



CAT 1996

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Quant

Instructions

Direction for questions: Answer the questions based on the following information. The data given in the table shows the investment details in country 'Fortune Land' of companies A, B, C, D, E and F. Figures in the table are in US dollars in billions.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
year 1	2.5	4.6	5.8	3.11	10.6	7.8
year 2	6.7	7.5	12.5	5.6	17.4	25.3
Year 3	11.5	18.7	21.2	7.7	29.8	60.1

Question 1

What is the percentage increase in investment of B, C, D and E from year 1 to year 3?

- A 121%
- B 321%
- C 221%
- D 300%

Answer: C

Explanation:

Total investment by B, C, D and E in year 1 = 24.11 Billion

Total investment by B, C, D and E in year 3 = 77.4 Billion

Increase = 77.4 - 24.11 = 53.29 Billion

% Increase = $\frac{53.29}{24.11} \times 100 = 221\%$

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Question 2

What is the ratio of investments of E to F for the years 1 to 3?

- A 31 : 19
- B 19 : 31
- C 20 : 29
- D 41 : 53

Answer: B

Explanation:

Total investment of E = 57.8 Billion

Total investment of F = 93.2 Billion

Ratio = $57.8 : 93.2 = 19:31$

Question 3

What is D's contribution as a percentage of total investments in year 2?

A 8.2%

B 4.5%

C 7.4%

D 9.2%

Answer: C

Explanation:

Total contribution in year 2 = $6.7 + 7.5 + 12.5 + 5.6 + 17.4 + 25.3 = 75$ billion

Contribution by D in year 2 = 5.6

% contribution by D = $\frac{5.6}{75} * 100 = 7.4\%$

Question 4

For which company is investment not increased from year 1 to year 3?

A C

B D

C F

D None of these

Answer: D

Explanation:

Investment has increased for all the companies.

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Question 5

What is the percentage difference in investments of companies A, B, C and companies D, E, F in year 2?

A 75%

- B** 81%
- C** 67.5%
- D** 42.3%

Answer: B

Explanation:

Investments of A, B and C = $6.7 + 7.5 + 12.5 = 26.7$

Investments of A, B and C = $5.6 + 17.4 + 25.3 = 48.3$

Difference = 21.6

% difference = $\frac{21.6}{26.7} * 100 = 80.8\%$

Instructions

For the following questions answer them individually

Question 6

If a number 774958A96B is to be divisible by 8 and 9, the respective values of A and B will be

- A** 7 and 8
- B** 8 and 0
- C** 5 and 8
- D** None of these

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the divisible rule of 9, the sum of all digits should be divisible by 9.

i.e. $55 + A + B = 9k$

So sum can be either 63 or 72.

For 63, A+B should be 8.

In given options, option B has values of A and B whose sum is 8 and by putting them we are having a number which divisible by both 9 and 8.

Hence answer will be B.

Question 7

Which of the following values of x do not satisfy the inequality $(x^2 - 3x + 2 > 0)$ at all?

- A** $1 \leq x \leq 2$
- B** $-1 \geq x \geq -2$
- C** $0 \leq x \leq 2$
- D** $0 \geq x \geq -2$

Answer: A

Explanation:

After solving given equation, we will have inequality resolved to:

$$(x-1)(x-2) > 0$$

Or we can say range of x will be as follows:

$$x < 1; \quad x > 2$$

Hence, option A has a set of values which don't lie in the possible range of x .

So the answer will be A.

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Instructions

Direction for questions 108 and 109: Answer the questions based on the following information. In a locality, there are five small cities: A, B, C, D and E. The distances of these cities from each other are as follows. $AB = 2$ km $AC = 2$ km $AD > 2$ km $AE > 3$ km $BC = 2$ km $BD = 4$ km $BE = 3$ km $CD = 2$ km $CE = 3$ km $DE > 3$ km

Question 8

If a ration shop is to be set up within 2 km of each city, how many ration shops will be required?

A 2

B 3

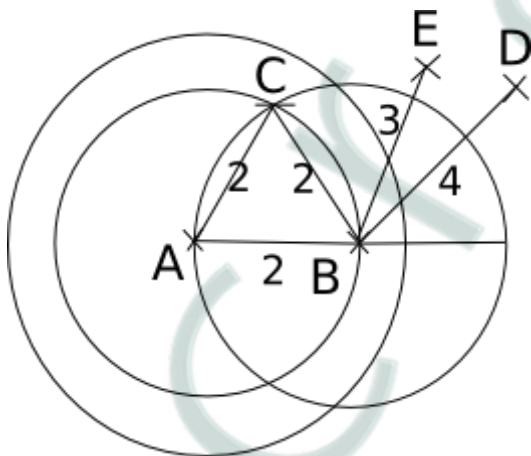
C 4

D 5

Answer: A

Explanation:

Consider the following scenario:



One ration shop can be set up at C, so that it covers A,C and B. Another ration shop can be set up between E and D (such that distance of the shop from either of them is not greater than 2) so that it services both E and D.

So, two ration shops are required to be set up for them to be within 2 km of each city. Option a) is the correct answer.

Question 9

If a ration shop is to be set up within 3 km of each city, how many ration shops will be required?

A 1

B 2

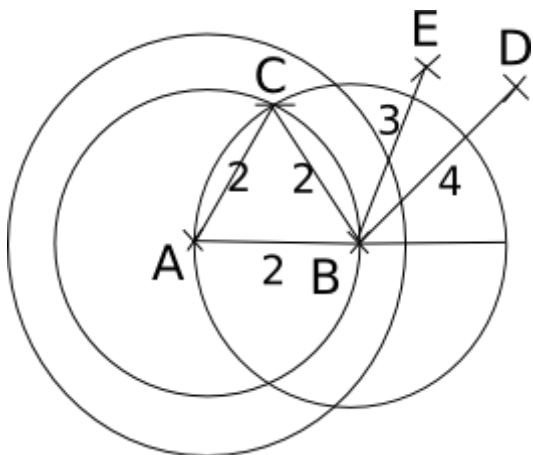
C 3

D 4

Answer: A

Explanation:

Consider the following scenario:



So, if a ration shop is setup on the line joining A and E, just inside the 3 km radius circle, it will be within 3 km of each city.

Instructions

For the following questions answer them individually

Question 10

A cube of side 12 cm is painted red on all the faces and then cut into smaller cubes, each of side 3 cm. What is the total number of smaller cubes having none of their faces painted?

A 16

B 8

C 12

D 24

Answer: B

Explanation:

Total number of cubes will be = $\frac{12 \times 12 \times 12}{3 \times 3 \times 3} = 64$

Cubes with 3 sides painted = cubes at corner sides = 8

Cubes with 2 sides painted = cubes on lines = 24

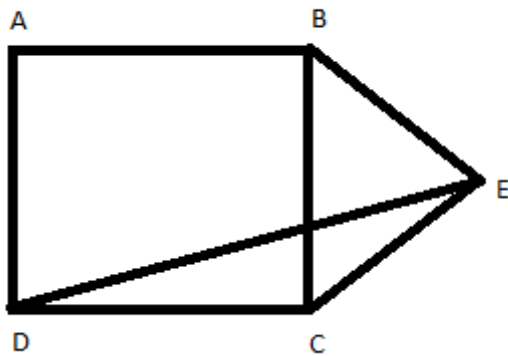
Cubes with 1 sides painted = cubes on middle of surface = 24

So cubes with no side painted = $64 - (8 + 24 + 24) = 8$

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Question 11

If ABCD is a square and BCE is an equilateral triangle, what is the measure of $\angle DEC$?



- A 15°
- B 30°
- C 20°
- D 45°

Answer: A

Explanation: According to given diagram, as triangle BCE is equilateral $CE = BE = BC$
Hence angle CDE = angle CED

So angle DEC = $\frac{180 - 150}{2} = 15$

Question 12

Instead of a metre scale, a cloth merchant uses a 120 cm scale while buying, but uses an 80 cm scale while selling the same cloth. If he offers a discount of 20% on cash payment, what is his overall profit percentage?

- A 20%

B 25%

C 40%

D 15%

Answer: A

Explanation:

Lets say the cost of the cloth is x rs per metre. Because of the faulty meter, he is paying x for 120 cms when buying.

So cost of 100 cms = $100x/120$. He is selling 80 cms for x, so selling price is $100x/80$. discount = 20%

so selling price is $.8 * 100x/80 = x$

profit = $x - 100x/120 = x/6$

Profit % = $x/6$ divided by $100x/120 = 20\%$

Question 13

From a circular sheet of paper with a radius 20 cm, four circles of radius 5 cm each are cut out. What is the ratio of the uncut to the cut portion?

A 1 : 3

B 4 : 1

C 3 : 1

D 4 : 3

Answer: C

Explanation:

Area of the large sheet = $\pi 20^2$

Area of the 4 circle of sheet = $4\pi 5^2$

Required ratio = $[\pi 20^2 - 4\pi 5^2] : [4\pi 5^2] = 4:1 = 3:1$

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Question 14

A wooden box of thickness 0.5 cm, length 21 cm, width 11 cm and height 6 cm is painted on the inside. The expenses of painting are Rs. 70. What is the rate of painting per square centimetres?

A Rs 0.7

B Rs 0.5

C Rs 0.1

D Rs 0.2

Answer: C

Explanation:

Inside dimensions of cube are as follows:

$$\text{Length} = 21 - 2 * (0.5) = 20$$

$$\text{Width} = 11 - 2 * (0.5) = 10$$

$$\text{Height} = 6 - 0.5 = 5.5 \text{ (As top surface is open)}$$

$$\text{So total area painted} = 2(20 \times 5.5) + 2(10 \times 5.5) + (10 \times 20)$$

$$= 220 + 110 + 200$$

$$= 530 \text{ sq. cm.}$$

Cost of painting 530 sq. cm. is 70

$$\text{So cost per sq. cm.} = \frac{70}{530} = 0.1 \text{ (nearly)}$$

Instructions

Answer the questions based on the following information. A, S, M and D are functions of x and y, and they are defined as follows.

$$A(x, y) = x + y$$

$$S(x, y) = x - y$$

$$M(x, y) = xy$$

$$D(x, y) = \frac{x}{y}, y \neq 0$$

Question 15

What is the value of $M(M(A(M(x, y), S(y, x)), x), A(y, x))$ for $x = 2, y = 3$?

A 60

B 140

C 25

D 70

Answer: D

Explanation:

Given expression can be reduced to

$$M(x(xy+y-x), (y+x))$$

$$\text{Or } x(x+y)(xy+y-x)$$

After putting value of x and y, expression will reduce to a value = 70.

Question 16

What is the value of $S[M(D(A(a, b), 2), D(A(a, b), 2)), M(D(S(a, b), 2), D(S(a, b), 2))]$?

A $a^2 + b^2$

B ab

C $a^2 - b^2$

D $\frac{a}{b}$

Answer: B

Explanation:

Given expression can be reduced to:

$$\begin{aligned} & S\left[M\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{a+b}{2}\right), M\left(\frac{a-b}{2}, \frac{a-b}{2}\right)\right] \\ &= S\left[\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2, \left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^2\right] \\ &= \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= ab \end{aligned}$$

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Instructions

For the following questions answer them individually

Question 17

The cost of diamond varies directly as the square of its weight. Once, this diamond broke into four pieces with weights in the ratio 1 : 2 : 3 : 4. When the pieces were sold, the merchant got Rs. 70,000 less. Find the original price of the diamond.

A Rs. 1.4 lakh

B Rs. 2 lakh

C Rs. 1 lakh

D Rs. 2.1 lakh

Answer: C

Explanation:

Let's say weights of broken pieces are $k, 2k, 3k, 4k$

Total weight = $10k$

Previous price = $100k^2$

Total price of broken pieces = $30k^2$

Loss = $70k^2 = 70000$

Or $k^2 = 1000$

So previous price will be $= 100 \times 1000 = 100000$

Question 18

If n is any odd number greater than 1, then $n(n^2 - 1)$ is

- A divisible by 96 always
- B divisible by 48 always
- C divisible by 24 always
- D None of these

Answer: C

Explanation: Let's say $n=2k+1$ where $k=1,2,3,\dots$

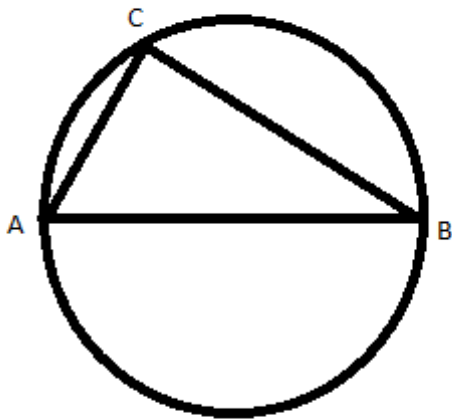
So $n(n^2 - 1) = 4k(k + 1)(2k + 1)$

As above expression is already divisible by 4 simultaneously $k(k + 1)(2k + 1)$ will always be divisible by 6.

Hence complete term will be divisible by 24.

Question 19

The figure shows a circle of diameter AB and radius 6.5 cm. If chord CA is 5 cm long, find the area of triangle ABC.



- A 60 sq. cm
- B 30 sq. cm
- C 40 sq. cm
- D 52 sq. cm

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to given dimensions, triangle will be a right angled triangle.

So $BC = 12$

And area = $\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 5$
= 30

CAT Syllabus (Download PDF)

Instructions

Answer the questions based on the following information. A watch dealer incurs an expense of Rs. 150 for producing every watch. He also incurs an additional expenditure of Rs. 30,000, which is independent of the number of watches produced. If he is able to sell a watch during the season, he sells it for Rs. 250. If he fails to do so, he has to sell each watch for Rs. 100.

Question 20

If he is able to sell only 1,200 out of 1,500 watches he has made in the season (and the rest 300 are sold out of season), then he has made a profit of

- A Rs. 90,000
- B Rs. 75,000
- C Rs. 45,000
- D Rs. 60,000

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cost price per watch = 150

Cost price for 1500 watches = $1500 \times 150 = 225000$

Total expense = $225000 + 30000 = 255000$

Selling price for season = $1200 \times 250 = 300000$

For out of season = $300 \times 100 = 30000$

Total selling = $300000 + 30000 = 330000$

Profit = $330000 - 255000 = 75000$

Question 21

If he produces 1,500 watches, what is the number of watches that he must sell during the season in order to break-even, given that he is able to sell all the watches produced?

- A 500
- B 700
- C 800
- D 1,000

Answer: B

Explanation: Break even implies that cost price is equal to selling price
Hence let's say in season x watches were sold

Cost price will be = $1500 \times 150 + 30000 = 255000$
So total selling price = $250x + (1500 - x)100 = 255000$
Or $x = 700$

Instructions

For the following questions answer them individually

Question 22

Once I had been to the post office to buy five-rupee, two-rupee and one-rupee stamps. I paid the clerk Rs. 20, and since he had no change, he gave me three more one-rupee stamps. If the number of stamps of each type that I had ordered initially was more than one, what was the total number of stamps that I bought?

- A 10
- B 9
- C 12
- D 8

Answer: A

Explanation:

As shopkeeper gave 3 one-rupee change for 20 rs. change, Buyer must have ordered for a total of 17 rs. stamps.

Now buyer ordered for at least more than 1 stamp for each type

Hence the minimum he bought was:

2 stamp for 5 rupees = 10 rs.

2 stamp for 2 rupees = 4 rs.

2 stamp for 1 rupee = 2 rs.

For the total to be seventeen, the buyer must have purchased 3 one rupee stamps.

And 3 one rupee stamps were also there as changes given by shopkeeper.

So total number of stamps = $2+2+(3+3) = 10$

Verbal Ability for CAT Questions (download pdf)

Question 23

In triangle ABC, $\angle B$ is a right angle, $AC = 6$ cm, and D is the mid-point of AC. The length of BD is

- A 4cm
- B 6 cm
- C 3cm
- D 3.5cm

Answer: C

Explanation:

A circle is circumscribed to triangle ABC.

For this circle D will be centre of circle, and AD , DC , BD will radius of this circle.

Hence $AD=BD=DC=3\text{ cm}$

Instructions

Answer the questions based on the following information. A salesman enters the quantity sold and the price into the computer. Both the numbers are two-digit numbers. But, by mistake, both the numbers were entered with their digits interchanged. The total sales value remained the same, i.e. Rs. 1,148, but the inventory increased by 54.

Question 24

What is the actual price per piece?

- A** Rs. 82
- B** Rs. 41
- C** Rs. 6
- D** Rs. 28

Answer: B

Explanation: Total sales value = 1148

Now 1148 can be represented as 41×28 and 82×14 i.e. product of interchanged numbers. As inventory is increased by 54, so quantity sold should be 28 and actual price will be 41.

Question 25

What is the actual quantity sold?

- A** 28
- B** 21
- C** 82
- D** 14

Answer: A

Explanation:

Total sales value = 1148

Now 1148 can be represented as 41×28 and 82×14 i.e. product of interchanged numbers.

As inventory is increased by 54, so quantity sold should be 28.

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Instructions

For the following questions answer them individually

Question 26

In a locality, two-thirds of the people have cable TV, one-fifth have VCR, and one-tenth have both. What is the fraction of people having atleast one among cable -TV and VCR?

A $\frac{19}{30}$

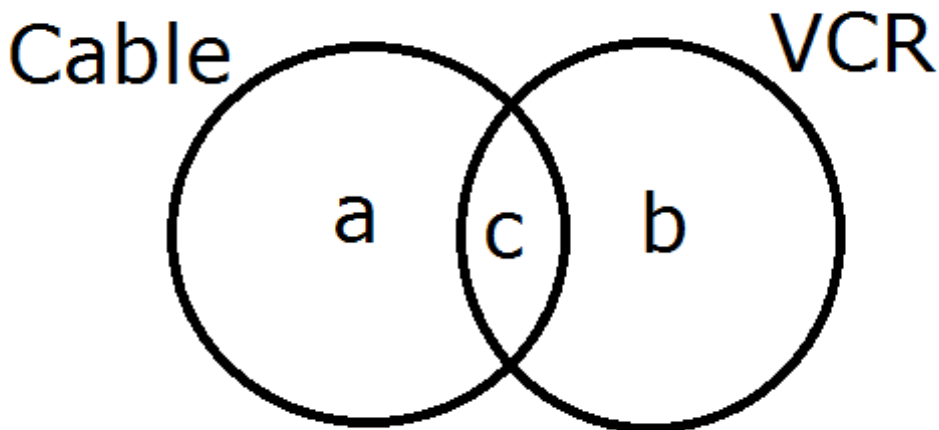
B $\frac{2}{3}$

C $\frac{17}{30}$

D $\frac{23}{30}$

Answer: D

Explanation:



Let the distribution of people having cable TV and VCR be as given in the diagram above.

Hence, $a + c = \frac{2}{3}$

$b + c = \frac{1}{5}$

and $c = \frac{1}{10}$

We need to find $a + b + c = ?$

This equals $(a + b) + (b + c) - c = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{10}$

Which equals $\frac{20+6-3}{30} = \frac{23}{30}$

Question 27

Find the value of $\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{3 - \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{3 - \frac{1}{2}}}}} + \frac{3}{3 - \frac{4}{3 + \frac{1}{2 - \frac{1}{2}}}}$

A $\frac{13}{7}$

B $\frac{15}{7}$

C $\frac{11}{21}$

D $\frac{17}{28}$

Answer: B

Explanation:

First term can be reduced to $\frac{33}{21}$ or $\frac{11}{7}$

And second term can be reduced to $\frac{16}{28}$ or $\frac{4}{7}$

Sum will be = $\frac{11}{7} + \frac{4}{7} = \frac{15}{7}$

Question 28

Given the quadratic equation $x^2 - (A - 3)x - (A - 2)$, for what value of A will the sum of the squares of the roots be zero?

A -2

B 3

C 6

D None of these

Answer: D

Explanation:

For summation of square of roots to be zero, individual roots should be zero.

Hence summation should be zero i.e. $A-3=0$; $A = 3$

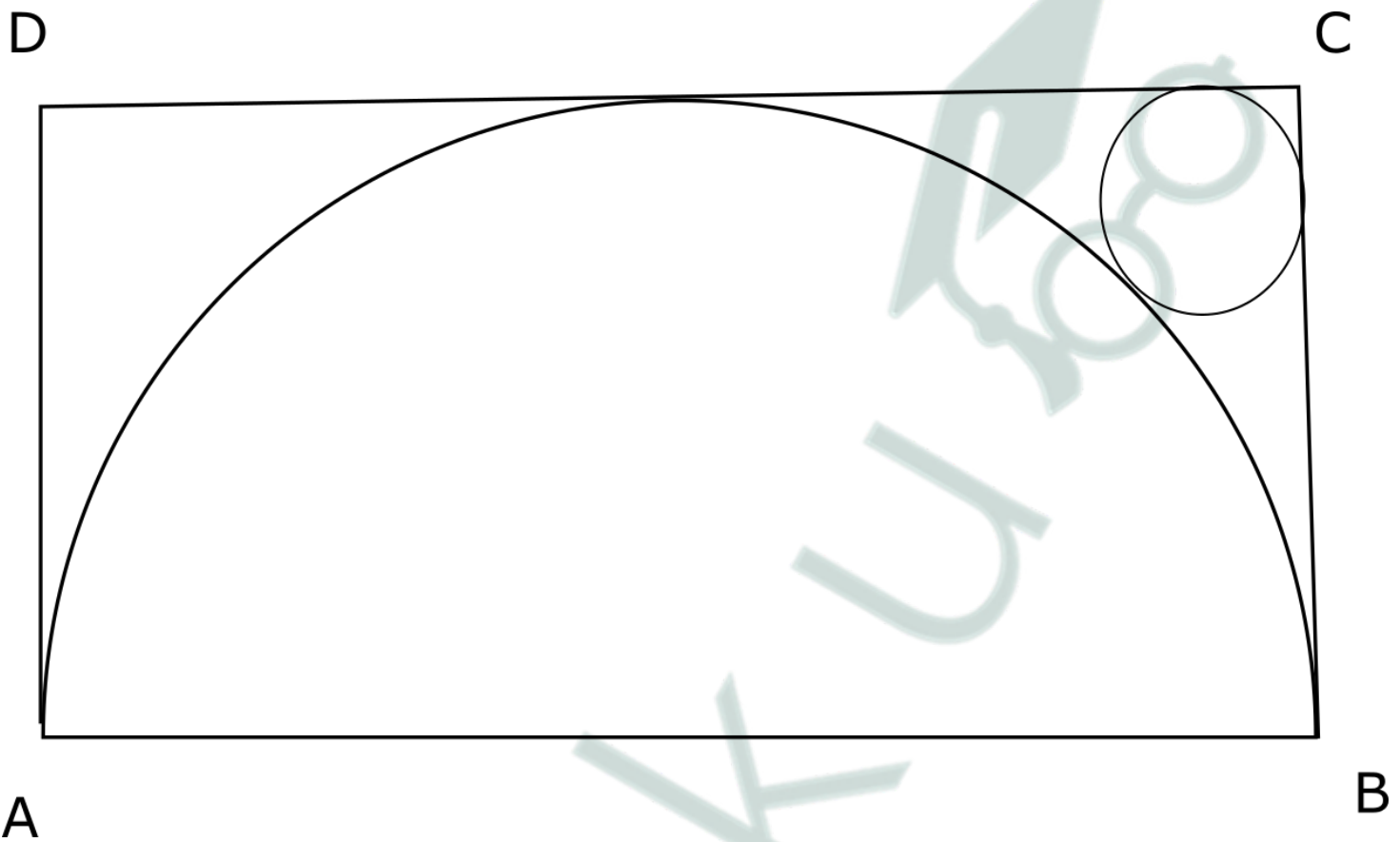
And product of roots will also be zero i.e. $A-2 = 0$; $A = 2$

So there is no unique value of A which can satisfy above equation.

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Question 29

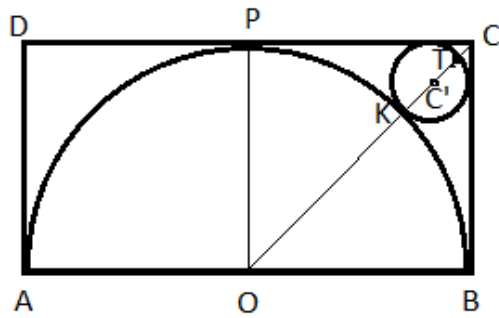
The figure shows the rectangle ABCD with a semicircle and a circle inscribed inside in it as shown. What is the ratio of the area of the circle to that of the semicircle?



- A $(\sqrt{2} - 1)^2 : 1$
- B $2(\sqrt{2} - 1)^2 : 1$
- C $(\sqrt{2} - 1)^2 : 2$
- D None of these

Answer: D

Explanation:



Let the center be O and the point at which the semicircle intersects CD be P.

Let the radius of the semicircle be R and the circle be r.

$$OP = R \text{ and } OC = R\sqrt{2}$$

$$OC - OT = CC' - TC'$$

$$R\sqrt{2} - R - 2r = r\sqrt{2} - r$$

$$\Rightarrow R\sqrt{2} - R = r\sqrt{2} + r$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{(\sqrt{2}-1)R}{\sqrt{2}+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = (\sqrt{2} - 1)^2 R$$

$$\text{Ratio of areas will be } r^2 : \frac{R^2}{2} = 2(\sqrt{2} - 1)^4 : 1$$

Question 30

I bought 5 pens, 7 pencils and 4 erasers. Rajan bought 6 pens, 8 erasers and 14 pencils for an amount which was half more what I had paid. What per cent of the total amount paid by me was paid for the pens?

- A 37.5%
- B 62.5%
- C 50%
- D None of these

Answer: B

Explanation:

Let the cost of pen, pencil and eraser be x,y,z respectively

$$5x+7y+4z = A$$

$$6x+8z+14y = 3A/2$$

$$4x + 16/3 z + 28/3 y = A$$

Comparing two equations

$$5x+7y+4z = 4x+16/3 z + 28/3 y$$

$$x = 7/3 y + 4/3 z$$

$$3x = 7y+4z$$

$$\text{Now required percentage} = \frac{5x}{5x+7y+4z} \times 100 = \frac{5x}{5x+3x} = 62.5\%$$

Question 31

In a mile race, Akshay can be given a start of 128 m by Bhairav. If Bhairav can give Chinmay a start of 4 m in a 100 m dash, then who out of Akshay and Chinmay will win a race of one and half miles, and what will be the final lead given by the winner to the loser? (One mile is 1,600 m.)

- A Akshay, $\frac{1}{12}$ mile
- B Chinmay, $\frac{1}{32}$ mile
- C Akshay, $\frac{1}{24}$ mile
- D Chinmay, $\frac{1}{16}$ mile

Answer: D

Explanation:

Akshay can complete $1600 - 128 = 1472$ m and Bhairav can complete 1600 m in the same time.

Bhairav can complete 100 m and Chinmay can complete 96 m in the same time.

=> Bhairav can complete 1600 m and Chinmay can complete 1536 m in the same time.

=> Akshay can complete 1472 m and Chinmay can complete 1536 m in the same time.

1.5 miles => 2400 m

Distance travelled by Akshay by the time Chinmay completes 1.5 miles = $\frac{1472}{1536} * 2400 = 2300$ m

=> Akshay lost by 100 m, which is $\frac{1}{16}th$ of a mile.

CAT Percentile Predictor

Question 32

Two liquids A and B are in the ratio 5 : 1 in container 1 and 1 : 3 in container 2. In what ratio should the contents of the two containers be mixed so as to obtain a mixture of A and B in the ratio 1 : 1?

- A 2 : 3
- B 4 : 3
- C 3 : 2

D 3 : 4

Answer: D

Explanation:

Fraction of A in container 1 = $\frac{5}{6}$

Fraction of A in container 2 = $\frac{1}{4}$

Let the ratio of liquid required from containers 1 and 2 be $x:1-x$

$$x\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) + (1-x)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{7x}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{7}$$

\Rightarrow Ratio = 3:4

Question 33

A man travels three-fifths of a distance AB at a speed $3a$, and the remaining at a speed $2b$. If he goes from B to A and returns at a speed $5c$ in the same time, then

A $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{c}$

B $a + b = c$

C $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{2}{c}$

D None of these

Answer: C

Explanation:

$$\frac{\frac{3x}{5}}{3a} + \frac{\frac{2x}{5}}{2b} = \frac{2x}{5c}$$

(Where x is distance between A and B; $\frac{3x}{5} =$ time taken to cover the distance with speed $3a$; $\frac{2x}{5} =$ time taken to cover the distance x from B to A then return.)

$\frac{2x}{5c} =$ time taken to cover the distance x from B to A then return.)

$$\frac{\frac{3x}{5}}{3a} + \frac{\frac{2x}{5}}{2b} = \frac{2x}{5c}$$

$$\text{Or } \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{2}{c}$$

Question 34

A man travels from A to B at a speed x km/hr. He then rests at B for x hours. He then travels from B to C at a speed $2x$ km/hr and rests for $2x$ hours. He moves further to D at a speed twice as that between B and C. He thus reaches D in 16 hr. If distances A-B, B-C and C-D are all equal to 12 km, the time for which he rested at B could be

A 3 hr

B 6 hr

C 2 hr

D 4 hr

Answer: A

Explanation:

Total time taken to reach at D:

$$\frac{12}{x} + x + \frac{12}{2x} + 2x + \frac{12}{4x} = 16$$

$$\text{Or } 3x^2 - 16x + 21 = 0$$

From the options we can see that only, $x = 3\text{hr}$ satisfies the equation. Thus, A is the right choice.

About CAT exam

Question 35

Out of two-thirds of the total number of basketball matches, a team has won 17 matches and lost 3 of them. What is the maximum number of matches that the team can lose and still win more than three-fourths of the total number of matches, if it is true that no match can end in a tie?

A 4

B 6

C 5

D 3

Answer: A

Explanation:

Total matches played = $17+3 = 20$

$$\text{Total matches} = 20 \times \frac{3}{2} = 30$$

Number of wins required = 75% of 30 = $22.5 = 23$ wins

$23-17 = 6$ more wins are required out of 10 matches to maintain 75% win recor which means there would be 4 losses.

Question 36

The price of a Maruti car rises by 30% while the sales of the car come down by 20%. What is the percentage change in the total revenue?

- A -4%
- B -2%
- C +4%
- D +2%

Answer: C

Explanation:

let's say price of maruti car is x rs.

Sales = y

revenue = xy

Changed price = $1.3x$

changed value of sales = $0.8y$

new revenue = $1.04xy$

Percentage change in revenue = 4%

Question 37

The points of intersection of three lines $2x + 3y - 5 = 0$, $5x - 7y + 2 = 0$ and $9x - 5y - 4 = 0$

- A form a triangle
- B are on lines perpendicular to each other
- C are on lines parallel to each other
- D are coincident

Answer: D

Explanation:

For points to be coincident, value of determinant should not be equal zero, so that they have a unique value of system.

Here value of determinant is not equal to zero, simultaneously not any two lines are parallel or perpendicular.

So system has a unique value

Hence points are coincident.

Daily Test CAT Questions

Question 38

A man has 9 friends: 4 boys and 5 girls. In how many ways can he invite them, if there has to be exactly 3 girls in the invitees?

- A 320
- B 160

C 80

D 200

Answer: B

Explanation:

Selecting 3 girls from 5 girls can be done in 5C_3 ways $\Rightarrow 10$ ways

Each of the boys may or may not be selected $\Rightarrow 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 = 16$ ways

$\Rightarrow 16 * 10 = 160$ ways

Question 39

In a watch, the minute hand crosses the hour hand for the third time exactly after every 3 hr 18 min and 15s of normal time. What is the time gained or lost by this watch in one day?

A 14 min 10 s lost

B 13 min 48 s lost

C 13 min 20 s gained

D 14 min 40 s gained

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a normal watch, the minute hand crosses the hour's hand after every 1 hour 5 minutes and 27 seconds. So, the third time the hour's hand crosses the minute's hand is after 3 hours 16 minutes and 21 seconds.

In this watch, the time taken for this to happen is 3 hours 18 minutes and 15 seconds.

Hence, the watch loses 1 minute and 54 seconds after every 3 hours 18 minutes and 15 seconds.

18 minutes and 15 seconds = 1095 seconds = $1095/3600 \approx .304$ hours.

$\Rightarrow 3$ hours 18 minutes and 15 seconds = 3.304 hours

So, time lost in a day is $1 \frac{54}{60} * \frac{24}{3.304} = \frac{114}{60} * \frac{24}{3.304} \approx 13.8$

So, the time lost by the watch in a day is approximately equal to 13 minutes and 48 seconds.

Question 40

I sold two watches for Rs. 300 each, one at the loss of 10% and the other at the profit of 10%. What is the percentage of loss(-) or profit(+) that resulted from the transaction?

A (+)10

B (-)1

C (+)1

D (-)10

Answer: B

Explanation: Selling price of first watch = 300

Profit = 10%

$$\text{cost price} = \frac{300}{1.1}$$

Selling price of second watch = 300

Loss = 10%

$$\text{cost price} = \frac{300}{0.9}$$

Total selling price of transaction = 600

$$\text{Total cost price of transaction} = 300\left(\frac{10}{11} + \frac{10}{9}\right) = 600\left(\frac{100}{99}\right)$$

$$\text{Loss} = 600\left(\frac{100}{99} - 1\right)$$

$$\% \text{loss} = \left(600\left(\frac{100}{99} - 1\right)\right) \div \left(600\left(\frac{100}{99}\right)\right) \times 100 = 1$$

Free CAT Doubt Solving Group

Instructions

Answer the questions based on the following information. A series S_1 of five positive integers is such that the third term is half the first term and the fifth term is 20 more than the first term. In series S_2 , the n th term is defined as the difference between the $(n+1)$ th term and the n th term of series S_1 . S_2 is an arithmetic progression with a common difference of 30.

Question 41

First term of S_1 is

- A 80
- B 90
- C 100
- D 120

Answer: C

Explanation: Assume the first series as $a, b, a/2, c, a+20$

and second series as x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4

$$x_1 = b - a, x_2 = a/2 - b, x_3 = c - a/2, \text{ and } x_4 = a + 20 - c$$

$$x_2 - x_1 = 30 \Rightarrow 3a - 4b = 60$$

$$\text{and } x_4 - x_3 = 30 \Rightarrow 3a - 4c = 20$$

$$\text{and } x_4 - x_2 = 60 \Rightarrow a - 2c + 2b = 80$$

Solving we get, $a=100$, $b=60$, and $c=70$

$$S_1 = 100, 60, 50, 70, 120$$

$$S_2 = -40, -10, 20, 50$$

Question 42

Fourth term of S_2

- A 50
- B 60
- C 70
- D None of these

Answer: A

Explanation:

Assume the first series as $a, b, a/2, c, a+20$
and second series as x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4
 $x_1 = b - a$, $x_2 = a/2 - b$, $x_3 = c - a/2$, and $x_4 = a + 20 - c$
 $x_2 - x_1 = 30 \Rightarrow 3a - 4b = 60$
and $x_4 - x_3 = 30 \Rightarrow 3a - 4c = 20$
and $x_4 - x_2 = 60 \Rightarrow a - 2c + 2b = 80$
Solving we get, $a = 100$, $b = 60$, and $c = 70$
 $S_1 = 100, 60, 50, 70, 120$
 $S_2 = -40, -10, 20, 50$

Question 43

What is the difference between fourth terms of S_1 and S_2 ?

- A 10
- B 20
- C 30
- D 40

Answer: B

Explanation: Assume the first series as $a, b, a/2, c, a+20$
and second series as x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4
 $x_1 = b - a$, $x_2 = a/2 - b$, $x_3 = c - a/2$, and $x_4 = a + 20 - c$
 $x_2 - x_1 = 30 \Rightarrow 3a - 4b = 60$
and $x_4 - x_3 = 30 \Rightarrow 3a - 4c = 20$
and $x_4 - x_2 = 60 \Rightarrow a - 2c + 2b = 80$
Solving we get, $a = 100$, $b = 60$, and $c = 70$
 $S_1 = 100, 60, 50, 70, 120$
 $S_2 = -40, -10, 20, 50$
Difference = 20

Question 44

What is the average value of the terms of series S_1 ?

- A 60
- B 70
- C 80
- D Average is not an integer

Answer: C

Explanation: Assume the first series as $a, b, a/2, c, a+20$
and second series as x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4

$x_1 = b - a$, $x_2 = a/2 - b$, $x_3 = c - a/2$, and $x_4 = a + 20 - c$

$x_2 - x_1 = 30 \Rightarrow 3a - 4b = 60$

and $x_4 - x_3 = 30 \Rightarrow 3a - 4c = 20$

and $x_4 - x_2 = 60 \Rightarrow a - 2c + 2b = 80$

Solving we get, $a = 100$, $b = 60$, and $c = 70$

$S_1 = 100, 60, 50, 70, 120$

$S_2 = -40, -10, 20, 50$

Avg. = $(100 + 60 + 50 + 70 + 120) \div 5 = 80$

Question 45

What is the sum of series S_2 ?

- A 10
- B 20
- C 30
- D 40

Answer: B

Explanation: Assume the first series as $a, b, a/2, c, a+20$
and second series as x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4

$x_1 = b - a$, $x_2 = a/2 - b$, $x_3 = c - a/2$, and $x_4 = a + 20 - c$

$x_2 - x_1 = 30 \Rightarrow 3a - 4b = 60$

and $x_4 - x_3 = 30 \Rightarrow 3a - 4c = 20$

and $x_4 - x_2 = 60 \Rightarrow a - 2c + 2b = 80$

Solving we get, $a = 100$, $b = 60$, and $c = 70$

$S_1 = 100, 60, 50, 70, 120$

$S_2 = -40, -10, 20, 50$

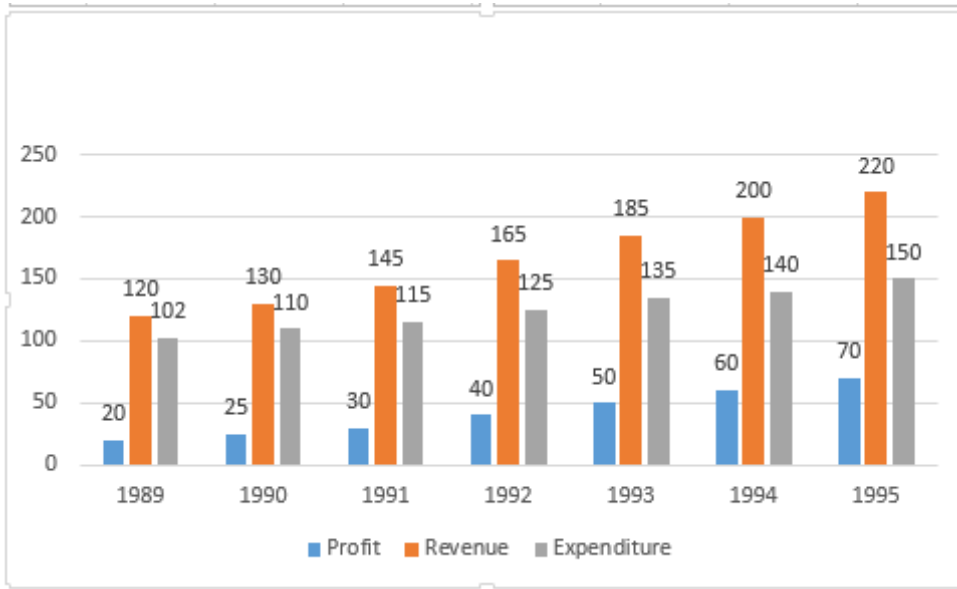
Sum = 20

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Instructions

Answer the questions based on the following information.



Question 46

The average revenue collected in the given 7 years is approximately

- A Rs. 164 lakh
- B Rs. 166 lakh
- C Rs. 171 lakh
- D Rs. 175 lakh

Answer: B

Explanation: Average will be = $(120 + 130 + 145 + 165 + 185 + 200 + 220) \div 7 = 166$ (nearly)

How to prepare for Data Interpretation for CAT

Question 47

The expenditure for the 7 years together form what per cent of the revenues during the same period?

- A 75%
- B 67%
- C 62%
- D 83%

Answer: A

Explanation: Total expenditure = $102 + 110 + 115 + 125 + 135 + 140 + 150 = 877$

Total revenue = $120 + 130 + 145 + 165 + 185 + 200 + 220 = 1165$

%expenditure to revenue = $\frac{877}{1165} \times 100 = 75$ (nearly)

Question 48

Which year showed the greatest percentage increase in profit as compared to the previous year?

- A 1993
- B 1994
- C 1990
- D 1992

Answer: D

Explanation: percentage increase in profit in year 1990 = 25%

in 1991 = 20%

in 1992 = 33.33%

in 1993 = 25%

in 1994 = 20%

in 1995 = 16.66%

So highest %increase is in year 1992.

Question 49

In which year was the growth in expenditure maximum as compared to the previous year?

- A 1993
- B 1995
- C 1991
- D 1992

Answer: D

Explanation: %increase in expenditure in year 1990 = above 7 but lower than 8

in year 1991 = near to 4

in year 1992 = above 8

in year 1993 = 8%

in year 1994 = lower than 4

in year 1995 = above 7 but lower than 8

Hence highest percentage increase is in year 1992

How to prepare for CAT exam at Home

Question 50

If the profit in 1996 shows the annual rate of growth as it had shown in 1995 over the previous year, then what approximately will be the profit in 1996?

- A Rs. 72 lakh
- B Rs. 82 lakh
- C Rs. 93 lakh
- D Rs. 78 lakh

Answer: B

Explanation: %increase in profit in year 1995 = 16.66%

With this increment, profit in year 1996 = $70(1 + (16.66 \div 100)) = 82$ (nearly)

Instructions

Answer the questions based on the following information, which gives data about certain coffee producers in India.

	Production in '000 tonnes	Capacity Utilisation (%)	Sales ('000 tonnes)	Total Sales Value (Rs. in crores)
Brooke Bond	2.97	76.5	2.55	31.15
Nestle	2.48	71.2	2.03	26.75
Lipton	1.64	64.8	1.26	15.25
MAC	1.54	59.35	1.47	17.45
Total (Including Others)	11.6	61.3	10.67	132.8

Question 51

What is the maximum production capacity (in '000 tonnes) of Lipton for coffee?

- A 2.53
- B 2.85
- C 2.24
- D 2.07

Answer: A

Explanation:

Percentage capacity of production for Lipton coffee = 64.8%

Let's say maximum production = x

$$\text{So } 1.64 = x \times \frac{64.8}{100}$$

$$\text{or } x = 2.53$$

Question 52

Which company out of the four companies mentioned above has the maximum unutilised capacity (in '000 tonnes)?

- A Lipton
- B Nestle

C Brooke Bond

D MAC

Answer: D

Explanation:

Maximum unutilized capacity => Minimum utilized capacity

MAC has the least utilized capacity.

How to prepare for Logical Reasoning for CAT

Question 53

What is the approximate total production capacity (in '000 tonnes) for coffee in India?

A 18

B 20

C 18.9

D Data insufficient

Answer: C

Explanation:

Let's total coffee production is = x

$$\text{So } x \times \frac{61.3}{100} = 11.6$$

$$x = 18.9 \text{ (nearly)}$$

Question 54

Among the four brands, the highest price for coffee per kilogram is for

A Nestle

B MAC

C Lipton

D Brooke Bond

Answer: A

Explanation:

The price per kilogram sales of each of the four brands is given below.

Brooke Bond - Rs. 122.16

Nestle - Rs. 131.77

Lipton - Rs. 121.03

MAC - Rs. 118.71

Hence, the correct answer is Nestle

Question 55

What percent of the total market share (by sales value) is controlled by 'others'?

A 60%

B 32%

C 67%

D insufficient data

Answer: B

Explanation:

Summation of sales value of all coffees (excluding others) = 31.15 + 26.75 + 15.25 + 17.45 = 90.6

Total value = 132.8

Others = 132.8 - 90.6 = 42.2

% share for others = $\frac{42.2}{132.8} \times 100 = 31.77 \approx 32$

How to prepare for Quantitative aptitude for CAT

Instructions

Answer the questions based on the following information. Mulayam Software Co., before selling a package to its clients, follows the given schedule.

Month	Stage	Cost ('000 per person)
1-2	Specification	40
3-4	Design	20
5-8	Coding	10
9-10	Testing	15
11-15	Maintenance	10

The number of people employed in each month is:

Month	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15
Number of people employed	2	3	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	1	3	3	1	1	1

Question 56

Due to overrun in 'design', the design stage took 3 months, i.e. months 3, 4 and 5. The number of people working on design in the fifth month was 5. Calculate the percentage change in the cost incurred in the fifth month. (Due to improvement in 'coding' technique, this stage was completed in months 6-8 only.)

- A 225%
- B 150%
- C 275%
- D 240%

Answer: B

Explanation: In given table, value of cost for 5th month = $(N) \times (C)$ (No. of employer for 5th month = N and cost per person for 5th month = C)

So value of cost for 5th month before overrun = $4 \times 10 = 40$

value of cost for 5th month after overrun = $5 \times 20 = 100$

Change = 60

%change = $\frac{60}{40} \times 100 = 150$

Question 57

With reference to the above question, what is the cost incurred in the new 'coding' stage? (Under the new technique, 4 people work in the sixth month and 5 in the eighth.)

- A Rs. 1,40,000
- B Rs. 1,50,000
- C Rs. 1,60,000
- D Rs. 1,70,000

Answer: A

Explanation: As coding is done in 6-8 months,

So total person employed = $5+5+4 = 14$

cost per person for 6-8 month = 10000

Total cost will be = $(14 \times 10000) = 140,000$

Question 58

What is the difference in cost between the old and the new techniques?

- A Rs. 30,000
- B Rs. 60,000
- C Rs. 70,000
- D Rs. 40,000

Answer: B

Explanation: In new technique, increment in 5th month cost ('000) = $(5 \times 20 - 4 \times 10) = 60$

Data Interpretation for CAT Questions (download pdf)

Question 59

Under the new technique, which stage of software development is most expensive for Mulayam Software Co.?

- A Testing
- B Specification
- C Coding
- D Design

Answer: D

Explanation: Total incurred cost for testing = $(4 + 1) \times 15 = 75$

Incurred cost for specification = $(2 + 3) \times 40 = 200$

Incurred cost for coding = $(4 + 5 + 5) \times 10 = 140$

Incurred cost for design = $(3 + 4 + 5) \times 20 = 240$

Hence design is most expensive for the company.

Question 60

Which five consecutive months have the lowest average cost per man-month under the new technique?

- A 1-5
- B 9-13
- C 11-15
- D None of these

Answer: C

Explanation: Lowest cost per person is for coding and maintenance i.e. 10 rs.

But for consecutive five months avg. for coding and any other will be more than consecutive 5 months for maintenance.

So avg. cost for five months of maintenance is = $\frac{(3+3+1+1+1) \times 10}{9} = 10$

Which is lowest among all others

Instructions

Answer the questions based on the following information. The amount of money invested (rupees in crores) in the core infrastructure areas of two districts, Chittoor and Khammam, Andhra Pradesh, is as follows.

	Chittor district			Khammam District	
Core Area	1995	1996	Core area	1995	1996
Electricity	815.2	1054.2	Electricity	2065.8	2365.1
Chemical	389.5	476.7	Chemical	745.3	986.4
Thermal	632.4	565.9	Thermal	1232.7	1026.3
Solar	468.1	589.6	Solar	1363.5	1792.1
Nuclear	617.9	803.1	Nuclear	1674.3	2182.1
Total	2923.1	3489.5	Total	7081.6	8352

Question 61

By what per cent was the total investment in the two districts more in 1996 as compared to 1995?

- A 14%
- B 21%
- C 24%
- D 18%

Answer: D

Explanation: Total investment in 1996 = 3489.5 + 8352 = 11841.5

Total investment in 1995 = 7081.6 + 2923.1 = 10004.7

change = 1836.8

%change = $\frac{1836.8}{10004.7} \times 100$

As we can see with approximation method that above value will be less than 20 and more than 18

Hence most appropriate answer will be D) = 18

Logical Reasoning for CAT Questions (download pdf)

Question 62

The investment in electricity and thermal energy in 1995 in these two districts formed what per cent of the total investment made in that year?

- A 41%
- B 47%
- C 52%
- D 55%

Answer: B

Explanation: Total investment in year 1995 = 7081.6 + 2923.1 = 10004.7

Total electricity and thermal investment in year 1995 for both villages =

815.2 + 632.4 + 2065.8 + 1232.7 = 4726.1

Percentage investment = $\frac{4726.1}{10004.7} \times 100$

Through approximation method, we can say that above value will be less than 50 and more than 47

Hence among all options, B will be most appropriate answer.

Question 63

In Khammam district, the investment in which area in 1996 showed the highest percentage increase over the investment in that area in 1995?

- A Electricity
- B Chemical
- C Solar
- D Nuclear

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Electricity, the increase in investment is 300, which is less than 15%.

In Chemical, the increase is 241.1, which is greater than 32%.

In Thermal, there was a decrease in investment.

In Solar, the increase is 428.6, which is less than 32%.

In Nuclear, the increase in investment is 507.8, which is less than 31%.

Hence, the investment is the highest in chemical core area.

Question 64

Approximately how many times was the total investment in Chittoor to the total investment in Khammam?

- A 2.8
- B 2
- C 2.4
- D 1.7

Answer: C

Explanation: Total investment in chittoor = $2923.1 + 3489.5 = 6412.6$

Total investment in khammam = $7081.6 + 8352 = 15433.6$

Ratio = $15433.6 \div 6412.6 = 2.4$ (nearly)

Quantitative Aptitude for CAT Questions (download pdf)

Question 65

If the total investment in Khammam shows the same rate of increase in 1997, as it had shown from 1995 to 1996, what approximately would be the total investment in Khammam in 1997?

- A Rs. 9,850 crore
- B Rs. 10,020 crore

C Rs. 9,170 crore

D Rs. 8,540 crore

Answer: A

Explanation: Increase in 1996 compared to 1995 for khammam = $8352 - 7081.6 = 1270.4$

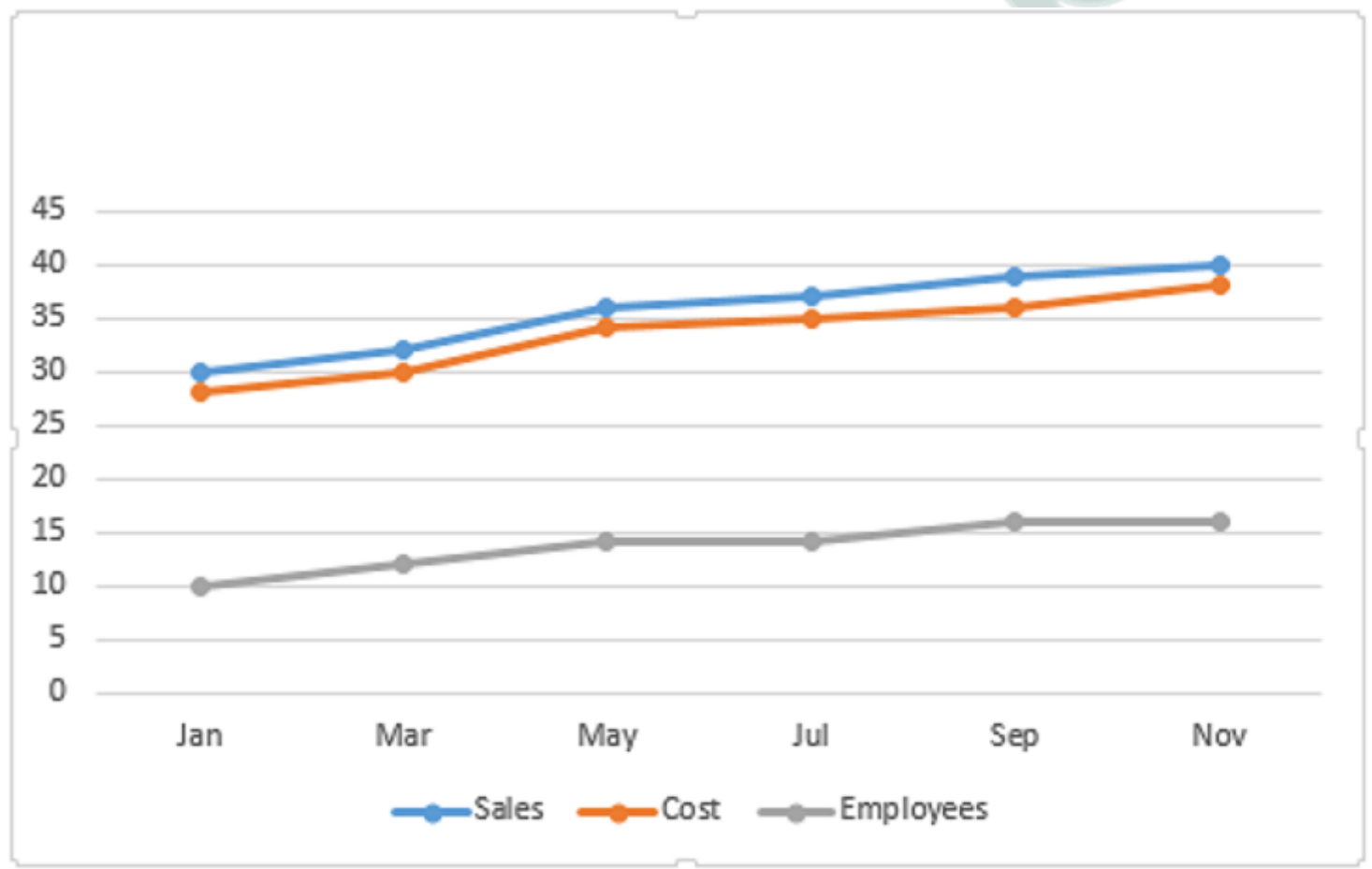
With approximation method, we can say that %increase is above 17 and lower than 18.

Hence for 1997 investment will be have an increment of 18% nearly

So in 1997, investment = $8352(1 + \frac{18}{100}) = 9855$ crore (nearly)

Instructions

Answer the questions based on the following graph.



Employees in thousand Sales - cost = profit
(all values are integers)

Question 66

Which month records the highest profit percentage?

A September

B March

C July

D May

Answer: B

Explanation:

As it is given that profit = sales - cost

So profit for september = $\frac{3}{36} \times 100 = 8\%$ (Nearly)

profit for march = $\frac{3}{30} \times 100 = 10\%$ (nearly)

profit for july = $\frac{2}{35} \times 100 < 10\%$

profit for may = $\frac{2}{36} \times 100 < 10\%$

So highest percentage profit is for march month.

Question 67

In which month is the total increase in the cost highest as compared to two months ago?

- A March
- B September
- C July
- D May

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the diagram, we can see the sudden increase in MAY, and there was no such increase again during the given period.

Hence, May is the answer.

IIFT previous papers (download pdf)

Question 68

In which month is the percentage increase in sales two months before, the highest?

- A March
- B September
- C July
- D May

Answer: D

Explanation:

This percentage is maximum in May which is equal to $\frac{36-32}{32} = 1/8$

Question 69

Which month has the highest profit per employee?

- A September
- B July
- C January
- D March

Answer: D

Explanation:

The profit per employee will be hishest when the ratio of profit to the number of employees is the highest. It happens in march and the value is $\frac{33-30}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$

Question 70

Assuming that no employees left the job, how many more people did the company take on in the given period?

- A 4,600
- B 5,000
- C 5,800
- D 6,400

Answer: C

Explanation:

We can see that the end value is a little more than 15000 but not more than 16000.

So the increase in number of employees is between 5000 to 6000.

According to the options, it is 5800.

XAT previous papers (download pdf)

Instructions

Answer the questions based on the following information. The first table gives the percentage of students in MBA class, who sought employment in the areas of finance, marketing and software. The second table gives the average starting salaries of the students per month, (rupees in thousands) in these areas. The third table gives the number of students who passed out in each year.

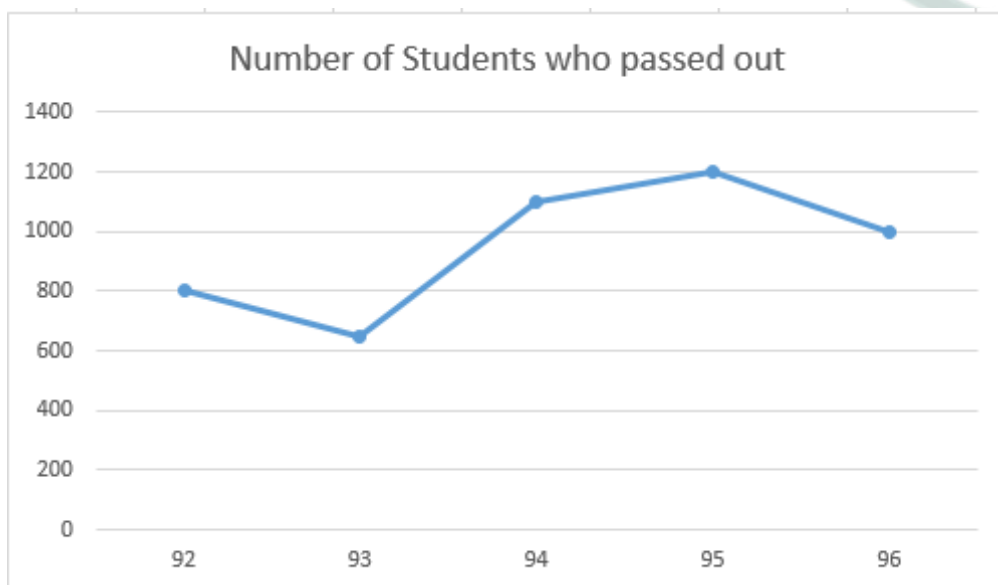
Table 1:

	Finance	Marketing	Software	Others
1992	22	36	19	23
1993	17	48	23	12
1994	23	43	21	13
1995	19	37	16	28
1996	32	32	20	16

Table 2:

	Finance	Marketing	Software
1992	5450	5170	5290
1993	6380	6390	6440
1994	7550	7630	7050
1995	8920	8960	7760
1996	9810	10220	8640

Table 3:



Question 71

The number of students who get jobs in finance is less than the students getting marketing jobs, in the 5 years, by

- A 826
- B 650
- C 750
- D 548

Answer: C

Explanation:

Percentage of students more in marketing jobs than in finance jobs are 14%, 31%, 20%, 18% and 0% in 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995 and 1996 respectively.

=> Number of people = $14 \times 800 / 100 + 31 \times 650 / 100 + 20 \times 1100 / 100 + 18 \times 1200 / 100 = 112 + 202 + 220 + 216 = 750$

Question 72

What is the percentage increase in the average salary of finance from 1992 to 1996?

A 60%

B 32%

C 96%

D 80%

Answer: D

Explanation:

Finance salary increase = $9810 - 5450 = 4360$

% increase = $\frac{4360}{5450} \times 100 = 80\%$

Question 73

The average annual rate at which the initial salary offered in software increases is

A 21%

B 33%

C 15.9%

D 65%

Answer: C

Explanation:

Total increase in 4 years = $8640 - 5290 = 3350$

% increase = $\frac{3350}{8640} = 63.3\%$

Average per-year growth = $63.3 / 4 = 15.9\%$

Top MBA Colleges

Question 74

What is the average monthly salary offered to a management graduate in 1993?

- A Rs. 6,403
- B Rs. 6,330
- C Rs. 6,333
- D Cannot be determined

Answer: D

Explanation:

As we do not know the average salary for students who did not pursue Finance, Marketing or Software jobs, we cannot find the average salary of all the students in 1993.

Hence, a unique value cannot be determined.

Question 75

In 1994, students seeking jobs in finance earned ___ more than those opting for software (per annum).

- A Rs. 43 lakh
- B Rs. 33.8 lakh
- C Rs. 28.4 lakh
- D Rs. 38.8 lakh

Answer: B

Explanation:

Number of students in 1994 passed out = 1100.

Number of students in 1994 from finance = 23% of 1100 = 23×11

Number of students in 1994 from software = 21% of 1100 = 21×11

Difference in salary = $12(23 \times 11 \times 7550 - 21 \times 11 \times 7050) = 3379200 = 33.8 \text{ lakhs}$

Instructions

Each question is followed by two statements, I and II. Mark the answer

Question 76

A tractor travelled a distance 5 m. What is the radius of the rear wheel?

- I. The front wheel rotates 'N' times more than the rear wheel over this distance.
- II. The circumference of the rear wheel is 't' times that of the front wheel.

- A if the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements taken together.
- B if the question can be answered by any one of the two statements.

- C** if each statement alone is sufficient to answer the question, but not the other one (e.g. statement I alone is required to answer the question, but not statement II and vice versa.
- D** if both statements I and II together are needed to answer the question.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In either of the statements, a numerical value is not given.

With the given information, we can only find the radius in terms of N and T.

Hence, the radius cannot be determined using both the statements as well.

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Question 77

What is the ratio of the two liquids A and B in the mixture finally, if these two liquids kept in three vessels are mixed together? (The containers are of equal volume.)

- I. The ratio of liquid A to liquid B in the first and second vessel is 3 : 5, 2 : 3 respectively.**
II. The ratio of liquid A to liquid B in vessel 3 is 4:3.

- A** if the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements taken together.
- B** if the question can be answered by any one of the two statements.
- C** if each statement alone is sufficient to answer the question, but not the other one (e.g. statement I alone is required to answer the question, but not statement II and vice versa.
- D** if both statements I and II together are needed to answer the question.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The proportions of liquid A in vessels 1, 2 and 3 are $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{7}$ respectively.

LCM of 8, 5 and 7 is 280 => Assume each container has 280 litres.

=> Quantity of liquid A in vessels 1, 2 and 3 are 105, 112 and 160 respectively.

=> Total volume of A = 377 litres

Total volume of B = 840 - 377 = 463 litres

Hence, ratio can be found using both the statements and neither statement alone can be used to find the ratio.

Question 78

If a, b and c are integers, is $(a-b+c) > (a+b-c)$?

- I. b is negative.**
II. c is positive.

- A** if the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements taken together.
- B** if the question can be answered by any one of the two statements.
- C** if each statement alone is sufficient to answer the question, but not the other one (e.g. statement I alone is required to answer the question, but not statement II and vice versa).
- D** if both statements I and II together are needed to answer the question.

Answer: D

Explanation: For $(a-b+c) > (a+b-c)$

Considering first statement alone

if $b < 0$, we can't say anything affirmative about inequality as information about c is unavailable.

Considering second statement alone,

if $c > 0$, we can't say anything about b .

Now if we consider both statement together

i.e. $b < 0$ and $c > 0$, then term $(-b+c)$ will be positive and additive to a whether term $(b-c)$ will be negative and subtracting from a .

Hence $(a-b+c) > (a+b-c)$.

And answer will be D.

Question 79

If α and β are the roots of the equation $(ax^2 + bx + c = 0)$, then what is the value of $(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)$?

I. $\alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a}$

II. $2\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a}$

- A** if the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements taken together.
- B** if the question can be answered by any one of the two statements.
- C** if each statement alone is sufficient to answer the question, but not the other one (e.g. statement I alone is required to answer the question, but not statement II and vice versa).
- D** if both statements I and II together are needed to answer the question.

Answer: D

Explanation: $(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)$ can be reduced to $(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2(\alpha\beta)$

Now as we can see, we need both values of $(\alpha+\beta)$ and $(\alpha\beta)$ to solve the equation.

Hence answer will be D.

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Question 80

What is the cost price of the article?

I. After selling the article, a loss of 25% on cost price is incurred.

II. The selling price is three-fourths of the cost price.

- A** if the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements taken together.
- B** if the question can be answered by any one of the two statements.

- C** if each statement alone is sufficient to answer the question, but not the other one (e.g. statement I alone is required to answer the question, but not statement II and vice versa).
- D** if both statements I and II together are needed to answer the question.

Answer: A

Explanation: Considering first statement alone:

When loss is 25% on cost price, selling price will be $\frac{3}{4}$ th of cost price but we can't get the absolute value of cost price.

Considering second statement alone:

As this statement can also be derived from 1st statement, but we need some other informations to get value of cost price

So answer will be A.

Question 81

What is the selling price of the article?

I. The profit on sales is 20%.

II. The profit on each unit is 25% and the cost price is Rs. 250.

- A** if the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements taken together.
- B** if the question can be answered by any one of the two statements.
- C** if each statement alone is sufficient to answer the question, but not the other one (e.g. statement I alone is required to answer the question, but not statement II and vice versa).
- D** if both statements I and II together are needed to answer the question.

Answer: C

Explanation: Considering first statement alone:

$$sp = \frac{6cp}{5} \text{ (Where cp is cost price and sp is selling price)}$$

But nothing absolute value can be derived from this information only

Now considering second statement alone:

$$sp = \frac{5cp}{4} \text{ (Where sp is selling price and cp is cost price)}$$

cp is equals to 250 rs.

Now we can derive value of sp from above equation.

Hence answer will be C.

Question 82

How many different triangles can be formed?

I. There are 16 coplanar, straight lines.

II. No two lines are parallel.

- A** if the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements taken together.
- B** if the question can be answered by any one of the two statements.
- C** if each statement alone is sufficient to answer the question, but not the other one (e.g. statement I alone is required to answer the question, but not statement II and vice versa).
- D** if both statements I and II together are needed to answer the question.

Answer: A

Explanation: Considering given statements, we can't find an absolute number of triangles as lines in a plane can be concurrent also with several other possibilities.
So answer will be A.

CAT previous papers (download pdf)

Question 83

What is the total worth of Lakhiram's assets?

I. A compound interest at 10% on his assets, followed by a tax of 4% on the interest, fetches him Rs. 1,500 this year.

II. The interest is compounded once every four months.

- A** if the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements taken together.
- B** if the question can be answered by any one of the two statements.
- C** if each statement alone is sufficient to answer the question, but not the other one (e.g. statement I alone is required to answer the question, but not statement II and vice versa).
- D** if both statements I and II together are needed to answer the question.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Considering statement 1 alone, together with all the information we also need information about the time period of compounding interest which is given in second statement.
Hence we can find value of assets using both the statements together.
So answer will be D.

Question 84

How old is Sachin in 1997?

I. Sachin is 11 years younger than Anil whose age will be a prime number in 1998.

II. Anil's age was a prime number in 1996.

- A** if the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements taken together.
- B** if the question can be answered by any one of the two statements.
- C** if each statement alone is sufficient to answer the question, but not the other one (e.g. statement I alone is required to answer the question, but not statement II and vice versa).
- D** if both statements I and II together are needed to answer the question.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Anil's age is a prime number in both 1996 and 1998. Hence, Anil's age in 1996 and 1998 are twin primes (Prime numbers that differ by 2). Anil's age in 1996 and 1998 can be (11,13), (17,19), (29,31),and so on. Since a unique set cannot be determined, option A is the right answer.

Instructions

For the following questions answer them individually

Question 85

What is the number of type-2 widgets produced, if the total number of widgets produced is 20,000?

I. If the production of type-1 widgets increases by 10% and that of type-2 decreases by 6%, the total production remains the same.

II. The ratio in which type-1 and type-2 widgets are produced is 2 : 1.

- A if the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements taken together.
- B if the question can be answered by any one of the two statements.
- C if each statement alone is sufficient to answer the question, but not the other one (e.g. statement I alone is required to answer the question, but not statement II and vice versa).
- D if both statements I and II together are needed to answer the question.

Answer: B

Explanation: Considering 1st statement alone:

When total number of widgets is 20000

let's say share of type-1 = x

and share of type-2 = y

So $x + y = 20000$

and $1.1x + 0.94y = 20000$

Hence we can find value of x and y by statement 1 alone.

Now considering second statement alone;

$$x + y = 20000$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{2}{1}$$

Hence with second statement also, we can find value of x and y

So answer will be B.

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Verbal

Instructions

For the following questions answer them individually

Question 86

Arrange the four sentences so that all six together make a logical paragraph.

1. It doesn't take a highly esteemed medical expert to conclude that women handle pain better than men.

A. First the men would give birth, and then take six months to recover.

B. As for labour pains, the human species would become extinct if men had to give birth.

C. They do, however, make life hell for everyone else with their non-stop complaining about how bad they feel.

D. The men in my life, including my husband and my father, would not take a Tylenol for pain even if their lives depend on it.

6. And by the time they finish sharing their excruciating experience with their buddies, all reproduction would come to a halt.

A ABDC

B DCBA

C CDBA

D BACD

Answer: B

Explanation:

C has to follow a sentence that makes it clear if men were being referred to or women. So, it can't be the first line. This rules out option C. Sentences A and B talk about reproduction and hence would be the last two sentences before 6. This rules out options A and D. So, B is the correct choice.

How to prepare for Verbal Ability for CAT

Question 87

Arrange the four sentences so that all six together make a logical paragraph.

1. A few years ago, hostility towards Japanese-Americans was so strong that I thought they were going to reopen the detention camps here in Kolkata.

A. Today Asians are a success story.

B. I cannot help making a comparison to the anti-Jewish sentiment in Nazi Germany when Jewish people were successful in business.

C. But do people applaud President Clinton for improving foreign trade with Asia?

D. Now, talk about the 'Arkansas-Asia Connection' is broadening that hatred to include all Asian-Americans.

6. No, blinded by jealousy, they complain that it is the Asian-Americans who are reaping the wealth.

A DBAC

B ABDC

C DABC

D ACBD

Answer: A

Explanation:

C has to be the last sentence as 6 answers the question with a "no". D has to be the first sentence as it talks about Asian Americans as against Japanese Americans. Hence it is a continuation of 1. It also uses the term "now" as a contrast of "a few years ago" used in 1. A follows B as it used the word "today" as a contrast to Nazi Germany. Hence the correct option is A.

Question 88

Arrange the four sentences so that all six together make a logical paragraph.

1. Michael Jackson, clearly no admirer of long engagements, got married abruptly for the second time in three years.
- A. The latest wedding took place in a secret midnight ceremony in Sydney, Australia.
- B. It is also the second marriage for the new missus, about whom little is known.
- C. The wedding was attended by the groom's entourage and staff, according to Jackson's publicist.
- D. The bride, 37-year-old Debbie Rowe, who is carrying Jackson's baby, wore white.
6. All that is known is that she is a nurse for Jackson's dermatologist.

A ACDB

B BDCA

C DABC

D CDBA

Answer: A

Explanation:

B is the last sentence as the sentence 6 starts with "All that is known" and B states that very little is known about her. D and B are mandatory pairs as both talk about bride. A is the starting sentence as it throws light on wedding ceremony. The correct sequence is 1ACDB6.

Question 89

Arrange the four sentences so that all six together make a logical paragraph.

1. Liz Taylor isn't just unlucky in love.
- A. She, and husband Larry Fortensky, will have to pay the tab — \$4,32,600 in court costs.
- B. The duo claimed that a 1993 story about a property dispute damaged their reputations.
- C. Taylor has just filed a defamation suit against the National Enquirer.
- D. She is unlucky in law too.
6. Alas, all levels of the California court system disagreed.

A CDAB

B DCAB

C DABC

D CDBA

Answer: B

Explanation:

D is the first sentence as it continues what 1 started ie. Liz Taylor is unlucky. C is the second sentence as it describes how Liz is unlucky in law. A has to be before B as A talks about Liz and her husband. B refers to "the duo". So, the correct order is DCAB.

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Question 90

1. Hiss was serving as Head of the Endowment on August 3, 1948, when Whittaker Chambers reluctantly appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee.
- A. Chambers, a portly rumpled man with a melodramatic style, had been a Communist courier but had broken with the party in 1938.
- B. When Nixon arranged a meeting of the two men in New York, Chambers repeated his charges and Hiss his denials.
- C. Summoned as a witness, Hiss denied that he had ever been a Communist or had known Chambers.
- D. He told the Committee that among the members of a secret Communist cell in Washington during the 1930s was Hiss.
6. Then, bizarrely, Hiss asked Chambers to open his mouth.

A CBAD

B ADBC

C ADCB

D ACDB

Answer: C

Explanation:

A is the first sentence as it introduces Mr. Chambers

B has to follow C as it mentions "Hiss' denials" that was initially mentioned in C.

C has to follow D as it mentions "communist" links of Hiss which was initially mentioned in D.

So, the order is ADCB

Question 91

1. Since its birth, rock has produced a long string of guitar heroes.
- A. It is a list that would begin with Chuck Berry and continue with Hendrix, Page and Clapton.
- B. These are musicians celebrated for their sheer instrumental talent, and their flair for expansive, showy and sometimes self-indulgent solos.
- C. It would also include players of more recent vintage, like Van-Halen and Living Colour's Vernon Reid.
- D. But with the advent of alternative rock and grunge, guitar heroism became uncool.
6. Guitarists like Peter Dinklage and Kurt Cobain shy away from exhibitionism.

A ACBD

B ABCD

C BCAD

D BADC

Answer: A

Explanation:

1 talks about a long string of guitar heroes. A continues with the list. So, A should be the first sentence in the list. C extends the list with a few extra guitar heroes. So, C has to come next. B discusses how the "above" guitarists are instrumentally talented and showy. 6 talks about how some guitarists are not showy. So, the line before it should introduce the non - guitar heroes. So, D comes before 6.

Question 92

1. For many scientists, oceans are the cradle of life.

A. But all over the world, chemical products and nuclear waste continue to be dumped into them.

B. Coral reefs, which are known to be the most beautiful places of the submarine world, are fast disappearing.

C. The result is that many species of fish die because of this pollution.

D. Of course man is the root cause behind these problems.

6. Man has long since ruined the places he visits — continents and oceans alike.

A ACBD

B BACD

C ABDC

D BCAD

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A starts the issue by highlighting the damage done to oceans. Option C highlights the consequences. Option B further extends the issue by highlighting the damage done to Coral Reefs. Option D concludes the sentence. hence the correct sequence is ACBD.

CAT Syllabus (Download PDF)

Question 93

1. Am I one of the people who are worried that Bill Clinton's second term might be destroyed by the constitutional crisis?

A. On the other hands, ordinary citizens have put the campaign behind them.

B. In other words, what worries me is that Bill Clinton could exhibit a version of what George Bush used to refer to as Big Mo.

C. That is, he might have so much campaign momentum that he may not be able to stop campaigning.

D. Well, it's true that I've been wondering whether a President could be impeached for refusing to stop talking about the bridge we need to build to the 21st century.

6. They now prefer to watch their favourite soaps and ads on TV rather than senators.

A DBCA

B ABDC

C BACD

D CBDA

Answer: A

Explanation:

Sentence D is the first sentence because the sentence preceding to it is a question and the sentence following it is an answer. Sentence B is the rephrase of of sentence D. Option C follows B as it describes "Big Mo." Option A concludes the paragraph. The correct sequence is DBCA.

Question 94

1. So how big is the potential market?

A. But they end up spending thousands more each year on hardware overhaul and software upgradation.

B. Analysts say the new machines will appeal primarily to corporate users.

C. An individual buyer can pick up a desktop computer for less than \$2,000 in America.

D. For them, the NCs best-drawing card is its promise of much lower maintenance costs.

6. NCs, which automatically load the latest version of whatever software they need could put an end to all that.

A BCAD

B DABC

C BDCA

D DCAB

Answer: C

Explanation:

CA is a pair because C introduces the desktop computer and A talks about the computer parts in detail.

Just before the last sentence A must come because sentence 6 talks about the software, an idea that is introduced in sentence A.

Among the given options, only option C satisfies the above conditions.

Question 95

1. Historically, stained glass was almost entirely reserved for ecclesiastical spaces.

A. By all counts, he has accomplished that mission with unmistakable style.

B. "It is my mission to bring it kicking and screaming out of that milieu," says Clarke.

C. The first was the jewel-like windows he designed for a Cistercian Church in Switzerland.

D. Two recent projects show his genius in the separate worlds of the sacred and the mundane.

6. The second was a spectacular, huge skylight in a shopping complex in Brazil.

A CBAD

B BADC

C ABDC

D DBAC

Answer: B

Explanation:

A has to follow B as it refers to a "mission" that is discussed in B. C has to be last as it talks about the first project and D talks about a second project. D has to be before C as it introduces the projects. So, the sequence is BADC.

Verbal Ability for CAT Questions (download pdf)

Instructions

Find the odd word out from each of the following sets of four word.

Question 96

A Impetuosity

B Equanimity

C Zealousness

D Effervescence

Answer: B

Explanation:

Impetuosity, zealousness and effervescence relate to actions that are done impulsively without significant thought. Equanimity, on the other hand, refers to action that's done slowly involving a fair amount of thought.

Question 97

A Drip

B Intrusion

C Percolation

D Effluence

Answer: B

Explanation:

Intrusion involves a solid object moving through existing formations. All the other three actions relate to liquids.

Question 98

A Duplicity

- B** Guilelessness
- C** Artfulness
- D** Shrewdness

Answer: B

Explanation:

Guilelessness is the odd one in the given options. Guilelessness refers to sincere and straightforward attitude. The other options subtly refer to astute skills.

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Question 99

- A** Taxi
- B** Cruiser
- C** Amble
- D** Cab

Answer: C

Explanation:

Taxi, cruiser and cab are related.

Amble means to walk slowly.

Hence, amble is the odd one out.

Question 100

- A** Hiatus
- B** Break
- C** Pause
- D** End

Answer: D

Explanation:

Hiatus means to pause or break.

=> Hiatus, pause and break are related.

=> End is the odd one out.

Instructions

Directions: In each of the following questions a pair of capitalised words is followed by four pair of words. You are required to mark as the answer the pair of words which have a relationship between them most similar to the relationship between the capitalised pair.

Question 101

Liquid : Gaseousness

- A Serum : Fume
- B Humid : Arid
- C Thaw : Distil
- D Smoke : Cloud

Answer: A

Explanation:

Serum is a component of blood, which is in the liquid state. Fume is in the gaseous state. They correspond to the given relationship of liquid: gaseousness. None of the other options match this relationship.

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Question 102

Fission : Fusion

- A Implosion : Explosion
- B Separation : Combination
- C Intrusion : Extrusion
- D Enemy : Friend

Answer: B

Explanation:

Fission means division of particles and fusion means joining of particles.

Separation and combination share a similar relationship.

Hence, option B is the answer.

Question 103

Doubt : Faith

- A Atheism : Religion
- B Sceptic : Pious

C Iconoclast : Idol

D Apostate : State

Answer: A

Explanation:

Atheism is to not believe in religion.

This relationship is similar to that of Doubt and Faith.

Hence, option A is the answer.

Question 104

Brick : Building

A Word : Dictionary

B Alphabet : Letter

C Platoon : Soldier

D Idiom : Language

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the given capitalised words, bricks form the building blocks of a building. Similarly, words are the building blocks of a dictionary. Hence, that is the answer.

Such a relationship is not found in any of the other pairs of words.

CAT Percentile Predictor

Question 105

Dulcet : Raucous

A Sweet : Song

B Crazy : insane

C Palliative : Exacerbating

D Theory : Practical

Answer: C

Explanation:

Dulcet means sweet (like in song). Raucous means harsh (like in bad music). They are opposites. Theory and practical are not opposites. Sweet and song are not opposites. Similarly, crazy and insane are not opposites.

The correct answer to the question is (c). Palliative means relieving symptoms. Exacerbating is the making the situation worse. They are opposites.

Question 106

Action : Reaction

- A Introvert : Extrovert
- B Assail : Defend
- C Diseased : Treatment
- D Death : Rebirth

Answer: B

Explanation:

Action and Reaction belong to a group, where the first activity does something and the other responds to it. Assail means attack. When someone attacks us, we respond by defending ourselves. So, that is the best option for this question. Death and disease are not actions (Death and disease happen to us) and Rebirth is not a reaction.

Hence B is the correct option.

Question 107

Malapropism : Words

- A Anachronism : Time
- B Ellipsis : Sentence
- C Jinjanthropism : Apes
- D Catechism : Religion

Answer: A

Explanation:

Malapropism (also called dogberryism) relates to using a different word with similar sound as the original giving a humorous meaning. Anachronism is a similar play of events from different periods of time. Hence (a) is the correct answer.

Jinjanthropism is not an English word. Ellipsis relates to omission of words from a sentence that are superfluous. Catechism is a set of questions and answers of Christian religion. None of these have the same relationship as the original analogy.

About CAT exam

Question 108

Anterior : Posterior

- A In:Out
- B Top : Bottom
- C Head : Tail
- D Front : Rear

Answer: D

Explanation:

Anterior refers to the front. Posterior refers to the rear. Head and tail are not necessarily at the front and rear for all organisms. Option D is the correct answer.

Instructions

Direction: In each of the following questions, a part of a sentence is left blank. Choose from among the four options given below each question, the one which would best fill the blanks.

Question 109

When we call others dogmatic, what we really object to is ____.

- A their giving the dog a bad name
- B their holding dogmas that are different from our own
- C the extremism that goes along with it
- D the subversion of whatever they actually believe in concomitantly

Answer: B

Explanation:

Dogma is a set of principles that are held to be irrefutably true. It's not in any way related to dogs or extremism.

Question 110

I am an entertainer. ____, I have to keep smiling because in my heart laughter and sorrow have an affinity.

- A Even if I have tears in my eyes
- B Even though I am depressed inside
- C While entertaining people
- D In the entertainment business

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option D and C are inappropriate as they repeat the same information that is mentioned in the first sentence ie. that the writer is in the business of entertainment.

Option B should have been even when I am depressed inside instead

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Question 111

The stock markets _____. The state they are in right now speaks volumes about this fact.

- A** is the barometer of public confidence
- B** are the best indicators of public sentiment
- C** are used to trade in expensive shares
- D** are not used to taking stock of all markets

Answer: B

Explanation:

The stock markets are plural and hence should be followed by "are". The use of "used to" is grammatically incorrect as "used to" is used for small equipment etc and not for large markets.

Question 112

Political power is just as permanent as today's newspaper. Ten years down the line, ____ the most powerful man in any state today.

- A** who cares
- B** nobody will remember what was written in today's newspaper or
- C** few will know, or care about
- D** when a lot of water will have passed under the bridge, who will care

Answer: C

Explanation:

Options A and D are incorrect as they don't have a preposition like "about"

Option B has a wrong tense. "will" can't be followed by "was" (future tense and past tense in the same sentence)

Question 113

____, the more they remain the same.

- A People all over the world change
- B The more people change
- C The more they are different
- D The less people change

Answer: B

Explanation:

- (a) is incorrect as it doesn't have the "the more..., the more..." pattern in the sentence.
- (c) is incorrect as it doesn't introduce the pronoun "they" even though it is used twice in the sentence.
- (d) is inappropriate as it makes the sentence redundant by not conveying any new information.

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Question 114

Although, it has been more than 50 years since Satyajit Ray made Pather Panchali, ___ refuse to go away from the mind.

- A the haunting images
- B its haunting images
- C its haunted images
- D the haunt of its images.

Answer: B

Explanation:

It's haunting images is the correct answer. The haunting images doesn't make it clear as to how haunting images are related to the movie. Haunted means something to do with a ghost. The movie is not a related to ghosts. The haunt of its images is a singular noun and needs to be followed by "refuses".

So, option B is the correct choice.

Instructions

Directions: In each of the following questions, a part of the paragraph or sentences has been underlined: From the choices given to you, you are required to choose the one which would best replace the underlined part.

Question 115

The Romanians may be restive under Soviet direction but they are tied to Moscow by ideological and military links.

- A they are tied to Moscow by ideological and military links

- B they are preparing for a great revolution
- C secretly they rather enjoy the prestige of being protected by the mighty Soviets
- D there is nothing they can do about it

Answer: A

Explanation:

The word "direction" is the key in this sentence.

"Ideology" relates best to the key word "direction".

Hence, option A is the answer.

Question 116

In a penetrating study, CBS-TV focuses on these people without hope, whose bodies are cared for by welfare aid, but whose spirit is often neglected by a disinterested society.

- A whose bodies are cared for by welfare aid
- B who do not have enough to eat
- C whose hopelessness may be alleviated
- D who may be physically satiated

Answer: A

Explanation:

For parallelism to exist, the phrase must start with "whose" because the following phrase starts with "whose".

Bodies and spirit are more related than hopelessness and spirit.

Hence, option A is the answer.

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Question 117

Contemplating whether to exist with an insatiable romantic temperament, he was the author and largely the subject of a number of memorable novels.

- A Contemplating whether to exist
- B Combining realistic details
- C Miscegenating a brilliant mind
- D Aware that he had been born

Answer: B

Explanation:

Contemplate means think about. The dependent clause "Thinking to exist with a romantic temperament" does not relate to the independent clause.

Option D is wrong as using it with the independent clause is grammatically incorrect.

Realistic details and romantic temperament is a better combination than brilliant mind and romantic temperament in the given context.

Hence, option B is the answer.

Question 118

How many times have I asked myself: when is the world going to start to make sense? There is a monster out there, and it is rushing towards me over the uneven ground of consciousness.

- A There is a monster out there
- B It is as if the world is on my shoulders
- C The answer is out there somewhere
- D There is a sea of sensibility in me

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option D is wrong as it says "sensibility is in me" and the second phrase says "rushing towards me" => Contradiction

A monster is unrelated in the given context => Option A is wrong.

"World is rushing towards me" does not make sense => Option B is wrong.

Hence, option C is the answer.

Question 119

In Martin Amis' new novel, the narrator is trapped and hurtling towards a terrible secret, its resolution and the dreadful revelations it brings, ally to give an excruciating vision of guilt.

- A ally to give an excruciating vision of guilt
- B to us give a vivid picture of guilt
- C is a painful picture of a guilt ridden world
- D does not really solve all the questions in the narrator's mind

Answer: A

Explanation:

Since the underlined part is preceded by a comma, B and D provide an abrupt transition. Since the author is talking about resolution and the dreadful revelations, singular verb 'is' cannot follow it. A is grammatically

correct and fits well in the context. Thus, A is the correct answer.

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Question 120

Victory is everything in the Indian universe and Tendulkar will be expected to translate his genius to that effect. To contemplate any other option is to contemplate the risk of failure.

- A To contemplate any other option is to contemplate the risk of failure.
- B Failure is not an action that can be contemplated.
- C Any other action has the potential of failure.
- D Failure is not an option.

Answer: C

Explanation:

"To contemplate the risk of failure" is not failure itself. The correct option is (c). Any other action has the potential of failure.

"Failure is not an action that can be contemplated". is incorrect as failure is not an action, its an outcome. and "Failure is not an option." indicates the same information that is mentioned in the first part of the statement. (Victory is everything)

Instructions

Direction for questions: Given below are six statements followed by sets of three. You are to mark the option in which the statements are most logically related.

Question 121

1. Some pins are made of tin
2. All tin is made of copper
3. All copper is used for pins
4. Some tin is copper
5. Some pins are used for tin
6. Some copper is used for tin

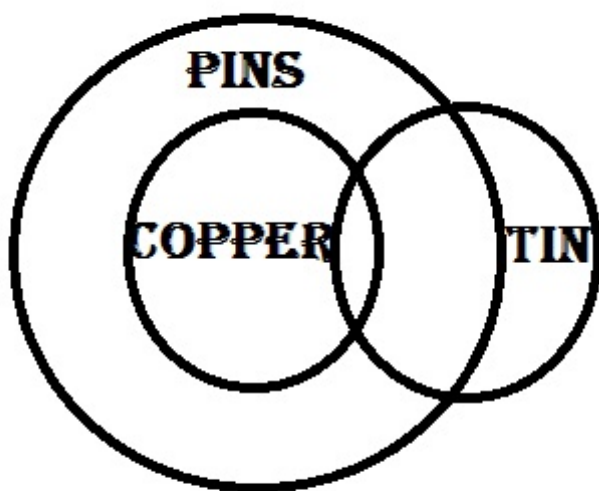
- A 123
- B 356
- C 341
- D 125

Answer: C

Explanation:

The syllogism can be described by the Venn diagram below.

3. All copper is used for pins
4. Some tin is copper
1. Some pins are made of tin



Question 122

1. An ostrich lays eggs
2. All birds lay eggs
3. Some birds can fly
4. An ostrich cannot fly
5. An ostrich is a bird
6. An ostrich cannot swim

A 251

B 124

C 453

D 532

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A: 251

All birds lay eggs and an ostrich is a bird => An ostrich lays eggs

Hence, the third sentence can be deduced from the first two.

=> Option A is the answer.

How to prepare for Data Interpretation for CAT

Question 123

1. Some paper is wood
2. All wood is good
3. All that is good is wood
4. All wood is paper
5. All paper is good
6. Some paper is good

A 254

B 246

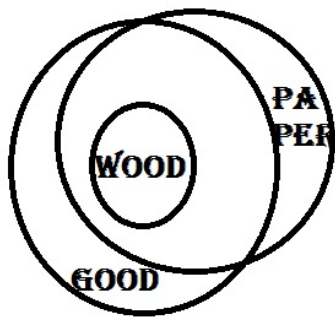
C 612

D 621

Answer: B

Explanation:

We can analyze the syllogism based on the Venn Diagram shown. All wood is good. All wood is paper. Some paper is good.



Question 124

1. All bricks are tricks
2. Some tricks are shrieks
3. Some that are shrieks are bricks
4. Some tricks are not bricks
5. All tricks are shrieks
6. No tricks are shrieks

A 513

B 234

C 123

D 543

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A: 513

All bricks are tricks and all tricks are shrieks => All bricks are shrieks.

=> Some shrieks are bricks.

Hence, the third statement can be deduced from the first two.

Hence, option A is the answer.

Question 125

1. Some sand is band
2. All sandal is band
3. All band is sand
4. No sand is sandal
5. No band is sand
6. Some band is sandal

A 231

B 165

C 453

D 354

Answer: A

Explanation:

231 definitely follows. If all sandal is band and all band is sand, then some sand will definitely be band.

165 is incorrect as 1 and 5 are contradictory statements.

453 is a possibility but not a certainty. Thus it is also incorrect.

354 is also incorrect as 3 and 5 are contradictory.

How to prepare for CAT exam at Home

Question 126

1. No wife is a life
2. All life is strife
3. Some wife is strife
4. All that is wife is life
5. All wife is strife
6. No wife is strife

A 256

B 632

C 126

D 245

Answer: D

Explanation:

In 2, it is stated that all life is strife and in 4, it is stated that all wife is life.

It means all wife is also strife which is stated in 5.

Question 127

1. Some crows are flies
2. Some flies are mosquitoes
3. All mosquitoes are flies
4. Some owls are flies
5. All owls are mosquitoes
6. Some mosquitoes are not owls

A 123

B 356

C 145

D 542

Answer: D

Explanation:

If All owls are mosquitoes and some owls are flies, it means some flies are also mosquitos because all the owls fall into the subset of mosquitoes and some owls are flies. Therefore some flies will be mosquitoes.

Question 128

1. Six is five
2. Five is not four
3. Some five is ten
4. Some six is twelve
5. Some twelve is five
6. Some ten is four

A 145

B 123

C 156

D 543

Answer: A

Explanation:

Six is five indicates six is exactly similar to five. The 4th sentence means that some part of six is twelve. This implies that some part of six is similar to twelve. Six is exactly similar to five, it means some part of five is exactly similar to twelve which is stated in 5.

How to prepare for Logical Reasoning for CAT

Question 129

1. Poor girls want to marry rich boys
2. Rich girls want to marry rich boys
3. Poor girls want to marry rich girls
4. Rich boys want to marry rich girls
5. Poor girls want to marry rich girls
6. Rich boys want to marry poor girls

A 145

B 123

C 234

D 456

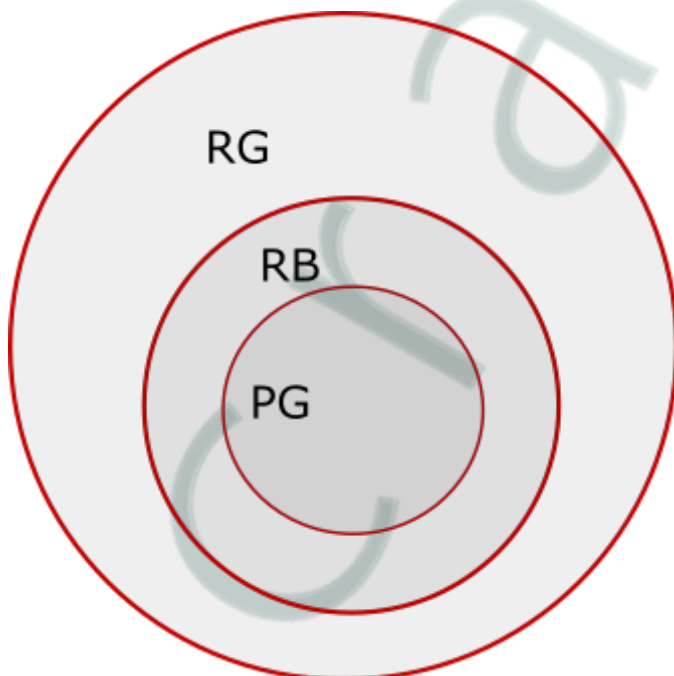
Answer: A

Explanation:

This question can be understood with the help of given venn diagram.

PG = Poor Girls, RB = Rich Boys, RG = Rich Girls

The diagram concludes that PG want to marry RG.



Instructions

Direction for questions 45 to 50: Arrange the four sentences in their proper order so that they make a logically coherent paragraph.

Question 130

- A.** Still, Sophie might need an open heart surgery later in life and now be more prone to respiratory infections.
- B.** But with the news that his infant daughter Sophie has a hole in her heart, he appears quite vulnerable.
- C.** While the condition sounds bad, it is not life threatening, and frequently corrects itself.
- D.** Sylvester Stallone has made millions and built a thriving career out of looking invincible.

A DCAB

B DBAC

C DBCA

D DCBA

Answer: C

Explanation:

Statement D describes the career of Sylvester Stallone by stating that he looked invincible in his career. Option B is the extension of D where the author describes the contradictory situation. Option C is the logical extension of B where the author states about her condition. Option A properly concludes the paragraph.

Question 131

- A.** However, the severed head could not grow back if fire could be applied instantly to the amputated part.
- B.** To get rid of this monstrosity was truly a Herculean task, for as soon as one head was cut off, two new ones replaced it.
- C.** Hercules accomplished this labour with the aid of an assistant who cauterized the necks as fast as Hercules cut off the heads!
- D.** One of the twelve labours of Hercules was the killing of hydra, a water monster with nine heads.

A DCBA

B ABCD

C DBAC

D BDCA

Answer: C

Explanation:

The paragraph starts with D where the task of killing of hydra is stated. Option B is the logical extension of D as it talks about the task. Option A follows B as it talks about the weak point of the strength presented in B. Option C correctly concludes the paragraph.

How to prepare for Quantitative aptitude for CAT

Question 132

- A. That Hollywood is a man's world is certainly true, but it is not the whole truth.
- B. Even Renaissance film actress, Jodie Foster, who hosts this compendium of movie history, confesses surprise at this.
- C. She says that she had no idea that women were so active in the industry even in those days.
- D. During the silent era, for example, female scriptwriters outnumbered males 10 to 1.

A ADBC

B ABDC

C DCAB

D ABCD

Answer: A

Explanation:

A introduces the main subject of the paragraph. D tells us more about A by giving examples. BC is the logical pair as "She" in C refers to Jodie Foster mentioned in B. So the correct sequence is ADBC

Question 133

- A. Its business decisions are made on the timely and accurate flow of information.
- B. It has 1,700 employees in 13 branch and representative offices across the Asia-Pacific region.
- C. For employees to maintain a competitive edge in a fast-moving field, they must have quick access to JP Morgan's proprietary trade related data.
- D. JP Morgan's is one of the largest banking institutions in the US and a premier international trading firm.

A DBAC

B DCBA

C CDAB

D DCAB

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option D is the proper starting point where it introduces JP Morgan. Option B extends option D as it tells about the enormity of JP Morgan. Option A and C are the mandatory pair where A talks about the timely decisions and C states the reasons for such timely decisions. The correct sequence is DBAC.

Question 134

- A. The Saheli Programme, run by the US Cross-Cultural Solutions, is offering a three week tour of India that involves a lot more than frenzied sightseeing.
- B. Participants interested in women's issues will learn about arranged marriages, dowry and infanticide.
- C. Holiday packages include all sorts of topics, but female infanticide must be the first for tourism.
- D. Interspersed with these talks and meetings are visits to cities like New Delhi and Agra, home to the Taj Mahal.

A ACBD

B CDBA

C ADBC

D CABD

Answer: A

Explanation:

A should start the para as it introduces the Saheli Programme. It also states that an offer being made by the programme. C further takes the idea forward and gives details about it. B and D form a pair as D refers to some talks, the topic for which is mentioned in B. Thus, the correct order is ACBD.

Data Interpretation for CAT Questions (download pdf)

Question 135

- A. Something magical is happening to our planet.
- B. Some are calling it a paradigm shift.
- C. Its getting smaller.
- D. Others call it business transformation.

A ABDC

B ACDB

C ABCD

D ACBD

Answer: D

Explanation:

The sentence A is the first line in the sequence as it introduces the subject of the paragraph ie our planet. This is also apparent from the fact that all the four options have A as the first sentence. C is the second sentence as it describes what is happening to the subject (it is getting smaller). B would be the third sentence, it describes what's being said about the subject. D would be the last sentence as it follows B in the sequence. (Some say... and others say.... are always listed in this order.)

Instructions

I want to stress this personal helplessness we are all stricken with in the face of a system that has passed beyond our knowledge and control. To bring it nearer home, I propose that we switch off from the big things like empires and their wars to more familiar little things. Take pins for example! I do not know why it is that I so seldom use a pin when my wife cannot get on without boxes of them at hand; but it is so; and I will therefore take pins as being for some reason specially important to women.

There was a time when pinmakers would buy the material; shape it; make the head and the point; ornament it; and take it to the market, and sell it and the making required skill in several operations. They not only knew how the thing was done from beginning to end, but could do it all by themselves. But they could not afford to sell you a paper of pins for the farthing. Pins cost so much that a woman's dress allowance was calling pin money.

By the end of the 18th century Adam Smith boasted that it took 18 men to make a pin, each man doing a little bit of the job and passing the pin on to the next, and none of them being able to make a whole pin or to buy the materials or to sell it when it was made. The most you could say for them was that at least they had some idea of how it was made, though they could not make it. Now as this meant that they were clearly less capable and knowledgeable men than the old pin-makers, you may ask why Adam Smith boasted of it as a triumph of civilisation when its effect had so clearly a degrading effect. The reason was that by setting each man to do just one little bit of the work and nothing but that, over and over again, he became very quick at it. The men, it is said, could turn out nearly 5000 pins a day each; and thus pins became plentiful and cheap. The country was supposed to be richer because it had more pins, though it had turned capable men into mere machines doing their work without intelligence and being fed by the spare food of the capitalist just as an engine is fed with coals and oil. That was why the poet Goldsmith, who was a farsighted economist as well as a poet, complained that 'wealth accumulates, and men decay'.

Nowadays Adam Smith's 18 men are as extinct as the diplodocus. The 18 flesh-and-blood men have been replaced by machines of steel which spout out pins by the hundred million. Even sticking them into pink papers is done by machinery. The result is that with the exception of a few people who design the machines, nobody knows how to make a pin or how a pin is made: that is to say, the modern worker in pin manufacture need not be one-tenth so intelligent, skilful and accomplished as the old pinmaker; and the only compensation we have for this deterioration is that pins are so cheap that a single pin has no expressible value at all. Even with a big profit stuck on to the cost-price you can buy dozens for a farthing; and pins are so recklessly thrown away and wasted that verses have to be written to persuade children (without success) that it is a sin to steal, if even it's a pin.

Many serious thinkers, like John Ruskin and William Morris, have been greatly troubled by this, just as Goldsmith was, and have asked whether we really believe that it is an advance in wealth to lose our skill and degrade our workers for the sake of being able to waste pins by the ton. We shall see later on, when we come to consider the Distribution of Leisure, that the cure for this is not to go back to the old free for higher work than pin-making or the like. But in the meantime the fact remains that the workers are now not able to make anything themselves even in little bits. They are ignorant and helpless, and cannot lift their finger to begin their day's work until it has all been arranged for them by their employer's who themselves do not understand the machines they buy, and simply pay other people to set them going by carrying out the machine maker's directions.

The same is true for clothes. Earlier the whole work of making clothes, from the shearing of the sheep to the turning out of the finished and washed garment ready to put on, had to be done in the country by the men and women of the household, especially the women; so that to this day an unmarried woman is called a spinster. Nowadays nothing is left of all this but the sheep shearing; and even that, like the milking of cows, is being done by machinery, as the sewing is. Give a woman a sheep today and ask her to produce a woollen dress for you; and not only will she be quite unable to do it, but you are likely to find that she is not even aware of any

connection between sheep and clothes. When she gets her clothes, which she does by buying them at the shop, she knows that there is a difference between wool and cotton and silk, between flannel and merino, perhaps even between stockinet and other wefts; but as to how they are made, or what they are made of, or how they came to be in the shop ready for her to buy, she knows hardly anything. And the shop assistant from whom she buys is no wiser. The people engaged in the making of them know even less; for many of them are too poor to have much choice of materials when they buy their own clothes.

Thus the capitalist system has produced an almost universal ignorance of how things are made and done, whilst at the same time it has caused them to be made and done on a gigantic scale. We have to buy books and encyclopaedias to find out what it is we are doing all day; and as the books are written by people who are not doing it, and who get their information from other books, what they tell us is twenty to fifty years out of date knowledge and almost impractical today. And of course most of us are too tired of our work when we come home to want to read about it; what we need is cinema to take our minds off it and feel our imagination.

It is a funny place, this world of capitalism, with its astonishing spread of education and enlightenment. There stand the thousands of property owners and the millions of wage workers, none of them able to make anything, none of them knowing what to do until somebody tells them, none of them having the least notion of how it is made that they find people paying them money, and things in the shops to buy with it. And when they travel they are surprised to find that savages and Esquimaux and villagers who have to make everything for themselves are more intelligent and resourceful! The wonder would be if they were anything else. We should die of idiocy through disuse of our mental faculties if we did not fill our heads with romantic nonsense out of illustrated newspapers and novels and plays and films. Such stuff keeps us alive, but it falsifies everything for us so absurdly that it leaves us more or less dangerous lunatics in the real world.

Excuse my going on like this; but as I am a writer of books and plays myself, I know the folly and peril of it better than you do. And when I see that this moment of our utmost ignorance and helplessness, delusion and folly, has been stumbled on by the blind forces of capitalism as the moment for giving votes to everybody, so that the few wise women are hopelessly overruled by the thousands whose political minds, as far as they can be said to have any political minds at all, have been formed in the cinema, I realise that I had better stop writing plays for a while to discuss political and social realities in this book with those who are intelligent enough to listen to me.

Question 136

A suitable title to the passage would be

- A** You Can't Hear a Pin-drop Nowadays.
- B** Capitalism and Labour Disintegration: Pinning the Blame.
- C** The Saga of the Non Safety Pins.
- D** Reaching the Pinnacle of Capitalistic Success.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The author talks about capitalism in the passage. Also, he had a negative connotation towards capitalism.

Between B and D, B is more suitable because D has a positive tone towards capitalism.

Question 137

Why do you think that the author gives the example of Adam Smith?

- A Because he thinks that Adam Smith was a boaster without any facts to back his utterance.
- B Because he wants to give us an example of something undesirable that Adam Smith was proud of.
- C Because he is proud to be a believer in a tenet of production that even a great man like Adam Smith boasted about.
- D Because he feels that Adam Smith was right when he said that it took 18 men to make a pin.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the passage, the author discusses how spreading the production of a pin from one person to 18 people led to an increase in overall production but a decay in quality of labor. Hence, he believes that this is an undesirable way of producing things. By giving the example, the author tries to show how the economist Adam Smith was proud of an achievement in production that had substantial negative impact on people. Thus, only option B correctly conveys this sentiment.

Logical Reasoning for CAT Questions (download pdf)

Question 138

Which of the following is true as far as pins are concerned?

- A The cost of pins is more nowadays to produce.
- B Earlier, workmen made pins with a lot of love and care.
- C Pinball machines are the standard pin producing gadgets nowadays.
- D It took much longer to make a pin earlier.

Answer: D

Explanation:

"By the end of the 18th century Adam Smith boasted that it took 18 men to make a pin."

"Now, the men, it is said, could turn out nearly 5000 pins a day each."

These two statements can be used to infer that it took much longer to make a pin earlier.

Question 139

The reason that children have to be taught that stealing a pin is wrong is that

- A they have an amazing proclivity to steal them right from childhood.

- B** pins are so common and cheap that taking one would not even be considered stealing by them.
- C** stealing a pin would lead to stealing bigger and bigger things in the future.
- D** stealing an insignificant thing like a pin smacks of kleptomania.

Answer: B

Explanation:

"And the only compensation we have for this deterioration is that pins are so cheap that a single pin has no expressible value at all. Even with a big profit stuck on to the cost-price you can buy dozens for a farthing; and pins are so recklessly thrown away and wasted that verses have to be written to persuade children (without success) that it is a sin to steal, if even it's a pin."

From the above statement, we can say that option B is the correct answer.

Question 140

It may be inferred from the passage that the author

- A** is a supporter of the craftsmanship over bulk mechanised production.
- B** is a supporter of assembly line production over socialistic systems of the same.
- C** is a defender of the faith in capitalistic production.
- D** None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation:

"Thus the capitalist system has produced an almost universal ignorance of how things are made and done, whilst at the same time it has caused them to be made and done on a gigantic scale."

The author is in favour of production in gigantic scale => Bulk production

Hence, option A is the correct answer.

Quantitative Aptitude for CAT Questions (download pdf)

Question 141

Which of the following is not against the modern capitalistic system of mass production?

- A** John Ruskin
- B** Goldsmith
- C** Adam Smith
- D** William Morris

Answer: C

Explanation:

Though the new pin makers were less knowledgeable than the old pin makers, Adam Smith boasted it as a triumph in civilization because of the mass production that the new pin makers could make.

Hence, Adam Smith is not against mass production.

Question 142

Goldsmith's dictum, "wealth accumulates, and men decay," in the context of the passage, probably means

- A** the more wealthy people get, they become more and more corrupt.
- B** the more rich people get, they forget the nuances of individual ability.
- C** people may have a lot of money, but they have to die and decay someday.
- D** the more a company gets wealthy the less they take care of people.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the passage, the author talks about how men forget the nuances of individual ability as they get better off monetarily. Option B correctly summarises the dictum.

Question 143

When the author says that a woman now is likely to know about any connection between sheep and clothes, he is probably being

- A** vindictive.
- B** chauvinistic
- C** satirical.
- D** demeaning.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The author is not showing any revenge => Not vindictive

The author is not showing exaggerated patriotism => Not chauvinistic

He never meant any disrespect => Not demeaning.

Satirical is the correct answer.

Question 144

Which of the following can be a suitable first line to introduce the hypothetical next paragraph at the end of the passage?

- A The distribution of leisure is not a term that can be explained in a few words.
- B If people wear clothes they hardly seem to think about the method of production.
- C Machines are the gods of our age and there seems to be no atheists.
- D None of the above.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option B is irrelevant to the passage.

The author does not mention machines as gods => Option C is wrong.

The quality of leisure activities differs from person to person. This serves as a suitable first line of the next paragraph as the author discussed about leisure in the passage.

Instructions

Now let us turn back to inquire whether sending our capital abroad, and consenting to be taxed to pay emigration fares to get rid of the women and men who are left without employment in consequence, is all that capitalism can do when our employers, who act for our capitalists in industrial affairs, and are more or less capitalists themselves in the earlier stages of capitalistic development, find that they can sell no more of their goods at a profit, or indeed at all, in their own country.

Clearly they cannot send abroad the capital they have already invested, because it has all been eaten up by the workers, leaving in its place factories and railways and mines and the like; and these cannot be packed into a ship's hold and sent to Africa. It is only the freshly saved capital that can be sent out of the country. This, as we have seen, does go abroad in heaps of finished products. But the British land held by him on long lease, must, when once he has sold all the goods at home that his British customers can afford to buy, either shut up his works until the customers have worn out their stock of what they have bought, which would bankrupt him (for the landlord will not wait), or else sell his superfluous goods somewhere else; that is, he must send them abroad. Now it is not easy to send them to civilized countries, because they practise Protection, which means that they impose heavy taxes (customs duties) on foreign goods. Uncivilized countries, without Protection, and inhabited by natives to whom gaudy calicoes and cheap showy brassware are dazzling and delightful novelties, are the best places to make for at first.

But trade requires a settled government to put down the habit of plundering strangers. This is not a habit of simple tribes, who are often friendly and honest. It is what civilized men do where there is no law to restrain them. Until quite recent times it was extremely dangerous to be wrecked on our own coasts, as wrecking, which meant plundering wrecked ships and refraining from any officious efforts to save the lives of their crews, was a well-established business in many places on our shores. The Chinese still remember some astonishing outbursts of looting perpetrated by English ladies of high position, at moments when law was suspended and priceless works of art were to be had for the grabbing. When trading with aborigines begins with the visit of a single ship, the cannons and cutlasses carried may be quite sufficient to overawe the natives if they are troublesome. The real difficulty begins when so many ships come that a little trading station of white men grows up and attracts the white ne'er-do-wells and violent roughs who are always being

squeezed out of civilization by the pressure of law and order. It is these riff-raff who turn the place into a sort of hell in which sooner or later missionaries are murdered and traders plundered. Their home governments are appealed to put a stop to this. A gunboat is sent out and inquiry made. The report after the inquiry is that there is nothing to be done but set up a civilized government, with a post office, police, troops and the navy in the offing. In short, the place is added to some civilized Empire. And the civilized taxpayer pays the bill without getting a farthing of the profits.

Of course the business does not stop there. The riff-raff who have created the emergency move out just beyond the boundary of the annexed territory, and are as great a nuisance as ever to the traders when they have exhausted the purchasing power of the included natives and push on after fresh customers. Again they call on their home government to civilize a further area; and so bit by bit the civilized Empire grows at the expense of the home taxpayers, without any intention or approval on their part, until at last although all their real patriotism is centred on their own people and confined to their own country, their own rulers, and their own religious faith; they find that the centre of their beloved realm has shifted to the other hemisphere. That is how we in the British Islands have found our centre moved from London to the Suez Canal, and are now in the position that out of every hundred of our fellow-subjects, in whose defence we are expected to shed the last drop of our blood, only 11 are whites or even Christians. In our bewilderment some of us declare that the Empire is a burden and a blunder, whilst others glory in it as a triumph. You and I need not argue with them just now, our point for the moment being that, whether blunder or glory, the British Empire was quite unintentional. What should have been undertaken only as a most carefully considered political development has been a series of commercial adventures thrust on us by capitalists forced by their own system to cater to foreign customers before their own country's needs were one-tenth satisfied.

Question 145

It may be inferred that the passage was written

- A** when Britain was still a colonial power.
- B** when the author was in a bad mood.
- C** when the author was working in the foreign service of Britain.
- D** when the author's country was overrun by the British.

Answer: A

Explanation:

From the passage, we cannot infer that author was in a bad mood or that he was working in the British foreign service. Also, there is nothing to suggest that the author's country was overrun by the British. However, we can infer that the passage belongs to a period when the British was still a colonial power. Refer to the following sentence: "This, as we have seen, does go abroad in heaps of finished products". The tense of this sentence gives us a hint that the passage was written when the British was still a colonial power.

Question 146

According to the author, the habit of plundering the strangers

- A** is usually not found in simple tribes but civilized people.
- B** is usually found in the barbaric tribes of the uncivilized nations.

C is a habit limited only to English ladies of high position.

D is a usual habit with all white-skinned people.

Answer: A

Explanation:

"But trade requires a settled government to put down the habit of plundering strangers. This is not a habit of simple tribes, who are often friendly and honest. It is what civilized men do where there is no law to restrain them."

From the above statement, we can say that option A is true.

XAT previous papers (download pdf)

Question 147

Which of the following does not come under the aegis of capital already invested?

A Construction of factories

B Development of a mine

C Trade of finished products

D All of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:

Refer to the following lines: "This, as we have seen, does go abroad in heaps of finished products. But the British land held by him on long lease, must, when once he has sold all the goods at home that his British customers can afford to buy, either shut up his works until the customers have worn out their stock of what they have bought, which would bankrupt him (for the landlord will not wait), or else sell his superfluous goods somewhere else" In this passage the author tries to give the reasons of trade of finished goods not coming under capital already invested. The correct option is c

Question 148

Which of the following may be called the main complaint of the author?

A The race of people he belongs to are looters and plunderers.

B The capitalists are taking over the entire world.

C It is a way of life for English ladies to loot and plunder.

D The English taxpayer has to pay for the upkeep of territories he did not want.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Refer to the following lines: "Of course the business does not stop there. The riff-raff who have created the emergency move out just beyond the boundary of the annexed territory, and are as great a nuisance as ever to the traders when they have exhausted the purchasing power of the included natives and push on after fresh customers. Again they call on their home government to civilize a further area; and so bit by bit the civilized Empire grows at the expense of the home taxpayers, without any intention or approval on their part, until at last although all their real patriotism is centred on their own people and confined to their own country, their own rulers, and their own religious faith; they find that the centre of their beloved realm has shifted to the other hemisphere." In this paragraph, the author highlights how the civilized empire grows at the expense of home taxpayers without their consent. Hence the answer is D.

Question 149

Why do the capitalistic traders prefer the uncivilized countries to the civilized ones?

- A** Because they find it easier to rule them.
- B** Because civilized countries would make them pay protection duties.
- C** Because civilized countries would make their own goods.
- D** Because uncivilized countries like the cheap and gaudy goods of bad quality all capitalists produce.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Refer to the following lines: "Now it is not easy to send them to civilized countries, because they practise Protection, which means that they impose heavy taxes (customs duties) on foreign goods. Uncivilized countries, without Protection, and inhabited by natives to whom gaudy calicoes and cheap showy brassware are dazzling and delightful novelties, are the best places to make for at first." These lines confirm option b to be the answer.

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Question 150

The word 'officious', in the context of the passage, means

- A** self-important.
- B** official.
- C** rude.
- D** oafish.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The meaning of officious is self important or bumptious which matches with option A

Question 151

According to the author, the main reason why capitalist go abroad to sell their goods is

- A that they want to civilize the under developed countries of the world by giving them their goods.
- B that they have to have new places to sell their surplus goods some where in new markets.
- C that they actually want to rule new lands and selling goods is an excuse.
- D None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:

Refer to the following lines: "Again they call on their home government to civilize a further area; and so bit by bit the civilized Empire grows at the expense of the home taxpayers, without any intention or approval on their part, until at last although all their real patriotism is centred on their own people and confined to their own country, their own rulers, and their own religious faith; they find that the centre of their beloved realm has shifted to the other hemisphere."

In the passage the author talks about how the capitalists come in the country on pretext of selling goods and ultimately rule the entire nation.

Instructions

That the doctrines connected with the name of Mr Darwin are altering our principles has become a sort of commonplace thing to say. And moral principles are said to share in this general transformation. Now, to pass by other subjects, I do not see why Darwinism need change our ultimate moral ideas. It was not to modify our conception of the end, either for the community, or the individual, unless we have been holding views, which long before Darwin were out of date. As to the principles of ethics I perceive, in short, no sign of revolution. Darwinism has indeed helped many to truer conception of the end, but I cannot admit that it has either originated or modified that conception.

And yet in ethics Darwinism after all perhaps be revolutionary, it may lead not to another view about the end, but to a different way of regarding the relatively importance of the means. For in the ordinary moral creed those means seem estimated on no rational principle. Our creed appears rather to be an irrational mixture of jarring elements. We have the moral code of Christianity, accepted in part; rejected practically by all save a few fanatics. But we do not realise how in its very principle the Christian ideals is false. And when we reject this code for another and in part a sounder morality, we are in the same condition of blindness and of practical confusion. It is here that Darwinism, with all the tendencies we may group under that name, seems destined to intervene. It will make itself felt, I believe, more and more effectually. It may force on us in some points a correction of our moral views, and a return to a non-Christian and perhaps a Hellenic ideal. I propose to illustrate here these general statements by some remarks on Punishment.

Darwinism, I have said, has not even modified our ideas of the Chief Good We may take that as — the welfare of the community realised in its members. There is, of course, a question as to meaning to be given to welfare. We may identify that with mere pleasure, or gain with mere system, or may rather view both as inseparable aspects of perfection and individuality. And the extent and nature of the community would once more be a subject for some discussion. But we are forced to enter on these controversies here. We may leave welfare undefined, and for present purpose need not distinguish the community from the state. The welfare of this whole exists, of course, nowhere outside the individuals, and the individuals again have rights and

duties only as members in the whole. This is the revived Hellenism — or we may call it in the organic view of things — urged by German Idealism early in the present century.

Question 152

What is most probably the author's opinion of the existing moral principles of the people?

- A He thinks they have to be revamped in the light of Darwinism.
- B He thinks that they are okay as they are and do not need any major change.
- C He thinks that it may be a good idea to have a modicum of the immortal Darwinism in us.
- D Cannot be determined from the passage.

Answer: B

Explanation:

"As to the principles of ethics I perceive, in short, no sign of revolution"

This statement reveals that the author feels that there is no need to modify our core moral principles.

Option B is the best fit.

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Question 153

According to the author, the doctrines of Mr Darwin

- A have changed our physical and moral principles.
- B have to be re-evaluated to correct the faults endemic in them.
- C do not have to change our moral ideas.
- D are actually new versions of old moral rules.

Answer: C

Explanation:

"I do not see why Darwinism need change our ultimate moral ideas".

According to the above statement, option C fits the best.

Question 154

What, according to the passage, is the Chief Good?

- A Being good and kind to all fellow human beings.
- B The greatest good of the greatest number.

- C** The welfare of the community realised in its members.
- D** Cannot be determined from the passage.

Answer: C

Explanation:

"Darwinism, I have said, has not even modified our ideas of the Chief Good We may take that as — the welfare of the community realised in its members."

The answer is directly available in the above sentence.

Option C is the answer.

Question 155

It is implied in the passage that

- A** a Hellenic ideal is not a proper substitute of the Christian ideal.
- B** what mankind needs is a Hellenic ideal rather than a Christian one.
- C** Darwinism is more Christian than Hellenic.
- D** fanatics do not understand what Darwinism really is.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In this passage, the author supports Hellenism and argues that we need such ideas in the world. Refer the given lines: ". And the extent and nature of the community would once more be a subject for some discussion. But we are forced to enter on these controversies here. We may leave welfare undefined, and for present purpose need not distinguish the community from the state. The welfare of this whole exists, of course, nowhere outside the individuals, and the individuals again have rights and duties only as members in the whole. This is the revived Hellenism — or we may call it in the organic view of things — urged by German Idealism early in the present century." Here the author highlights the support of Hellenism and argues that the welfare will exist due to Hellenism.

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Question 156

According to the author, the moral code of Christianity

- A** is not followed by most people.
- B** is in danger due to opposition of Darwinism.
- C** is followed by a vast majority of people.
- D** is totally ignored by all true Christians.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Refer to the following lines: "We have the moral code of Christianity, accepted in part; rejected practically by all save a few fanatics. But we do not realise how in its very principle the Christian ideal is false. And when we reject this code for another and in part a sounder morality, we are in the same condition of blindness and of practical confusion." This suggests that the moral code of Christianity is not followed by the most people.

Instructions

Governments looking for easy popularity have frequently been tempted into announcing give-aways of all sorts; free electricity, virtually free water, subsidised food, cloth at half price, and so on. The subsidy culture has gone to extremes. The richest farmers in the country get subsidised fertiliser. University education, typically accessed by the wealthier sections, is charged at a fraction of cost. Postal services are subsidised, and so are railway services. Bus fares cannot be raised to economical levels because there will be violent protests, so bus travel is subsidised too. In the past, price control on a variety of items, from steel to cement, meant that industrial consumers of these items got them at less than actual cost, while the losses of the public sector companies that produced them were borne by the taxpayer! A study, done a few years ago, came to the conclusion that subsidies in the Indian economy total as much as 14.5 per cent of gross domestic product. At today's level, that would work out to about Rs. 1,50,000 crore.

And who pays the bill? The theory — and the political fiction on the basis of which it is sold to unsuspecting voters — is that subsidies go to the poor, and are paid for by the rich. The fact is that most subsidies go to the 'rich' (defined in the Indian context as those who are above the poverty line, and much of the tab goes indirectly to the poor. Because the hefty subsidy bill results in fiscal deficits, which in turn push up rates of inflation — which, as everyone knows, hits the poor the hardest of all. Indeed, that is why taxmen call inflation the most regressive form of taxation.

The entire subsidy system is built on the thesis that people cannot help themselves, therefore governments must do so. That people cannot afford to pay for a variety of goods and services, and therefore the government must step in. This thesis has been applied not just in the poor countries but in the rich ones as well; hence the birth of the welfare state in the West, and an almost Utopian social security system; free medical care, food aid, old age security, et al. But with the passage of time, most of the wealthy nations have discovered that their economies cannot sustain this social safety net, which in fact reduces the desire among people to pay their own way, and takes away some of the incentive to work. In short, the bill was unaffordable, and their societies were simply not willing to pay. To the regret of many, but because of the laws of economics are harsh, most Western societies have been busy pruning the welfare bill.

In India, the lessons of this experience — over several decades, and in many countries — do not seem to have been learnt. Or, they are simply ignored in the pursuit of immediate votes. People who are promised cheap food or clothing do not in most cases look beyond the gift horses — to the question of who picks up the tab. The uproar over higher petrol, diesel and cooking gas prices ignored this basic question: if the user of cooking gas does not want to pay for its cost, who should pay? Diesel in the country is subsidised, and if the trucker or owner of a diesel generator does not want to pay for its full cost, who does he or she think should pay the balance of the cost? It is a simple question, nevertheless it remains unasked.

The Deve Gowda government has shown some courage in biting the bullet when it comes to the price of petroleum products. But it has been bitten by a much bigger subsidy bug. It wants to offer food at half its cost to everyone below the poverty line, supposedly estimated at some 380 million people. What will be the cost? And, of course, who will pick up the tab? The Andhra Pradesh Government has been bankrupted by selling rice at Rs. 2 per kg. Should the Central Government be bankrupted too, before facing up to the question of what is affordable and what is not? Already, India is perennially short of power because the

subsidy on electricity has bankrupted most electricity boards, and made private investment wary unless it gets all manner of state guarantees.

Delhi's subsidised bus fares have bankrupted the Delhi Transport Corporation., whose buses have slowly disappeared from the capital's streets. It is easy to be soft and sentimental, by looking at programmes that will be popular. After all, who doesn't like a free lunch? But the evidence is surely mounting that the lunch isn't free at all. Somebody is paying the bill. And if you want to know who, take a look at the country's poor economic performance over the years.

Question 157

Which of the following should not be subsidised now, according to the passage?

- A University education
- B Postal services
- C Steel
- D All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the whole part of the passage the author laments the subsidy system and highlights that how subsidy system is inefficient and hits the poor the hardest. in all of the options the author substantiates removing subsidy.

Question 158

The statement that subsidies are paid for by the rich and go to the poor is

- A fiction.
- B fact.
- C fact, according to the author.
- D fiction, according to the author.

Answer: D

Explanation:

"The theory — and the political fiction on the basis of which it is sold to unsuspecting voters — is that subsidies go to the poor, and are paid for by the rich."

The author has used the word fiction for the above theory.

Hence, option D is the answer.

Question 159

Why do you think that the author calls the Western social security system Utopian?

- A The countries' belief in the efficacy of the system was bound to turn out to be false.
- B The system followed by these countries is the best available in the present context.
- C Every thing under this system was supposed to be free but people were charging money for them.
- D The theory of system followed by these countries was devised by Dr Utopia.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Refer to the following sentences: "This thesis has been applied not just in the poor countries but in the rich ones as well; hence...incentive to work". In these sentences, the author is pointing out the fact that the belief in the efficacy of the system in the western countries was false because it could not possibly be sustained. Option a) brings this out clearly and is the correct answer.

Question 160

It can be inferred from the passage that the author

- A believes that people can help themselves and do not need the government.
- B believes that the theory of helping with subsidy is destructive.
- C believes in democracy and free speech.
- D is not a successful politician.

Answer: B

Explanation:

"Because the hefty subsidy bill results in fiscal deficits, which in turn push up rates of inflation — which, as everyone knows, hits the poor the hardest of all."

The author feels that subsidy is more destructive to the economy than constructive.

Option B is the best fit.

Question 161

Which of the following is not a victim of extreme subsidies?

- A The poor
- B The Delhi Transport Corporation
- C The Andhra Pradesh Government

D None of these

Answer: D

Explanation:

"Because the hefty subsidy bill results in fiscal deficits, which in turn push up rates of inflation — which, as everyone knows, hits the poor the hardest of all." => Addresses option A

"The Andhra Pradesh Government has been bankrupted by selling rice at Rs. 2 per kg." => Addresses option C

"Delhi's subsidised bus fares have bankrupted the Delhi Transport Corporation." => Addresses option B

Hence, option D is the answer.

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Question 162

What, according to the author, is a saving grace of the Deve Gowda government?

A It has realised that it has to raise the price of petroleum products.

B It has avoided been bitten by a bigger subsidy bug.

C Both a and b.

D Neither a and b.

Answer: A

Explanation:

"The Deve Gowda government has shown some courage in biting the bullet when it comes to the price of petroleum products."

The only statement that is said in a positive connotation about Deve Gowda government by the author is about petroleum products' prices.

His government was not able to avoid subsidy issue.

Hence, option A is the answer.

Question 163

A suitable title to the passage would be-

A There's No Such Thing as a Free Lunch.

B The Economic Overview.

C Deve Gowda's Government and its Follies.

D It Takes Two to Tango.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The author talks about subsidy in a negative connotation throughout the passage.

Option A talks about the same in a sarcastic way.

Hence, option A is the answer.

Question 164

Which of the following is not true, in the context of the passage?

- A** Where subsidies are concerned, the poor ultimately pay the tab
- B** Inflation is caused by too much subsidies.
- C** Experts call subsidies the most regressive form of taxation.
- D** Fiscal deficits are caused due to heavy subsidy bills.

Answer: C

Explanation:

"The fact is that most subsidies go to the 'rich' (defined in the Indian context as those who are above the poverty line, and much of the tab goes indirectly to the poor." => Addresses option A

"Because the hefty subsidy bill results in fiscal deficits, which in turn push up rates of inflation." => Addresses option B and D

Hence, option C is the answer.

How to prepare for Verbal Ability for CAT

Instructions

The membrane-bound nucleus is the most prominent feature of the eukaryotic cell. Schleiden and Schwann, when setting forth the cell doctrine in the 1830s, considered that it had a central role in growth and development. Their belief has been fully supported even though they had only vague notions as to what that role might be, and how the role was to be expressed in some cellular action. The membraneless nuclear area of the prokaryotic cell, with its tangle of fine threads, is now known to play a similar role.

Some cells, like the sieve tubes of vascular plants and the red blood cells of mammals, do not possess nuclei during the greater part of their existence, although they had nuclei when in a less differentiated state. Such cells can no longer divide and their life span is limited. Other cells are regularly multinucleate. Some, like the cells of striated muscles or the latex vessels of higher plants, become so through cell fusion. Some, like the unicellular protozoan paramecium, are normally binucleate, one of the nuclei serving as a source of hereditary information for the next generation, the other governing the day-to-day metabolic activities of the cell. Still other organisms, such as some fungi, are multinucleate because cross walls, dividing the mycelium into specific cells, are absent or irregularly present. The uninucleate situation, however, is typical for the vast majority of cells, and it would appear that this is the most efficient and most economical manner of partitioning living substance into manageable units. This point of view is given credence not only by the prevalence of uninucleate cells, but because for each kind of cell there is a ratio maintained between the volume of the nucleus and that of the cytoplasm. If we think of the nucleus as the control centre of the cell, this would suggest that for a given kind of cell performing a given kind of work, one nucleus can 'take care of'

a specific volume of cytoplasm and keep it in functioning order. In terms of material and energy, this must mean providing the kind of information needed to keep flow of materials and energy moving at the correct rate and in the proper channels. With the multitude of enzymes in the cell, materials and energy can of course be channelled in a multitude of ways; it is the function of some information molecules to make channels of use more preferred than others at any given time. How this regulatory control is exercised is not entirely clear.

The nucleus is generally a rounded body. In plant cells, however, where the centre of the cell is often occupied by a large vacuole, the nucleus may be pushed against the cell wall, causing it to assume a lens shape. In some white blood cells, such as polymorphonucleated leukocytes, and in cells of the spinning gland of some insects and spiders, the nucleus is very much lobed. The reason for this is not clear, but it may relate to the fact that for a given volume of nucleus, a lobate form provides a much greater surface area for nuclear-cytoplasmic exchanges, possibly affecting both the rate and the amount of metabolic reactions. The nucleus, whatever its shape, is segregated from the cytoplasm by a double membrane, the nuclear envelope, with the two membranes separated from each other by a perinuclear space of varying width. The envelope is absent only during the time of cell division, and then just for a brief period. The outer membrane is often continuous with the membranes of the endoplasmic reticulum, a possible retention of an earlier relationship, since the envelope, at least in part, is formed at the end cell division by coalescing fragments of the endoplasmic reticulum. The cytoplasmic side of the nucleus is frequently coated with ribosomes, another fact that stresses the similarity and relation of the nuclear envelope to the endoplasmic reticulum. The inner membrane seems to possess a crystalline layer where it abuts the nucleoplasm, but its function remains to be determined.

Everything that passes between the cytoplasm and the nucleus in the eukaryotic cell must transverse the nuclear envelope. This includes some fairly large molecules as well as bodies such as ribosomes, which measure about 25 nm in diameter. Some passageway is, therefore, obviously necessary since there is no indication of dissolution of the nuclear envelope in order to make such movement possible. The nuclear pores appear to be reasonable candidates for such passageways. In plant cells these are irregularly, rather sparsely distributed over the surface of the nucleus, but in the amphibian oocyte, for example, the pores are numerous, regularly arranged, and octagonal and are formed by the fusion of the outer and inner membrane.

Question 165

Which of the following kinds of cells never have a nuclei?

- A** Sieve Tubes
- B** Red blood cells of mammals
- C** Prokaryotic cells
- D** None of these

Answer: D

Explanation:

Sieve tubes and red blood cells of mammals do not have nuclei during a greater part of their existence but they have nuclei when they are in a less differentiated state.

Prokaryotic cells have nuclei according to the passage.

Hence, the answer is "none of these".

Question 166

According to the first paragraph, the contention of Schleiden and Schwann that the nucleus is the most important part of the cell has

- A been proved to be true.
- B has been true so far but false in the case of the prokaryotic cell.
- C is only partially true.
- D has been proved to be completely false.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Refer to the following lines: "Schleiden and Schwann, when setting forth the cell doctrine in the 1830s, considered that it had a central role in growth and development. Their belief has been fully supported even though they had only vague notions as to what that role might be, and how the role was to be expressed in some cellular action." Here the author suggests that although the contention is true but Schleiden and Schwann had only little idea at the time. Option A is correct.

Question 167

It may be inferred from the passage that the vast majority of cells are

- A multinucleate.
- B binucleate.
- C uninucleate.
- D anucleate.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Refer to the following lines: "The uninucleate situation, however, is typical for the vast majority of cells, and it would appear that this is the most efficient and most economical manner of partitioning living substance into manageable units". It correctly summarises option c.

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Question 168

What is definitely a function of the nuclei of the normally binucleate cell?

- A To arrange for the growth and nourishment of the cell.
- B To hold hereditary information for the next generation.

- C** To make up the basic physical structure of the organism.
- D** To fight the various foreign diseases attacking the body.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option b can be inferred from the given lines: "Some, like the unicellular protozoan paramecium, are normally binucleate, one of the nuclei serving as a source of hereditary information for the next generation, the other governing the day-to-day metabolic activities of the cell."

Question 169

The function of the crystalline layer of the inner membrane of the nucleus is

- A** generation of nourishment of the cell.
- B** holding together the disparate structures of the endoplasmic reticulum.
- C** helping in transversal of the nuclear envelope.
- D** Cannot be determined from the passage

Answer: D

Explanation:

The function of the crystalline layer is undetermined yet.

Hence, option D is the answer.

Question 170

Why, according to the passage, is the polymorphonucleated leukocyte probably lobed?

- A** Because it is quite convoluted in its functions.
- B** Because it is the red blood cell which is the most important cell in the body.
- C** Because it provides a greater area for metabolism reactions.
- D** Because it provides greater strength to the spider web due to greater area.

Answer: C

Explanation:

"In some white blood cells, such as polymorphonucleated leukocytes, and in cells of the spinning gland of some insects and spiders, the nucleus is very much lobed. The reason for this is not clear, but it may relate to the fact that for a given volume of nucleus, a lobate form provides a much greater surface area for nuclear-cytoplasmic exchanges, possibly affecting both the rate and the amount of metabolic reactions."

From the above statement, we can say that option C is true.

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Question 171

Why, according to the passage, do the fungi multinucleate?

- A Because they need more food to survive.
- B Because they frequently lack walls dividing the mycelium.
- C Because the mycelium is areawise much bigger than other cells.
- D Cannot be determined from the passage

Answer: B

Explanation:

Fungi multinucleate because they frequently do not have cross walls, which divide mycelium into specific cells.

Hence, option B is the answer.

Instructions

The second plan to have to examine is that of giving to each person what she deserves. Many people, especially those who are comfortably off, think this is what happens at present: that the industrious and sober and thrifty are never in want, and that poverty is due to idleness, improvidence, drinking, betting, dishonesty, and bad character generally. They can point to the fact that a labour whose character is bad finds it more difficult to get employment than one whose character is good; that a farmer or country gentleman who gambles and bets heavily, and mortgages his land to live wastefully and extravagantly, is soon reduced to poverty; and that a man of business who is lazy and does not attend to it becomes bankrupt. But this proves nothing that you cannot eat your cake and have it too; it does not prove that your share of the cake was a fair one. It shows that certain vices make us rich. People who are hard, grasping, selfish, cruel, and always ready to take advantage of their neighbours, become very rich if they are clever enough not to overreach themselves. On the other hand, people who are generous, public spirited, friendly, and not always thinking of the main chance, stay poor when they are born poor unless they have extraordinary talents. Also as things are today, some are born poor and others are born with silver spoons in their mouths: that is to say, they are divided into rich and poor before they are old enough to have any character at all. The notion that our present system distributes wealth according to merit, even roughly, may be dismissed at once as ridiculous. Everyone can see that it generally has the contrary effect; it makes a few idle people very rich, and a great many hardworking people very poor.

On this, intelligent Lady, your first thought may be that if wealth is not distributed according to merit, it ought to be; and that we should at once set to work to alter our laws so that in future the good people shall be rich in proportion to their goodness and the bad people poor in proportion to their badness. There are several objections to this; but the very first one settles the question for good and all. It is, that the proposal is impossible and impractical. How are you going to measure anyone's merit in money? Choose any pair of human beings you like, male or female, and see whether you can decide how much each of them should have on her or his merits. If you live in the country, take the village blacksmith and the village clergyman, or the village washerwoman and the village schoolmistress, to begin with. At present, the clergyman often gets less pay than the blacksmith; it is only in some villages he gets more. But never mind what they get at present: you

are trying whether you can set up a new order of things in which each will get what he deserves. You need not fix a sum of money for them: all you have to do is to settle the proportion between them. Is the blacksmith to have as much as the clergyman? Or twice as much as the clergyman? Or half as much as the clergyman? Or how much more or less? It is no use saying that one ought to have more the other less; you must be prepared to say exactly how much more or less in calculable proportion.

Well, think it out. The clergyman has had a college education; but that is not any merit on his part: he owns it to his father; so you cannot allow him anything for that. But through it he is able to read the New Testament in Greek; so that he can do something the blacksmith cannot do. On the other hand, the blacksmith can make a horse-shoe, which the parson cannot. How many verses of the Greek Testament are worth one horse-shoe? You have only to ask the silly question to see that nobody can answer it.

Since measuring their merits is no use, why not try to measure their faults? Suppose the blacksmith swears a good deal, and gets drunk occasionally! Everybody in the village knows this; but the parson has to keep his faults to himself. His wife knows them; but she will not tell you what they are if she knows that you intend to cut off some of his pay for them. You know that as he is only a mortal human being, he must have some faults; but you cannot find them out. However, suppose he has some faults he is a snob; that he cares more for sport and fashionable society than for religion! Does that make him as bad as the blacksmith, or twice as bad, or twice and quarter as bad, or only half as bad? In other words, if the blacksmith is to have a shilling, is the parson to have six pence, or five pence and one-third, or two shillings? Clearly these are fools' questions: the moment they bring us down from moral generalities to business particulars it becomes plain to every sensible person that no relation can be established between human qualities, good or bad, and sums of money, large or small.

It may seem scandalous that a prize-fighter, for hitting another prize-fighter so hard at Wembley that he fell down and could not rise within ten seconds, received the same sum that was paid to the Archbishop of Canterbury for acting as Primate of the Church of England for nine months; but none of those who cry out against the scandal can express any better in money the difference between the two. Not one of the persons who think that the prize-fighter should get less than the Archbishop can say how much less. What the prize-fighter got for his six or seven months' boxing would pay a judge's salary for two years; and we all agree that nothing could be more ridiculous, and that any system of distributing wealth which leads to such absurdities must be wrong. But to suppose that it could be changed by any possible calculation that an ounce of archbishop of three ounces of judge is worth a pound of prize-fighter would be sillier still. You can find out how many candles are worth a pound of butter in the market on any particular day; but when you try to estimate the worth of human souls the utmost you can say is that they are all of equal value before the throne of God: And that will not help you in the least to settle how much money they should have. You must simply give it up, and admit that distributing money according to merit is beyond mortal measurement and judgement.

Question 172

Which of the following is not a vice attributed to the poor by the rich?

- A Idleness
- B Drug addition
- C Gambling
- D Alcoholism

Answer: B

Explanation:

"that the industrious and sober and thrifty are never in want, and that poverty is due to idleness, improvidence, drinking, betting, dishonesty, and bad character generally."

Idleness, Alcoholism(drinking) and gambling(betting) are mentioned in the passage whereas drug addiction is not.

Hence, option B is the answer.

Question 173

What, according to the author, do the generous and public spirited people need to become rich?

- A** A criminal mind
- B** To be born with silver spoons
- C** Extraordinary talents
- D** Strength of character

Answer: C

Explanation:

"On the other hand, people who are generous, public spirited, friendly, and not always thinking of the main chance, stay poor when they are born poor unless they have extraordinary talents."

According to the author generous people need extraordinary talents to become rich.

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Question 174

In the passage, which kind of people are not mentioned as likely to get rich quickly?

- A** Selfish people
- B** Grasping people
- C** Hard people
- D** Ambitious people

Answer: D

Explanation:

"People who are hard, grasping, selfish, cruel, and always ready to take advantage of their neighbours, become very rich if they are clever enough not to overreach themselves."

Only "ambitious people" is not mentioned in the above statement.

Hence, option D is the answer.

Question 175

What, according to the author, is the main problem in distributing wealth according to the goodness or badness of human beings?

- A Because the bad people will as always, cheat the good people of their fair share of the money.
- B Because there are too many people in the world and it will take a long time to categorise them into good or bad.
- C Because there are no standards by which to judge good or bad in relation to money.
- D None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:

"The very first one settles the question for good and all. It is, that the proposal is impossible and impractical. How are you going to measure anyone's merit in money?"

From this statement, we can say that the author feels that there are no standards to judge goodness or badness in relation to money.

Hence, option C is the answer

Question 176

Which of the following about the author's thinking may be inferred from the passage?

- A The poor should work hard to become rich.
- B The present system of distribution of wealth is biased in favour of the rich.
- C The honest men should resort to trickery if they want to become rich.
- D The present system of government should give way to a more progressive one.

Answer: B

Explanation:

"Everyone can see that it generally has the contrary effect; it makes a few idle people very rich, and a great many hardworking people very poor."

From this statement, we can say that the author feels that the distribution of wealth is in favour of the rich.

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Question 177

This passage most probably is a part of

- A a newspaper article.

- B** an anthropological document.
- C** a letter to someone.
- D** an ecclesiastical liturgy.

Answer: C

Explanation:

"On this, intelligent Lady, your first thought may be that if"

Through the words "intelligent lady", we can say that the author has written this letter to someone.

Hence, option C is the answer.

Question 178

The word 'improvidence' in the context of the passage, means

- A** extravagance.
- B** lasciviousness.
- C** corruption.
- D** indelicacy.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Improvidence is spending extravagantly.

Hence, option A is the answer.

Question 179

The author gives the example of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the prize-fighter to

- A** prove that there cannot be any division of wealth based on moral standards.
- B** prove that in this day and age might always scores over religion and love.
- C** prove the existence of a non-discriminating god.
- D** prove that a pound of butter is worth more than any amount of candles any day.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The author gave the example of Archbishop to illustrate why the wealth cannot be distributed according to human souls.

Option A is similar to the above statement.

Hence, A is the answer.

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Instructions

The conventional wisdom says that this is an issue-less election. There is no central personality of whom voters have to express approval or dislike; no central matter of concern that makes this a one-issue referendum like so many elections in the past; no central party around which everything else revolves — the Congress has been displaced from its customary pole position, and no one else has been able to take its place. Indeed, given that all-seeing video cameras of the Election Commission, and the detailed pictures they are putting together on campaign expenditure, there isn't even much electioneering: no slogans on the walls, no loudspeakers blaring forth at all hours of the day and night, no cavalcades of cars heralding the arrival of a candidate at the local bazaar. Forget it being an issue-less election, is this an election at all?

Perhaps the 'fun' of an election lies in its featuring someone whom you can love or hate. But Narasimha Rao has managed to reduce even a general election, involving nearly 600 million voters, to the boring non-event that is the trademark of his election rallies, and indeed of everything else that he does. After all, the Nehru-Gandhi clan has disappeared from the political map, and the majority of voters will not even be able to name P.V.Narasimha Rao as India's Prime Minister. There could be as many as a dozen prime ministerial candidates ranging from Jyoti Basu to Ramakrishna Hegde, and from Chandra Shekar to (believe it or not) K.R.Narayanan. The sole personality who stands out, therefore, is none of the players, but the umpire: T.N.Seshan. .

As for the parties, they are like the blind men of Hindustan, trying in vain to gauge the contours of the animal they have to confront. But it doesn't look as if it will be the mandir-masjid, nor will it be Hindutva or economic nationalism. The Congress will like it to be stability, but what does that mean for the majority? Economic reform is a non-issue for most people with inflation down to barely 4 per cent, prices are not top of the mind either. In a strange twist, after the hawala scandal, corruption has been pushed off the map too.

But ponder for a moment, isn't this state of affairs astonishing, given the context? Consider that so many ministers have had to resign over the hawala issue; that a governor who was a cabinet minister has also had to quit, in the wake of judicial displeasure; that the prime minister himself is under investigation for his involvement in not one scandal but two; that the main prime ministerial candidate from the opposition has had to bow out because he too has been changed in the hawala case; and that the head of the 'third force' has his own little (or not so little fodder scandal to face. Why then is corruption not an issue — not as a matter of competitive politics, but as an issue on which the contenders for power feel that they have to offer the prospect of genuine change? If all this does not make the parties (almost all of whom have broken the law, in not submitting their audited accounts every year to the income tax authorities) realise that the country both needs — and is ready for-change in the Supreme Court; the assertiveness of the Election Commission, giving new life to a model code of conduct that has been ignored for a quarter century; the independence that has been thrust upon the Central Bureau of Investigation; and the fresh zeal on the part of tax collectors out to nab corporate no-gooders. Think also that at no other point since the Emergency of 1975-77 have so many people in power been hounded by the system for their misdeeds.

Is this just a case of a few individuals outside the political system doing the job, or is the country heading for a new era? The seventies saw the collapse of the national consensus that marked the Nehruvian era, and ideology took over in the Indira Gandhi years. That too was buried by Rajiv Gandhi and his technocratic friends. And now, we have these issue-less elections. One possibility is that the country is heading for a period of constitutionalism as the other arms of the state reclaim some of the powers they lost, or yielded, to the political establishment. Economic reform free one part of Indian society from the clutches of the political class. Now, this could spread to other parts of the system. Against such a dramatic backdrop, it should be

obvious that people (voters) are looking for accountability, for ways in which to make a corrupted system work again. And the astonishing thing is that no party has sought to ride this particular wave; instead all are on the defensive, desperately evading the real issues. No wonder this is an 'issue-less' election.

Question 180

Why does the author probably say that the sole personality who stands out in the elections is T.N.Seshan?

- A Because all the other candidates are very boring.
- B Because all the other candidates do not have his charisma.
- C Because the shadow of his strictures are looming large over the elections.
- D None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:

Refer to the following sentences: "There could be as many as a dozen prime ministerial candidates ranging from Jyoti Basu to Ramakrishna Hegde, and from Chandra Shekar to (believe it or not) K.R.Narayanan. The sole personality who stands out, therefore, is none of the players, but the umpire: T.N.Seshan". The author is of the opinion that it is a level playing field as far as the candidates are concerned so the stand-out personality is the umpire. The drama unfolds depending on the strictures of the umpire. So, option c) is the correct answer.

Question 181

A suitable title to the passage would be

- A Elections: A Overview.
- B The Country's Issue-less Elections.
- C T.N.Seshan – the Real Hero.
- D Love or Hate Them, But Vote For Them.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The first line, the last line and most of the discussion in the passage are about "issue-less elections". Hence, option B fits to be a suitable title.

Question 182

Which of the following are not under scrutiny for alleged corruption, according to the passage?

- A The opposition prime ministerial candidate
- B P.V. Narasimha Rao

C The leader of the 'third force'

D Ramakrishna Hegde

Answer: D

Explanation:

"The main prime ministerial candidate from the opposition has had to bow out because he too has been changed in the hawala case."

"The head of the 'third force' has his own fodder scandal to face."

"The prime minister himself is under investigation for his involvement in not one scandal but two"

From these statements, we can say that options A, B and C can be eliminated.

Hence, option D is the answer.

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Question 183

Why does the author say that almost all parties have broken the law?

A Because they all indulge in corrupt electoral process.

B Because they all have more income than recorded sources.

C Because they are all indicted on various charges.

D Because they have failed to submit audited accounts to tax authorities.

Answer: D

Explanation:

"almost all of whom have broken the law, in not submitting their audited accounts every year to the income tax authorities".

Through this sentence, we can say that parties failed to submit audited accounts to tax authorities and hence the author feels that the parties broke the law.

Question 184

According to the passage, which of the following has not been responsible for the winds of change blowing throughout the country?

A Greater awareness on the part of the general public.

B Enforcement of a model code of conduct by the Election Commission.

C Greater independence to the Central Bureau of Investigation.

D Fresh zeal on the part of tax collectors.

Answer: A

Explanation:

"Against such a dramatic backdrop, it should be obvious that people (voters) are looking for accountability, for ways in which to make a corrupted system work again."

From this statement, we can say that the general public are becoming more aware of issues in the government.

Hence, option A is the answer.

Question 185

According to the passage, which of the following is not mentioned as even having the potential to be an issue in the current elections?

- A** The mandir-masjid issue
- B** The empowerment of women
- C** Economic nationalism
- D** Hindutva

Answer: B

Explanation:

There was no instance in the passage where the author talked about women or their empowerment.

Hence, option B is the answer as it has not been mentioned anywhere in the passage.

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