**CAT PARAJUMBLES**

**CAT(1991)**

The questions below consist of a group of sentences followed by a suggested sequential arrangement. Select

the best sequence.

23.

A. And that the pursuit of money by whatever design within the law is always benign.

B. And it holds broadly that the greater the amount of money, the greater the intelligence.

C. This is the institutional truth of Wall Street, this you will be required to believe.

D. The institutional truth of the financial world holds that association with money implies intelligence.

(a) ACBD

(b) CDBA

(c) DBAC

(d) DCAB

24.

A. Then think of by how much our advertising could increase the sales level.

B. Advertising effectiveness can be best grasped intuitively on a per capita basis.

C. Overall effectiveness is easily calculated by considering the number of buyers and the cost of advertising.

D. Think of how much of our brand the average individual is buying now.

(a) DCAB

(b) DACB

(c) BCDA

(d) ABCD

25.

A. The age of pragmatism is here, whether we like it or not.

B. The staple rhetoric that was for so long dished out also belongs to the bipolar world of yesterday.

C. The old equations, based on the cold war and on non-alignment no longer holds good.

D. But contrary to much of what is being said and written, it is a multipolar rather than unipolar world that appears to be

emerging out of recent events.

(a) ABCD

(b) ACBD

(c) ADBC

(d) ADCB

26.

A. Past research has uncovered the fact that cognitive age is inversely related to life satisfaction among the elderly.

B. A person may feel young or old irrespective of chronological age.

C. That is, the ‘younger’ an elderly person feels, the more likely she or he is to be satisfied with life in general.

D. Cognitive age is a psychological construct that refers to one’s subjective assessment of one’s age.

(a) BDAC

(b) DBAC

(c) DCAB

(d) ABCD

27.

A. It was a fascinating tempting green, like the hue of the great green grasshopper.

B. Her teeth were very white and her voice had a cruel and at the same time a coaxing sound.

C. While she was uncorking the bottle I noticed how green her eyeballs were.

D. I saw, too, how small her hands were, which showed that she did not use them much.

(a) ACBD

(b) BACD

(c) CADB

(d) BADC

28.

A. By intelligence we mean a style of life, a way of behaving in various situations, and particularly in new, strange and

perplexing situations.

B. When we talk about intelligence, we do not mean the ability to get a good score on a certain kind of test, or even the

ability to do well at school.

C. The true test of intelligence is not how to do, but how we behave when we don’t know what to do.

D. These are at best only indicators of something large, deeper and far more important.

(a) BDAC

(b) CDBA

(c) ABCD

(d) CABD

29.

A. In formal speech, syllables are likely to be more deliberately sounded than in informal speech.

B. Yet dictionary editors have no choice but to deal with each word as an individual entity.

C. The pronunciation of words is influenced by the situation.

D. Further, the pronunciation of a word is affected by its position in the sentence and by the meaning it carries.

(a) ACBD

(b) ACDB

(c) ABCD

(d) CADB

23. c D. introduces the ‘institutional truth of the financial world’, B. elaborates the idea, A continues with B. and C.

presents the conclusion.

24. c B. introduces the subject of the passage, C. elaborates on the idea, and use of ‘then’ in A. shows that it should

follow D.

25. b A. introduces the age of pragmatism as the topic of the passage, C. explains what has changed in the new age,

B. explains the characteristic of the old world and D. comments on the position today.

26. b D. shows that the passage is about cognitive age, B. explains what it implies, A. talks about a research related

to the subject and C. explains the implications of the research.

27. c The sentence C. introduces ‘her eyes’, and should be the first sentence. A. elaborates on the eyes, so A should

follow C. No other option has CA as the mandatory pair. So, answer is (c).

28. a B. shows that the topic is ‘intelligence’, D. uses ‘these’ to refer to the different abilities associated with

intelligence, as presented in B. A. explains what intelligence actually is and C. talks about the true test of

intelligence.

29. d The passage is about difference in pronunciation of words in different situations. A. explains what the

difference is. Use of ‘further’ and ‘yet’ in D. and B. respectively show the order in which they should occur.

**CAT(1992)**

Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D to form a logical sequence between sentences 1 and 6.

1.

1. Amount of published information available varies widely by industry.

A. Unfortunately for the researcher, many industries do not meet these criteria, and there may be little published information available.

B. Generally, the problem the researcher will face in using published data for analysing an economically meaningful

industry is that they are too broad or too arranged to fit the industry.

C. However, it is always possible to gain some important information about an industry from published sources and these sources should be aggressively pursued.

D. Larger the industry, the older it is, and the slower the rate of technological change, better is the available published information.

6. If a researcher starts a searching for data with this reality in mind, the uselessness of broad data will be better recognized

and the tendency to give up will be avoided.

(a) ACBD

(b) CBAD

(c) DACB

(d) BDAC

2.

1. The main source of power in industrial undertaking is electricity.

A. Electricity from water also requires enormous river valley projects involving huge expenditure.

B. In contrast, electricity from atomic power stations will result in a tremendous saving in expenditure.

C. Besides, the mineral resources of the world required for generation of electricity are being rapidly depleted.

D. But the production of electricity needs huge quantities of coal.

6. The installation of atomic plants will help in meeting the shortage of these resources.

(a) ABDC

(b) CBAD

(c) DABC

(d) BCAD

3.

1. Intensity of competition in an industry is neither a matter of coincidence nor bad luck.

A. The collective strength of these forces determines the ultimate profit potential in the industry where profit potential is measured in terms of long run returns on invested capital.

B. Rather, competition in an industry is rooted in its underlying economic structure and goes well beyond the behavior of current competitors.

C. Not all industries have the same potential.

D. The state of competition in an industry depends on five basic competitive forces.

6. They differ fundamentally in their ultimate profit potential as the collective strength of the forces differ.

(a) CDBA

(b) DCAB

(c) BDAC

(d) ABDC

4.

1. The general enemy of mankind, as people have discovered, is not science, but war.

A. It is found that there is peace, science is constructive; when there is war science is perverted to destructive ends.

B. Science merely reflects the social forces by which it is surrounded.

C. Until now, they have brought us to the doorstep of doom.

D. The weapon which science gives us do not necessarily create war, these make war increasingly more terrible.

6. Our main problem, therefore, is not to curb science, but to stop war, to substitute law for force and international governments for anarchy in the relations between nations.

(a) ADBC

(b) BADC

(c) CDAB

(d) DABC

5.

1. It will be foolish to deny that the countryside has many attractions to offer.

A. One soon gets tired of the same old scenes and creatures day in and day out.

B. But there is another side of the picture.

C. The honesty and frankness of the country-folk, too, is a refreshing change from the dishonesty and selfishness we find in so many urban people.

D. There is the lovely scenery, the interesting and varied wildlife, the long rambles through the woods and fields and the clean, healthy air.

6. The loneliness and monotony in the countryside soon begin to make themselves felt and we long for the familiar

sidewalks and street corners of the town.

(a) ABCD

(b) DCAB

(c) DABC

(d) DCBA

6.

1. A welfare state in the attainment of its objective must avoid coercion and violence.

A. But communism implies the loss of freedom of expression and action and introduces a regimentation of life.

B. Communism implies the loss of freedom of expression and action and introduces a regimentation of life.

C. There are all serious disadvantages which perhaps outweigh the economic gains.

D. Communism aims at the welfare state and perhaps the completest form of the welfare state in most respects.

6. A true welfare state can develop only by following the path of peace and democracy.

(a) CADB

(b) ACDB

(c) DCAB

(d) DABC

7.

1. Human experience tends to show that the more we mix with a man, the more we come to dislike him.

A. When the acquaintance with him ripens into intimacy, we are likely to become very keenly aware of his defects and imperfections.

B. In the beginning, we may feel greatly attracted by someone because of certain qualities that we find in him.

C. But on closer acquaintance we will begin to perceive his faults and shortcomings.

D. The truth is that nobody is free from faults and weaknesses.

6. But while a man makes a show of his strong points and his good qualities, he generally tries to conceal or cover his faults

and defects.

(a) ACBD

(b) BCAD

(c) CDBA

(d) DCAB

8.

A. It is turning off the tap.

B. And with no consensus of the exit policy, the government is damned if it supports loss making units and damned if it doesn’t.

C. The private sector did the same in the past because securing legal sanction for closure was virtually impossible.

D. After years of funding the losses of public sector companies, the government is doing the unthinkable.

(a) DACB

(b) CADB

(c) DCAB

(d) BDAC

9.

A. Trade protocols were signed, the dollar as the medium of exchange was ignored, trade was denominated in rupees and the exchange rate between the two countries was to be fixed outside the ambit of free markets.

B. A young India, some years after independence fashioning her foreign policy of nonalignment, found it prudent to stay close to the former Soviet Union.

C. Once upon a time there was a super power named Soviet Union that attracted nations apprehensive of the global aspirations of the other superpower, the U.S.A.

D. One way of doing this was to evolve a bilateral relations in trade that could be called upon provide a buffer against the arm-twisting by the U.S.A.

(a) CBAD

(b) BADC

(c) BCAD

(d) CBDA

10.

A. I had heard that sort of thing before.

B. He said that his generation was the first to believe that it had no future.

C. A young American made earthling stopped by my house the other day to talk about some book of mine he had read.

D. He was the son of a Boston man who had died an alcoholic vagrant.

(a) CDBA

(b) ABCD

(c) CBAD

(d) ABDC

11.

A. This is probably one of the reasons why the number of women and men remain roughly equal in most societies.

B. Fortunately or unfortunately, individual couples cannot really be concerned about this overall ‘error’.

C. Population growth then can be considered the error of this central process.

D. Purely at the human level, it appears that most couples like to have at least one living daughter and one living son when they are in the middle ages.

(a) CBDA

(b) DACB

(c) DCBA

(d) CDAB

12.

A. Against this background, the current target of 12.8 percent does not seem that high a figure.

B. A better vantage point to evaluate the 12.8 percent target for export growth is our performance in the ‘golden years’ between 1986 – 87 and 1990 – 91, during which time exports in dollar terms increased by 17.1 percent.

C. In fact, the rate of growth would have to increase still further if we are to achieve the eighth plan target of export growth in value terms of 13.6 percent per annum.

D. Even in 1990 – 91, the year of the Gulf War, exports went up by 9 percent.

(a) BDAC

(b) BCAD

(c) DABC

(d) ACBD

13.

A. Their growing costs and a growing economy-must be reckoned with realistically.

B. Central programmes persist and in some cases grow.

C. As demand expands, programmes expand.

D. It is extremely difficult to curtail them.

(a) CDAB

(b) BCDA

(c) DABC

(d) ACBD

14.

A. It was never denied and seemed to be integrated into the city life.

B. The poverty was there right in the open in all the streets.

C. But, somehow it did not depress me as much as I had feared.

D. Indian society is associated with great poverty, and indeed I saw a lot of poverty in Bombay.

(a) ADBC

(b) BCAD

(c) BCDA

(d) DCBA

15.

A. This has been going on now for nearly 200 years.

B. They haven’t even been noticed much by central, state, or local governments, no matter how insolent or blasphemous or treasonous those writers may be.

C. But writers of novels, plays, short stories or poems have never been hurt or hampered much

D. Journalists and teachers are often bullied or fired in my country for saving this or that.

(a) DCBA

(b) ABCD

(c) BCDA

(d) DCAB

1.d B shows the problem faced by a researcher, D. elaborates why this happens, A continues with it and C., by using ‘however’ introduces the way out of the problem.

2. c D starts with ‘but’ and states why use of electricity in industries poses problems. A. continues with the idea and the word ‘also’ shows that it should follow D. B. presents an alternate to the costly options by using ‘ in contrast’, C. states another reason to avoid using mineral resources for generating electricity and leads to 6.

3. c The user of word ‘rather’ in B. indicates that it should follow 1. D. states that the competition depends on five basic competitive forces, A. continues with the same idea. C. states that not all industries have the same potential an this is elaborated in 6.

4. b B supports the fact presented in 1., A. gives reasons for the argument. D. talks about how science affects war and C. states its overall result, leading to the conclusion in 6.

5. d. D talks about a lovely scenery in a countryside, which was introduced in 1. C. talks about other positive points of a countryside, B. uses ‘but’ to state that there are negative points too, A. elaborates on the idea and leads to 6.

6. d D introduces communism as a kind of a welfare state introduced in 1. A. presents the other side of communism, B. elaborates on the idea, and C. leads to the conclusion stated in 6.

7. b B states how we start knowing a man, C. talks about growing acquaintance, A. about it leading to intimacy and D leads to the conclusion as presented in 6.

8. a D introduces an action of the government, A. explains what it is, C. relates it to another action and B. concludes the passage by stating the consequences of the action.

9. d C starts with ’once upon a time’ indicating that this should be the beginning of the passage. B. talks about how

Indians to stay closer to Soviet Union, D. states how this could be done and A. elaborates on the same.

10. a C introduces an American to the passage, D. states who he was, B. talks about something he said, and A. shows the author’s reaction to it.

11. b D introduces the topic of the passage, A. talks about consequences of D. C. elaborates on the idea and refers to an error which is again referred to in B. as ‘this error”. Therefore B. should follow C.

12. a B states how to evaluate our target for export growth, D. continues with it by using ‘even’, A. uses D. as a

background to compare the current target and C. concludes the passage.

13. b B introduces central programmes as the subject of the passage, C. shows how they grow, D. states that it is difficult to curtail them and A. concludes the passage.

14. d D shows that the passage is about poverty in Indian society, and about the author seeing it in Bombay. C. states the effect it had on the author, B. talks about poverty being in the open and A., by using ‘it’ for the poverty shows that it should follow B.

15. a D introduces the fact that journalists and teachers are often criticized for speaking out their mind. C. starts by using ‘but’ and states that unlike journalists and teachers writers are not hampered much. B. continues with the idea, and uses the pronoun ‘they’ for the writers, showing that it should follow C. and A. concludes the passage.

**CAT(1993)**

Arrange the sentences A, B, C, and D from a logical sequence between sentences 1 and 6.

1.

1. India’s experience of industrialization is characteristic of the difficulties faced by a newly independent developing

country.

A. In 1947, India was undoubtedly an under – developed country with one of the lowest per capita incomes in the world.

B. Indian industrialization was the result of a conscious deliberate policy of growth by an indigenous political elite.

C. Today India ranks fifth in the international comity of nations if measured in terms of purchasing power.

D. Even today however, the benefits of Indian industrialization since independence have not reached the masses.

6. Industrialization in India has been a limited success; one more example of growth without development.

(a) CDAB

(b) DCBA

(c) CABD

(d) BACD

2.

1. What does the state do in a country where tax is very low?

A. It tries to spy upon the taxpayers.

B. It investigates income sources and spending patterns.

C. Exactly what the tax authority tries to do now even if inconsistently.

D. It could also encourage people to denounce to the tax authorities any conspicuously prosperous neighbours who may

be suspected of not paying their taxes properly.

6. The ultimate solution would be an Orwellian System.

(a) BADC

(b) DBAC

(c) ABCD

(d) DCBA

3.

1. It is significant that one of the most common objections to competition is that it is blind.

A. This is important because in a system of free enterprise based on private property chances are not equal and there is

indeed a strong case for reducing the inequality of opportunity.

B. Rather it is a choice between a system where it is the will of few persons that decides who is to get what and one where

it depends at least partly, on the ability and the enterprise of the people concerned.

C. Although competition and justice may have little else in common, it is as much a commendation of competition as of

justice that it is no respecter of persons.

D. The choice today is not between a system in which everybody will get what he deserves according to some universal

standard and one where individuals’ shares are determined by chance of goodwill.

6. The fact that opportunities open to the poor in a competitive society are much more restricted than those open to the rich,

does not make it less true that in such a society the poor are more free than a person commanding much greater material

comfort in a different type of society.

(a) CDBA

(b) DCBA

(c) ABCD

(d) BADC

4.

1. The fragile Yugoslav state has an uncertain future.

A. Thus, there will surely be chaos and uncertainty if the people fail to settle their differences.

B. Sharp ideological differences already exist in the country.

C. Ethnic, regional, linguistic and material disparities are profound.

D. The country will also lose the excellent reputation it enjoyed in the international arena.

6. At worst, it will once more become vulnerable to international conspiracy and intrigue.

(a) BCAD

(b) ADCB

(c) ACBD

(d) DBCA

5.

1. The New Economic Policy comprises the various policy measures and changes introduced since July 1991.

A. There is a common thread running through all these measures.

B. The objective is simple to improve the efficiency of the system.

C. The regulator mechanism involving multitude of controls has fragmented the capacity and reduced competition even in

the private sector.

D. The thrust of the new policy is towards creating a more competitive environment as a means to improving the

productivity and efficiency of the economy.

6. This is to be achieved by removing the banners and restrictions on the entry and growth of firms.

(a) DCAB

(b) ABCD

(c) BDAC

(d) CDBA

6.

1. Commercial energy consumption shows an increasing trend and poses the major challenge for the future.

A. The demand, for petroleum, during 1996 – 97 and 2006 – 07 is anticipated to be 81 million tonnes and 125 million

tonnes respectively.

B. According to the projections of the 14th Power Survey Committee Report, the electricity generation requirements from

utilities will be about 416 billion units by 1996 – 97 and 825 billion units by 2006 – 07.

C. The production of coal should reach 303 million tonnes by 1996 – 97 to achieve Plan targets and 460 million tonnes by

2006 – 07.

D. The demand for petroleum products has already outstripped indigenous production.

6. Electricity is going to play a major role in the development of infrastructural facilities.

(a) DACB

(b) CADB

(c) BADC

(d) ABCD

7.

1. The necessity for regional integration in South Asia is underlined by the very history of the last 45 years since the

liquidation of the British Empire in this part of the world.

A. After the partition of the Indian Subcontinent, Pakistan was formed in that very area which the imperial powers had

always marked out as the potential base for operations against the Russian power in Central Asia.

B. Because of the disunity and ill-will among the South Asian neighbours, particular India and Pakistan, great powers

from outside the area could meddle into their affairs and thereby keep neighbours apart.

C. It needs to be added that it was the bountiful supply of sophisticated arms that emboldened Pakistan to go for warlike

bellicosity towards India.

D. As a part of the cold war strategy of the US, Pakistan was sucked into Washington’s military alliance spreading over

the years.

6. Internally too, it was the massive induction of American arms into Pakistan which empowered the military junta of that

country to stuff out the civilian government and destroy democracy in Pakistan.

(a) ACBD

(b) ABDC

(c) CBAD

(d) DCAB

8.

1. The success of any unit in a competitive environment depends on prudent management sources.

A. In this context it would have been more appropriate if the concept of accelerated depreciation, together with additional

incentives towards capital allowances for recouping a portion of the cost of replacements out of the current generations,

had been accepted.

B. Added to this are negligible retention of profits because of inadequate capital allowances and artificial disallowance’s

of genuine outflows.

C. One significant cause for poor generation of surpluses is the high cost of capital and its servicing cost.

D. The lack of a mechanism in India tax laws for quick recovery of capital costs has not received its due attention.

6. While this may apparently look costly from the point of view of the exchequer, the ultimate cost of the Government and

the community in the form of losses suffered through poor viability will be prohibitive.

(a) ADBC

(b) BCDA

(c) CBDA

(d) DBAC

9.

1. Count Rumford is perhaps best known for his observations on the nature of heat.

A. He undertook several experiments in order to test the theories of the origin of frictional heat.

B. According to the calorists, the heat was produced by the “caloric” squeezed out of he chips in the process of separating

them from the larger pieces of metal.

C. Lavoisier had introduced the term “caloric” for the weightless substance heat, and had included it among the chemical

elements, along with carbon, nitrogen and oxygen.

D. In the munitions factory in Munich, Rumford noticed that a considerable degree of heat developed in a brass gun while

it was being bored.

6. Rumford could not believe that the big amount of heat generated could have come from the small amount of dust created.

(a) ABCD

(b) CBDA

(c) ADCB

(d) CDAB

10.

1. Visual recognition involves storing and retrieving of memories.

A. Psychologists of the Gestalt School maintain that objects are recognised as a whole in a procedure.

B. Neural activity, triggered by the eye, forms an image in the brain’s memory system that constitutes an internal

representation of the viewed object.

C. Controversy surrounds the question of whether recognition is a single one-step procedure or a serial step-by-step one.

D. When an object is encountered again, it is matched with its internal recognition and thereby recognised.

6. The internal representation is matched with the retinal image in a single operation.

(a) DBAC

(b) DCAB

(c) BDCA

(d) CABD

11.

1. The idea of sea-floor spreading actually preceded the theory of plate tectonics.

A. The hypothesis was soon substantiated by the discovery that periodic reversals of the earth’s magnetic field are

recorded in the oceanic crust.

B. In its original version, it described the creation and destruction of ocean floor, but it did not specify rigid lithospheric

plates.

C. An explanation of this process devised by F.J. Vine and D.H. Mathews of Princeton is now generally accepted.

D. The sea-floor spreading hypothesis was formulated chiefly by Harry H. Hess of Princeton University in the early

1960’s.

6. As magma rises under the mid-ocean, ferromagnetic minerals in the magma become magnetised in the direction of the

geomagnetic field.

(a) DCBA

(b) ABDC

(c) CBDA

(d) DBAC

12.

1. The history of mammals dates back at least to Triassic time.

A. Miocene and Pliocene time was marked by culmination of several groups and continued approach towards modern

characters.

B. Development was retarded, however, until the sudden acceleration of evolutional change that occurred in the oldest

Paleocene.

C. In the Oligocene Epoch, there was further improvement, with appearance of some new lines and extinction of others.

D. This led in Eocene time to increase in average size, larger mental capacity, and special adaptations for different modes

of life.

6. The peak of the career of mammals in variety and average large size was attained in this epoch.

(a) BDCA

(b) ACDB

(c) BCDA

(d) ACBD

13.

1. The death of cinema has been predicted annually.

A. It hasn’t happened.

B. It was said that the television would kill it off and indeed audiences plummeted reaching a low in 1984.

C. Film has enjoyed a renaissance, and audiences are now roughly double of what they were a decade ago.

D. Then the home computer became the projected nemesis, followed by satellite television.

6. Why? Probably because, even in the most atomized of societies, we human beings feel the need to share our fantasies and

our excitement.

(a) CADB

(b) BDAC

(c) ABDC

(d) DABC

14.

A. In emission trading, the government fixes the total amount of pollution that is acceptable to maintain a desired level of

air quality.

B. Economists argue this approach makes air pollution control more cost – effective than the current practice of fixing air

pollution standards and expecting all companies to pollute below these standards.

C. USA uses emission trading to control air pollution.

D. It then distributes emission permits to all companies in the region, which add up to the overall acceptable level of

emission.

(a) BADC

(b) ACDB

(c) CADB

(d) DBAC

15.

A. Realists believe that there is an objective reality “out there” independent of ourselves.

B. This reality exists solely by virtue of how the world is, and it is in principle discoverable by application of the methods of

science.

C. They believe in the possibility of determining whether or not a theory is indeed really true or false.

D. I think it is fair to say that this is the position to which most working scientists subscribe.

(a) ABCD

(b) CDBA

(c) DCBA

(d) BCAD

16.

A. All levels of demand, whether individual, aggregate, local, national, or international are subject to change.

B. At the same time, science and technology add new dimensions to products, their uses, and the methods used to market

them.

C. Aggregate demand fluctuates with changes in the level of business activity, GNP, and national income.

D. The demands of individuals tend to vary with changing needs and rising income.

(a) CBDA

(b) DCAB

(c) BCAD

(d) ADCB

17.

A. There is a strong manufacturing base for a variety of products.

B. India has come a long way on the technology front.

C. But the technology adopted has been largely of foreign origin.

D. There are however areas such as atomic energy, space, agriculture, and defense where significant strides have been made

in evolving relevant technologies within the country.

(a) ADCB

(b) DBAC

(c) BACD

(d) CBAD

18.

A. Secret persons shall strike with weapons, fire or poison.

B. Clans mutually supporting each other shall be made to strike at the weak points.

C. He shall destroy their caravans, herds, forests and troop reinforcements.

D. The conqueror shall cause enemy kingdom to be destroyed by neighboring kings, jungle tribes, pretenders or unjustly

treated princes.

(a) DCBA

(b) ABCD

(c) BDCA

(d) ADCB

19.

A. The individual companies vary in size, from the corner grocery to the industrial giant.

B. Policies and management methods within firms range from formal well-planned organization and controls to slipshod

day-to-day operations.

C. Various industries offer a wide array of products or services through millions of firms largely independent of each other.

D. Variation in the form of ownership contributes to diversity in capital investment, volume of business, and financial

structure.

(a) DBCA

(b) CADB

(c) BADC

(d) ADCB

1. d B. starts at the beginning of Indian industrialization, A. elaborates on it, C. talks about the scenario today, D. states

a common element between the beginning and today. The word ‘However’ in D makes it the conclusive statement

AC is mandatory pair. Thus option D (BACD) is the best option.

2. a BA or AB is a mandatory pair as both of them answer the question asked in the first sentence. Thus, we are left

with tow options A and C. However, A is the last sentence in the group as it summarizes the efforts put by the tax

authorities. Hence, A is the answer.

3. a C. makes a comparison between competition and justice. D. states what the choice is ‘not between’, and B. by

using ‘rather’ shows that it should follow D. A continues with the idea and leads to 6. Also DB is a mandatory pair

and hence, we are left with only one option i.e. A.

4. a A. uses ‘thus’ to show the effect of the disparities in Yugoslavia mentioned in B. and C. It should thus follow the

two. D. uses the phrase ‘will also’…, thus showing that it should follow A.

5. b The use of ‘these measures’ in A. refers to the measures stated in 1., so it should be the first sentence in the series.

B talks about the objectives of these measures and C. and D. elaborate on the idea.

6. a D. introduces the problem related to petroleum products, A. presents statistics to support it. B. talks about

electricity, an idea which is continued in 6., so B. should be the last sentence in the series.

7. b A. starts at the beginning of the last 45 years, B. states how external powers tried to control the region, D.

continues with the idea. C. talks about supply of arms to Pakistan, an idea that is continued in 6.

8. c C. states a cause for the problem introduced in 1. B. starts with ‘added to this’, showing that it should follow C. A.

introduces a way out of the situation and 6. analyses the solution. Therefore A. should precede 6.

9. c A. introduces us to Rumford’s experiments, D. tells us about his observations. C. introduces the term ‘caloric’, B.

explains the term.

10. d C. introduces a controversy regarding ‘recognition’, A. states an aspect of that controversy, B. talks about what

happens when an object is encountered and D. talks about what happens when the same object is countered again.

BD is a mandatory pair and D has to be the sentence that makes a pair with sentence 6.

11. a D. continues with the idea introduced in 1. C. states an explanation about the phenomenon, B. refers to this

explanation and A. states how it was substantiated. Also A will be the last sentence as it forms a mandatory pair

with sentence 6.

12. a There are two mandatory pairs in the questions. BD and A6. B. talks about the beginning of evolution changes, D.

about adaptations, C. about further improvements as well as about extinctions, and A. about the approach towards

modern lines.

13. c A. states that what has been predicted annually, according to 1. has not happened. B., and then D., talk about events

that led to such a prediction. The use of ‘then’ in D. shows that it should follow B. C. makes a statement that is

analysed in 6.

14. c C. introduces the topic of the passage, A. and D. explain it, B. presents the Economists’ view of the whole idea.

15. a A. introduces the view of realists regarding reality, B. refers to ‘this reality’ and should follow A. C. refers to the

realists again by using ‘they’ and should follow A. and B. D. presents the author’s view about the given position.

16. d A. introduces ‘changes in demands’ as the topic sentence, D. gives some factors leading to the changes, C.

elaborates on them and B. shows the effect of some more factors on the same issue.

17. c B. talks about the positive aspect of India’s technological front, A. continues with the same, C. introduces the other

side of the issue by using ‘but’ and D. contradicts C. by giving certain examples.

18. a D. introduces the topic of destruction of enemy kingdom by conquerors, C. uses the pronoun ‘he’ thus should

follow D., B. and A. present more methods adopted by the conqueror in destroying the enemy.

19. b C. introduces the idea of various industries offering services through millions of firms, A. states that the individual

firms vary in size, D. talks about other variations and B. about the variations in policies etc. within the firms.

**CAT(1994)**

Q1 - 5: Arrange sentences A, B, C and D between sentences 1 and 6 to form a logical sequence of six sentences.

1.

1. It is often said that good actors can get out of play more than the author has put into it.

A. A good actor, bringing to a part his own talent, often gives it a value that the layman on reading the play had not seen

in it, but at the utmost he can do no more than reach the ideal that the author has seen in his mind's eye.

B. In all my plays I have been fortunate enough to have some of the parts acted as I wanted; but in none have I had all

the parts so acted.

C. That is not true.

D. He has to be an actor of address to do this; for the most part the author has to be satisfied with an approximation of

the performance he visualized.

6. so obviously inevitable, for the actor who is suited to a certain role may well be engaged and you have to put up with the

second or third best, because there is no help for it.

(a) BACD

(b) DACB

(c) CADB

(d) DCBA

2.

1. I can think of no serious prose play that has survived the generation that gave it birth.

A. They are museum pieces.

B. They are revived now and then because a famous part tempts a leading actor, or a manager in want of a stop-gap

thinks he will put on a play on which he has no loyalties to pay.

C. A few comedies have haphazardly traveled down a couple of centuries or so.

D. The audience laugh at their wit with politeness and at their farce with embarrassment.

6. They are not held nor taken out of themselves.

(a) CDBA

(b) CBAD

(c) ABDC

(d) BACD

3.

1. The wind had savage allies.

A. If it had not been for my closely fitted helmet, the explosions might have shattered my eardrums.

B. The first clap of thunder came as a deafening explosion that literally shook my teeth.

C. I didn't hear the thunder, I actually felt it – an almost unbearable physical experience.

D. I saw lighting all around me in every shape imaginable.

6. It was raining so torrentially that I thought I would drown in mid air.

(a) BCAD

(b) CADB

(c) CBDA

(d) ACDB

4.

1. All human beings are aware of the existence of a power greater than that of the mortals – the name given to such a power

by individuals is an outcome of birth, education and choice.

A. Logically, therefore such a power should be remembered in good times also.

B. Their other philanthropic contributions include the construction and maintenance of religious places such as temples

or gurudwaras.

C. Industrial organizations also contribute to the veneration of this power by participating in activities such as religious

ceremonies and festivities organized by the employees.

D. This power provides an anchor in times of adversity, difficulty and trouble.

6. The top management/managers should participate in all such events, irrespective of their personal choice.

(a) CADB

(b) BCAD

(c) DACB

(d) DBCA

5.

1. A thorough knowledge of the path or course to be followed is essential for achieving success.

A. Seniors must show the path clearly by laying down the precise expectations of the management in terms of job

description, key result areas and personal targets.

B. They should also 'light the path' by personal example.

C. Advice tendered or help offered must be objectively evaluated for its effectiveness in achieving the desired goal.

D. A display of arrogance and a false sense of 'self-worth', in order to belittle those who come to help prove

dysfunctional.

6. The individuality of each employee must be respected.

(a) CDAB

(b) CADB

(c) BADC

(d) ABCD

Q6 - 10: In each of the following questions, the answer choices suggest alternative arrangements of four sentences A, B,

C and D. Choose the alternative which suggests a coherent paragraph.

6.

A. To have settled one's affairs is a very good preparation to leading the rest of one's life without concern for the future.

B. When I have finished this book I shall know where I stand.

C. One does not die immediately after one has made one's will; one make's one's will as a precaution.

D. I can afford then to do what I choose with the years that remain to me.

(a) DBAC

(b) CABD

(c) BDAC

(d) CBDA

7.

A. It is sad that India has always been in a hurry to conform to the western thought, especially the American.

B. Even the smaller countries have the guts to take a firm contrarian stand if they feel the policies happen to compromise

their country's interest.

C. Its one thing to sprout theories on liberalization, and entirely another to barter the interests of the nation in it's name.

D. In this case too, while a large number of countries are yet to ratify the GATT, India has not only ratified the treaty, but is

also preparing to amend the Patents Act.

(a) CABD

(b) DCAB

(c) CBDA

(d) BDCA

8.

A. But instead you are faced with another huge crag and the weary trail continues.

B. No, the path wind on and another mountain bars your way.

C. When for days you have been going through a mountain pass, a moment comes when you are sure that after winding

around the great mass of rock in front of you, you will come upon the plain.

D. Surely after this you will see the plain.

(a) CDBA

(b) BADC

(c) CADB

(d) BCAD

9.

A. During one exhibition, however, some air became mixed with the hydrogen, and in the words of the shaken performer:

“The explosion was so dreadful that I imagined all my teeth had been blown out!”

B. An entertainer would finish his acts by blowing the hydrogen he had inhaled towards a lighted candle; as the hydrogen

caught fire, flames would shoot menacingly from his lips.

C. A paper bag filled with hydrogen amazed guests by zooming off into space.

D. When people learned about its unique lighter-than-air property, they began to use it in all sorts of parlor stunts.

(a) DCBA

(b) DBAC

(c) CABD

(d) ACBD

10.

A. It is exciting and various.

B. I am a writer as I might have been a doctor or a lawyer.

C. The writer is free to work in what he believes.

D. It is so pleasant a profession that it not surprising if a vast number of persons adopt it who have no qualifications for it.

(a) CADB

(b) ABDC

(c) DBCA

(d) BDAC

1. c C. should be the first sentence as it states that the logic presented in 1. is not true. A. and D. talk about the qualities

of a good actor. B. talks about the author's own plays and 6. continues with his observation in B.

2. b C. introduces the idea that some comedies have survived over many years. B. gives a reason for it and A. continues

with the reason.

3. a B. introduces 'an ally of the wind', hinted at in 1. C. states that the author did not hear it and A. gives the reason for

it.

4. c D. talks about the 'power' introduced in 1. A. states that if 'it is an anchor in difficulties it should be remembered in

good times too'. C. states the work done by some organizations and B. adds to it.

5. d A. suggests that seniors should help in showing the path. B. continues by referring to 'the seniors' mentioned in A.

C. and D. state how one should accept the help provided by seniors.

6. b C. introduces the idea of making a will, A. gives a reason for doing so, B. and D. exemplify it through an example

from author's life.

7. a C. introduces the topic of the passage, B. states how India is doing what C. has warned against. B. compares India's

attitude with that of the smaller countries and D. refers to a specific case to prove the point.

8. c C. states a situation, A. contradicts by using 'but', D. states that as the trail continues one feels that one would son

see the plain, but B. shows that this hope is not fulfilled.

9. a D. introduces an idea of using something in tricks. C. gives an example of one such trick B. talks of something

entertainers would do and D. tells us about something that happened during one such show.

10. d B. introduces the author, D. says that he enjoys his profession, A. and C. continue with it.

**CAT(1995)**

**Direction for questions 26 to 30:** Answer the questions based on the following information.

Each of the questions consists of four sentences marked A, B, C and D. You are required to arrange the

sentences in a proper sequence so as to make a coherent paragraph.

26. A. Where there is division there must be conflict, not only division between man and woman, but also

division on the basis of race, religion and language.

B. We said the present condition of racial divisions, linguistic divisions has brought out so many wars.

C. Also we went into the question as to why does this conflict between man and man exist.

D. May we continue with what we were discussing last evening?

a. ABCD b. DBCA c. BCAD d. BDAC

27. A. No other documents give us so intimate a sense of the tone and temper of the first generation poets.

B. Part of the interest of the journal is course historical.

C. And the clues to Wordsworth's creative processes which the journal affords are of decisive

significance.

D. Not even in their own letters do Wordsworth and Coleridge stand so present before us than they do

through the references in the journal.

a. BACD b. BDAC c. CBAD d. DABC

28. A. These high plans died, slowly but definitively, and were replaced by the dream of a huge work on

philosophy.

B. In doing whatever little he could of the new plan, the poet managed to write speculations on theology,

and political theory.

C. The poet's huge ambitions included writing a philosophic epic on the origin of evil.

D. However, not much was done in this regard either, with only fragments being written.

a. ABCD b. CBAD c. CDAB d. CADB

29. A. We can never leave off wondering how that which has ever been should cease to be.

B. As we advance in life, we acquire a keener sense of the value of time.

C. Nothing else, indeed, seems to be of any consequence; and we become misers in this sense.

D. We try to arrest its few last tottering steps, and to make it linger on the brink of the grave.

a. ACDB b. BCDA c. BDCA d. ABCD

30. A. There is no complete knowledge about anything.

B. Our thinking is the outcome of knowledge, and knowledge is always limited.

C. Knowledge always goes hand in hand with ignorance.

D. Therefore, our thinking which is born out of knowledge, is always limited under all circumstances.

a. BCAD b. BCDA c. DABC d. CBDA

**Direction for questions 31 to 40:** Arrange sentences A, B, C and D between sentences 1 and 6, so as to form a logical sequence of six sentences.

31. 1. Currency movements can have a dramatic impact on equity returns for foreign investors.

A. This is not surprising as many developing economies try to peg their exchange rates to the US

dollar or to a basket of currencies.

B. Many developing economies manage to keep exchange rate volatility lower than that in the

industrial economies.

C. India has also gone in for the full float on the current account and abolished the managed

exchange rate.

D. Dramatic exceptions are Argentina, Brazil and Nigeria.

6. Another emerging market specific risk is liquidity risk.

a. ADBC b. CDAB c. BDAC d. CABD

32. 1. All human beings are aware of the existence of a power greater than that of the mortals — the name

given to such a power by individuals is an outcome of birth, education and choice.

A. This power provides an anchor in times of adversity, difficulty and trouble.

B. Industrial organisations also contribute to the veneration of this power by participating in activities

such as religious ceremonies and festivities organised by the employees.

C. Their other philanthropic contributions include the construction and maintenance of religious

places such as temples or gurdwaras.

D. Logically, therefore, such a power should be remembered in good times also.

6. The top management/managers should participate in all such events, irrespective of their personal

choice.

1. ADBC b. BCAD c. CADB d. DACB

33. 1. Total forgiveness for a mistake generates a sense of complacency towards target achievement

among the employees.

A. In such a situation the work ethos gets distorted and individuals get a feeling that they can get

away with any lapse.

B. The feeling that they develop is: whether I produce results or not, the management will not

punish me or does not have the guts to punish me.

C. Also, excess laxity damages management credibility, because for a long time, the management

has maintained that dysfunctional behaviour will result in punishment, and when something

goes wrong, it fails to take specific punitive action.

D. The severity of the punishment may be reduced, by modifying it, but some action must be taken

against the guilty so as to serve as a reminder for all others in the organization.

6. Moreover, it helps establish the management's image of being firm, fair and yet human.

a. DCBA b. BACD c. DBCA d. CABD

34. 1. But the vessel kept going away.

A. He looked anxiously around.

B. There was nothing to see but the water and empty sky.

C. He could now barely see her funnel and masts when heaved up on a high wave.

D. He did not know for what.

6. A breaking wave slapped him in the face, choking him.

a. ADBC b. ACDB c. CADB d. ABCD

35. 1. Managers must lead by example; they should not be averse to giving a hand in manual work; if

required.

A. They should also update their competence to guide their subordinates; this would be possible

only if they keep in regular touch with new processes, machines, instruments, gauges, systems

and gadgets.

B. Work must be allocated to different groups and team members in clear, specific terms.

C. Too much of wall-building is detrimental to the exercise of the 'personal charisma' of the leader

whose presence should not be felt only through notices, circulars or memos, but by being seen

physically.

D. Simple, clean living among one's people should be insisted upon.

6. This would mean the maintaining of an updated organization chart; laying down job descriptions;

identifying key result areas; setting personal targets; and above all, monitoring of performance, to

meet organizational goals.

1. BDAC b. BCDA c. ADCB d. ACDB

36. 1. The top management should perceive the true worth of people and only then make friends.

A. Such 'true friends' are very few and very rare.

B. Factors such as affluence, riches, outward sophistication and conceptual abilities are not

prerequisites for genuine friendship.

C. Such people must be respected and kept close to the heart.

D. Business realities call for developing a large circle of acquaintances and contacts; however, all

of them will be motivated by their own self-interest and it would be wrong to treat them as

genuine friends.

6. There is always a need for real friends to whom one can turn for balanced, unselfish advice, more so

when one is caught in a dilemma.

1. ABCD b. ADBC c. ACDB d. ACBD

37. 1. Managers, especially the successful ones, should guard against ascribing to themselves qualities

and attributes which they may not have, or may have in a measure much less than what they think

they have!

A. External appearances can be deceptive.

B. To initiate action, without being in possession of full facts, can lead to disastrous results.

C. Also, one should develop confidants who can be used as sounding boards, in order to check

one's own thinking against that of the others.

D. It is also useful to be receptive to feedback about oneself so that a real understanding of the

'self' exists.

6. A false perception can be like wearing coloured glasses — all facts get tainted by colour of the

glass and the mind interprets them wrongly to fit into the perception.

1. DCAB b. BADC c. DABC d. BCAD

38. 1. Conflicting demands for resources are always voiced by different functions/departments in an

organization.

A. Every manager examines the task entrusted to him and evaluates the resources required.

B. Availability of resources in full measure makes task achievement easy, because it reduces the

effort needed to somewhat make-do.

C. A safety cushion is built into demand for resources, to offset the adverse impact of any cut

imposed by the seniors.

D. This aspect needs to be understood as a reality.

6. Dynamic, energetic, growth-oriented and wise managements are always confronted with the

inadequacy of resources with respect to one of the four Ms (men, machines, money and

materials) and the two Ts (time and technology).

1. DABC b. ACBD c. ABCD d. BCDA

39. 1. Despite the passage of time, a large number of conflicts continue to remain alive, because the

wronged parties, in reality or in imagination, wish to take revenge upon each other, thus creating a

vicious circle.

A. At times, managers are called upon to take ruthless decisions in the long-term interests of the

organization.

B. People hurt others, at times knowingly, to teach them a lesson and, at other times, because

they lack correct understanding of the other person's stand.

C. The delegation of any power, to any person, is never absolute.

D. Every ruthless decision will be accepted easily if the situation at the moment of committing the

act is objectively analysed, shared openly and discussed rationally.

6. Power is misused; its effects can last only for a while, since employees are bound to confront it

some day, more so, the talented ones.

1. BCAD b. ADBC c. DABC d. BADC

40. 1. Managers need to differentiate among those who commit an error once, those who are repetitively

errant but can be corrected, and those who are basically wicked.

A. The persons in this category will resort to sweet-talk and make all sorts of promises on being

caught, but, at the first opportunity will revert to their bad ways.

B. Managers must take ruthless action against the basically wicked and ensure their separation

from the organization at the earliest.

C. The first category needs to be corrected softly and duly counselled; the second category should

be dealt with firmly and duly counselled till they realize the danger of persisting with their errant

behaviour.

D. It is the last category of whom the managers must be most wary.

6. The punishment must be fair and based on the philosophy of giving all the possible opportunities

and help prior to taking ruthless action.

1. ADCB b. CDAB c. CADB d. BDAC

23. c In all other pairs, the first word is an adjective referring

to the second word.

24. b In all other pairs, the first word is an adjective derived

from the second pair.

25. a In all other pairs, the first word refers to a fear of the

second word.

26. b D tells us that the passage is about continuation of

previous night's discussion. B states what the discussion

was about. C adds a point to it by using 'also'. A answers

the question raised in C about the reason of conflicts.

27. a B states that the document tells us about history, A states

which part of history does it relate to, D elaborates further

on the first generation poets by referring to Wordsworth

and Coleridge.

28. d C introduces the poet's large plans, A shows how they

were replaced by new plans, D states how even these

plans remained unfulfilled and B tells us what was the

ultimate outcome of the plans.

29. b B states our attitude towards value of time as we

advance in life; C refers to the same by using the phrase

'we become miser in this sense'; and D shows how we

become misers. A presents the concluding statement.

30. d C relates knowledge to ignorance; B relates our thinking

to our knowledge and states that our knowledge is

always limited, a fact which leads to D that states that as

knowledge is limited, our thinking is also limited. A

concludes the passage.

31. d C states India's position on exchange rate; A states why

India's position is not surprising; B continues with the

idea; D gives examples of exceptions to B.

32. d D talks about the 'power' introduced in 1. A states that if

'it is an anchor in difficulties, it should be remembered in

good times too'. C states the work done by some

organizations and B adds to it.

33. b B states what happens in the absence of punishment; A

talks about the effect of such a situation; C adds to it by

using 'also' and D states what can be done instead.

34. c C continues with the fact that the vessel was moving

away; A states that he looked around; D states that it

was of no use; B explains why there was no use of

looking around.

35. d A continues with the idea introduced in 1. C states that

the leader should be personally seen; D states what

else should be insisted upon. B talks of allocating work

to members in clear terms, and this should precede 6,

which states how this has to be done.

36. d A states that true friends are very rare; C states that as

they are rare, they should be respected; B states some

factors which should not be considered while making

friends; and D states that in business realities, all the

acquaintances are motivated by self interest and thus

cannot be treated as genuine friends.

37. a 1 states what managers should guard against; D states

how one can do so; C continues by using 'also'. A states

that external appearances can be deceptive; B

elaborates on the fact and leads to 6.

38. b A states how demands for resources are made; C states

what is done to offset adverse effects of cuts imposed

by seniors; B states the importance of availability of

adequate resources; and D re-emphasizes the point

made in B.

39.d B continues with the idea introduced in 1. A relates the

idea to managers in an organization, who have to take

ruthless decisions; D states how these decisions can

be made easier to accept. C talks about delegation of

power, an idea that is continued in 6.

40. b C states how the first two categories mentioned in 1

should be dealt with, D talks about the last category; A

continues by referring to 'the persons in this category'. B

states how the wicked must be dealt with and leads to 6.

**CAT(1996)**

1. 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 depends on it.

6. And by the time they finish sharing their excruciating experience with their buddies, all reproduction

would come to a halt.

1. ABDC b. DCBA c. CDBA d. BACD

2. 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

3. 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

4. 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

5. 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

6. 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 Vemon

Reid.

D. But with the advent of alternative rock and grunge, guitar heroism became uncool.

6. Guitarists like Peter Buck and Kurt Cobain shy away from exhibitionism.

a. ACBD b. ABCD c. BCAD d. BADC

7. 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

8. 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

9. 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.

1. BCAD b. DABC c. BDCA d. DCAB

10. 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

1. a Starts with telling how women handle pain better than

men. Given example of child birth in A followed by

consequences in B, D states that men in authors’ life do

not take painkillers, C tells about their complaining.

2. a D States the position now, as opposed to a 'few years

ago' mentioned in 1. B makes a comparison with a similar

situation which A continues with. C asks a question that

is answered by 6.

3. a A talks about where the wedding took place, C states

who all attended marriage, D tells us about the bride and

B states that little is known about her, a fact that is

continued in 6.

4. b D states that in addition to being unlucky in love, Liz

Taylor is unlucky in law too. C states the reason for that

observation, A states the consequences of C and B

states what the lawsuit was about.

5. c A tells us who Chambers was, D states why he had

appeared before the Committee, C states Hiss' reaction

to charges against him. B states that Nixon arranged a

meeting between the two, and 6 continues with what

happened at the meeting.

6. a A gives some names of the guitar heroes, C adds to the

list, B states why these musicians were popular and D

states why their popularity came down.

7. a A states that though oceans are the cradles of life, waste

is dumped into them, C talks about the results of the

same, B continues with it and D concludes that man has

caused these problems.

8. a D tries to answer the question raised in 1, B simplifies

the statement made in D, C further simplifies it and A talks

about the position of ordinary citizens regarding the issue,

which is continued in 6.

9. c B answers the question raised in 1, D gives a reason for

the stand taken by the analysts regarding the new

machine, C highlights that a desktop computer can come

just for $2,000 in America, and A states a disadvantage

of these computers.

10. b B states Clarke's determination to make stained glass

more popular, A states his success in the mission, D talks

about his two projects and C elaborates on the first

project while 6 talks about the second.

**CAT(1997)**

**Direction for questions 30 to 34:** Arrange sentences A, B, C and D between sentences 1 and 6, so as to

form a logical sequence of six sentences.

30. 1. Whenever technology has flowered, it has put man's language — developing skills into overdrive.

A. Technical terms are spilling into mainstream language almost as fast as junk — mail is

slapped into e-mail boxes.

B. The era of computers is no less.

C. From the wheel with its axle to the spinning wheel with its bobbins, to the compact disc and

its jewel box, inventions have trailed new words in their wake.

D. "Cyberslang is huge, but it's parochial, and we don't know what will filter into the large culture,"

said Tom Dalzell, who wrote the slang dictionary *Flappers 2 Rappers.*

6. Some slangs already have a pedigree.

a. BCAD b. CBAD c. ABCD d. DBCA

31. 1. Until the MBA arrived on the scene the IIT graduate was king.

A. A degree from one of the five IITs was a passport to a well-paying job, great prospects abroad

and, for some, a decent dowry to boot.

B. From the day he or she cracked the Joint Entrance Examination, the IIT student commanded

the awe of neighbours and close relatives.

C. IIT students had, meanwhile, also developed their own special culture, complete with lingo

and attitude, which they passed down.

D. True, the success stories of IIT graduates are legion and they now constitute the cream of the

Indian diaspora.

6. But not many alumni would agree that the IIT undergraduate mindset merits a serious psychological

study, let alone an interactive one.

1. BACD b. ADCB c. BADC d. ABCD

32. 1. Some of the maharajas, like the one at Kapurthala, had exquisite taste.

A. In 1902, the Maharaja of Kapurthala gave his civil engineer photographs of the Versailles

Palace and asked him to replicate it, right down to the gargoyles.

B. Yeshwantrao Holkar of Indore brought in Bauhaus aesthetics and even works of modern artists

like Brancusi and Duchamp.

C. Kitsch is the most polite way to describe them.

D. But many of them, as the available light photographs show, had execrable taste.

6. Like Ali Baba's caves, some of the palaces were like warehouses with the downright ugly next to

the sublimely aesthetic.

1. BACD b. BDCA c. ABCD d. ABDC

33. 1. There, in Europe, his true gifts unveiled.

A. Playing with Don Cherie, blending Indian music and jazz for the first time, he began setting the

pace in the late 70s for much of what present — day fusion is.

B. John McLaughlin, the legendary guitarist whose soul has always had an Indian stamp on it,

was seduced immediately.

C. Fusion by Gurtu had begun.

D. He partnered Gurtu for four years, and 'natured' him as a composer.

6. But for every experimental musician there's a critic nestling nearby.

a. ABCD b. BCAD c. ADBC d. ABDC

34. 1. India, which has two out of every five TB patients in the world, is on the brink of a major public

health disaster.

A. If untreated, a TB patient can die within five years.

B. Unlike AIDS, the great curse of modern sexuality, the TB germ is airborne, which means there

are no barriers to its spread.

C. The dreaded infection ranks fourth among major killers worldwide.

D. Every minute, a patient falls prey to the infection in India, which means that over five lakh

people die of the disease annually.

6. Anyone, anywhere can be affected by this disease.

a. CADB b. BACD c. ABCD d. DBAC

**Direction for questions 35 to 44:** Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D in a proper sequence so as to

make a coherent paragraph.

35. A. It begins with an ordinary fever and a moderate cough.

B. India could be under attack from a class of germs that cause what are called atypical pneumonias.

C. Slowly, a sore throat progresses to bronchitis and then pneumonia and respiratory complications.

D. It appears like the ordinary flu, but baffled doctors find that the usual drugs don't work.

a. ABCD b. BDAC c. ADCB d. BCDA

36. A. Chemists mostly don't stock it: only a few government hospitals do but in limited quantities.

B. Delhi's building boom is creating a bizarre problem: snakes are increasingly biting people as they

emerge from their disturbed underground homes.

C. There isn't enough anti-snake serum, largely because there is no centralised agency that distributes

the product.

D. If things don't improve, more people could face paralysis, and even death.

a. BCAD b. DBCA c. ABCD d. CABD

37. A. But the last decade has witnessed greater voting and political participation by various privileged

sections.

B. If one goes by the earlier record of mid-term elections, it is likely that the turnout in 1998 will drop

by anything between four and six percentage points over the already low polling of 58 per cent in

1996.

C. If this trend offsets the mid-term poll fatigue, the fall may not be so steep.

D. Notwithstanding a good deal of speculation on this issue, it is still not clear as to who benefits

from a lower turnout.

1. BACD b. ABCD c. DBAC d. CBDA

38. A. After several routine elections there comes a 'critical' election which redefines the basic pattern of

political loyalties, redraws political geography and opens up political space.

B. In psephological jargon, they call it realignment.

C. Rather, since 1989, there have been a series of semi-critical elections.

D. On a strict definition, none of the recent Indian elections qualifies as a critical election.

a. ABCD b. ABDC c. DBAC d. DCBA

39. A. Trivial pursuits marketed by the Congress, is a game imported from Italy.

B. The idea is to create an imaginary saviour in times of crisis so that the party doesn't fall flat on its

collective face.

C. Closest contenders are Mani Shankar Aiyar, who still hears His Master's Voice and V. George,

who is frustrated by the fact that his political future remains Sonia and yet so far.

D. The current champion is Arjun for whom all roads lead to Rome, or in this case, 10 Janpath.

a. ABDC b. ABCD c. DCBA d. CDBA

40. A. Good advertising can make people buy your products even if it sucks.

B. A dollar spent on brainwashing is more cost-effective than a dollar spent on product improvement.

C. That's important because it takes pressure off you to make good products.

D. Obviously, there's a minimum quality that every product has to achieve: it should be able to

withstand the shipping process without becoming unrecognizable.

1. BACD b. ACBD c. ADCB d. BCDA

41. A. Almost a century ago, when the father of the modern automobile industry, Henry Ford, sold the

first Model T car, he decided that only the best would do for his customers.

B. Today, it is committed to delivering the finest quality with over six million vehicles a year in over

200 countries across the world.

C. And for over 90 years, this philosophy has endured in the Ford Motor Company.

D. Thus, a vehicle is ready for the customer only if it passes the Ford 'Zero Defect Programme'.

a. ABCD b. ACDB c. ACBD d. CDAB

42. A. But, clearly, the government still has the final say.

B. In the past few years, the Reserve Bank of India might have wrested considerable powers from

the government when it comes to monetary policy.

C. The RBI's announcements on certain issues become effective only after the government notifies

them.

D. Isn't it time the government vested the RBI with powers to sanction such changes, leaving their

ratification for later?

1. ACDB b. ACBD c. BACD d. DACB

43. A. I sat there frowning at the checkered tablecloth, chewing the bitter cud of insight.

B. That wintry afternoon in Manhattan, waiting in the little French restaurant, I was feeling frustrated

and depressed.

C. Even the prospect of seeing a dear friend failed to cheer me as it usually did.

D. Because of certain miscalculations on my part, a project of considerable importance in my life

had fallen through.

1. ADBC b. BCDA c. BDCA d. ABCD

44. A. Perhaps the best known is the Bay Area Writing Project, founded by James Gray in 1974.

B. The decline in writing skills can be stopped.

C.Today's back-to-basics movement has already forced some schools to place renewed emphasis

on writing skills.

D. Although the inability of some teachers to teach writing successfully remains a big stumbling

block, a number of programmes have been developed to attack this problem.

1. BCDA b. ADCB c. ACBD d. CABD

30. b C gives some examples to support 1. B introduces the

era of computers as another example, A talks about

the increasing technical terms, D introduces the idea

of slangs, which is continued in 6.

31. c 6 speaks of a study of IIT undergraduates’ mindset. C

speaks of culture developed by IIT students. Therefore,

C6 is mandatory. D speaks of success stories of IIT

graduates and therefore follows A.

32. d A talks about the taste of the Maharaja of Kapurthala,

B introduces another Maharaja with an exquisite taste,

D introduces something in contrast to this, C continues

with the idea which is exemplified in 6.

33. d A shows how 'his' gifts were unveiled, B states the

effect it had on McLaughlin, D states his reaction to

the same and C states the ultimate outcome.

34. a C states why India is on the brink of a major public

health disaster, A states what happens if TB is

untreated for 5 years, D presents some statistics to

highlight the point, B states how the disease spreads

and 6 continues with the fact.

35. b B introduces atypical pneumonia as the subject of the

passage, D states that it appears like an ordinary flu,

A states its symptoms and C states how these

symptoms progress to give rise to complications.

36. a B introduces the problem of snakes, C states why

there is not enough anti-snake serum, A elaborates

on non-availability of the same, and D concludes the

passage by stating what the final outcome could be.

37. a B talks about the previous records of mid-term elections,

and its implications on the present situation, A presents

a contradictory fact, and C states the implications of

this fact. D concludes the passage.

38. b A introduces critical elections as the subject of the

passage, B explains it, D states that none of the Indian

elections so far has been a critical election, instead as

C states, there have been many semi-critical ones.

39. a A introduces the subject, B elaborates on it, D states

who is the current champion of the game and C states

who other contenders are.

40. b A introduces the benefit of good advertising, C states

why this benefit is important, B gives an example and

D concludes by saying that in spite of this a minimum

quality has to be maintained.

41. c B uses the word ‘it’ that refers to the ‘philosophy’ in C

and so CB is a mandatory pair. Moreover, A ‘century

ago’, C ‘for 90 years’, and B ‘today’, makes a chain and

D concludes the passage.

42. c B states that RBI has wrested many powers from the

government, A states that in spite of this the

government has the final say, C elaborates on this

fact and D questions this state of affairs.

43. c B introduces the fact that the author was depressed,

D gives a reason for the same, C shows the extent of

his depression and A concludes the passage.

44. a B introduces the idea of the possibility of stopping the

decline in writing skills, C states how this is being

done, D talks about a number of programmes being

developed for the same and A gives the example of

one such programme

**CAT(1998)**

**Direction for questions 16 to 20:** Arrange sentences A, B, C and D between sentences 1 and 6 to form

a logical sequence of six sentences.

16. 1. Buddhism is a way to salvation.

A. But Buddhism is more severely analytical.

B. In the Christian tradition there is also a concern for the fate of human society conceived as

a whole, rather than merely as a sum or network of individuals.

C. Salvation is a property, or achievement of individuals.

D. Not only does it dissolve society into individuals, the individual in turn is dissolved into

component parts and instants, a stream of events.

6. In modern terminology, Buddhist doctrine is reductionist.

a. ABDC b. CBAD c. BDAC d. ABCD

17. 1. The problem of improving Indian agriculture is both a sociological and an administrative one.

A. It also appears that there is a direct relationship between the size of a state and development.

B. The issues of Indian development, and the problem of India's agricultural sector, will remain

with us long into the next century.

C. Without improving Indian agriculture, no liberalisation and delicensing will be able to help

India.

D. At the end of the day, there has to be a ferment and movement of life and action in the vast

segment of rural India.

6. When it starts marching, India will fly.

a. DABC b. CDBA c. ACDB d. ABCD

18. 1. Good literary magazines have always been good because of their editors.

A. Furthermore, to edit by committee, as it were, would prevent any magazine from finding its

own identity.

B. The more quirky and idiosyncratic they have been, the better the magazine is, at least as a

general rule.

C. But the number of editors one can have for a magazine should also be determined by the

number of contributions to it.

D. To have four editors for an issue that contains only seven contributions, it is a bit silly to start

with.

6. However, in spite of this anomaly, the magazine does acquire merit in its attempt to give a

comprehensive view of the Indian literary scene as it is today.

1. ABCD b. BCDA c. ABDC d. CBAD

19. 1. It is the success story of the Indian expatriate in the US which today hogs much of the media

coverage in India.

A. East and West, the twain have met quite comfortably in their person, thank you.

B. Especially in its more recent romancing — the-NRI phase.

C. Seldom does the price of getting there — more like not getting there — or what's going on

behind those sunny smiles get so much media hype.

D. Well groomed, with their perfect Colgate smiles, and hair in place, they appear the picture

of confidence which comes from having arrived.

6. The festival of feature films and documentaries made by Americans of Indian descent being

screened this fortnight, goes a long way in filling those gaps.

1. ACBD b. DABC c. BDAC d. ABCD

20. 1. A market for Indian art has existed ever since the international art scene sprang to life.

A. But interest in architectural conceits is an unanticipated fallout of the Festivals of India of

the '80s, which were designed to increase exports of Indian crafts.

B. Simultaneously, the Indian elite discarded their synthetic sarees and kitsch plastic furniture

and a market came into being.

C. Western dealers, unhappy in a market afflicted by violent price fluctuations and unpredictable

profit margins, began to look East, and found cheap antiques with irresistible appeal.

D. The fortunes of the Delhi supremos, the Jew Town dealers in Cochin and myriad others

around the country were made.

6. A chain of command was established, from the local contacts to the provincial dealers and up

to the big boys, who entertain the Italians and the French, cutting deals worth lakhs in warehouses

worth crores.

a. ABCD b. DCAB c. CBAD d. CABD

**Direction for questions 21 to 31:** In each of the following questions, a paragraph has been split into four

parts. You have to rearrange these parts to form a coherent paragraph.

21. A. He was carrying his jacket and walked with his head thrown back.

B. As Annette neared the lamp she saw a figure walking slowly.

C. For a while Michael walked on and she followed 20 paces behind.

D. With a mixture of terror and triumph of recognition she slackened her pace.

a. ABCD b. BADC c. BCDA d. ACBD

22. A. However, the real challenge today is in unlearning, which is much harder.

B. But the new world of business behaves differently from the world in which we grew up.

C. Learning is important for both people and organisations.

D. Each of us has a 'mental model' that we've used over the years to make sense.

a. CADB b. BDAC c. CDAB d. ACBD

23. A. There was nothing quite like a heavy downpour of rain to make life worthwhile.

B. We reached the field, soaked to the skin, and surrounded it.

C. The wet, as far as he was concerned, was ideal.

D. There, sure enough, stood Claudius, looking like a debauched Roman emperor under a shower.

a. DCBA b. BDCA c. BADC d. BACD

24. A. Alex had never been happy with his Indian origins.

B. He set about rectifying this grave injustice by making his house in his own image of a country

manor.

C. Fate had been unfair to him; if he had had his wish, he would have been a count or an Earl on

some English estate, or a medieval monarch in a chateau in France.

D. This illusion of misplaced grandeur, his wife felt, would be Alex's undoing.

a. ACDB b. ABDC c. ACBD d. CABD

25. A. The influence is reflected the most in beaded evening wear.

B. Increasingly, the influence of India's colours and cuts can be seen on western styles.

C. And even as Nehru jackets and Jodhpurs remain staples of the fashion world, designers such as

Armani and McFadden have turned to the sleek silhouette of the churidar this year.

D. Indian hot pink, paprika and saffron continue to be popular colours, year in and year out.

a. BADC b. ABCD c. BCAD d. DABC

26. A. Such a national policy will surely divide and never unite the people.

B. In fact, it suits the purpose of the politicians; they can drag the people into submission by

appealing to them in the name of religion.

C. In order to inculcate the unquestioning belief they condemn the other states, which do not follow

their religion.

D. The emergence of the theocratic states, where all types of crimes are committed in the name of

religion, has revived the religion of the Middle Ages.

a. ABCD b. DBCA c. DBAC d. CDAB

27. A. His left-hand concealed a blackjack, his right-hand groped for the torch in his pocket.

B. The meeting was scheduled for 9 o'clock, and his watch showed the time to be a quarter to nine.

C. The man lurked in the corner, away from the glare of light.

D. His heart thumped in his chest, sweat beads formed themselves on his forehead, his mouth was

dry.

a. CABD b. BDAC c. BADC d. ABCD

28. A. The director walked into the room and took a look around the class.

B. Mitch wanted to scream — the illogicality of the entire scene struck him dumb.

C. The managers stared at him with the look of fear that no democratic country should tolerate in

its people.

D. He walked out of the room — it was his irrevocable protest against an insensible and insensitive

situation.

a. ACBD b. BDAC c. BCAD d. ABCD

29. A. The establishment of the Third Reich influenced events in American history by starting a chain

of events which culminated in war between Germany and the United States.

B. The Neutrality Acts of 1935 and 1936 prohibited trade with any belligerents or loans to them.

C. While speaking out against Hitler's atrocities, the American people generally favoured isolationist

policies and neutrality.

D. The complete destruction of democracy, the persecution of Jews, the war on religion, the cruelty

and barbarism of the allies, caused great indignation in this country and brought on fear of

another World War.

1. ABCD b. CBDA c. CDBA d. ADCB

30. A. An essay which appeals chiefly to the intellect is Francis Bacon's *Of Studies*.

B. His careful tripartite division of studies expressed succinctly in aphoristic prose demands the

complete attention of the mind of the reader.

C. He considers studies as they should be; for pleasure, for self-improvement, for business.

D. He considers the evils of excess study: laziness, affectation, and preciosity.

a. DCBA b. ABCD d. CDBA d. ACBD

31. A. By reasoning we mean the mental process of drawing an inference from two or more statements

or going from the inference to the statements, which yield that inference.

B. So logical reasoning covers those types of questions, which imply drawing an inference from the

problems.

C. Logic means, if we take its original meaning, the science of valid reasoning.

D. Clearly, for understanding arguments and for drawing the inference correctly, it is necessary that

we should understand the statements first.

1. ACBD b. CABD d. ABCD d. DBCA

16. b After 1, (C) states a fact about salvation. (B) states

the Christian belief in that regard. (A) opposes it to

Buddhism, by using 'but'. (D) elaborates the fact.

17. d After the factors stated in 1, (A) states the relationship

between size of a state and development. (B) states

that the problems of agricultural sector will remain

with us in the next century. (C) emphasizes the need

to improve agriculture. (D) states that rural India has

to start moving, an idea that is continued in (6).

18. b (B) shows the relationship between a magazine and

its editor, ‘editors’ are referred to as ‘they’. (C) states

that the number of editors should be determined by

the contributions it gets. (D) continues with this fact.

(A) follows by using 'furthermore'.

19. c (B) follows (1) by using ‘especially’. (D) explains the

‘NRI phase'. (A) states that the East and the West

meet in the NRIs. (C) states a fact that has been

overlooked, and (6) tells us that the festival of feature

films and documentaries is trying to fill this gap.

20. c (C) gives a reason for a market for Indian art coming

into being. (B) states what simultaneously happened

in India. (A) states what happened as a fallout of the

festivals of India. (D) elaborates on it and leads to (6).

21. b (B) introduces a figure walking slowly, (A) describes

it. (D) states that Annete followed the figure with a

triumph of recognition, and (C) tells us the name of the

figure and states that 'she' followed him.

22. a (C) states that learning is important. (A) states that in

contrast today unlearning is the real challenge. (D)

followed by (B) states why unlearning is a real

challenge.

23. b (B) states that 'we' reached the field soaked. (D) states

that Claudius was standing there. (C) states the effect

of being wet on Claudius, and (A) elaborates on it.

24. c (A) states that Alex had never been happy with his

origins. (C) states what he would rather have been.

(B) states what he tries to do to rectify the facts, and

(D) shows his wife's reaction to his actions.

25. a (B) states the influence of Indian colours and cuts on

Western styles. (A) states that it is seen most on the

beaded evening wear. (D) tells us the most popular

colours and (C) states how the international fashion

scene has been affected by the Indian outfits.

26. b (D) introduces the point of emergence of theocratic

states. (B) states how it benefits the politicians. (C)

shows how the politicians act and (A) concludes the

paragraph.

27. a (C) introduces the subject of the passage. (A)

describes him. (B) shows why he was in that place,

and (D) describes his mental state.

28. a (A) shows the director walking into the room. (C) tells

us that the managers stared at him. (B) states Mitch's

reaction, and (D) states what he finally did.

29. d (A) states the influence of Third Reich. (D) elaborates

on the events that accompanied the Third Reich. (C)

states that while speaking out against Hitler, Americans

favoured isolationist policies, and (B) elaborates on

such policies.

30. b (A) introduces *Of Studies* as the main idea of the

passage. (B) states that the essay requires complete

attention of the reader. (C) states Bacon’s stand on

studies, and (D) continues with the same.

31. b (C) relates logic to reasoning. (A) states what

reasoning means. (B) states what logical reasoning

covers, and (D) states how we can understand

arguments and draw inferences correctly.

CAT(1999)

**Directions for questions 1 to 5:**Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a

coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of the sentences

from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

1. A. In rejecting the functionalism in positivist organization theory, either wholly or partially, there is

often a move towards a political model of organization theory.

B. Thus, the analysis would shift to the power resources possessed by different groups in the

organization and the way they use these resources in actual power plays to shape the

organizational structure.

C. At the extreme, in one set of writings, the growth of administrators in the organization is held to

be completely unrelated to the work to be done and to be caused totally by the political pursuit

of self-interest.

D. The political model holds that individual interests are pursued in organizational life through the

exercise of power and influence.

1. ADBC b. CBAD c. DBCA d. ABDC

2. A. Group decision-making, however, does not necessarily fully guard against arbitrariness and

anarchy, for individual capriciousness can get substituted by collusion of group members.

B. Nature itself is an intricate system of checks and balances, meant to preserve the delicate

balance between various environmental factors that affect our ecology.

C. In institutions also, there is a need to have in place a system of checks and balances which

inhibits the concentration of power in the hands of only some individuals.

D. When human interventions alter this delicate balance, the outcomes have been seen to be

disastrous.

1. CDAB b. BCAD c. CABD d. BDCA

3. A. He was bone-weary and soul-weary, and found himself muttering, “Either I can’t manage this

place, or it’s unmanageable.”

B. To his horror, he realized that he had become the victim of an amorphous, unwitting, unconscious

conspiracy to immerse him in routine work that had no significance.

C. It was one of those nights in the office when the office clock was moving towards four in the

morning and Bennis was still not through with the incredible mass of paper stacked before him.

D. He reached for his calendar and ran his eyes down each hour, half-hour, and quarter-hour, to see

where his time had gone that day, the day before, the month before.

1. ABCD b. CADB c. BDCA d. DCBA

4. A. With that, I swallowed the shampoo, and obtained the most realistic results almost on the spot.

B. The man shuffled away into the back regions to make up a prescription, and after a moment I got

through on the shop-telephone to the Consulate, intimating my location.

C. Then, while the pharmacist was wrapping up a six-ounce bottle of the mixture, I groaned and

inquired whether he could give me something for acute gastric cramp.

D. I intended to stage a sharp gastric attack, and entering an old-fashioned pharmacy, I asked for a

popular shampoo mixture, consisting of olive oil and flaked soap.

1. DCBA b. DACB c. BDAC d. BCDA

5. A. Since then, intelligence tests have been mostly used to separate dull children in school from

average or bright children, so that special education can be provided to the dull.

B. In other words, intelligence tests give us a norm for each age.

C. Intelligence is expressed as intelligence quotient, and tests are developed to indicate what an

average child of a certain age can do …. What a five-year-old can answer, but a four-year-old

cannot, for instance.

D. Binet developed the first set of such tests in the early 1900s to find out which children in school

needed special attention.

E. Intelligence can be measured by tests.

a. CDABE b. DECAB c. EDACB d. CBADE

1. A. In rejecting the functionalism in positivist organization theory, either wholly or partially, there is

often a move towards a political model of organization theory.

B. Thus, the analysis would shift to the power resources possessed by different groups in the

organization and the way they use these resources in actual power plays to shape the

organizational structure.

C. At the extreme, in one set of writings, the growth of administrators in the organization is held to

be completely unrelated to the work to be done and to be caused totally by the political pursuit

of self-interest.

D. The political model holds that individual interests are pursued in organizational life through the

exercise of power and influence.

a. ADBC b. CBAD c. DBCA d. ABDC

2. A. Group decision-making, however, does not necessarily fully guard against arbitrariness and

anarchy, for individual capriciousness can get substituted by collusion of group members.

B. Nature itself is an intricate system of checks and balances, meant to preserve the delicate

balance between various environmental factors that affect our ecology.

C. In institutions also, there is a need to have in place a system of checks and balances which

inhibits the concentration of power in the hands of only some individuals.

D. When human interventions alter this delicate balance, the outcomes have been seen to be

disastrous.

1. CDAB b. BCAD c. CABD d. BDCA

3. A. He was bone-weary and soul-weary, and found himself muttering, “Either I can’t manage this

place, or it’s unmanageable.”

B. To his horror, he realized that he had become the victim of an amorphous, unwitting, unconscious

conspiracy to immerse him in routine work that had no significance.

C. It was one of those nights in the office when the office clock was moving towards four in the

morning and Bennis was still not through with the incredible mass of paper stacked before him.

D. He reached for his calendar and ran his eyes down each hour, half-hour, and quarter-hour, to see

where his time had gone that day, the day before, the month before.

1. ABCD b. CADB c. BDCA d. DCBA

4. A. With that, I swallowed the shampoo, and obtained the most realistic results almost on the spot.

B. The man shuffled away into the back regions to make up a prescription, and after a moment I got

through on the shop-telephone to the Consulate, intimating my location.

C. Then, while the pharmacist was wrapping up a six-ounce bottle of the mixture, I groaned and

inquired whether he could give me something for acute gastric cramp.

D. I intended to stage a sharp gastric attack, and entering an old-fashioned pharmacy, I asked for a

popular shampoo mixture, consisting of olive oil and flaked soap.

1. DCBA b. DACB c. BDAC d. BCDA

5. A. Since then, intelligence tests have been mostly used to separate dull children in school from

average or bright children, so that special education can be provided to the dull.

B. In other words, intelligence tests give us a norm for each age.

C. Intelligence is expressed as intelligence quotient, and tests are developed to indicate what an

average child of a certain age can do …. What a five-year-old can answer, but a four-year-old

cannot, for instance.

D. Binet developed the first set of such tests in the early 1900s to find out which children in school

needed special attention.

E. Intelligence can be measured by tests.

a. CDABE b. DECAB c. EDACB d. CBADE

1. a (a) ADBC is the correct answer choice. AD is a closelyconnected

pair. A introduces the shift from functional

model in organization theory to a political model and D

defines the political model.

‘Thus’ in B and ‘At the extreme’ in C carry the discussion

on the political model further, and C ends by highlighting

that the organization structure develops unrelated to

functional requirements, in the extreme case.

(b) CBAD also has the linked pair AD, but the overall

flow of thoughts is not logical. Starting with A and

ending with C takes us logically from rejection of one

model to discussion on another, as in ADBC.

(c) DBCA: Though DBC flows smoothly, A at the end

is out of place.

(d) ABDC: B intrudes between A and D as we cannot

talk of ‘analysis of power resources’ in B, unless we

have defined the political model in D first.

2. d (d) BDCA is the correct answer choice.

BD is a mandatory pair, as the pronoun ‘this’ delicate

balance in D refers to nature’s delicate balance in B.

The ‘also’ in C guides us towards the analogy between

institutions and nature, both requiring a system of

checks and balances. And A ends by stating that

group decision-making is not necessarily the answer

because groups can also function like individuals.

(a) CDAB and (c) CABD: The ‘also’ in C disqualifies it

as a contender for the introductory sentence.

(b) BCAD: Though C can also follow B smoothly, D at

the end is then totally out of place.

3. b (b) CADB is the correct answer choice.

C makes a good introductory sentence as it introduces

Bennis and his predicament . A, B and D all use

pronouns: ‘he’, ‘him’, ‘his’ and ‘himself’, all referring to

Bennis.

4. a (a) DCBA is the correct answer choice.

D introduces the intention of the person ‘to stage a

gastric attack’ and the rest explain the sequence of

events: D: I ... asked for shampoo mixture ...

C: ‘Then’ feigns gastric attack and asks for some

medicine.

B: uses shop-telephone to inform the Consulate of his

location (probably he also informs the Consulate of

his gastric attack).

A: ‘With that’, swallows the shampoo to induce actual

gastric attack.

The reason for the author’s intention, however, remains

unclear.

(b) DACB also correctly starts with D, but A cannot

follow D as he cannot swallow the shampoo mixture

in A, untill he gets it from the pharmacist in C.

(c) BDAC and (d) BCDA. B can possibly start the

paragraph, but A cannot come directly after D.

5. c (c) EDACB is the correct answer choice.

DA is a mandatory pair, as ‘in the early 1990s’ in D links

chronologically with ‘since then’ in A links

chronologically with ‘in the early 1900s’ in D.

Furthermore, D refers to ‘such tests’ and, therefore

cannot start the paragraph.

CB also emerges as a closely-linked pair. ‘In other

words’ in B summarizes succinctly the idea introduced

in C.

Other options do not meet all the above requirements

and hence do not flow logically from start to finish.

**CAT(2000)**

**Directions for questions 41 to 45:** Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a

coherent paragraph. The first and last sentences are 1 and 6, and the four in between are labelled A, B, C

and D. Choose the most logical order of these four sentences from among the four given choices to

construct a coherent paragraph from sentences 1 to 6.

41. 1. Security inks exploit the same principle that causes the vivid and constantly changing colours of

a film of oil on water.

A. When two rays of light meet each other after being reflected from these different surfaces,

they have each travelled slightly different distances.

B. The key is that the light is bouncing off two surfaces, that of the oil and that of the water layer

below it.

C. The distance the two rays travel determines which wavelengths, and hence colours, interfere

constructively and look bright.

D. Because light is, an electromagnetic wave, the peaks and troughs of each ray then interfere

either constructively, to appear bright, or destructively, to appear dim.

6. Since the distance the rays travel changes with the angle as you look at the surface, different

colours look bright from different viewing angles.

a. ABCD b. BADC c. BDAC d. DCAB

42. 1. Commercially reared chicken can be unusually aggressive, and are often kept in darkened sheds

to prevent them pecking at each other.

A. The birds spent far more of their time — up to a third — pecking at the inanimate objects in the

pens, in contrast to birds in other pens which spent a lot of time attacking others.

B. In low light conditions, they behave less belligerently, but are more prone to ophthalmic disorders

and respiratory problems.

C. In an experiment, aggressive head-pecking was all but eliminated among birds in the enriched

D. Altering the birds’ environment, by adding bales of wood-shavings to their pens, can work

wonders.

6. Bales could diminish aggressiveness and reduce injuries; they might even improve productivity,

since a happy chicken is a productive chicken.

1. DCAB b. CDBA c. DBAC d. BDCA

43. 1. The concept of a ‘nation-state’ assumes a complete correspondence between the boundaries of

the nation and the boundaries of those who live in a specific state.

A. Then there are members of national collectivities who live in other countries, making a mockery

of the concept.

B. There are always people living in particular states who are not considered to be (and often do

not consider themselves to be) members of the hegemonic nation.

C. Even worse, there are nations which never had a state or which are divided across several

states.

D. This, of course, has been subject to severe criticism and is virtually everywhere a fiction.

6. However, the fiction has been, and continues to be, at the basis of nationalist ideologies.

a. DBAC b. ABCD c. BACD d. DACB

44. 1. In the sciences, even questionable examples of research fraud are harshly punished.

A. But no such mechanism exists in the humanities — much of what humanities researchers

call research does not lead to results that are replicable by other scholars.

B. Given the importance of interpretation in historical and literary scholarship, humanities

researchers are in a position where they can explain away deliberate and even systematic

distortion.

C. Mere suspicion is enough for funding to be cut off; publicity guarantees that careers can be

effectively ended.

D. Forgeries which take the form of pastiches in which the forger intersperses fake and real parts

can be defended as mere mistakes or aberrant misreading.

6. Scientists fudging data have no such defences.

a. BDCA b. ABDC c. CABD d. CDBA

45. 1. Horses and communism were, on the whole, a poor match.

A. Fine horses bespoke the nobility the party was supposed to despise.

B. Communist leaders, when they visited villages, preferred to see cows and pigs.

C. Although a working horse was just about tolerable, the communists were right to be wary.

D. Peasants from Poland to the Hungarian Pustza preferred their horses to party dogma.

6. “A farmer’s pride is his horse; his cow may be thin but his horse must be fat,” went a Slovak

saying.

1. ACDB b. DBCA c. ABCD d. DCBA

41. b B has to follow 1 as it exemplifies the principle

mentioned in 1. A continues the explanation of what

happens when light bounces off 2 surfaces. D explains

further and C6 gives the result.

42. d B follows 1 as low light conditions are same as

darkened conditions. DCA discuss the experiment and

6 the happy result.

43. a D follows 1 as ‘this’ in D is in reference to nation state

concept in 1. B follows D by explaining why that

concept is being criticized. A continues with other

reasons and C makes a further addition with “Even

worse....”. (C-6) also forms a mandatory pair, thereby

making choice (a) correct.

44. c C follows 1 as a logical continuation, the questionable

— suspicion link A logically follows C by comparing

position in humanities. B and D give reasons for

distortions in humanities. (D-6) is a mandatory pair

since ‘D — mentions “Can be defended” and 6 mentions

....“... no such defences”. This makes choice (c)

correct.

45. c A gives the reason why communists despised horses

in 1. What they preferred instead is given in B.

C makes allowances and D6 presents the alternate

view.

**CAT(2001)**

**Directions for questions 56 to 60:** The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form

a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences

from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

56. A. Although there are large regional variations, it is not infrequent to find a large number of people

sitting here and there and doing nothing.

B. Once in office, they receive friends and relatives who feel free to call any time without prior

appointment.

C. While working, one is struck by the slow and clumsy actions and reactions, indifferent attitudes,

procedure rather than outcome orientation, and the lack of consideration for others.

D. Even those who are employed often come late to the office and leave early unless they are forced

to be punctual.

E. Work is not intrinsically valued in India.

F. Quite often people visit ailing friends and relatives or go out of their way to help them in their

personal matters even during office hours.

a. ECADBF b. EADCFB c. EADBFC d. ABFCBE

57. A. But in the industrial era destroying the enemy’s productive capacity means bombing the factories

which are located in the cities.

B. So in the agrarian era, if you need to destroy the enemy’s productive capacity, what you want to

do is burn his fields, or if you’re really vicious, salt them.

C. Now in the information era, destroying the enemy’s productive capacity means destroying the

information infrastructure.

D. How do you do battle with your enemy?

E. The idea is to destroy the enemy’s productive capacity, and depending upon the economic

foundation, that productive capacity is different in each case.

F. With regard to defence, the purpose of the military is to defend the nation and be prepared to do

battle with its enemy.

a. FDEBAC b. FCABED c. DEBACF d. DFEBAC

58. A. Michael Hofman, a poet and translator, accepts this sorry fact without approval or complaint.

B. But thanklessness and impossibility do not daunt him.

C. He acknowledges too — in fact, he returns to the point often — that best translators of poetry

always fail at some level.

D. Hofman feels passionately about his work and this is clear from his writings.

E. In terms of the gap between worth and rewards, translators come somewhere near nurses and

street-cleaners.

1. EACDB b. ADEBC c. EACBD d. DCEAB

59. A. Passivity is not, of course, universal.

B. In areas where there are no lords or laws, or in frontier zones where all men go armed, the

attitude of the peasantry may well be different.

C. So indeed it may be on the fringe of the unsubmissive.

D. However, for most of the soil-bound peasants the problem is not whether to be normally passive

or active, but when to pass from one state to another.

E.This depends on an assessment of the political situation.

a. BEDAC b. CDABE c. EDBAC d. ABCDE

60. A. The situations in which violence occurs and the nature of that violence tends to be clearly defined

at least in theory, as in the proverbial Irishman’s question: “Is this a private fight or can anyone

join in?”

B. So the actual risk to outsiders, though no doubt higher than our societies, is calculable.

C. Probably the only uncontrolled applications of force are those of social superiors to social inferiors

and even here there are probably some rules.

D. However, binding the obligation to kill, members of feuding families engaged in mutual massacre

will be genuinely appalled if by some mischance a bystander or outsider is killed.

1. DABC b. ACDB c. CBAD d. DBAC

56. c Out of the options for first sentence E/A, E seems

better. Then, E–A forms a mandatory pair as it moves

from the general “India” to specific “regional variations”.

D–B’ is the second mandatory pair with “office” being

mentioned in D and then B starting with “office”.

This makes choice (c) correct.

57. a Between D and F, you are more likely to choose D as

the opening sentence as it is a question, but if D comes

first, sentence F would be general and will take the

sequence of information back. Therefore, choose F

as the opening sentence. F–D seems better than F–

C. Also B–A–C is a mandatory sequence as they are

all comparing the scenario between different contexts.

This makes choice (a) correct.

58. c Only E can start this paragraph, work it out. AC follows

in (a) and (c). B with ‘but’ is the point of inflexion and

D ends the paragraph on an optimistic note.

59. d Between the options, the best options for the opening

sentence seem to be A and B. Again the option with B as the first sentence does not flow logically. A-B is a better sequence as it moves from general (universal) to specific (in areas..). This makes choice (d) correct.

60. a BC is a mandatory pair with ‘calculable’ and ‘only

uncontrolled applications (exceptions to B).

**CAT (2002)**

**Directions for questions 101 to 105:** The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced,

form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of

sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

106. A. Branded disposable diapers are available at many supermarkets and drug stores.

B. If one supermarket sets a higher price for a diaper, customers may buy that brand elsewhere.

C. By contrast, the demand for private-label products may be less price sensitive since it is available

only at a corresponding supermarket chain.

D. So the demand for branded diapers at any particular store may be quite price sensitive.

E. For instance, only SavOn Drugs stores sell SavOn Drugs diapers.

F. Then stores should set a higher incremental margin percentage for private label diapers.

1. ABCDEF 2. ABCEDF 3. ADBCEF 4. AEDBCF

107. A. Having a strategy is a matter of discipline.

B. It involves the configuration of a tailored value chain that enables a company to offer unique

value.

C. It requires a strong focus on profitability and a willingness to make tough tradeoffs in choosing

what not to do.

D. Strategy goes far beyond the pursuit of best practices.

E. A company must stay the course even during times of upheaval, while constantly improving and

extending its distinctive positioning.

F. When a company’s activities fit together as a self-reinforcing system, any competitor wishing to

imitate a strategy must replicate the whole system.

1. ACEDBF 2. ACBDEF 3. DCBEFA 4. ABCEDF

108. A. As officials, their vision of a country shouldn’t run too far beyond that of the local people with

whom they have to deal.

B. Ambassadors have to choose their words.

C. To say what they feel they have to say, they appear to be denying or ignoring part of what they

know.

D. So, with ambassadors as with other expatriates in black Africa, there appears at a first meeting

a kind of ambivalence.

E. They do a specialized job and it is necessary for them to live ceremonial lives.

1. BCEDA 2. BEDAC 3. BEADC 4. BCDEA

109. A. “This face-off will continue for several months given the strong convictions on either side,” says

a senior functionary of the high-powered task force on drought.

B. During the past week-and-half, the Central Government has sought to deny some of the earlier

apprehensions over the impact of drought.

C. The recent revival of the rains had led to the emergence of a line of divide between the two.

D. The state governments, on the other hand, allege that the Centre is downplaying the crisis only

to evade its full responsibility of financial assistance that is required to alleviate the damage.

E. Shrill alarm about the economic impact of an inadequate monsoon had been sounded by the

Centre as well as most of the states, in late July and early August.

1. EBCDA 2. DBACE 3. BDCAE 4. ECBDA

110. A. This fact was established in the 1730s by French survey expeditions to Equador near the

Equator and Lapland in the Arctic, which found that around the middle of the earth the arc was

about a kilometer shorter.

B. One of the unsettled scientific questions in the late 18th century was that of exact nature of the

shape of the earth.

C. The length of one-degree arc would be less near the equatorial latitudes than at the poles.

D. One way of doing that is to determine the length of the arc along a chosen longitude or meridian

at one degree latitude separation.

E. While it was generally known that the earth was not a sphere but an ‘oblate spheroid’, more

curved at the equator and flatter at the poles, the question of ‘how much more’ was yet to be

established.

1. BECAD 2. BEDCA 3. EDACB 4. EBDCA

106. 3 The reason why the demand for branded diapers may

be price-sensitive is given in A. This is supported by

DB. C contrasts, supported by the example in E. F can

be linked with private-labels.

107. 1 (3) is a haphazard choice with no definite beginning,

middle or end. Discipline goes better with strong focus

as in AC. E further elaborates. DBF talks about making

strategy foolproof through the value chain.

108. 3 B starts the paragraph. C is too abrupt to follow. E

links job to ambassador in A. Ambivalence in D is

illustrated in C.

109. 4 Only E can start the paragraph. C continues with the

temporal reference and mentions division between 2

parties.

110. 2 Given B, E cannot start the paragraph. Rather, E follows

with the question. D offers an answer to E. C supports

with facts. A ends with the discoverers of the fact

**CAT(2003) leaked**

**DIRECTIONS for Questions 31 to 35:** In each of the questions, four different ways of presenting an idea

are given. Choose the one that conforms most closely to Standard English usage.

31. A. The running of large businesses consist of getting somebody to make something that somebody

else sold to somebody else for more than its cost.

B. The running of a large business consists of getting somebody to make something that somebody

else will sell to somebody else for more than it costs.

C. The running of a large business consists of getting somebody to sell something that somebody

else made for more than it cost.

D. The running of large businesses consist of getting somebody to make something else that

somebody else will sell to somebody else for more than it costs.

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D

32. A. From the sixteenth century onwards, people started feeling disdainful and self-conscious about

their body and its products that led to a heightened focus on emotional and bodily regulations.

B. The heightened focus on controlling the body and emotions comes from disdain and selfconsciousness

about the body and its products, found in the sixteenth century.

C. From the sixteenth century onwards, a growing disdain for and self-consciousness about the

body and its products took hold, leading to a heightened focus on emotional and bodily regulation.

D. The heightened focus on emotional and bodily regulations started from the sixteenth century

onwards, when people felt disdain and self-consciousness about the body and its products.

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D

33. A. We are forced to fall back on fatalism as an explanation of irrational events.

B. We are forced to falling back on the fatalism as an explanation of irrational events.

C. We are forced to fall back on fatalism as explanations of irrational events.

D. We are forced to fall back to fatalism as an explanation of irrational events.

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D

34. A. Creativity in any field is regarded not only as valuable for itself but also as a service to the nation.

B. Creativity in any field is not regarded only as valuable on its own, but also as a service to the

nation.

C. Creativity, in any field, is not only regarded as valuable, but also as a service to the nation.

D. Creativity in any field is regarded not only as valuable in itself but also as a service to the nation.

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D

35. A. If precision of thought had facilitated precision of behaviour, and if reflection had preceded action,

it would be ideal for humans.

B. It would be ideal for humans if reflection preceded action and precision of thought facilitated

precision of behaviour.

C. It would be ideal for humans if precedence of reflection was followed by action and precision of

thought, by precise behaviour.

D. It would have been ideal for humans, if precise action and behaviour preceded precise reflection.

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D

**DIRECTIONS for Questions 36 to 40:** The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced,

form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of

sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

36. A. A few months ago I went to Princeton University to see what the young people who are going to be

running our country in a few decades are like.

B. I would go to sleep in my hotel room around midnight each night, and when I awoke, my mailbox

would be full of replies—sent at 1:15 a.m., 2:59 a.m., 3:23 a.m.

C. One senior told me that she went to bed around two and woke up each morning at seven; she

could afford that much rest because she had learned to supplement her full day of work by

studying in her sleep.

D. Faculty members gave me the names of a few dozen articulate students, and I sent them e-mails,

inviting them out to lunch or dinner in small groups.

E. As she was falling asleep she would recite a math problem or a paper topic to herself; she would

then sometimes dream about it, and when she woke up, the problem might be solved.

1. DABCE 2. DACEB 3. ADBCE 4. AECBD

37. A. Four days later, Oracle announced its own bid for PeopleSoft, and invited the firm’s board to a

discussion.

B. Furious that his own plans had been endangered, PeopleSoft’s boss, Craig Conway, called Oracle’s

offer “diabolical”, and its boss, Larry Ellison, a “sociopath”.

C. In early June, PeopleSoft said that it would buy J.D. Edwards, a smaller rival.

D. Moreover, said Mr. Conway, he “could imagine no price nor combination of price and other conditions

to recommend accepting the offer.”

E. On June 12th, PeopleSoft turned Oracle down.

1. CABDE 2. CADBE 3. CEDAB 4. CAEBD

38. A. Surrendered, or captured, combatants cannot be incarcerated in razor wire cages; this ‘war’ has

a dubious legality.

B. How can then one characterize a conflict to be waged against a phenomenon as war?

C. The phrase ‘war against terror’, which has passed into the common lexicon, is a huge misnomer.

D. Besides, war has a juridical meaning in international law, which has codified the laws of war,

imbuing them with a humanitarian content.

E.Terror is a phenomenon, not an entity—either State or non-State.

1. ECDBA 2. BECDA 3. EBCAD 4. CEBDA

39. A. I am much more intolerant of a human being’s shortcomings than I am of an animal’s, but in this

respect I have been lucky, for most of the people I have come across have been charming.

B. Then you come across the unpleasant human animal—the District Officer who drawled, ‘We

chaps are here to help you chaps,’ and then proceeded to be as obstructive as possible.

C. In these cases of course, the fact that you are an animal collector helps; people always seem

delighted to meet someone with such an unusual occupation and go out of their way to assist

you.

D. Fortunately, these types are rare, and the pleasant ones I have met more than compensated for

them—but even so, I think I will stick to animals.

E. When you travel round the world collecting animals you also, of necessity, collect human beings.

1. EACBD 2. ABDCE 3. ECBDA 4. ACBDE

40. A.To avoid this, the QWERTY layout put the keys most likely to be hit in rapid succession on

opposite sides. This made the keyboard slow, the story goes, but that was the idea.

B. A different layout, which had been patented by August Dvorak in 1936, was shown to be much

faster.

C. The QWERTY design (patented by Christopher Sholes in 1868 and sold to Remington in 1873)

aimed to solve a mechanical problem of early typewriters.

D.Yet the Dvorak layout has never been widely adopted, even though (with electric typewriters and

then PCs) the anti-jamming rational for QWERTY has been defunct for years.

E. When certain combinations of keys were struck quickly, the type bars often jammed.

1. BDACE 2. CEABD 3. BCDEA 4. CAEBD

31. 2 *Running … consists* has singular subject-verb

agreement. Again, *more than it costs* is the right diction.

32. 3 B and D have inappropriate temporal references. A is

also wrong as *products* did not lead to the *heightened*

*focus*. C is the answer as the second and third part of

the sentence when put together is complete by itself.

33. 1 Improper use as in “falling back” and “explanations”

rule out B and C. Fall back on is the right prepositional

phrase and thus A is right.

34. 4 *is regarded* should go together. *Valuable in itself* is

the right expression. *Not only as …but also as* has

parallel construction.

35. 2 *it would be ideal* expresses a satisfactory proposition.

R*eflection* should precede *action*, and *thought* should

facilitate *behavior*.

36. 3 ADB is a clear sequence. So is CE. A has a suitable

opening with *A few months ago*. The invitation and the

response follow in DB. *she* in E has a clear reference

to *One senior* in C.

37. 1 CA gives the sequence of action. BD follows with

reaction. The outcome is in E. CA outlines the

consecutive bids. BD gives Mr. Conway's statements.

*Moreover* in D adds to B

38. 4 C is the best beginning to the paragraph. C spells out

the *misnomer*. E makes a statement on *terror* that is

justified though B and in D as *Besides*. The humanitarian

context of D is given in A.

39. 1 The “these types are rare” of D should follow B. AC

also is mandatory as “these cases” of C is an explanation

of A. Also D looks like the logical ending and E the

logical beginning. Hence the correct ans. is (1)

40. 2 CE gives the *problem*. A gives the solution. BD gives

the *Dvorak* angle. Pay attention to the openers, *To*

*avoid this* answers the problem. Similarly, D presents

a contrast with *Yet*.

**CAT(2003)**

**Directions for questions 26 to 33**: The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form

a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences

from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

26. A. The wall does not simply divide Israel from a putative Palestinian state on the basis of the 1967

borders.

B. A chilling omission from the road map is the gigantic ‘separation wall’ now being built in the West

Bank by Israel.

C. It is surrounded by trenches, electric wire and moats; there are watchtowers at regular intervals.

D. It actually takes new tracts of Palestinian and, sometimes five or six kilometres at a stretch.

E. Almost a decade after the end of South African apartheid this ghastly racist wall is going up with

scarcely a peep from Israel’s American allies who are going to pay for most of it.

1. EBCAD 2. BADCE 3. AEDCB 4. ECADB

27. A. Luckily the tide of battle moved elsewhere after the American victory at Midway and an Australian

victory over Japan at Milne Bay.

B. It could have been no more than a delaying tactic.

C. The Australian military, knowing the position was hopeless, planned to fall back to the southeast

in the hope of defending the main cities.

D. They had captured most of the Solomon Islands and much of New Guinea, and seemed poised

for an invasion.

E. Not many people outside Australia realize how close the Japanese got.

1. EDCBA 2. ECDAB 3. ADCBE 4. CDBAE

28. A. Call it the third wave sweeping the Indian media.

B. Now they are starring in a new role, as suave dealmakers who are in a hurry to strike alliances

and agreements.

C. Look around and you will find a host of deals that have been inked or are ready to be finalized.

D. Then the media barons wrested back control from their editors, and turned marketing warriors

with the brand as their missile.

E. The first came with those magnificent men in their mahogany chambers who took on the world

with their mighty fountain pens.

1. ACBED 2. CEBDA 3. CAEBD 4. AEDBC

29. A. The celebrations of economic recovery in Washington may be as premature as that ‘Mission

Accomplished’ banner hung on the USS Abraham Lincoln to hail the end of the Iraq war.

B. Meanwhile, in the real world, the struggles of families and communities continue unabated.

C. Washington responded to the favourable turn in economic news with enthusiasm.

D. The celebrations and high-fives up and down Pennsylvania Avenue are not to be found beyond

the Beltway.

E. When the third quarter GDP showed growth of 7.2% and the monthly unemployment rate dipped

to six per cent euphoria gripped the US capital.

1. ACEDB 2. CEDAB 3. ECABD 4. ECBDA

30. A. To much of the Labour movement, it symbolises the brutality of the upper classes.

B. And to everybody watching, the current mess over foxhunting symbolises the government’s

weakness.

C. To foxhunting’s supporters, Labour’s 1991 manifesto commitment to ban it symbolises the party’s

metropolitan roots and hostility to the countryside.

D. Small issues sometimes have large symbolic power.

E. To those who enjoy thundering across the countryside in red coats after foxes, foxhunting

symbolises the ancient roots of rural lives.

1. DEACB 2. ECDBA 3. CEADB 4. DBAEC

31. A. In the case of King Merolchazzar’s courtship of the Princess of the Outer Isles, there occurs a

regrettable hitch.

B. She acknowledges the gifts, but no word of a meeting date follows.

C. The monarch, hearing good reports of a neighbouring princess, dispatches messengers with

gifts to her court, beseeching an interview.

D. The princess names a date, and a formal meeting takes place; after that everything buzzes

along pretty smoothly.

E. Royal love affairs in olden days were conducted on the correspondence method.

1. ACBDE 2. ABCDE 3. ECDAB 4. ECBAD

32. A. Who can trace to its first beginnings the love of Damon for Pythias, of David for Jonathan, of

Swan for Edgar?

B. Similarly with men.

C. There is about great friendships between man and man a certain inevitability that can only be

compared with the age-old association of ham and eggs.

D. One simply feels that it is one of the things that must be so.

E. No one can say what was the mutual magnetism that brought the deathless partnership of these

wholesome and palatable foodstuffs about.

1. ACBED 2. CEDBA 3. ACEBD 4. CEABD

33. A. Events intervened, and in the late 1930s and 1940s, Germany suffered from ‘over-branding’.

B. The British used to be fascinated by the home of Romanticism.

C. But reunification and the federal government’s move to Berlin have prompted Germany to think

again about its image.

D. The first foreign package holiday was a tour of Germany organized by Thomas Cook in 1855.

E. Since then Germany has been understandably nervous about promoting itself abroad.

1. ACEBD 2. DECAB 3. BDAEC 4. DBAEC

26. 2 AD is clearly a mandatory pair as D talks about the

extra enclosures. Also ‘this . . ., wall’ of E should

follow from A, D and C.

27. 1 ED is a mandatory pair as the ‘they’ of D are ‘the

Japanese’ off E. Only (1) has ED in that order.

28. 4 A is the general sentence. ED and B have to come one

after another because they represent a sequence.

29. 4 Option (3) also looks correct but actually option (4) is

right because (A) is just an analogy to explain the

phenomenal mentioned in sentence (D). Also EC forms

a mandatory pair.

30. 1 D is the general sentence. E and A form a mandatory

pair because the ‘it’ mentioned in sentence A talks

about the ‘fox hunting’ mentioned in sentence E.

31. 3 It seems as if CB is mandatory. However, looking at it

closely reveals that the ‘she’ of B and the princess of

D are two different entities. The monarch and the

princess of C are general. The ‘she’ of B is the princess

of A. Therefore, EC and CD and DA are mandatory.

32. 3 CE is mandatory as can be seen by the ‘these . . .,

food stuffs’ of E. However, this still leaves us with

three answer choices. B should follow E as can be

seen by the word ‘similarly’, hence (3) becomes the

answer.

33. 3 Link between BD ‘British’-‘foreign policy’ and then AE

from ‘overbranding’ and ‘since then . . . nervous on

promoting’ and the EC ‘but reunification . . . think again’

CAT(2004)

**Directions for questions 93 to 95:** The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form

a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentence

from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

93. A. The two neighbours never fought each other.

B. Fights involving three male fiddler crabs have been recorded, but the status of the

participants was unknown

C. They pushed or grappled only with the intruder.

D. We recorded 17 cases in which a resident that was fighting an intruder was joined by

an immediate neighbour, an ally.

E. We therefore tracked 268 intruder males until we saw them fighting a resident male.

(1) BEDAC (2) DEBAC (3) BDCAE (4) BCEDA

94. A. In the west, Allied Forces had fought their way through southern Italy as far as Rome.

B. In June 1944 Germany’s military position in World War too appeared hopeless

C. In Britain, the task of amassing the men and materials for the liberation of northern

Europe had been completed.

D. Red Army was poised to drive the Nazis back through Poland.

E. The situation on the eastern front was catastrophic.

(1) EDACB (2) BEDAC (3) BDECA (4) CEDAB

95. A. He felt justified in bypassing Congress altogether on a variety of moves.

B. At times he was fighting the entire Congress.

C. Bush felt he had a mission to restore power to the presidency.

D. Bush was not fighting just the democrats.

E. Representatives democracy is a messy business, and a CEO of the white House does not like

a legislature of second guessers and time wasters.

1. CAEDB (2) DBAEC (3) CEADB (4) ECDBA

93. 1 AC is a mandatory pair and DAC is a mandatory

sequence.

94. 2 B is the opening statement as it introduces the subject

and the date. EDA is a sequence that describes the

situation from the east to the west. Statement C is a

stand-alone statement.

95. 4 CDBA is a mandatory sequence. “Bush was not

fighting just the democrats” in statement D, relates

directly with “At times he was fighting…” in statement

B.

**CAT(2005)**

**Directions for questions 35 to 37:** The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form

a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences

from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

35. A. Similarly, turning to caste, even though being lower caste is undoubtedly a separate cause of

disparity, its impact is all the greater when the lower-caste families also happen to be poor.

B. Belonging to a privileged class can help a woman to overcome many barriers that obstruct

women from less thriving classes.

C. It is the interactive presence of these two kinds of deprivation – being low class and being female

– that massively impoverishes women from the less privileged classes.

D. A congruence of class deprivation and gender discrimination can blight the lives of poorer women

very severely.

E. Gender is certainly a contributor to societal inequality, but it does not act independently of

class.

(1) EABDC (2) EBDCA (3) DAEBC (4) BECDA

36. A. What identity is thus ‘defined by contrast’, divergence with the West becomes central.

B. Indian religious literature such as the *Bhagavad Gita* or the Tantric texts, which are identified as

differing from secular writings seen as ‘western’, elicits much greater interest in the West than

do other Indian writings, including India’s long history of heterodoxy.

C. There is a similar neglect of Indian writing on non-religious subjects, from mathematics, epistemology

and natural science to economics and linguistics.

D. Through selective emphasis that point up differences with the West, other civilizations can, in

this way, be redefined in alien terms, which can be exotic and charming, or else bizarre and

terrifying, or simply strange and engaging.

E. The exception is the *Kamasutra* in which western readers have managed to cultivate an interest.

(1) BDACE (2) DEABC (3) BDECA (4) BCEDA

37. A. This is now orthodoxy to which I subscribe – up to a point.

B. It emerged from the mathematics of chance and statistics.

C. Therefore the risk is measurable and manageable.

D. The fundamental concept: Prices are not predictable, but the mathematical laws of chance can

describe their fluctuations.

E. This is how what business schools now call modern finance was born.

(1) ADCBE (2) EBDCA (3) ABDCE (4) DCBEA

35. 2 DC is the mandatory pair, which makes 3 and 4

incorrect. E is the opening statement. A concludes the

argument by substantiating the argument in EBCD.

Therefore, the analogy from the previous argument is

being extended in ‘A’ (keyword – “similarly”)

36. 4 From the options, it can be ascertained that ‘B’ is the

opening statement. Also, B explains “greater interest…

than”, hence ‘C’ is the natural antecedent to ‘B’, wherein

“a similar neglect” has been talked, about. Hence (4) is

the correct option.

37. 2 After reading statement B the first question that comes

to mind is what does ‘it’ stand for. The question is

answered by statement (E) which should be the logical

antecedent. This makes EB a mandatory pair and that

is present only in option (2).

**CAT(2007)**

**Directions for Questions 72 to 75:** In each question, there are five sentences/paragraphs. The sentence/

paragraph labelled A is in its correct place. The four that follow are labelled B, C, D and E, and need to be

arranged in the logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the

**most appropriate** one.

72. A. In America, highly educated women, who are in stronger position in the labour market than less

qualified ones, have higher rates of marriage than other groups.

B. Some work supports the Becker thesis, and some appears to contradict it.

C. And, as with crime, it is equally inconclusive.

D. But regardless of the conclusion of any particular piece of work, it is hard to establish convincing

connections between family changes and economic factors using conventional approaches.

E. Indeed, just as with crime, an enormous academic literature exists on the validity of the pure

economic approach to the evolution of family structures.

1. BCDE (2) DBEC (3) BDCE (4) ECBD (5) EBCD

73. A. Personal experience of mothering and motherhood are largely framed in relation to two discernible

or “official” discourses: the “medical discourse and natural childbirth discourse”. Both of these

tend to focus on the “optimistic stories” of birth and mothering and underpin stereotypes of the

“good mother”.

B. At the same time, the need for medical expert guidance is also a feature for contemporary

reproduction and motherhood. But constructions of good mothering have not always been so

conceived - and in different contexts may exist in parallel to other equally dominant discourses.

C. Similarly, historical work has shown how what are now taken-for-granted aspects of reproduction

and mothering practices result from contemporary “pseudoscientific directives” and “managed

constructs”. These changes have led to a reframing of modern discourses that pattern pregnancy

and motherhood leading to an acceptance of the need for greater expert management.

D. The contrasting, overlapping, and ambiguous strands within these frameworks focus to varying

degrees on a woman’s biological tie to her child and predisposition to instinctively know and be

able to care for her child.

E. In addition, a third, “unofficial popular discourse” comprising “old wives” tales and based on

maternal experiences of childbirth has also been noted. These discourses have also been

acknowledged in work exploring the experiences of those who apparently do not “conform” to

conventional stereotypes of the “good mother”.

1. EDBC (2) BCED (3) DBCE (4) EDCB (5) BCDE

74. A. Indonesia has experienced dramatic shifts in its formal governance arrangements since the fall

of President Soeharto and the close of his centralized, authoritarian “New Order” regime in 1997.

B. The political system has taken its place in the nearly 10 years since *Reformasi* began. It has

featured the active contest for political office among a proliferation of parties at central, provincial

and district levels; direct elections for the presidency (since 2004); and radical changes in

centre-local government relations towards administrative, fiscal, and political decentralization.

C. The mass media, once tidily under Soeharto’s thumb, has experienced significant liberalization,

as has the legal basis for non-governmental organizations, including many dedicated to such

controversial issues as corruption control and human rights.

D. Such developments are seen optimistically by a number of donors and some external analysts,

who interpret them as signs of Indonesia’s political normalization.

E. A different group of analysts paint a picture in which the institutional forms have changed, bitt

power relations have not. Vedi Hadiz argues that Indonesia’s “democratic transition” has been

anything but linear.

1. BDEC (2) CBDE (3) CEBD (4) DEBC (5) BCDE

75. A. I had six thousand acres of land, and had thus got much spare land besides the coffee plantation.

Part of the farm was native forest, and about one thousand acres were squatters’ land, what [the

Kikuyu] called their *shambas.*

B. The squatters’ land was more intensely alive than the rest of the farm, and was changing with

the seasons the year round. The maize grew up higher than your head as you walked on the

narrow hard-trampled footpaths in between the tall green rustling regiments.

C. The squatters are Natives, who with their families hold a few acres on a white man’s farm, and in

return have to work for him a certain number of days in the year. My squatters, I think, saw the

relationship in a different light, for many of them were born on the farm, and their fathers before

them, and they very likely regarded me as a sort of superior squatter on their estates.

D. The Kikuyu also grew the sweet potatoes that have a vine like leaf and spread over the ground

like a dense entangled mat, and many varieties of big yellow and green speckled pumpkins.

E. The beans ripened in the fields, were gathered and thrashed by the women, and the maize

stalks and coffee pods were collected and burned, so that in certain seasons thin blue columns

of smoke rose here and there all over the farm.

1. CBDE (2) BCDE (3) CBED (4) DBCE (5) EDBC

72. 4 ECBD

EC is a mandatory pair which is linked by ‘crime’. This

pair is contained in options (2) and (4). D cannot follow

A as ‘particular piece of work’ is mentioned in B. Thus

D should follow B.

73. 1 EDBC

E must follow A as it talks about the third discourse.

BC is a mandatory pair as C continues the thought that

there is a need for greater expert management.

74. 5 BCDE

B and C explain the positive developments after ‘the

fall of President Soeharto and the close of his

centralized, ……………. In 1997’. DE is a mandatory

pair as D speaks about the opinion of analysts and E

speaks about another group of analysts.

75. 3 CBED

A talk about squatters’ land. C describes who the

squatters were. B follows C as it gives the description

of squatters’ land.

E carries on the idea of what happens in the squatters’

land (ripening, gathering, thrashing, collecting etc.)

and finally D gives additional information about what is

grown in these fields which is indicated by the word

‘also’.