



# CAT 2025

## *MBA FASTRACK*

Lecture- 01

Verbal Ability

Introduction & Best Summary of the  
Paragraph Question

By - VIKRANT KATHURIA SIR





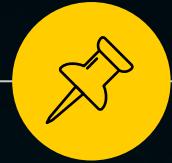
# TOPICS

*to be covered*

- 1 Introduction to Verbal Ability
- 2 Best Summary of the Paragraph Concepts
- 3 Practice Questions and FAQs



## Topic: Introduction to Verbal Ability

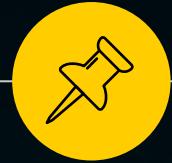


# CAT 2024



- Time for VARC section - 40 minutes
- Number of questions - 24
- Break up of questions:

Type of question	Number of questions
Reading Comprehension	16 (4*4)
Para Summary	3
Odd Sentence	2
Para-completion / Sentence Placement	3



# CAT 2023



- Time for VARC section - 40 minutes
- Number of questions - 24
- Break up of questions:

Type of question	Number of questions
Reading Comprehension	16 (4*4)
Parajumbles	2
Para Summary	2
Odd Sentence	2
Para-completion / Sentence Placement	2

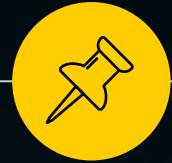
2022 =>



XAT **2025**



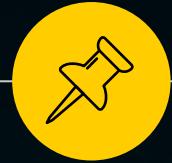
<b>Section</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Time</b>
<b>Part-1</b>	<b>75 MCQs</b>	<b>170 Minutes</b>
⇒ Verbal and Logical Ability	26	No Sectional Time Limit
Decision Making	21	
Quantitative Ability & Data Interpretation	28	
<b>Part-2</b>	<b>20 MCQs</b>	<b>10 Minutes</b>
General Knowledge	20	10 minutes
<b>Total of Part 1 &amp; Part 2</b>	<b>95 MCQs</b>	<b>180 Minutes</b>



# XAT 2025



- RC – 5 passages with 3 questions each
- ✓ ● Poem – 2
- ✓ ● Grammar – 2
- Para-jumbles – 2
- Critical Reasoning – 3
- ✓ ● Fill-in-the-Blanks – 1
- Comic Panel based Critical Reading - 1



# SNAP 2024



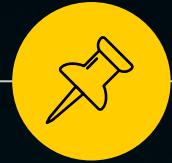
Section	Number of Questions	Total Marks
General English	15	15
Quantitative, Data Interpretation & Data Sufficiency	20	20
Analytical & Logical Reasoning	25	25
Total	60	60



# SNAP **2024**



- Grammar – 10
  - Parts of Speech
  - Correct Usage
  - Compound Word
  - Syntax-based / Word Order
  - Error Identification
  - Fill-in-the-blanks
- Vocabulary – 4
  - Synonyms and Antonyms
  - Fill-in-the-blanks
  - Idioms, Proverbs, Phrasal Verbs
- Figure of Speech – 1



# NMAT **2024**



- Time for VARC section – 28 minutes
- Number of questions – 36
- Break up of questions:

Type of question	Number of questions
Reading Comprehension	12 (3x4)
Vocabulary (F-i-B, Verbal Analogy)	8
Para-jumbles	6
Grammar (F-i-B, Error Identification)	10



2700  
NMAT 2024

CMAT / Mah - CET



NMIMS

AIM, MAM.

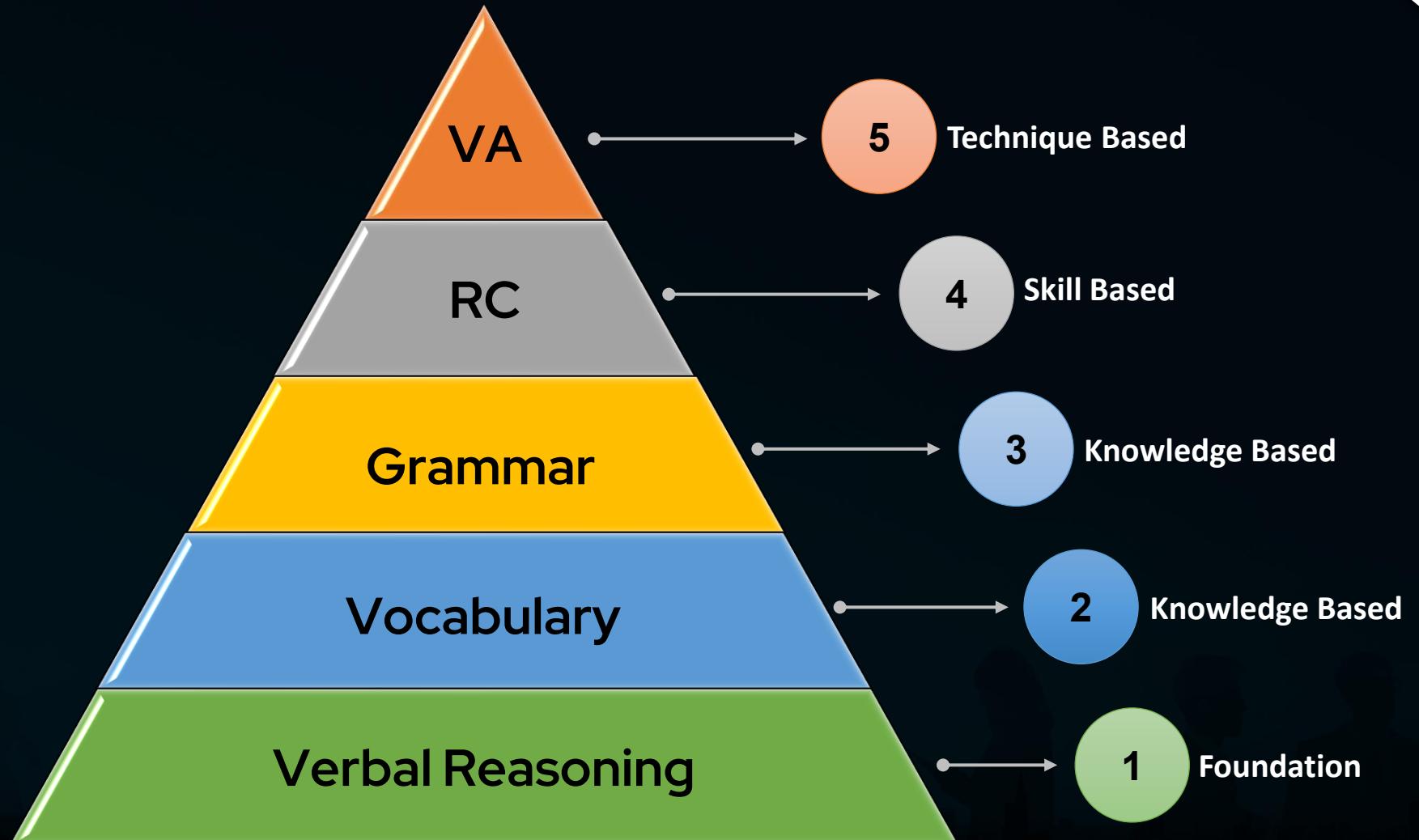
Phillipin

- Time for Logical Reasoning section – 40 minutes
- Number of questions – 36
- Break up of questions: Non-verbal Reasoning (17) + Verbal Reasoning (19)

Type of question	No. of questions
Statement-Assumption/Conclusion	4+6
Course of Action and Decision Making	2
Strong and Weak Arguments	2
Critical Reasoning	8
Syllogism	2



# The Syllabus



# Syllabus for Verbal Reasoning



1. Deductive and Inductive Arguments
2. Syllogism
3. Logical Connectives / Consistency
4. Paragraph-based Critical Reasoning
5. Fact-Inference-Judgment Questions
6. Statement-Assumption Questions
7. Statement-Conclusion Questions
8. Strong & Weak Arguments
9. Fact-Inference-Judgment Questions



# Preparation Plan **VR**



- Follow the Classes
- Implement the Plan that is shared with you



# Syllabus for Vocabulary

1. Learn High-frequency Words
2. Master the approach and techniques for various vocabulary-based questions through practice

→ Vocab. Strategy Session

→ OMET sessions



# Preparation Plan **Vocab**



- Attend the Vocabulary Strategy Session
- Until then – 15 to 30 minutes of vocabulary every day



# Syllabus for Grammar

16

- 8 Parts of Speech
  - 6 Elements of Sentence
  - Subject-Verb Agreement
  - Parallelism
- Noun  
← Pronoun



# Preparation Plan **Grammar**

Wren & Martin  
S. P. Bakshi



- Take a Basic Book of Grammar
- Read This Book Twice
- Read at least 15 Pages a Day
- Regular mixed-bag practice sessions



# Syllabus for VA

CAT

- 1. Para-jumbles
- 2. Paragraph odd one out
- 3. Best Summary of the Paragraph
- 4. Para-completion / Sentence Placement

OMEGAS

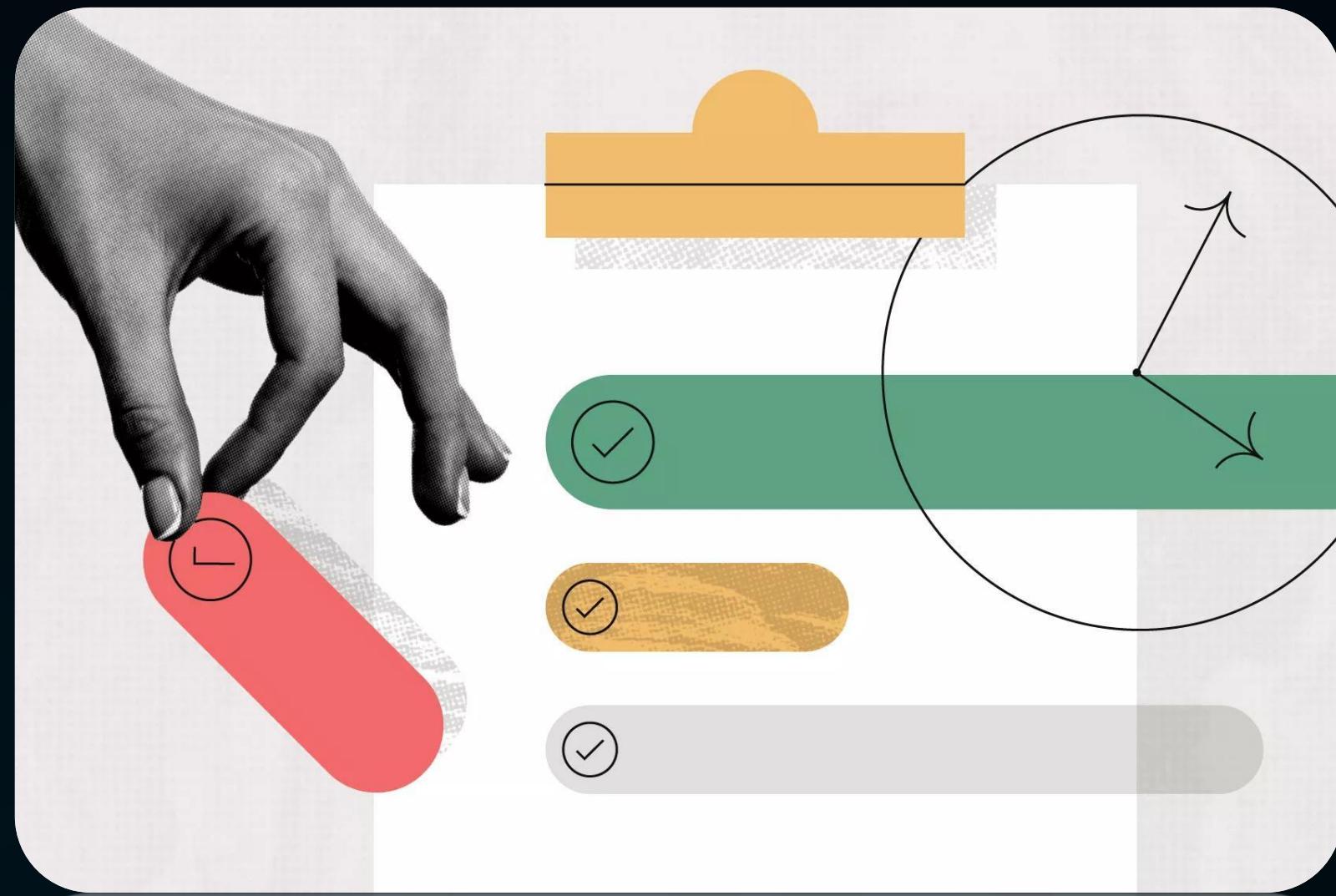
- 5. Fill-in-the-blanks
- 6. Verbal Analogy
- 7. Odd Word Out



# Preparation Plan **VA**



- Start Reading
- Start 'Writing' : 5 minute
- Treat each one of the four questions types as a 'chapter'
- Para-summary → Para-jumbles → Para Odd One Out → Para-completion / Sentence Placement



# The Daily Schedule



# Daily Schedule

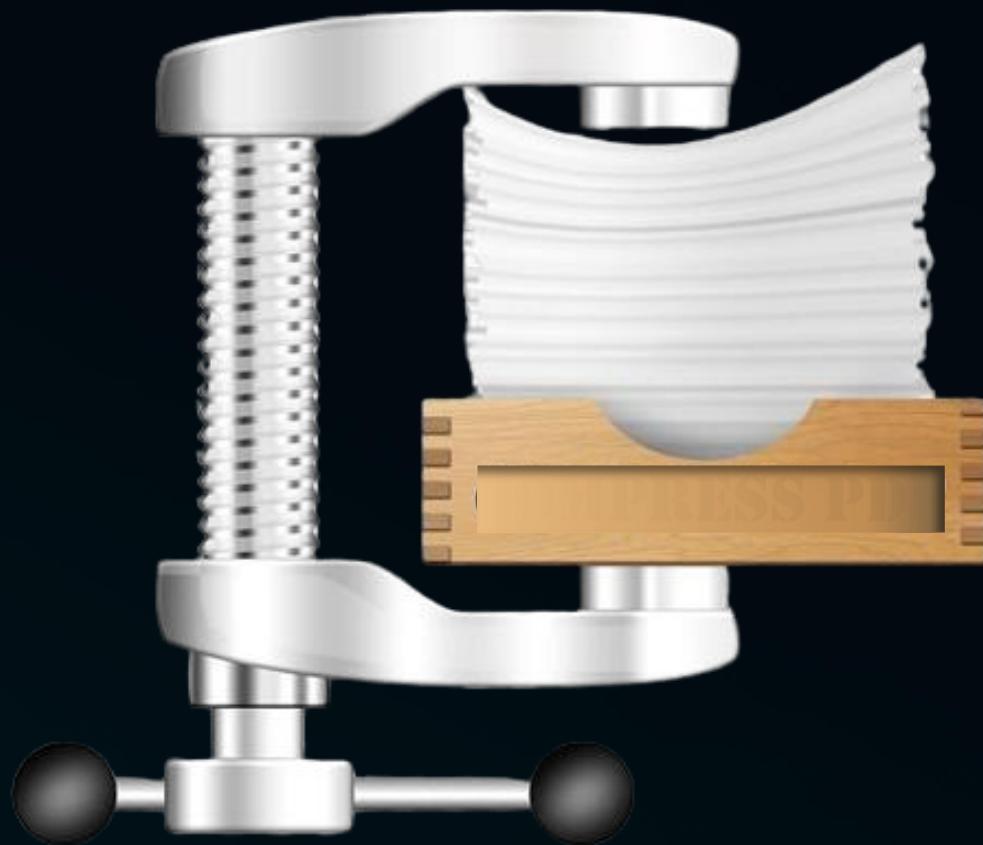
RC = Reading  
: 25 min.

10 RC  
passages  
a week -

- Vocabulary - 15 to 30 minutes every day
- Grammar - 15 pages every day
- Writing - at least 5 minutes a day
- Best Summary of the Paragraph
- Critical Reasoning - Analysing an Argument →  
Identify the Assumption → ...
- Para-jumbles → Paragraph Odd One Out →
- Para-completion / Sentence Placement



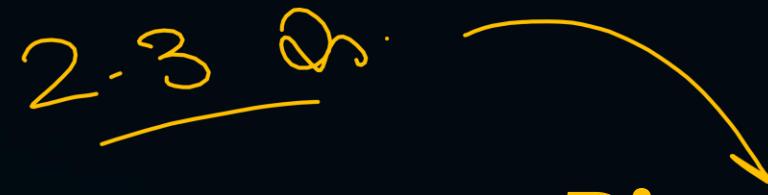
## Topic: Best Summary of the Paragraph



Best **Summary** of the  
Paragraph



2-3 Qs.



## Directions

= Paragraph

The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the paragraph.



What is a Summary?



A summary informs the reader  
of the key ideas of a longer  
piece of writing



It retains all the key points along with the mood and the tone of the author of the paragraph.

**So, we are being asked to:**





**HEART  
OF THE  
MATTER**



Summary

/

My precis writing classes from school gave me a formula:

Summary = 1/3 of the text

900 words  $\Rightarrow$  300 · words



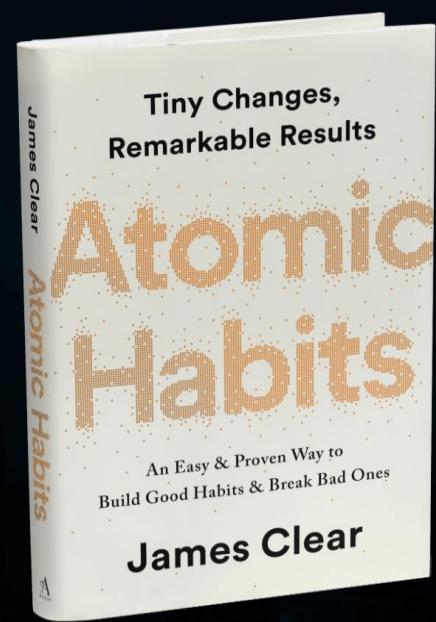
The two-thirds of the paragraph  
that we left out → was that  
useless?



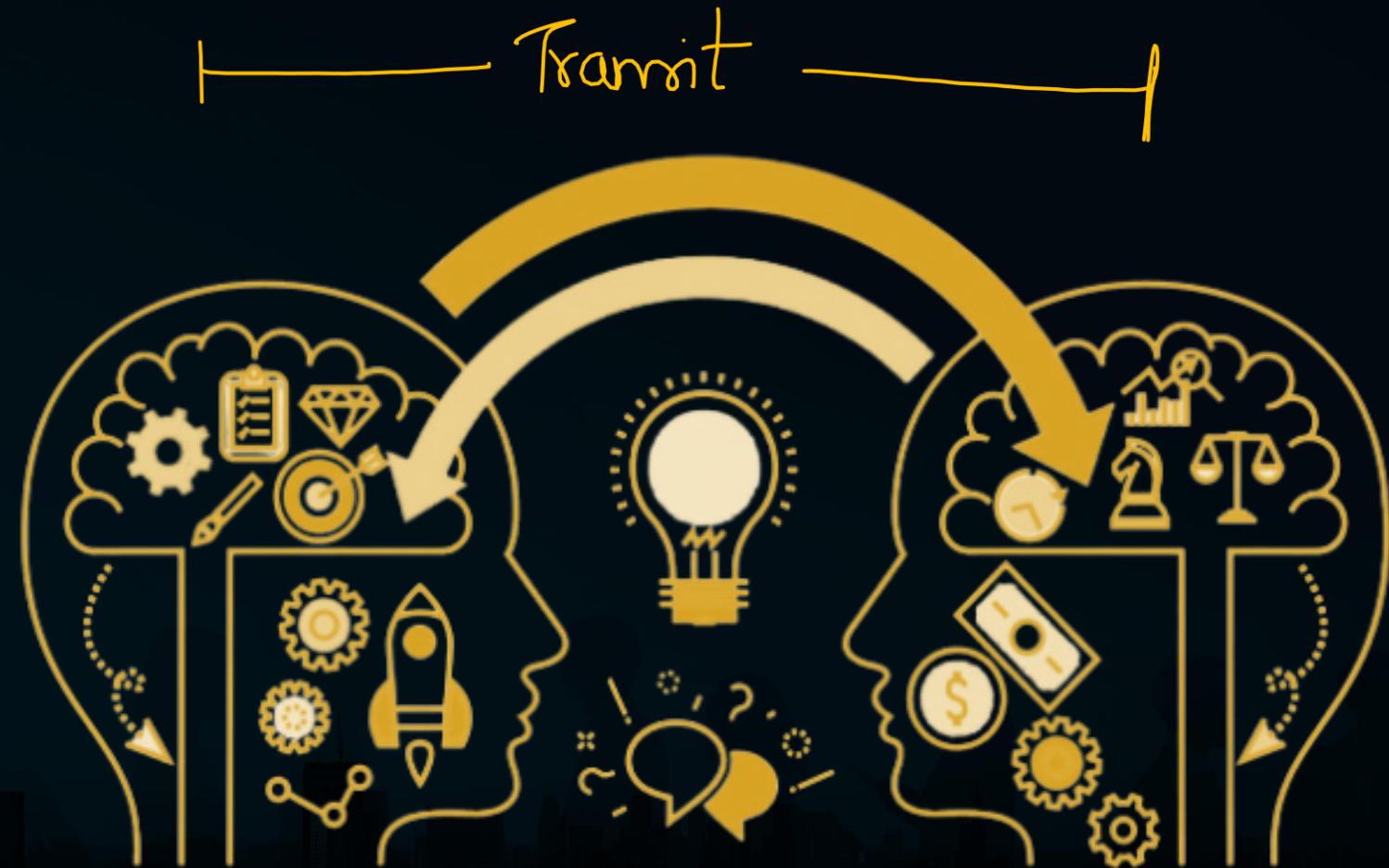
# The online-shopping analogy!



amazon.



That's how communication works too!





How do we choose the best  
summary?





# Step 1

Understand the 'packing material' used in communication.

= Comprehension





The 'packing material' used in communication.

→ REITERATE

FACTS

EXPLAIN

IDEA

ELABORATE

EXAMPLES

→ RESTATE



## Step 2

Read the paragraph carefully and identify these different components especially the key ideas mentioned in the paragraph



## Read, Label, Identify the key ideas

History, according to Karl Marx, is economics in action – the contest among individuals, groups, classes and states for food, fuel, material and economic power. Political forms, religious institutions, cultural creations are all rooted in economic realities. So, the Industrial revolution brought with it democracy, feminism, birth control, socialism, the decline of religion and the liberation of literature from dependence on aristocratic patronage. The outstanding personalities in these movements were effects not causes; Agamemnon, Achilles and Hector would never have been heard of had not the Greeks sought commercial control of Dardanelles; economic ambition , not the face of Helen “fairer than the evening air clad in the beauty of a thousand stars”, launched a thousand ships on Illium; those subtle Greeks knew how to cover naked economic truth with the fig-leaf of a phrase.



Idea ↗

## Read, Label, Identify the key ideas

History ↗  
History, according to Karl Marx, is economics in action - the contest among individuals, groups, classes and states for food, fuel, material and economic power. Political forms, religious institutions, cultural creations are all rooted in economic realities.

Elaboration ↗  
of II

So, the Industrial revolution brought with it democracy, feminism, birth control, socialism, the decline of religion and the liberation of literature from dependence on aristocratic patronage. The outstanding personalities in these movements were effects not causes; Agamemnon, Achilles and Hector would never have been heard of had not the Greeks sought commercial control of Dardanelles; economic ambition , not the face of Helen "fairer than the evening air clad in the beauty of a thousand stars", launched a thousand ships on Illium; those subtle Greeks knew how to cover naked economic truth with the fig-leaf of a phrase.



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*Canal*  
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## Main Ideas

History, according to Karl Marx, is economics in action... The outstanding personalities in these movements were effects not causes... those subtle Greeks knew how to cover naked economic truth with the fig-leaf of a phrase.



## Step 3

Use the Elimination Approach to choose the best answer choice.



# Basis for Elimination

1. Distortion
  - i. . Fact
  - ii. . Main Idea
  - iii. · Tone



# Distortion of Facts

A simple way to make a vaccine would be to grow vast numbers of the selected strains, inactivate them so that they cannot cause infection and combine them in a single preparation. Unfortunately, the strains that are selected tend to grow slowly in the laboratory and are thus difficult to mass-produce. To overcome this obstacle, scientists begin by basically inserting immune-stimulating proteins—hemagglutinin and neuraminidase—from the surface of selected strains into a form of influenza virus that will grow quickly in the lab. For each strain, they infect chick embryos with both the fast-growing and the chosen virus. Many of the virus particles made by the embryos grow rapidly but now display the hemagglutinin and neuraminidase spikes of the strains expected to cause this year's epidemics. These high-growth re-assortments are then isolated and delivered to vaccine manufacturers, who mass-produce them in more chick embryos.

→ Hemagglutinin and Neuraminidase are the best available immune stimulating proteins today and scientists worldwide rely on their effectiveness.



# Distortion of Main Idea

History, according to Karl Marx, is economics in action – the contest among individuals, groups, classes and states for food, fuel, material and economic power. Political forms, religious institutions, cultural creations are all rooted in economic realities. So, the Industrial revolution brought with it democracy, feminism, birth control, socialism, the decline of religion and the liberation of literature from dependence on aristocratic patronage. The outstanding personalities in these movements were effects not causes; Agamemnon, Achilles and Hector would never have been heard of had not the Greeks sought commercial control of Dardanelles; economic ambition , not the face of Helen “fairer than the evening air clad in the beauty of a thousand stars”, launched a thousand ships on Illium; those subtle Greeks knew how to cover naked economic truth with the fig-leaf of a phrase.



Anitq

# Distortion of Tone





# Basis for Elimination

- 1. Distortion
  - i. Fact
  - ii. Main Idea
  - iii. Tone
- 2. Addition or Deletion



# Deletion

History, according to Karl Marx, is economics in action – the contest among individuals, groups, classes and states for food, fuel, material and economic power. Political forms, religious institutions, cultural creations are all rooted in economic realities. So, the Industrial revolution brought with it democracy, feminism, birth control, socialism, the decline of religion and the liberation of literature from dependence on aristocratic patronage. The outstanding personalities in these movements were effects not causes; Agamemnon, Achilles and Hector would never have been heard of had not the Greeks sought commercial control of Dardanelles; economic ambition , not the face of Helen “fairer than the evening air clad in the beauty of a thousand stars”, launched a thousand ships on Illium; those subtle Greeks knew how to cover naked economic truth with the fig-leaf of a phrase.



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# Addition

A simple way to make a vaccine would be to grow vast numbers of the selected strains, inactivate them so that they cannot cause infection and combine them in a single preparation. Unfortunately, the strains that are selected tend to grow slowly in the laboratory and are thus difficult to mass-produce. To overcome this obstacle, scientists begin by basically inserting immune-stimulating proteins—hemagglutinin and neuraminidase—from the surface of selected strains into a form of influenza virus that will grow quickly in the lab. For each strain, they infect chick embryos with both the fast-growing and the chosen virus. Many of the virus particles made by the embryos grow rapidly but now display the hemagglutinin and neuraminidase spikes of the strains expected to cause this year's epidemics. These high-growth reassortments are then isolated and delivered to vaccine manufacturers, who mass-produce them in more chick embryos.

When contemplating the prospects for flu drugs, observers might reasonably wonder whether the disease would be better controlled by a universal vaccine.



# Basis for Elimination

## 1. Distortion

- i. Fact
- ii. Main Idea
- iii. Tone



## 2. Addition or Deletion



## 3. Conciseness

succinct

pithy



# Time for Practice!

**Directions:** The paragraph/passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the paragraph.



## Warm-up

Sustainable is not yet a word with a clear-cut agricultural definition. It has been defined in many ways, but at its core lies a kind of farming that is, in a commonly used phrase, "economically viable, environmentally sound, and socially acceptable"—a kind of farming that encourages the farmer to earn a decent living growing good food on healthy land. Talking to researchers, policymakers, and farmers over the past year and a half, I've heard again and again the caution that there is no single approach to sustainability; there are many approaches. But what has changed in recent years is this: A broad effort has emerged on farms and at research institutions to discover which farming approaches are truly viable, sound, and acceptable and how they can be put to use out on the land. Behind this effort lies the awareness that the enormous yields of conventional farming have come at a high environmental and social cost, a cost we're only now learning to acknowledge.



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1. ✓ Sustainable agriculture is a multi-pronged approach in which environmental and social costs are considered along with productivity.
  - ✗ Sustainable agriculture is yet to get a clear cut agricultural definition and [research institutes are still trying to discover its benefits] X
  - ✗ There is no single approach to sustainability and hence (it is very difficult to find a technique that is both socially and economically viable.) X
- A. Only 1 is correct  
B. Only 2 is correct  
C. Only 3 is correct  
D. Both 2 and 3 are correct



## Question 1

Naturalists have been staggered by the Amazon's diversity ever since the first European researcher set foot in the South American rain forest more than 200 years ago. Those naturalists, of course, hailed largely from temperate climes, where forests typically support no more than 50 to 60 species of tree. The Amazon, they quickly discovered, is far more lavish: twice as many species of tree can easily be found in an acre or two. And these plants support many times more species of bird, insect, and mammal than are found on an equivalent piece of temperate real estate. In one day at one site in the Amazon, entomologists gathered 440 species of butterfly—more species than can be found in the entire eastern United States. But despite the recognition that the Amazon is one of Earth's great centers of biodiversity, the underlying causes of its richness remain unknown.

- A. The rich diversity of the amazon forests gained attention only after its exploration by the European researchers.
- B. For a budding naturalist Amazon forest is the best work site given the rich biodiversity it supports.
- C. The Amazon rain forest is home to such a rich variety of plants and animals, but researchers do not seem to exactly know why.
- D. The Amazonian forests has more species than can be found in the entire United States.



## Question 2

Conveying information is an important part of the democratic decision-making system, as it brings transparency into society and for its part makes sure that the made decisions go along with people's sense of justice. To make sure that there is a chance for civil advocacy, it is important that the citizens are informed of decisions already when they are being prepared. In other words, the journalists' mission is to oversee the work of government officials on behalf of the citizens. Press, or nowadays media in general is occasionally called the watchdog of society or the fourth estate...the other [three] estates in modern democracies being legislature, executive, and judiciary.

- A. Journalism conveys information to the citizens about what is happening in society.
- B. Journalism lets the policymakers know what kinds of effects their previous decisions have had and what kinds of decisions have been made elsewhere.
- C. Journalism plays a major role in keeping the society aware of the decisions being taken by the policy-makers thereby implementing democracy in true sense.
- D. By establishing solidarity, journalism also aims to maintain peace in society.



## Question 3

Most definitions of big data don't take account of its inherent humanness, nor do they grapple meaningfully with its implications for the relationship between technology and changing ways of defining ourselves. What makes new collections of data different, and therefore significant, is their quality of being generated continuously from people's mundane, scarcely thought-through, seemingly tiny actions such as Tweets, Facebook likes, Twitches, Google searches, online comments, one-click purchases, even viewing-but-skipping-over a photograph in your feed – along with the intimacy of these actions. They are 'faint images of me' lending ghostly new life to the fruits of algorithmic processing.

- A. Most definitions of big data do not take into account the human aspects of people's actions on various social media platforms.
- B. Most definitions of big data don't take account of its inherent humanness, and what makes new data collection different is that they are taken from people's social media activities.
- C. Most definitions of big data do not take into account its immanent human aspects; what makes new data collection different is that it is taken from people's routine social media activities continuously.
- D. People's activities in social media platforms such as tweets, facebook likes, google searches etc. are included in new data collections and this information is being generated continuously.



## Question 4

The future of citizen's data in this country remains uncertain in the absence of a legislation protecting it.) While it seems quite clear that the introduction of a data protection act is a necessary corollary, what shape and form it shall take remains to be seen. In cases where the state aggregates data in order to provide public utilities, principles of data protection should apply to ensure prevention of mischief. The data belonging to a citizen, we argue, is part of his intangible property, one that can be parted from him based only upon express and informed consent. To achieve this, the need for building a model of trust between the government and its subjects must be a precondition, and no action such that it compromises the citizen's sense of dignity in society ought to be taken.

~~Addition~~ A. The absence of a legislation protecting the citizen's data has endangered their right to privacy which should only be compromised in the case of national security.

~~Deletion~~ B. The government should enact necessary legislation to ensure data protection of the citizens gained through various public utilities which should only be disclosed with the consent of the individual.

C. The data protection legislation is a compulsion in the states where the government aggregates data for various public utilities.

~~D.~~ The right to protection of data is not an absolute right, however, a legislation is imperative to prevent it from being misused by unscrupulous individuals.



## Question 5

The public is forced to live in ignorance of the fact that the air they are breathing could be much more harmful than the prescribed safe parameters. Such an information deficit goes against the fundamental idea of healthy living. The courts have consistently been asking the government to improve country's ability to gather and disseminate high-quality air data as a step towards constitutional obligation of the state towards providing citizens a right to healthy living under Article 21, the right to life.

- A. The ignorance of the public regarding their fundamental rights is the main reason behind the violation of their rights.
- B. The air quality data disseminated by the government is unrealistic due to a dearth of high-quality air measurement equipment.
- C. Advanced technological equipment can help the government in combating the menace of air pollution through genuine data collection.
- D. The government's inability to disseminate complete and authentic data regarding the air quality has threatened the fundamental right of healthy living of the citizens.



## Question 6

The proponents of the “Prohibition Treaty” are under the delusion that one by one each of the Nuclear Weapon State would unilaterally decide to eliminate its stockpile of nuclear weapons and become a signatory to the treaty. However, the truth is there is not an iota of hope that any of the present nine nuclear weapon states would unilaterally disarm; the perverse logic of nuclear deterrence precludes any such possibility. Nuclear risk reduction, gradual diminution, and ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons are step by step processes. They are achievable only through mutually beneficial bilateral and multilateral agreements that are enforceable and verifiable.

- A. The Nuclear Weapon States have refused to be a signatory of the “Prohibition Treaty” as it deprives them the security of nuclear deterrence. They seek to eliminate stockpile of nuclear weapons through mutual agreements.
- B. Any effort that seeks unilateral disarmament of nuclear stockpiles is destined to fail. It is a speedy process that can only be achieved by beneficial bilateral and multilateral agreements.
- C. The nuclear disarmament cannot be achieved unilaterally due to the perverse logic of nuclear deterrence. It can only be gradually achieved by binding mutual agreements among Nuclear Weapon States.
- D. The “Prohibition Treaty” is inherently flawed as it does not perceive the logic of nuclear deterrence. Its success would require disarmament by all nine Nuclear Weapon States at once.



## Question 7

(CAT 2024)

①

Scientific research shows that many animals are very intelligent and have sensory and motor abilities that dwarf ours. Dogs are able to detect diseases such as cancer and diabetes and warn humans of impending heart attacks and strokes. Elephants, whales, hippopotamuses, giraffes, and alligators use low-frequency sounds to communicate over long distances, often miles. Many animals also display wide-ranging emotions, including joy, happiness, empathy, compassion, grief, and even resentment and embarrassment. It's not surprising that animals share many emotions with us because we also share brain structures, located in the limbic system, that are the seat of our emotions.

②

- A. Animals can show emotions which are typically associated with humans.
- B. The similarity in brain structure explains why animals show emotions typically associated with humans.
- C. The advanced sensory and motor abilities of animals is the reason why they can display wide-ranging emotions.
- D. Animals are more intelligent than us in sensing danger and detecting diseases.

③



- Introduction to VA of the CAT & OMETs
- Daily Study Schedule for VA
- Best Summary Questions – Approach & Practice

**Your future is created by what  
you do today, not tomorrow.**

Robert T. Kiyosaki



# THANK *You*

