



The Mother Of All VA-RC CHEAT SHEETS

For iQuanta Courses 

CAT Preparation Group 

Types of Author Professions and Their Associated Content



01. Journalist

- Authors of intricate fiction, delving into complex characters and plots.
- Content ranges from romance and mystery to science fiction and historical fiction..



03. Scientist/Academic Researcher

- Writes books, articles, and papers on historical events and figures.
- Content includes analysis of historical periods, critical events, and influential personalities..



05. Biographer

- Writes news articles, feature stories, and editorials.
- Content often involves current events, political developments, and human interest stories.

02. Novelist



- Writes research papers, journal articles, and grant proposals.
- Content is focused on specific scientific, technical, or academic topics, presenting findings and theories.

04. Historian



- Writes detailed accounts of someone's life.
- Content often involves extensive research to present a comprehensive portrayal of the subject's experiences and impact.



06 Playwright

- Writes poems that may vary in style from structured forms (like sonnets or haiku) to free verse.
- Content is often expressive, conveying emotions, experiences, or vivid imagery.



08. Essayist

- Writes manuals, user guides, and FAQ sections for technology and software companies.
- Content is informative, precise, and designed to explain complex information in an accessible way.



10. Columnist

- Writes scripts for theatrical performances.
- Content includes dialogues, stage directions, and character development for plays and musicals.

07. Poet



- Writes short pieces on a variety of topics, from personal reflections to analytical essays.
- Content often explores social issues, philosophy, or personal opinions.

09. Technical Writer



- Writes recurring pieces in magazines or newspapers.
- Content may focus on specific themes such as technology, lifestyle, finance, or culture.



11. Screenwriter

- Writes articles, blogs, and social media posts on a wide range of topics.
- Content is typically more informal and personal, aimed at engaging directly with an audience

- Writes scripts for movies and television shows.
- Content includes dialogue, character development, and scene setting, tailored to visual storytelling.

12. Blogger/Content Creator



Understanding the likely professions of authors can help contextualize their writing, offering insights into the purpose, style, and depth of the content, which is particularly useful in analyzing text in exams and assignments.

Types of Incorrect Answer Choices in English Multiple Choice Questions



01. Out of Scope

- Uses words like "always", "never", "only", which make the statement too absolute & generally incorrect.
- Typically ignores exceptions or nuances present in the passage.



03. Distortion of Passage Details

- Presents a choice that directly contradicts the information given in the passage.
- Can be easily mistaken if not read carefully.



05. Correct but Irrelevant

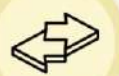
- Answer choices includes unrelated info not mentioned in the passage.
- Often introduces irrelevant details or contexts.

02. Extreme Choices



- Misrepresents the information given in the passage.
- Might include partially correct information but alters key facts or implications.

04. Opposite Answers



- Correct or plausible but off-topic answer.
- Designed to trap those recalling details but missing question context.

- Takes a specific idea from the passage and applies it more broadly than justified.
- Loses the precise focus of the claim or argument.



07. Partial Information

- Uses wording or phrases very similar to those in the passage but used in a misleading context.
- May involve synonyms that change the meaning subtly but significantly.



09. Faulty Causality

06. Generalization



- Partial answer, lacking crucial elements for a complete response.
- Extremely important Concept for Inference-based Questions.

08. Similar/Synonym -ous Choices



- Suggests a cause-and-effect relationship that is not supported by the passage.
- Assumes connections without evidence from the text.

Recognizing these typical patterns of incorrect answer choices can significantly enhance test takers' ability to eliminate wrong options and select the correct answer more effectively.

Types of Content in Newspapers, Magazines, and Other Publications



01. News Articles

- In-depth articles, focusing on specific aspects of a story or issue.
- Often includes profiles, human interest stories, and detailed explorations of topics.



03. Editorials

- Written by guest writers, not affiliated with the editorial board, sharing personal opinions on various subjects.
- Provides a platform for diverse viewpoints.



05. Letters to the Editor

- News reporting: factual accounts of recent events with witness or authority statements.
- Includes local, national, and international news.

02. Feature Articles



- Articles that reflect the opinions of the editorial board of the publication.
- Used to express viewpoints on significant issues and influence public opinion.

04. Opinion Pieces (Op-eds)



- Reader responses to previous stories or current events.
- Offers a forum for community interaction and reader engagement.



06. Reviews

- Conversations with people of interest, from celebrities to politicians to business leaders.
- Offers an in-depth look at the interviewee's perspectives and experiences.



08. Investigative Reports

- Regularly appearing articles typically written by the same author, offering personal insights or commentary on a specific theme or topic.
- Examples include advice columns, technology columns, and lifestyle columns.



10. Research Papers

- Evaluations of products, services, or cultural events like movies, books, music, restaurants, and performances.
- Provides critical insights and recommendations.

07. Interviews



- In-depth reporting on significant issues, uncovering hidden facts and details.
- Often involves extensive research and can lead to public policy changes.

09. Columns



- Scholarly articles that present original research, including methodology, data, and findings.
- Common in academic or professional-focused publications.



11. Infographics

- A collection of photographs that tell a story or highlight a theme.
- Combines visual artistry with narrative journalism.



13. How-to Articles

- Notices of death that typically include a brief summary of the deceased's life, family details, and information about memorial services.
- Serve as a formal way to inform the community and honor the deceased.



15. Weather Reports

- Visual representations conveying complex information swiftly and clearly.
- Often used to supplement written articles in both print and online formats.

12. Photo Essays



- Instructional content that guides readers through the steps necessary to accomplish a specific task.
- Can cover a wide range of topics, from cooking to craft-making to technology use.

14. Obituaries



- Daily updates on the weather, often including forecasts, temperatures, and conditions.
- Essential for daily planning and safety warnings.



CHEAT SHEET 04

Basic Author Purposes for Writing Content



01. Inform

- To convince the reader to adopt a particular viewpoint or take specific action.
- Often seen in editorials, opinion columns, persuasive essays, advertisements, and political speeches.



03. Entertain

- To clarify how something works or why something happens, providing deeper insight into processes or events.
- Frequently found in explanatory journalism, user manuals, and educational content.



05. Describe

- To provide facts, data, or explanations about a topic to enhance the reader's understanding.
- Common in journalistic articles, textbooks, how-to guides, and scientific research papers.

02. Persuade



- To amuse, delight, or engage the reader through narratives, poetry, or dramatic scripts.
- Typical in novels, short stories, plays, and humorous articles.

04. Explain



- To create a vivid picture of a person, place, object, or event through detailed sensory information.
- Used in descriptive essays, travel writing, and certain types of creative fiction.



06 Narrate

- Breaking down complex subjects for better understanding.
- Common in academic writing, literary analysis papers, and in-depth reviews.



08. Reflect

- To make a case for a specific point of view or theory, supported by evidence and reasoning.
- Predominant in argumentative essays, legal writing, and debate scripts.



10. Instruct

- To tell a story or recount events, often with a clear sequence of events and a mix of description and dialogue.
- Found in narrative essays, history books, biographies, and most forms of fiction.

07. Analyze



- To provide thoughts or feelings about a personal experience, idea, or event, often exploring the author's own perspectives.
- Seen in reflective essays, memoirs, and personal blogs.

09. Argue



- To teach or guide the reader on how to perform a task or understand something better.
- Typical in tutorial blogs, DIY articles, cooking recipes, and educational materials.



11. Critique

- To motivate, uplift, or provoke thought in the reader, often with the aim of bringing about personal growth or social change.
- Found in motivational speeches, some religious texts, and inspirational articles.

- To evaluate or critique a work, event, or idea, often providing both positive and negative feedback.
- Common in book reviews, art criticism, and performance evaluations.

12. Inspire



Each of these purposes influences the style, structure, and content of writing, and understanding the author's primary purpose can significantly enhance the reader's comprehension and engagement with the text.

Common Author Tones and Attitudes in Writing



01. Formal

- More casual and conversational, using everyday language and personal pronouns.
- Often found in blogs, personal emails, and casual articles.



03. Objective

- Contains personal opinions, thoughts, and beliefs, reflecting the author's own perspective.
- Common in opinion pieces, memoirs, and reflective essays.



05. Optimistic

- Characterized by a serious and respectful tone, often devoid of colloquialisms and slang.
- Common in academic writing, business documents, and official communications.

02. Informal



- Presents information in an unbiased and neutral manner, focusing purely on facts.
- Typical in news reporting, research papers, and informational texts.

04. Subjective



- Expresses hope and positivity, focusing on the good aspects and potential successful outcomes.
- Frequently seen in motivational content and certain types of promotional writing.



06. Pessimistic

- Uses irony to mock or convey contempt, often subtly.
- Common in satire, some columns, and humorous pieces.



08. Humorous

- Intends to instruct or provide a moral lesson, often directly addressing the reader.
- Typical in educational content, parables, and some children's literature.



10. Critical

- Focuses on the negative aspects, often expecting undesirable outcomes.
- Can be found in critical reviews, some editorial writings, and dystopian literature.

07. Sarcastic



- Aims to amuse the reader, often through jokes, puns, or witty remarks.
- Found in comedic articles, some blogs, and entertainment pieces.

09. Didactic



- Analyzes and judges the merits and faults of the subject matter.
- Common in reviews, analytical essays, and critique pieces.



11. Sympathetic

- Maintains neutrality, avoiding any bias or subjective judgments.
- Essential in journalistic writing and some types of academic research.



13. Urgent

- Contemplates experiences and events, often examining them from a personal perspective.
- Found in reflective journals, memoirs, and some philosophical writings.



15. Authoritative

- Shows understanding and empathy towards subjects, often aiming to elicit compassion from the reader.
- Used in feature stories, advocacy articles, and some non-fiction narratives.

12. Impartial



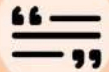
- Conveys a sense of immediacy and importance, often to prompt quick response or attention.
- Seen in news flashes, crisis communication, and calls to action.

14. Reflective



- Commands respect and confidence, often backed by expertise or research.
- Typical in scientific articles, expert advice columns, and technical guides.

Types of Statements and Their Nature



01. Factual Statements

- Reflect personal views, beliefs, or preferences of the author.
- Subjective and not universally provable.



03. Assumptions

- Opinions: assessments of something, often based on morals or aesthetics.
- Can be subjective and influenced by personal ethics or standards



05. Predictions

- Based on objective evidence, research, or observable phenomena.
- Backed by evidence or references.

02. Opinion Statements



- Unsubstantiated assertions supporting beliefs or arguments.
- Not directly stated but implied and used as the basis for further reasoning.

04. Judgements



- Statements about what will happen in the future, based on current information or trends.
- Uncertain, awaiting future verification.

- Tentative ideas for further investigation, not yet confirmed.
- Common in scientific discourse



07. Generalizations

- Provide reasons or explanations for phenomena, behaviors, or events.
- Aim to clarify how or why something occurs.



09. Normative Statements

- Break down complex information into simpler elements for better understanding.
- Often used in academic and analytical contexts

06. Hypotheses



- Statements that apply a concept or conclusion from specific cases to broader groups or situations.
- May overlook exceptions & nuances.

08. Explanatory Statements



- Express values, duties, or norms about what should be, rather than what is.
- Often involve ethical, moral, or societal standards.

10. Analytical Statements



Understanding these types of statements can greatly enhance a reader's ability to analyze, interpret, and respond to various texts, particularly in academic and testing scenarios. Each type of statement plays a specific role in constructing arguments, conveying information, and influencing the reader's perception.

CHEAT SHEET 07

Literary Devices or Figures of Speech



01. Metaphor

- A comparison between two different things using the words "like" or "as"; e.g., "Busy as a bee."
- Helps clarify or intensify descriptions.



03. Personification

- Exaggerated statements not meant to be taken literally; e.g., "I've told you a million times."
- Used for emphasis or humorous effect.



05. Onomatopoeia

- A direct comparison between two unrelated subjects without using "like" or "as"; e.g., "Time is a thief."
- Enhances imagery and simplifies complex ideas.

02. Simile



- Attributing human characteristics to inanimate objects, animals, or abstract ideas; e.g., "The wind whispered through the trees."
- Creates vivid imagery and emotional connection.

04. Hyperbole



- Words that imitate the sound they represent; e.g., "buzz", "whisper", "bang".
- Enhances sensory experiences in text.



06 Alliteration

- The repetition of vowel sounds within closely placed words; e.g., "The rain in Spain falls mainly in the plains."
- Used to reinforce the mood of the writing and improve flow.



08. Irony

- A figure of speech in which contradictory terms appear in conjunction; e.g., "deafening silence."
- Useful for creating dramatic effect or an intriguing contradiction.



10. Pun

- The repetition of the same consonant sounds at the beginning of words that are in close proximity; e.g., "She sells sea shells by the sea shore."
- Adds a musical quality and can make phrases more memorable.

07. Assonance



- Figure of speech: words used with meanings opposite to their literal sense.
- Often used to imply sarcasm or to highlight a contrast between expectations and reality.

09. Oxymoron



- Wordplay: using words with multiple meanings for humor. e.g., "I'm reading a book on anti-gravity. It's impossible to put down!"
- Often used for comic relief or to engage readers with wordplay.



11. Allusion

- Gentle or indirect language to soften harsh topics; e.g., "passed away" instead of "died."
- Softens the delivery of sensitive content.



13. Apostrophe

- A figure of speech in which a part is made to represent the whole or vice versa; e.g., "All hands on deck."
- Offers a concise and vivid way to describe something more complex.



15. Metonymy

- An indirect nod to something significant, without explicit detail. e.g., "He was not the only Napoleon in the room."
- Adds deeper meanings and context to a text.

12. Euphemism



- A figure of speech in which the speaker addresses an absent person, an abstract idea, or a physical object; e.g., "O death, where is thy sting?"
- Used to add emotional intensity or to personify abstract concepts.

14. Synecdoche



- A figure of speech that replaces the name of a thing with the name of something else with which it is closely associated; e.g., "The White House issued a statement."
- Streamlines communication and enhances conceptual imagery.

Types of Passages in Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension Exams



01. Descriptive Passages

- Presents a point of view on a specific issue.
- Includes arguments and counterarguments.
- Aims to persuade the reader to accept a particular stance



03. Expository Passages

- Tells a story or recounts events.
- Contains characters, a plot, and settings.
- Can be fictional or a personal account.



05. Analytical Passages

- Focus on describing a person, place, event, or process.
- Uses vivid language to create a clear picture.
- Often includes sensory details.

02. Argumentative Passages



- Explains or informs about a topic in a straightforward manner.
- Focuses on facts, statistics, and explanations.
- Lacks the opinionated tone of argumentative passages.

04. Narrative Passages



- Breaks down a complex concept or issue into simpler parts for analysis.
- Often includes the examination of data or use of logic.
- Aims to interpret or make sense of a topic.

- Similar to argumentative, but often relies more on emotional appeal.
- Uses persuasive techniques to influence the reader's beliefs or actions.



07. Instructive Passages

- Discusses similarities and differences between two or more items.
- Can compare concepts, ideas, or real-world entities.
- Balanced analysis of each item's attributes..

06. Persuasive Passages



- Provides instructions or directions.
- Often used in procedural texts.
- Clear, direct, and designed to guide behavior or thought.

08. Comparative Passages:



These categories can help students quickly identify the purpose and structure of reading materials, which is critical for effective comprehension and analysis in exams.

Best Practices for Retaining Reading Content



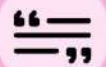
01. Active Reading

Regularly learn and review new words. Familiarity with a broad vocabulary can significantly aid in understanding and retaining reading materials.



03. Practice Regularly

Use highlighters or note-taking to mark important details, arguments, and transitions in texts, which can aid in review and reinforcement.



05. Summarize Passages

Engage actively with the text by annotating, summarizing paragraphs, and questioning the material as you read. This encourages deeper processing of the information.

02. Develop Vocabulary



Consistent practice with reading comprehension passages and questions similar to those on the test can improve both speed and comprehension skills over time.

04. Highlight Key Information



After reading a passage, write a brief summary to consolidate the main ideas and how they are developed. This reinforces memory and understanding.



06. Discuss Readings

Teaching the material to someone else is a highly effective way to reinforce what you have learned and discover any gaps in your understanding.



08. Use Mnemonics

Visual aids like mind maps can help organize information hierarchically and visually, making it easier to recall details and relationships.



10. Practice Time Management

Explaining concepts and discussing passages with peers or mentors can deepen understanding and reveal new perspectives that solidify memory.

07. Teach What You Learn



Employ mnemonic devices to remember details and lists. For example, acronyms can help recall lists of concepts or steps in an argument.

09. Create Mind Maps



When practicing, time yourself to ensure that you are not only comprehending but also processing information quickly, as time management is crucial in exams.



11. Take Regular Breaks

Read a wide range of topics and text types. This not only prepares you for the variety of passages on the exam but also improves general reading skills.



13. Use Flashcards for Review

Practice under conditions similar to the actual test environment to get accustomed to the pressures and constraints of the exam setting.



15. Rest and Nutrition

Use techniques like the Pomodoro Technique (25 minutes of focused work followed by a 5-minute break) to maintain high levels of concentration without burning out.

12. Engage with a Variety of Texts



Create flashcards for vocabulary words and key concepts. Regularly review these to keep information fresh in your memory.

14. Simulate Exam Conditions



Ensure adequate rest and maintain a healthy diet, particularly foods known to aid cognitive function, like fish, nuts, seeds, and blueberries. A well-rested and well-nourished brain performs significantly better.

CHEAT SHEET 10

Best Practices for Improving Language and Vocabulary Skills



01. Read Widely and Regularly

Instead of memorizing lists of words, learn new vocabulary through context. Understanding how words are used in sentences improves recall and usage.



03. Use Vocabulary Apps & Flashcards

Crossword puzzles, word searches, and games like Scrabble or Words With Friends can make vocabulary building fun and engaging.



05. Practice Active Reading

Exposure to a variety of texts, including academic journals, classic literature, newspapers, and magazines, can significantly enhance your vocabulary and understanding of different writing styles.

02. Learn Vocabulary in Context



Leverage technology to your advantage. Apps like Anki, Quizlet, or Magoosh's vocabulary builder can help reinforce word meanings and usage through spaced repetition.

04. Engage with Word Games



While reading, underline or highlight new words. Look up their meanings, synonyms, and antonyms, and try to use them in your own sentences.



06. Keep a Vocabulary Journal

Viewing films, television shows, and documentaries in English can help you understand colloquial expressions and improve listening skills, which are crucial for language fluency.



08. Participate in Discussion Groups

Practice writing essays, summaries, and responses to reading passages. This not only helps in improving writing skills but also aids in integrating new vocabulary into your active use.



10. Use Language Learning Tools

Maintain a personal journal for new words you learn. Include definitions, synonyms, antonyms, and an example sentence for each word.

07. Watch English Media



Join or form study groups where you can discuss books, articles, or topics in English. Discussing and debating ideas will force you to think in English and can improve both your spoken and written vocabulary.

09. Write Regularly



Platforms like Duolingo, Babbel, or Rosetta Stone offer structured language courses that can bolster your grammar and vocabulary.



11. Review and Revise Regularly

Understanding the building blocks of words can help you decipher unfamiliar words, enhancing your ability to make educated guesses on tests.



13. Practice Synonyms and Antonyms

Submit your writings to teachers, tutors, or peers for feedback. Understanding your mistakes and learning from them can greatly improve your language skills.



15. Stay Motivated and Consistent

Regular revision sessions are crucial to move vocabulary from short-term to long-term memory. Review your vocabulary journal and flashcards periodically.

12. Learn Roots, Prefixes, and Suffixes



Learning words in pairs of opposites or close meanings can be very effective. This not only expands your vocabulary but also helps in tests where you need to choose correct word usage based on context.

14. Get Feedback on Writing



Language learning is a gradual process that requires consistency and motivation. Set small, achievable goals and celebrate when you reach them to maintain your motivation.

ENGINEER'S VARC FOR CAT BY IQUANTA

Purpose : We wish to make a strong statement about how you can crack CAT VARC with weak grammar & communication.

RC VIDEOS

40 Videos across different Genre explaining RCs in depth.

- Business / Economics : 5 Videos
- Environment : 5
- Science and Technology : 5
- History : 5
- Arts and Culture : 5
- Philosophy/ Psychology : 5
- Society and Politics : 5
- Miscellaneous : 5

CAT VA VIDEOS

12 Videos with 10 VA questions solving each.

- 10 ParaJumbles
- 10 Odd One Out
- 10 ParaSummary
- 10 Critical Reasoning
- 10 Para-Completion
- 10 Sentence Correction
- 10 FIB

STRATEGY VIDEOS

7 videos with strategy on each of the below topics.

- RC Reading strategy
- RC Option elimination strategy
- PJ Solving strategy
- PS Strategy
- CR Strategy
- SC Strategy
- FIB Strategy

Total 60+ Videos with 30 Hours of VARC Niche Content

CAT VARC IN FULL COURSE

NEW ADDON

Engineers VARC : How to Crack CAT VARC, the Engineer's way.

150+ HRS OF LIVE SESSIONS

APPLICATION CLASSES

ASSIGNMENTS

1000+ RECORDED VIDEOS

24X7 DOUBTS SOLVING

PRACTICE SESSIONS

CAT'23 LEVEL MARATHON

35 FULL MOCKS

15 SECTIONALS TESTS

Get Access to it by Enrolling in CAT iQuanta Batch

For iQuanta Courses 

CAT Preparation Group 