

TARGET CAT 2025



FASTRACK 2025

VARC

HOW TO READ THE PASSAGE

Lecture 01

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- Life skills coach
- Content Creator
- B.Tech, M.B.A



OPCS to be covered 6

HOW TO READ THE PASSAGE



TOPIC: READING COMPREHENSION - ORIENTATION

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You should know

There are 4 RC passages which appear in CAT

Major coverage of verbal section

MCQ's

Passages expected from Physical Science, Biological Science, Business, English
literature, current affairs, philosophy, scientific inventions, business, economy,
sociology or psychological opinion, historical facts, socio-political point of view

ljen reading





- WILL THE COURSE BE COVERED FROM THE BASICS?
 YES, THE PACE WILL BE QUICKER THOUGH
- Pahent- 50-60RC

- ☐ CAN I CRACK CAT IF I BEGIN NOW?
 YES, IF YOU DEDICATE 2 TO 4 HOURS CONSISTENTLY
- Mort in the pightdirection.
- ☐ IF I AM STRUGGLING WITH VARC, WHAT TO DO

WATCH FOUNDATIONS ERIES ON YOUTUBE @ MBA WALLAH

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLlxE9WKuvDj819FdS4irWsLBj6mCs4VUD

☐ HOW TO BUILD VOCABULARY?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rhg1QRLnM8U&list=PLlxE9WKuvDj8l9FdS4irWsLBj6mCs4 VUD&index=11&t=2505s

□ STRATEGY TO FOLLOW TO CRACK CAT? https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dtUltpqTWQc





1. Newspapers & Magazines

- The Hindu or The Indian Express: Focus on the editorial section to understand complex arguments and viewpoints.
- The Economist: Covers a wide range of topics from economics, politics, science, and technology. It helps in understanding dense, analytical writing.
- The New York Times: For reading well-researched articles on global issues.
- Scientific American: Provides insight into scientific topics written for the general reader, helping with complex passages in CAT.
- Business Standard or Financial Times: Helps you get familiar with business and economic jargon, which is common in CAT passages.





2. Books on Diverse Subjects

- Sapiens: A Brief History of Humankind by Yuval Noah Harari: This book explores human history from a broad perspective and is intellectually stimulating.
- Guns, Germs, and Steel by Jared Diamond: It focuses on the evolution of societies and civilizations, offering passages rich in historical analysis.
- Thinking, Fast and Slow by Daniel Kahneman: Improves analytical thinking and the ability to understand nuanced discussions.
- The Tipping Point by Malcolm Gladwell: Easy to read yet conceptually rich, this book helps with understanding sociology and psychology themes.





- A Brief History of Time by Stephen Hawking: Good for practicing reading scientific and philosophical concepts in a simplified manner.
- Outliers: The Story of Success by Malcolm Gladwell: Offers insights into various topics related to success, psychology, and sociology.
- 1984 by George Orwell: A literary classic that helps you deal with politically heavy and dystopian themes, which may appear in CAT RCs.





3. Philosophy and Psychology

- Man's Search for Meaning by Viktor E. Frankl: An introspective psychological exploration that sharpens comprehension skills for abstract topics.
- Meditations by Marcus Aurelius: This ancient philosophy book (Stoicism)
 helps build reading patience and critical analysis.
- The Social Animal by Elliot Aronson: Explores human social behavior, which is
 useful for handling passages related to psychology and sociology.





4. Fiction

- To Kill a Mockingbird by Harper Lee: A well-written novel that touches on societal issues, offering a blend of legal and ethical arguments.
- Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen: Enhances your understanding of complex language, sentence structures, and societal themes.
- The Catcher in the Rye by J.D. Salinger: A book about identity and societal
 expectations, which can aid in understanding themes of human psychology.





5. Essays and Short Articles

- "A Room of One's Own" by Virginia Woolf: A long essay on women, writing, and identity.
- Essays by George Orwell: Orwell's essays like "Politics and the English Language" will improve your analytical skills and offer insights into politics, society, and language.



Topic: How to Begin Read



6. Online Resources



- Aeon.co: Offers long-form essays on a variety of topics, including philosophy, psychology, and culture.
- Project Syndicate: Provides articles on global economic and social issues.
- The Atlantic: A great source for well-argued articles on politics, society, and technology.





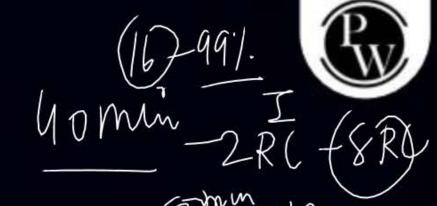
7. Critical Thinking Books

- Critical Thinking by Richard Paul and Linda Elder: Helps sharpen reasoning skills.
- How to Read a Book by Mortimer J. Adler: A guide on effectively reading and understanding different genres and complexities of text.



TOPIC: HOW TO READ THE PASSAGE

600D



Useful Mapping Tips

• Look for key sentences. _ gen ques

Don't just jot down a few details.

• Link the details to the claims.

Pay attention to transition words. dulul

· Look for conclusion markers.

Look for first person.

37 mm - 45 min

- Acon

- Newspaper

- Varied

Per sentence 2-3 sentens sectional test-Beg agri Middle 2RCS

Per sentence 2-3 sentens sectional test
(b) Adv Para - 4 Key winds



TOPIC: HOW TO READ THE PASSAGE



Structural Signposts

- Contrary to
- Instead
- But
- Yet
- However
- Despite
- Nonetheless

TRUNSILión Listó.

- firstly, secondly, thirdly, etc.
- for example
- for instance
- likewise
- another reason
- similarly

- thus
- therefore
- consequently
- in conclusion
- evidently
- moreover
- as a result
- additionally
- furthermore
- in fact





The passage below is accompanied by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

[CAT 2021 SLOT-1 VARC]

Quel

lang 1x-orally It's easy to forget that most of the world's languages are still transmitted orally with no widely established written form. While speech communities are increasingly involved in projects to protect their languages - in print, on air and online - orality is fragile and contributes to linguistic vulnerability. But indigenous languages are about much more than unusual words and intriguing grammar: They function as vehicles for the transmission of cultural traditions, environmental understandings and knowledge about medicinal plants, all at risk when elders die and livelihoods are disrupted.





Ja class - decline pour altrase Both push and pull factors lead to the decline of languages. Through war, famine and natural disasters, whole communities can be destroyed, taking their language with them to the grave, such as the indigenous populations of Tasmania who were wiped out by colonists. More commonly, speakers live on but abandon abandon their language in favor of another vernacular, a widespread process that linguists refer to as "language shift" from which few languages are immune. Such trading up and out of a speech form occurs for complex political, cultural and economic Why reasons - sometimes voluntary for economic and educational reasons, although) often amplified by state coercion or neglect. Welsh, long stigmatized and disparaged by the British state, has rebounded with vigor.





O Vant al - media Many speakers of endangered, poorly documented languages have embraced speakers new digital media with excitement. Speakers of previously exclusively oral on days tongues are turning to the web as a virtual space for languages to live on. Internet technology offers powerful ways for oral traditions and cultural practices to survive, even thrive, among increasingly mobile communities. I have watched as videos of traditional wedding ceremonies and songs are recorded on γ_{u} smartphones in London by Nepali migrants, then uploaded to YouTube and watched an hour later by relatives in remote Himalayan villages





Globalization is regularly, and often uncritically, pilloried as a major threat to finguistic diversity. But in fact, globalization is as much process as it is ideology, certainly when it comes to language. The real forces behind cultural forces homogenization are unbending beliefs, exchanged through a globalized delivery system, reinforced by the historical monolingualism prevalent in much of the West.





Monolingualism - the condition of being able to speak only one language - is regularly accompanied by a deep-seated conviction in the value of that language over all others. Across the largest economies that make up the G8, being monolingual is still often the norm, with multilingualism appearing unusual and even somewhat exotic. The monolingual mindset stands in sharp contrast to the lived reality of most the world, which throughout its history has been more multilingual than unilingual. Monolingualism, then, not globalization, should be Monstry-Cultril our primary concern.





valdalí Mulling (tu Multilingualism can help us live in a more connected and more interdependent world. By widening access to technology, globalization can support indigenous and scholarly communities engaged in documenting and protecting our shared linguistic heritage. For the last 5,000 years, the rise and fall of languages was high intimately tied to the plow, sword and book. In our digital age, the keyboard, Digital screen and web will play a decisive role in shaping the future linguistic diversity $\sim e^{-\epsilon}$ of our species.



Q#. From the passage, we can infer that the author is in favour of: Swip porton [CAT 2021 SLOT-1 VARC]

A. "language shifts" across languages.

B. cultural homogenisation. \

C. an expanded state role in the preservation of languages.

D. greater multilingualism.

1. Revisit 2. Question 3. PD [-



Q#. The author lists all of the following as reasons for the decline or disappearance of a language EXCEPT: [CAT 2021 SLOT-1 VARC]

A. the focus on only a few languages as a result of widespread internet?

use.

B. governments promoting certain languages over others.

C. people shifting away from their own language to study or work in another language.

D. a catastrophic event that entirely eliminates a people and their culture.



The author mentions the Welsh language to show that:

[CAT 2021 SLOT-1 VARC] 1 me /Faby efforts to integrate Welsh speakers in the English-speaking fold have

been fruitless.

B. while often pilloried, globalisation can, in fact, support linguistic

languages can revive even after their speakers have gone through a

"language shift".

D. vulnerable languages can rebound with state effort. Welsh & parages

Slide 28



Q#. We can infer all of the following about indigenous Tanguages from the passage EXCEPT that:

What (un nut be concluded)

A. their vocabulary and grammatical constructs have been challenging to document.

- B. they are repositories of traditional knowledge about the environment and culture.
- C. people are increasingly working on documenting these languages.
- D. they are in danger of being wiped out as most can only be transmitted orally.





The passage below is accompanied by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

[CAT 2020 SLOT-3 VARC]

[There is] a curious new reality: Human contact is becoming a luxury good. As more screens appear in the lives of the poor, screens are disappearing from the lives of the rich. The richer you are, the more you spend to be off-screen. . . . The joy — at least at first — of the internet revolution was its democratic nature. Facebook is the same Facebook whether you are rich or poor. Gmail is the same Gmail. And it's all free. There is something mass market and unappealing about that. And as studies show that time on these advertisement-support platforms is 5 unhealthy, it all starts to seem déclassé, like drinking soda or smoking cigarettes, $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 which wealthy people do less than poor people. The wealthy can afford to opt out of having their data and their attention sold as a product. The poor and middle class don't have the same kind of resources to make that happen.





Screen exposure starts young. And children who spent more than two hours a day looking at a screen got lower scores on thinking and language tests, your according to early results of a landmark study on brain development of more than 11,000 children that the National Institutes of Health is supporting. Most disturbingly, the study is finding that the brains of children who spend a lot of time on screens are different. For some kids, there is premature thinning of their cerebral cortex. In adults, one study found an association between screen time and depression.





Tech companies worked hard to get public schools to buy into programs that required schools to have one laptop per student, arguing that it would better prepare children for their screen-based future. But this idea isn't how the people who actually build the screen-based future raise their own children. In Silicon Valley, time on screens is increasingly seen as unhealthy. Here, the popular recommendation is the local Waldorf School, which promises a back-to-nature, nearly screen-free education. So as wealthy kids are growing up with less screen time, poor kids are growing up with more. How comfortable someone is with human engagement could become a new class marker.





Human contact is, of course, not exactly like organic food But with screen time, there has been a concerted effort on the part of Silicon Valley behemoths to confuse the public. The poor and the middle class are told that screens are good and important for them and their children. There are fleets of psychologists and neuroscientists on staff at big tech companies working to hook eyes and minds to the screen as fast as possible and for as long as possible. And so human contact is rare. . . .

There is a small movement to pass a "right to disconnect" bill, which would allow workers to turn their phones off, but for now a worker can be punished for going offline and not being available. There is also the reality that in our culture of increasing isolation, in which so many of the traditional gathering places and social structures have disappeared, screens are filling a crucial void of the traditional gathering places and social structures have disappeared, screens are filling a crucial void of the traditional gathering places and social structures have disappeared, screens are filling a crucial void of the traditional gathering places and social structures have disappeared, screens are filling a crucial void of the traditional gathering places and social structures have disappeared.



Q#. Which of the following statements about the negative effects of screen time is the author least likely to endorse? Swmm-

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- A. It can cause depression in viewers.
- B. It increases human contact as it fills an isolation void.
- C. It is shown to have adverse effects on young children's learning.
- D. It is designed to be addictive.



Q#. The statement "The richer you are, the more you spend to be off-screen" is supported by which other line from the passage?

- A. "... studies show that time on these advertisement-support platforms is unhealthy..."
- B. "Gmail is the same Gmail. And it's all free."
- C. "How comfortable someone is with human engagement could become a new class marker."
- D. "... screens are filling a crucial void."



Q#. The author is least likely to agree with the view that the increase in screen-time is fuelled by the fact that:

HW

- screens provide social contact in an increasingly isolating world.
- some workers face punitive action if they are not online.
- C. with falling costs, people are streaming more content on their devices.
- D. there is a growth in computer-based teaching in public schools.



Q#. The author claims that Silicon Valley tech companies have tried to "confuse the public" by:

H.W

- A. promoting screen time in public schools while opting for a screen-free education for their own children.
- B. developing new work-efficiency programmes while lobbying for the "right to disconnect" bill.
- C. concealing the findings of psychologists and neuroscientists on screentime use from the public.
- D. pushing for greater privacy while working with advertisement-support platforms to mine data.



