GMST Verbal Reasoning – Practice Test

20 Multiple-Choice Questions
Advanced Level

For Student Tryout – Original Practice Questions

- Number of questions: 20
- Suggested time: 30 minutes
- Question format: Multiple Choice (A–E)
- Recommended level: Advanced
- Skills tested: Vocabulary, word relationships, sentence completion, reading comprehension, and verbal logic.

Instructions: Choose the best answer (A, B, C, D, or E) for each question. Each question has only one correct answer.

Part A – Vocabulary and Word Relationships

1. CANDID is to FRANK as PARSIMONIOUS is to ...

A. Generous
B. Frugal
C. Careless
D. Wealthy
E. Reckless

2. OPAQUE is to TRANSPARENT as AMBIGUOUS is to ...

A. Confusing
B. Uncertain
C. Complicated
D. Unequivocal
E. Inaccurate

3. SEED is to TREE as SPARK is to ...

A. Smoke
B. Fire
C. Ash
D. Wood
E. Flameproof

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4. EDITOR is to MANUSCRIPT as CURATOR is to ...

A. Museum
B. Artist
C. Collection
D. Exhibition hall
E. Painting

5. MITIGATE is to SEVERITY as ALLEVIATE is to ...

A. Distress
B. Difficulty
C. Danger
D. Conflict
E. Uncertainty

6. EPHEMERAL is to PERMANENT as SPORADIC is to ...

A. Occasional
B. Irregular
C. Continuous
D. Unpredictable
E. Temporary

7. Which word is closest in meaning to OBDURATE?

A. Flexible
B. Stubborn
C. Generous
D. Sensitive
E. Hesitant

8. Which word is the opposite of ABSTAIN?

A. Avoid
B. Refuse
C. Participate
D. Withdraw
E. Decline

Part B – Sentence Completion

9. The committee's recommendation was so _____ that members interpreted it in several different ways.

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A. Explicit
B. Equivocal
C. Convincing
D. Definitive
E. Consistent

10. Despite his reputation for honesty, the witness gave a rather _____ account, deliberately omitting several important details.

A. Comprehensive
B. Objective
C. Selective
D. Accurate
E. Unbiased

11. The latest research findings did not _____ the original hypothesis; instead, they _____ the researchers' initial conclusions.

A. Support – questioned
B. Confirm – contradicted
C. Undermine – reinforced
D. Establish – weakened
E. Prove – rejected

12. Although the negotiations initially appeared unsuccessful, both parties eventually adopted a more _____ approach, making an agreement possible.

A. Hostile
B. Rigid
C. Conciliatory
D. Defensive
E. Aggressive

Part C – Verbal Analogies and Language Logic

13. PROLOGUE is to NOVEL as PREFACE is to ...

A. Chapter
B. Nonfiction book
C. Dictionary
D. Newspaper
E. Short story

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14. THERMOMETER is to TEMPERATURE as BAROMETER is to ...

A. Wind speed
B. Rainfall
C. Atmospheric pressure
D. Humidity
E. Air quality

15. Which sentence uses the word DISINTERESTED correctly?

A. The disinterested audience became bored during the performance.
B. The judge remained disinterested and evaluated both sides fairly.
C. She was disinterested because she strongly supported one candidate.
D. The manager was disinterested in the proposal because he disliked its author.
E. His disinterested attitude showed how excited he was about the project.

Part D – Reading Comprehension and Verbal Reasoning

Read the following passage and answer Questions 16–20.

Passage: The Changing Nature of Work

Technological advancement has continuously transformed the nature of employment. In the past, automation was primarily associated with replacing repetitive manual tasks in manufacturing industries. Today, however, artificial intelligence and sophisticated digital systems are increasingly capable of performing tasks that once required considerable cognitive effort.

Some observers argue that these developments will inevitably lead to widespread unemployment. Others maintain that technological progress has historically created new occupations while eliminating existing ones. According to this perspective, the central challenge is not necessarily the disappearance of work itself, but the changing skills required to remain employable.

Nevertheless, the transition may not be equally beneficial to everyone. Workers whose occupations are significantly affected by automation may struggle to acquire new competencies, particularly when access to education and professional training is limited. Consequently, governments and educational institutions have an important role in ensuring that workers can adapt to changing labor-market demands.

Ultimately, technological progress should not be viewed exclusively as either a threat or an opportunity. Its consequences will largely depend on how effectively societies prepare individuals for the changes ahead.

16. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Artificial intelligence will eventually eliminate all human employment.
B. Technological progress creates opportunities but also requires workers to adapt.

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C. Manufacturing industries are the only sectors affected by automation.
D. Governments should prevent companies from adopting new technologies.
E. Education is no longer relevant in modern employment.

17. According to the passage, how has automation changed over time?

A. It has become limited to manufacturing activities.
B. It has shifted from replacing manual tasks to performing some cognitive tasks as well.
C. It has reduced the importance of digital technology.
D. It has eliminated the need for professional training.
E. It has become less sophisticated than in the past.

18. The word competencies in paragraph three is closest in meaning to ...

A. Responsibilities
B. Qualifications and abilities
C. Opportunities
D. Regulations
E. Expectations

19. Which statement can be inferred from the passage?

A. All workers will benefit equally from technological advancement.
B. Automation will have no significant impact on employment.
C. Workers with limited access to training may face greater difficulties adapting to automation.
D. Governments are solely responsible for technological development.
E. Artificial intelligence only affects workers in manufacturing.

20. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward technological progress?

A. Entirely pessimistic
B. Unconditionally optimistic
C. Neutral and dismissive
D. Balanced and cautiously optimistic
E. Strongly opposed

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