) Cold : Scald
- (e) Sickness : Affliction

**25.** Loquacious : Converse (*Real NMAT Question*)

- (A) Intrepid : Falter
- (B) Gourmand : Ingest
- (C) Teetotaller : Tipple
- (D) Fibber : Enrage
- (E) Modest : Ostentate

**26.** Ship : Keel (*Real NMAT Question*)

- (A) Sedan : Saddle
- (B) Elevator : Pulley
- (C) Bicycle : Upholstery
- (D) Airplane : Fuselage
- (E) Boat : Wagon