

NMAT Verbal Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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1. Which term best fits the analogy skein : yarn?
 - A. squeeze : lemon
 - B. fire : coal
 - C. ream : paper
 - D. tree : lumber

2. What is the best example of a profession that acts in a manner synonymous with "clandestine"?
 - A. accountant : meticulous
 - B. furrier : rambunctious
 - C. lawyer : ironic
 - D. shepherd : garrulous

3. How is the word 'computer' correctly associated with 'technology'?
 - A. Pen : Writing
 - B. Camera : Photo
 - C. Phone : Communication
 - D. Table : Surface

4. Exercise is to gym as eating is to?
 - A. Food
 - B. Dieting
 - C. Fitness
 - D. Restaurant

5. What is the correct pairing involving the concept of color and an object?
 - A. Red : Apple
 - B. Green : Grass
 - C. Blue : Ocean
 - D. Yellow : Sun

- 6. Tree is to bark as human is to what?**
- A. skin**
 - B. bone**
 - C. heart**
 - D. hair**
- 7. What is the relationship between a binding and a book?**
- A. Criminal : Gang**
 - B. Display : Museum**
 - C. Frame : Picture**
 - D. Artist : Carpenter**
- 8. Careful is to cautious as boastful is to?**
- A. Arrogant**
 - B. Humble**
 - C. Joyful**
 - D. Suspicious**
- 9. Which term represents the opposite of dominance, similar to hegemony?**
- A. romance : sympathy**
 - B. furtherance : melancholy**
 - C. independence : autonomy**
 - D. tolerance : philanthropy**
- 10. Which pair represents a relationship analogous to cobbler and shoe?**
- A. jockey : horse**
 - B. contractor : building**
 - C. mason : stone**
 - D. cowboy : boot**

Answers

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1. C
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. A
7. C
8. A
9. C
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Which term best fits the analogy skein : yarn?

- A. squeeze : lemon**
- B. fire : coal**
- C. ream : paper**
- D. tree : lumber**

The term "skein" refers to a length of yarn that is wound into a specific shape for convenience and storage. In this analogy, the relationship between "skein" and "yarn" is that a skein is a form or package of yarn. Similarly, a "ream" refers to a specific bundle of paper, typically consisting of multiple sheets, which serves as a convenient way to store and handle paper. Just as a skein is a smaller, manageable segment of yarn, a ream is a packaged quantity of paper. This relationship is mirrored in both pairs, establishing a clear analogy where one item is a collection or portion of another. Thus, the best fit for the analogy is "ream : paper." This reflects a direct and similar relationship as found in the original pair, making it the correct choice.

2. What is the best example of a profession that acts in a manner synonymous with "clandestine"?

- A. accountant : meticulous**
- B. furrier : rambunctious**
- C. lawyer : ironic**
- D. shepherd : garrulous**

The correct choice is exemplified by the relationship between the profession of an accountant and the term "meticulous." The word "clandestine" refers to actions done in secret, often to conceal something illicit or private. Accountants often work with sensitive information, financial data, and records that require confidentiality and careful handling, making their work inherently meticulous. This suggests a focus on precision and secrecy, aligning well with the notion of being clandestine. In contrast, the other options do not demonstrate such a relationship. For instance, the term "rambunctious" does not typically align with the behavior associated with a furrier, who primarily deals with animal pelts and fur garments. Similarly, the term "ironic" does not capture the essence of a lawyer's profession uniformly, as it relates more to a form of expression rather than behavior or conduct directly tied to the profession. Lastly, "garrulous" refers to excessive talking, which is not characteristic of a shepherd's role, as they are often portrayed as quiet, tending to their flocks. Thus, the notion of meticulousness in accountancy strongly resonates with the qualities associated with being clandestine.

3. How is the word 'computer' correctly associated with 'technology'?

- A. Pen : Writing**
- B. Camera : Photo**
- C. Phone : Communication**
- D. Table : Surface**

The association of 'computer' with 'technology' is best mirrored by the relationship of 'phone' to 'communication' because both pairs reflect a fundamental purpose of the items in question. A computer is primarily a technological device used for processing information, performing calculations, and enabling various digital tasks. Similarly, a phone is a device primarily used for communication, facilitating the exchange of information between individuals. In this context, both pairs illustrate how one term (computer or phone) functions primarily in connection with the other term (technology or communication). This highlights a core relationship where each first term is recognized for its role in enhancing or enabling the experience described by the second term. The other pairings do not reflect this same level of functional relationship. While a pen is associated with writing and a camera with photos, these relationships do not emphasize the core function in the same direct manner as technology and communication represent the essential roles of computers and phones, respectively. The table and surface pairing focuses more on physical characteristics rather than functional associations.

4. Exercise is to gym as eating is to?

- A. Food**
- B. Dieting**
- C. Fitness**
- D. Restaurant**

The analogy presented in the question compares two pairs of concepts: exercise is associated with the gym, while eating is related to another concept. In this analogy, the gym serves as a place or environment where exercise takes place, just as a restaurant is a place where eating occurs. Therefore, the correct answer highlights a similar relationship where one term (eating) is connected to a location or setting (restaurant) that facilitates that activity. In contrast, while food, dieting, and fitness are all related to eating, they do not represent a specific place or setting like the gym does for exercise. Food is the object consumed, dieting refers to a strategy around eating, and fitness is more broadly about health and physical condition rather than a specific venue where eating occurs. Hence, the restaurant stands out as the option that directly aligns with the setting where the activity of eating is commonly performed.

5. What is the correct pairing involving the concept of color and an object?

- A. Red : Apple**
- B. Green : Grass**
- C. Blue : Ocean**
- D. Yellow : Sun**

The pairing of "Red : Apple" is correct because red is a color commonly associated with apples, particularly certain varieties like Red Delicious. This connection is based on common knowledge and cultural perceptions where the color red is a defining characteristic for many apples, making it an easily recognizable example of how color relates to objects in the natural world. In the context of the other pairings, while they do also exhibit strong associations — green with grass, blue with the ocean, and yellow with the sun — they may not be as universally recognized as red with apples. Each of these other options also reflects typical associations, but the specificity and prevalence of red being linked with apples makes it stand out as a clearer and more widely accepted example of this concept.

6. Tree is to bark as human is to what?

- A. skin**
- B. bone**
- C. heart**
- D. hair**

The relationship between "tree" and "bark" is that bark is the external protective covering of a tree, much like how skin serves as the protective barrier for a human body. Both bark and skin provide important protection for their respective organisms. In the context of the human body, skin functions as a critical component that shields the internal organs and maintains overall health, just as bark protects the tree from pests, diseases, and environmental conditions. This analogy emphasizes the protective function that both elements serve, establishing a strong parallel between the two pairs. The other options do not share this same external protective relationship. Bone is an internal structure, heart is an internal organ essential for circulation, and hair, while it contributes to the overall appearance and has protective qualities, does not serve as the main protective barrier for the body in the same way that skin does. Thus, skin is the most logical and consistent answer in establishing this analogy.

7. What is the relationship between a binding and a book?

- A. Criminal : Gang
- B. Display : Museum
- C. Frame : Picture**
- D. Artist : Carpenter

The relationship between a binding and a book is best represented by the connection found in the choice involving frame and picture. A binding is an essential component of a book, as it holds the pages together and provides the exterior that protects and supports the text, much like a frame serves to enclose and enhance a picture. Both pairs involve an important structural element that contributes to the overall integrity and presentation of the item in question—books and pictures, respectively. In other options, the relationships do not align as closely in terms of structural or functional support. For example, while a criminal might be associated with a gang, this connection is more about membership or association rather than structural support. Similarly, a display in a museum describes a presentation rather than a necessary component. Lastly, the relationship between artist and carpenter involves different professions and creative processes without the clear structural connection that exists between binding and book or frame and picture.

8. Careful is to cautious as boastful is to?

- A. Arrogant**
- B. Humble
- C. Joyful
- D. Suspicious

The relationship between "careful" and "cautious" is that both words describe a similar quality or characteristic; they are synonyms. To determine the word that has a similar relationship with "boastful," one needs to identify a word that conveys a comparable meaning or attitude. In this case, "boastful" describes someone who talks about their achievements or qualities in a way that is intended to impress others, often implying a sense of pride. "Arrogant," on the other hand, conveys a sense of excessive pride or self-importance, which aligns well with the attitude implied by being boastful. Therefore, "arrogant" captures the essence of boasting about oneself to an undesirable extent, making it the correct answer in this analogy. The other choices do not share a similar connotation with "boastful." "Humble" describes a lack of pride and an unpretentious nature, which stands in direct opposition to being boastful. "Joyful" pertains to a state of happiness and does not relate to pride or boasting. "Suspicious" refers to a feeling of distrust and does not connect to the concept of boasting at all. Thus, "arrogant" is the most fitting choice.

9. Which term represents the opposite of dominance, similar to hegemony?

- A. romance : sympathy**
- B. furtherance : melancholy**
- C. independence : autonomy**
- D. tolerance : philanthropy**

The term that represents the opposite of dominance, similar to hegemony, is "independence." Hegemony often implies a form of control or dominance over others, whether in a social, political, or cultural context. Independence signifies a state of self-governance or autonomy, where an entity is free from the control or influence of others. This concept serves as an antithesis to hegemony, highlighting the lack of dominance or control in a given situation. In this context, the other options do not convey the same relationship. Romantic feelings and sympathy can coexist or be complementary, but they do not inherently represent opposites. Similarly, "furtherance" and "melancholy" don't have an oppositional relationship, as they pertain to entirely different themes. Lastly, while "tolerance" and "philanthropy" relate to understanding and kindness, they also do not embody the direct opposition to dominance that independence does. Thus, "independence" is the most appropriate term to represent the opposite of dominance in this scenario.

10. Which pair represents a relationship analogous to cobbler and shoe?

- A. jockey : horse**
- B. contractor : building**
- C. mason : stone**
- D. cowboy : boot**

The relationship between "cobbler" and "shoe" is one where the first term refers to a profession that specifically creates, repairs, or works with the second term. A cobbler is skilled in the crafting and repairing of shoes, making this a clear example of an individual's professional expertise linked to a specific object. When analyzing the pair "contractor : building," this relationship mirrors that of the cobbler and shoe. A contractor is a professional who engages in the construction of buildings. Just as a cobbler is associated with shoes, a contractor is linked with buildings, illustrating a direct relationship between a professional role and the specific object they work with. In contrast, the other options do not present the same direct relationship. For instance, while a jockey rides a horse, the relationship is one of interaction rather than creation or construction. Similarly, a mason works with stone, but the term "stone" does not signify a completed structure like "building" does. Lastly, a cowboy may wear boots as part of their attire, but this does not reflect a professional association with that specific item in the same manner as cobblers and shoes. Thus, "contractor : building" stands out as the most analogous pair to "cobbler :

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

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We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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