NMAT Reviewer

National Medical Admission Test - Philippines

Board Exam Desk | 2026 Edition | 120 practice questions

Review all eight NMAT subtests with 120 independent practice questions and explanations. Perceptual Acuity uses identical-information text drills; figure and mirror-image items are not simulated. Short quizzes are study drills, not a full-length CEM test. The 75% study target is not an NMAT percentile rank or an admission cutoff.

Study checklist

Verbal

Inductive Reasoning

Quantitative

Perceptual Acuity

Biology

Physics

Social Science

Chemistry

How to use this reviewer

Answer the questions independently, then check the explanations. Practice scores are raw study scores, not official percentile ranks. These are short study drills, not a full-length CEM simulation. No official CEM questions are reproduced.

Verbal

1. Microscope is to small objects as telescope is to what?

A. Chemical bonds

B. Electric charge

C. Loud sounds

D. Distant objects

2. Which word is closest in meaning to concise?

A. Repetitive

B. Hidden

C. Uncertain

D. Brief

3. Which word is opposite in meaning to scarce?

A. Rare

B. Insufficient

C. Abundant

D. Limited

4. Seed is to plant as egg is to what?

A. Feather

B. Bird

C. Nest

D. Soil

5. A report says two variables are associated but does not establish causation. Which conclusion is justified?

A. The variables vary together in the observed data

B. Other explanations have been excluded

C. One variable must cause the other

D. The association applies to everyone

6. A study reports its findings only for adults in one city. Which extension needs further evidence?

A. Applying the findings to children nationwide

B. Stating where the study occurred

C. Reporting the measured variables

D. Describing the sampled adults

7. Which word best completes: The measurements were repeated to assess their ___.

A. Length

B. Popularity

C. Ownership

D. Consistency

8. Thermometer is to temperature as barometer is to what?

A. Humidity

B. Speed

C. Pressure

D. Distance

9. Which word is closest in meaning to mitigate?

A. Prove

B. Conceal

C. Intensify

D. Reduce

10. Which word is opposite in meaning to explicit?

A. Clear

B. Specific

C. Implicit

D. Direct

11. A passage says a pilot study helps refine methods before a larger study. What is its stated purpose?

A. Establish universal truth

B. Guarantee a positive result

C. Replace every larger study

D. Improve the research procedure

12. Which statement distinguishes an observation from an inference?

A. The room must have poor ventilation

B. The thermometer displayed 28 degrees Celsius

C. The equipment was likely damaged

D. The participants probably felt warm

13. Which word best completes: The evidence was insufficient; therefore the conclusion remained ___.

A. Irreversible

B. Unrelated

C. Certain

D. Tentative

14. Author is to book as composer is to what?

A. Library

B. Symphony

C. Instrument

D. Audience

15. A clinic extended its hours and visits rose. Which missing detail is most useful before attributing the rise to the new hours?

A. Whether other changes occurred at the same time

B. The color of the clinic walls

C. The brand of the waiting-room chairs

D. The surname of the architect

Inductive Reasoning

16. What comes next: 3, 7, 11, 15, ...?

A. 23

B. 20

C. 17

D. 19

17. What comes next: 2, 6, 18, 54, ...?

A. 108

B. 162

C. 216

D. 144

18. What comes next: 1, 4, 9, 16, ...?

A. 20

B. 25

C. 24

D. 36

19. What comes next: 2, 3, 5, 8, 12, ...?

A. 18

B. 15

C. 16

D. 17

20. What comes next: 81, 27, 9, 3, ...?

A. 2

B. 1

C. 6

D. 0

21. What comes next: A, C, F, J, ...?

A. O

B. L

C. M

D. P

22. What comes next: Z, W, T, Q, ...?

A. O

B. N

C. P

D. M

23. What comes next: AB, CD, EF, GH, ...?

A. IJ

B. KL

C. HI

D. JK

24. What comes next: 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, ...?

A. 10

B. 6

C. 8

D. 7

25. What comes next: 5, 10, 8, 16, 14, ...?

A. 30

B. 12

C. 28

D. 20

26. Which number does not belong: 8, 27, 64, 100?

A. 100

B. 27

C. 64

D. 8

27. Which shape differs from a group of three-sided polygons?

A. Square

B. Equilateral triangle

C. Scalene triangle

D. Right triangle

28. What comes next: 4, 9, 19, 39, ...?

A. 79

B. 59

C. 89

D. 69

29. What comes next: 100, 90, 81, 73, ...?

A. 65

B. 66

C. 64

D. 63

30. What comes next: B2, D4, F6, H8, ...?

A. J9

B. J10

C. K10

D. I9

Quantitative

31. What is 3/4 + 2/3?

A. 17/12

B. 5/7

C. 1/12

D. 13/12

32. What is 18 percent of 250?

A. 40

B. 45

C. 35

D. 50

33. Solve 3x + 7 = 28.

A. 9

B. 6

C. 7

D. 5

34. The ratio of red to blue beads is 2:3. Of 40 beads, how many are red?

A. 20

B. 12

C. 16

D. 24

35. What is the mean of 4, 6, 8, and 10?

A. 9

B. 7

C. 6

D. 8

36. What is the median of 2, 5, 7, 9, and 12?

A. 7

B. 5

C. 9

D. 8

37. A fair six-sided die is rolled. What is the probability of an even result?

A. 1/2

B. 1/6

C. 2/3

D. 1/3

38. A vehicle travels 150 km in 3 hours at constant speed. What is its speed?

A. 45 km/h

B. 60 km/h

C. 50 km/h

D. 30 km/h

39. A price falls from PHP 800 to PHP 680. What is the percentage decrease?

A. 10%

B. 15%

C. 20%

D. 12%

40. What is the area of a rectangle 12 cm long and 5 cm wide?

A. 17 square cm

B. 120 square cm

C. 60 square cm

D. 34 square cm

41. If y varies directly with x and y = 12 when x = 3, what is y when x = 5?

A. 18

B. 24

C. 15

D. 20

42. A class has 12 men and 18 women. What fraction of the class are women?

A. 2/5

B. 3/4

C. 2/3

D. 3/5

43. A laboratory counts 20, 30, and 25 samples over three days. How many samples were counted in total?

A. 80

B. 70

C. 65

D. 75

44. A quantity rises from 40 to 50. What is its percentage increase?

A. 25%

B. 10%

C. 30%

D. 20%

45. Two workers complete equal tasks in 6 and 3 hours separately. At constant rates, how long do they take together for one task?

A. 1 hour

B. 3 hours

C. 2 hours

D. 4 hours

Perceptual Acuity

46. Identical information drill: which option exactly matches NMAT-4827, including order and letter case?

A. NMAT-7284

B. NMAT-4829

C. NMAT-4827

D. TAMN-4827

47. Identical information drill: which option exactly matches B8D-601P, including order and letter case?

A. B8D-6019

B. B8D-601P

C. D8B-601P

D. B8D-P106

48. Identical information drill: which option exactly matches 73QK-952M, including order and letter case?

A. 73QK-952M

B. KQ37-952M

C. 73QK-M259

D. 73QK-9529

49. Identical information drill: which option exactly matches CELL-3086, including order and letter case?

A. LLEC-3086

B. CELL-6803

C. CELL-3089

D. CELL-3086

50. Identical information drill: which option exactly matches A19R-74T2, including order and letter case?

A. A19R-2T47

B. A19R-74T9

C. A19R-74T2

D. R91A-74T2

51. Identical information drill: which option exactly matches KM5N-2038, including order and letter case?

A. KM5N-2039

B. KM5N-2038

C. N5MK-2038

D. KM5N-8302

52. Identical information drill: which option exactly matches P6V-824B, including order and letter case?

A. P6V-824B

B. V6P-824B

C. P6V-B428

D. P6V-8249

53. Identical information drill: which option exactly matches 90GX-137C, including order and letter case?

A. XG09-137C

B. 90GX-C731

C. 90GX-1379

D. 90GX-137C

54. Identical information drill: which option exactly matches R4T8-652W, including order and letter case?

A. R4T8-W256

B. R4T8-6529

C. R4T8-652W

D. 8T4R-652W

55. Identical information drill: which option exactly matches L7H2-480D, including order and letter case?

A. L7H2-4809

B. L7H2-480D

C. 2H7L-480D

D. L7H2-D084

56. Identical information drill: which option exactly matches M3N9-126F, including order and letter case?

A. M3N9-126F

B. 9N3M-126F

C. M3N9-F621

D. M3N9-1269

57. Identical information drill: which option exactly matches Q5Z1-839S, including order and letter case?

A. 1Z5Q-839S

B. Q5Z1-S938

C. Q5Z1-8399

D. Q5Z1-839S

58. Identical information drill: which option exactly matches C2E6-570J, including order and letter case?

A. C2E6-J075

B. C2E6-5709

C. C2E6-570J

D. 6E2C-570J

59. Identical information drill: which option exactly matches U8A4-913K, including order and letter case?

A. U8A4-9139

B. U8A4-913K

C. 4A8U-913K

D. U8A4-K319

60. Identical information drill: which option exactly matches W1Y7-264G, including order and letter case?

A. W1Y7-264G

B. 7Y1W-264G

C. W1Y7-G462

D. W1Y7-2649

Biology

61. In a eukaryotic cell, most ATP made by oxidative phosphorylation is produced in which organelle?

A. Golgi apparatus

B. Mitochondrion

C. Smooth endoplasmic reticulum

D. Lysosome

62. Which observation best supports the endosymbiotic origin of mitochondria?

A. Mitochondria are found only in plant cells

B. Mitochondria have no membranes at all

C. Mitochondria have their own circular DNA and bacteria-like ribosomes

D. Mitochondria are built from Golgi vesicles

63. Glucose enters a red blood cell through a carrier protein, moving down its concentration gradient without using ATP. What is this process called?

A. Primary active transport

B. Facilitated diffusion

C. Receptor-mediated endocytosis

D. Simple diffusion through the lipid bilayer

64. How does an enzyme speed up a chemical reaction?

A. It makes the overall free energy change more negative

B. It shifts the equilibrium toward the products

C. It lowers the activation energy of the reaction

D. It is used up as the reaction proceeds

65. In C4 plants such as corn and sugarcane, what is the first stable product of carbon dioxide fixation in mesophyll cells?

A. A four-carbon acid (oxaloacetate)

B. Glucose

C. Ribulose bisphosphate

D. A three-carbon acid (3-phosphoglycerate)

66. A mother with blood type A (genotype IAi) and a father with blood type B (genotype IBi) have a child. What is the probability that the child has type O blood?

A. 3/4

B. 1/4

C. 1/2

D. 0

67. A double-stranded DNA sample contains 30 percent adenine. What percentage of its bases is cytosine?

A. 40 percent

B. 20 percent

C. 30 percent

D. 70 percent

68. In the lac operon of E. coli, what happens when lactose is present?

A. Allolactose binds the repressor, so the repressor releases the operator and the genes can be transcribed

B. Lactose binds directly to RNA polymerase and blocks it

C. The repressor binds the operator more tightly and shuts the genes off

D. The lacZ gene is deleted from the chromosome

69. Which of these is a prezygotic reproductive isolating mechanism?

A. Hybrid embryos die early in development

B. Hybrid offspring are fertile, but their own offspring are weak

C. A mule, the offspring of a horse and a donkey, is sterile

D. Two related frog species breed in different months of the year

70. Which pair of features characterizes the phylum Arthropoda?

A. A shell, a muscular foot and a mantle

B. Jointed appendages and a chitinous exoskeleton

C. A water vascular system and tube feet

D. Stinging cells and radial symmetry

71. In germinating cereal seeds such as rice, which hormone from the embryo signals the aleurone layer to make amylase?

A. Ethylene

B. Abscisic acid

C. Auxin

D. Gibberellin

72. Which tissue is responsible for secondary growth, the increase in stem thickness of woody plants?

A. Palisade mesophyll

B. Apical meristem

C. Epidermis

D. Vascular cambium

73. Insulin is secreted by which cells and has what effect?

A. The thyroid gland; it raises metabolic rate

B. Beta cells of the pancreatic islets; it lowers blood glucose

C. The adrenal medulla; it raises heart rate

D. Alpha cells of the pancreatic islets; it raises blood glucose

74. Where are sperm cells produced in the human male?

A. Epididymis

B. Seminiferous tubules of the testes

C. Prostate gland

D. Vas deferens

75. What is a keystone species?

A. The first species to colonize bare rock

B. A species whose effect on community structure is much larger than its abundance would suggest

C. The species with the greatest total biomass in a community

D. Any species that was introduced by humans

Physics

76. What is the SI unit of force?

A. Joule

B. Newton

C. Pascal

D. Watt

77. A 2 kg object accelerates at 3 m/s squared. What is the net force?

A. 1.5 N

B. 6 N

C. 9 N

D. 5 N

78. A wave has frequency 5 Hz and wavelength 2 m. What is its speed?

A. 20 m/s

B. 2.5 m/s

C. 5 m/s

D. 10 m/s

79. An ideal 12 V source is connected across a 4 ohm resistor. What current flows?

A. 48 A

B. 3 A

C. 8 A

D. 0.33 A

80. A 10 N force acts along a displacement of 3 m. How much work is done?

A. 30 J

B. 13 J

C. 10 J

D. 3 J

81. Which quantity is conserved in a collision in an isolated system?

A. Speed of each body

B. Total momentum

C. Kinetic energy in every collision

D. Acceleration of each body

82. Which electromagnetic wave has the highest frequency among these choices?

A. Radio wave

B. Visible red light

C. Microwave

D. X-ray

83. What happens to the pressure of a fixed amount of ideal gas if absolute temperature doubles at constant volume?

A. It becomes zero

B. It halves

C. It doubles

D. It is unchanged

84. A converging lens receives parallel rays close to its principal axis. Where do the rays meet in the ideal thin-lens model?

A. At the principal focus

B. At the lens center

C. At infinity

D. Behind the source

85. Which mode of heat transfer can occur through a vacuum?

A. Convection

B. Conduction through matter

C. Bulk liquid flow

D. Radiation

86. What is the kinetic energy of a 2 kg object moving at 4 m/s?

A. 16 J

B. 32 J

C. 4 J

D. 8 J

87. What is the approximate weight of a 5 kg object where g = 10 m/s squared?

A. 500 N

B. 5 N

C. 0.5 N

D. 50 N

88. What is the power of a device doing 200 J of work in 4 seconds?

A. 800 W

B. 100 W

C. 25 W

D. 50 W

89. Two 6 ohm resistors are connected in parallel. What is the equivalent resistance?

A. 12 ohms

B. 36 ohms

C. 3 ohms

D. 6 ohms

90. Light enters glass from air. Which property remains unchanged across the boundary?

A. Frequency

B. Speed

C. Direction in every case

D. Wavelength

Social Science

91. What term describes learning the norms and values of a society?

A. Stratigraphy

B. Socialization

C. Mutation

D. Osmosis

92. What term means evaluating another culture using the standards of one’s own culture?

A. Ethnocentrism

B. Random sampling

C. Habituation

D. Cultural relativism

93. What does cultural relativism emphasize when interpreting a practice?

A. Ignoring historical context

B. Understanding it within its cultural context

C. Declaring all cultures identical

D. Using only one’s personal customs

94. What is a social norm?

A. An individual reflex

B. A shared expectation about behavior

C. A geological layer

D. A hereditary DNA sequence

95. What is social stratification?

A. Movement of molecules across a membrane

B. A randomized clinical procedure

C. Structured inequality among social groups

D. A change in weather

96. An anthropologist lives in a community and joins daily activities while recording observations. What method is this?

A. Spectroscopy

B. Meta-analysis

C. Participant observation

D. Double-blind trial

97. What distinguishes a role from a status in sociology?

A. A status is a biological reflex

B. A role is expected behavior linked to a social position

C. A role is always inherited

D. A role cannot change

98. What is the main purpose of informed consent in human research?

A. Remove the right to withdraw

B. Guarantee a particular result

C. Allow voluntary participation with an understanding of the study

D. Replace confidentiality measures

99. What is conformity?

A. Loss of all memory

B. A genetic mutation

C. A type of random assignment

D. Adjusting behavior to group expectations

100. Which is an example of a primary group?

A. All users of a national railway

B. A close-knit family

C. An anonymous crowd at a station

D. Everyone in a national census

101. After being scolded by his manager, Paolo goes home and snaps at his younger sister over a minor mess. Which defense mechanism is he most likely using?

A. Reaction formation

B. Sublimation

C. Displacement

D. Projection

102. A 4-year-old eagerly plans pretend games for her playmates but becomes withdrawn after repeated scolding for 'being bossy.' Which Eriksonian crisis is involved?

A. Autonomy versus shame and doubt

B. Industry versus inferiority

C. Trust versus mistrust

D. Initiative versus guilt

103. During a wave of layoffs, a factory worker cannot focus on recognition or growth because he is preoccupied with keeping a stable income. In Maslow's hierarchy, which need is dominant?

A. Esteem needs

B. Self-actualization needs

C. Belongingness and love needs

D. Safety needs

104. A car keeps beeping until the driver fastens the seatbelt, and the driver now buckles up immediately. In Skinner's terms, the behavior is strengthened by:

A. Negative reinforcement

B. Positive punishment

C. Positive reinforcement

D. Extinction

105. Bandura's view that behavior, personal factors, and the environment all influence one another is called:

A. Functional autonomy

B. Reciprocal determinism

C. Psychic determinism

D. Operant conditioning

Chemistry

106. What is the atomic number of an element equal to?

A. Number of protons

B. Number of neutrons

C. Mass number

D. Number of electron shells

107. How many moles are present in 18 g of water if its molar mass is 18 g/mol?

A. 0.5 mol

B. 2 mol

C. 1 mol

D. 18 mol

108. Which particle has a negative electric charge?

A. Helium nucleus

B. Neutron

C. Proton

D. Electron

109. What is the pH of a solution with hydrogen ion concentration 0.001 mol/L?

A. 3

B. 7

C. 1

D. 11

110. Which bond involves sharing electron pairs between atoms?

A. Ionic lattice attraction

B. Metallic bonding only

C. Gravitational attraction

D. Covalent bond

111. Which gas law relates pressure inversely to volume for a fixed amount of gas at constant temperature?

A. Hess’s law

B. Faraday’s law

C. Boyle’s law

D. Charles’s law

112. What is the oxidation number of oxygen in water?

A. -2

B. +2

C. -1

D. 0

113. Which substance is a strong acid in dilute aqueous solution?

A. HCl

B. Sodium chloride

C. Acetic acid

D. Ammonia

114. What is the main effect of a catalyst on a reaction pathway?

A. Make every reaction endothermic

B. Lower its activation energy

C. Create extra atoms

D. Change the equilibrium constant

115. Which functional group characterizes an alcohol?

A. Hydroxyl group

B. Carboxyl group

C. Amide group

D. Aldehyde group

116. Which monomers are linked to form proteins?

A. Monosaccharides

B. Amino acids

C. Nucleotides

D. Fatty acids only

117. A solution contains 0.5 mol of solute in a total volume of 2 L. What is its molarity?

A. 4 mol/L

B. 1 mol/L

C. 0.25 mol/L

D. 0.5 mol/L

118. In an exothermic reaction, what is the sign of the enthalpy change?

A. Always zero

B. Undefined for every reaction

C. Negative

D. Positive

119. What happens to an atom when it loses an electron?

A. It becomes a different element

B. It becomes more positively charged

C. Its proton count decreases

D. Its nucleus gains a neutron

120. Which mixture can act as an acid-base buffer?

A. Only a strong acid in pure water

B. A weak acid and its conjugate base

C. Only sodium chloride in pure water

D. Two inert gases

Answer key and explanations

1. D. Distant objects - The instruments extend vision at different scales.

2. D. Brief - Concise means expressing something in few words.

3. C. Abundant - Scarcity is a shortage; abundance is a plentiful supply.

4. B. Bird - The relationship is an early developmental stage to a mature organism.

5. A. The variables vary together in the observed data - Association alone cannot establish a causal mechanism.

6. A. Applying the findings to children nationwide - Different populations may have different characteristics.

7. D. Consistency - Repeated measurements help assess consistency or repeatability.

8. C. Pressure - A barometer measures atmospheric pressure.

9. D. Reduce - Mitigate means make less severe.

10. C. Implicit - Explicit is stated directly; implicit is suggested rather than directly stated.

11. D. Improve the research procedure - The passage identifies method refinement as the purpose.

12. B. The thermometer displayed 28 degrees Celsius - An instrument reading is directly observed; the other statements interpret causes or feelings.

13. D. Tentative - A tentative conclusion is provisional when evidence is limited.

14. B. Symphony - The relationship links a creator with a created work.

15. A. Whether other changes occurred at the same time - Concurrent changes could explain the rise and should be considered.

16. D. 19 - Add 4 at each step.

17. B. 162 - Multiply by 3 at each step.

18. B. 25 - These are the squares of consecutive positive integers.

19. D. 17 - The differences are 1, 2, 3, 4, then 5.

20. B. 1 - Divide by 3 each time.

21. A. O - Alphabet positions increase by 2, 3, 4, then 5.

22. B. N - Move backward three alphabet positions each time.

23. A. IJ - Each pair contains the next two letters without overlap.

24. C. 8 - Each term is the sum of the two preceding terms.

25. C. 28 - Alternate multiplication by 2 and subtraction of 2.

26. A. 100 - The other values are perfect cubes of integers.

27. A. Square - A square has four sides; the other choices have three.

28. A. 79 - Multiply by 2 and add 1.

29. B. 66 - Subtract 10, then 9, then 8, then 7.

30. B. J10 - Letters advance two alphabet positions while numbers increase by 2.

31. A. 17/12 - Use denominator 12: 9/12 + 8/12 = 17/12.

32. B. 45 - 0.18 multiplied by 250 equals 45.

33. C. 7 - Subtract 7 and divide 21 by 3.

34. C. 16 - Red beads represent 2/5 of the total.

35. B. 7 - The sum is 28; divide by four values.

36. A. 7 - The third value is the middle of the ordered list.

37. A. 1/2 - Three of the six outcomes are even.

38. C. 50 km/h - Speed equals distance divided by time.

39. B. 15% - The reduction is 120/800 times 100, or 15 percent.

40. C. 60 square cm - Multiply length by width.

41. D. 20 - The constant of proportionality is 4.

42. D. 3/5 - There are 30 students, so the fraction is 18/30.

43. D. 75 - Add the three daily counts.

44. A. 25% - The increase is 10 divided by the original 40.

45. C. 2 hours - Their combined rate is 1/6 + 1/3 = 1/2 task per hour.

46. C. NMAT-4827 - Compare every character from left to right, including letter case and order. The matching option reproduces the reference exactly.

47. B. B8D-601P - Compare every character from left to right, including letter case and order. The matching option reproduces the reference exactly.

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60. A. W1Y7-264G - Compare every character from left to right, including letter case and order. The matching option reproduces the reference exactly.

61. B. Mitochondrion - Oxidative phosphorylation runs on the electron transport chain and ATP synthase in the inner mitochondrial membrane.

62. C. Mitochondria have their own circular DNA and bacteria-like ribosomes - Like bacteria, mitochondria have circular genomes, 70S-type ribosomes and divide by fission. This points to an ancestral bacterial symbiont.

63. B. Facilitated diffusion - Movement down a gradient is passive. Because a carrier protein is needed, it is facilitated diffusion, not simple diffusion.

64. C. It lowers the activation energy of the reaction - Enzymes stabilize the transition state, which lowers activation energy. They do not change the free energy change or the equilibrium, and they are not consumed.

65. A. A four-carbon acid (oxaloacetate) - PEP carboxylase fixes CO2 into four-carbon oxaloacetate. That is where the name C4 comes from.

66. B. 1/4 - Type O requires ii. Each parent passes i with probability 1/2, so 1/2 x 1/2 = 1/4.

67. B. 20 percent - By base pairing, A = T = 30 percent, leaving 40 percent for G + C. Since G = C, cytosine is 20 percent.

68. A. Allolactose binds the repressor, so the repressor releases the operator and the genes can be transcribed - Allolactose, made from lactose, acts as an inducer. It changes the repressor shape so it falls off the operator.

69. D. Two related frog species breed in different months of the year - Different breeding seasons (temporal isolation) stop mating before a zygote forms. The other choices act after fertilization.

70. B. Jointed appendages and a chitinous exoskeleton - Insects, crustaceans, arachnids and their relatives share jointed legs and an exoskeleton made of chitin that is shed as they grow.

71. D. Gibberellin - Gibberellin triggers amylase production, and amylase breaks endosperm starch into sugars for the growing seedling.

72. D. Vascular cambium - The vascular cambium is a lateral meristem. It adds secondary xylem (wood) and secondary phloem, which thickens the stem.

73. B. Beta cells of the pancreatic islets; it lowers blood glucose - Insulin from beta cells promotes glucose uptake and glycogen storage. Glucagon from alpha cells has the opposite effect.

74. B. Seminiferous tubules of the testes - Spermatogenesis happens in the seminiferous tubules. Sperm then mature and are stored in the epididymis.

75. B. A species whose effect on community structure is much larger than its abundance would suggest - Removing a keystone species, such as a key predator, can greatly change the community even though the species may be uncommon.

76. B. Newton - One newton is one kilogram meter per second squared.

77. B. 6 N - Newton’s second law gives F = ma = 6 N.

78. D. 10 m/s - Wave speed equals frequency multiplied by wavelength.

79. B. 3 A - Ohm’s law gives current = voltage/resistance.

80. A. 30 J - Work is force times displacement in the force direction.

81. B. Total momentum - Total momentum is conserved when the net external impulse is zero.

82. D. X-ray - X-rays have higher frequencies than visible light, microwaves, or radio waves.

83. C. It doubles - At fixed volume, pressure is proportional to kelvin temperature.

84. A. At the principal focus - A converging lens focuses parallel paraxial rays at its focal point.

85. D. Radiation - Electromagnetic radiation does not require a material medium.

86. A. 16 J - Kinetic energy is one-half times mass times speed squared.

87. D. 50 N - Weight equals mass times gravitational acceleration.

88. D. 50 W - Power equals work divided by elapsed time.

89. C. 3 ohms - For two equal parallel resistors, equivalent resistance is half either resistance.

90. A. Frequency - The source fixes frequency; speed and wavelength generally change.

91. B. Socialization - Socialization is the process of learning social expectations and cultural practices.

92. A. Ethnocentrism - Ethnocentrism treats one’s own cultural standards as the reference for judging others.

93. B. Understanding it within its cultural context - Cultural relativism interprets practices in their own social and cultural context.

94. B. A shared expectation about behavior - Norms guide behavior expected within a group.

95. C. Structured inequality among social groups - Stratification describes patterned social inequalities.

96. C. Participant observation - Participant observation combines participation with systematic observation.

97. B. A role is expected behavior linked to a social position - Status refers to position; role refers to expected conduct associated with it.

98. C. Allow voluntary participation with an understanding of the study - Informed consent supports understanding and voluntary choice.

99. D. Adjusting behavior to group expectations - Conformity involves alignment with group norms or behavior.

100. B. A close-knit family - Primary groups involve close, personal, and enduring relationships.

101. C. Displacement - Displacement redirects an impulse from a threatening target (the manager) to a safer one (the sister).

102. D. Initiative versus guilt - The preschool years center on initiative versus guilt; harsh criticism of self-started activity breeds guilt.

103. D. Safety needs - Security of employment and income falls under safety needs, which must be met before higher needs.

104. A. Negative reinforcement - Removing an aversive stimulus (the beep) increases the behavior, which is negative reinforcement.

105. B. Reciprocal determinism - Triadic reciprocal causation holds that person, behavior and environment interact in both directions.

106. A. Number of protons - The proton count defines an element.

107. C. 1 mol - Moles equal mass divided by molar mass.

108. D. Electron - An electron carries one negative elementary charge.

109. A. 3 - pH equals the negative base-ten logarithm of hydrogen ion concentration.

110. D. Covalent bond - Covalent bonding is based on shared electron pairs.

111. C. Boyle’s law - Boyle’s law states that pressure times volume is constant under these conditions.

112. A. -2 - Hydrogen is +1 in water and the total oxidation number is zero.

113. A. HCl - Hydrochloric acid dissociates essentially completely in dilute water solution.

114. B. Lower its activation energy - A catalyst provides a pathway with a lower activation barrier without changing the equilibrium constant.

115. A. Hydroxyl group - Alcohols have a hydroxyl group attached to a saturated carbon atom.

116. B. Amino acids - Peptide bonds link amino acids into polypeptides.

117. C. 0.25 mol/L - Molarity is moles of solute divided by liters of solution.

118. C. Negative - Heat release at constant pressure corresponds to a negative enthalpy change.

119. B. It becomes more positively charged - Removing negative charge makes the net charge more positive.

120. B. A weak acid and its conjugate base - A weak acid and conjugate base can consume added base or acid and resist pH changes.

Official coverage and study notes

Center for Educational Measurement, Inc. (CEM): Brief Description of the Test

https://www.cem-inc.org.ph/nmat/brief-description-test

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Source checked November 12, 2026. CEM coverage guided the topic list; the questions are independent study material, including selected original Board Exam Desk Biology and Psychology items. Perceptual Acuity drills cover identical information in text only; hidden figures and mirror-image tasks require additional graphical practice.

NMAT is a medical school admission test, not the Philippine Physician Licensure Examination (PLE). Admission requirements and percentile cutoffs must be checked with the school and CEM.