



# TARGET CAT 2025



## FASTRACK 2025

VARC

INFERENCE AND VIC QUESTIONS

Lecture 04

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# Juhi Narula

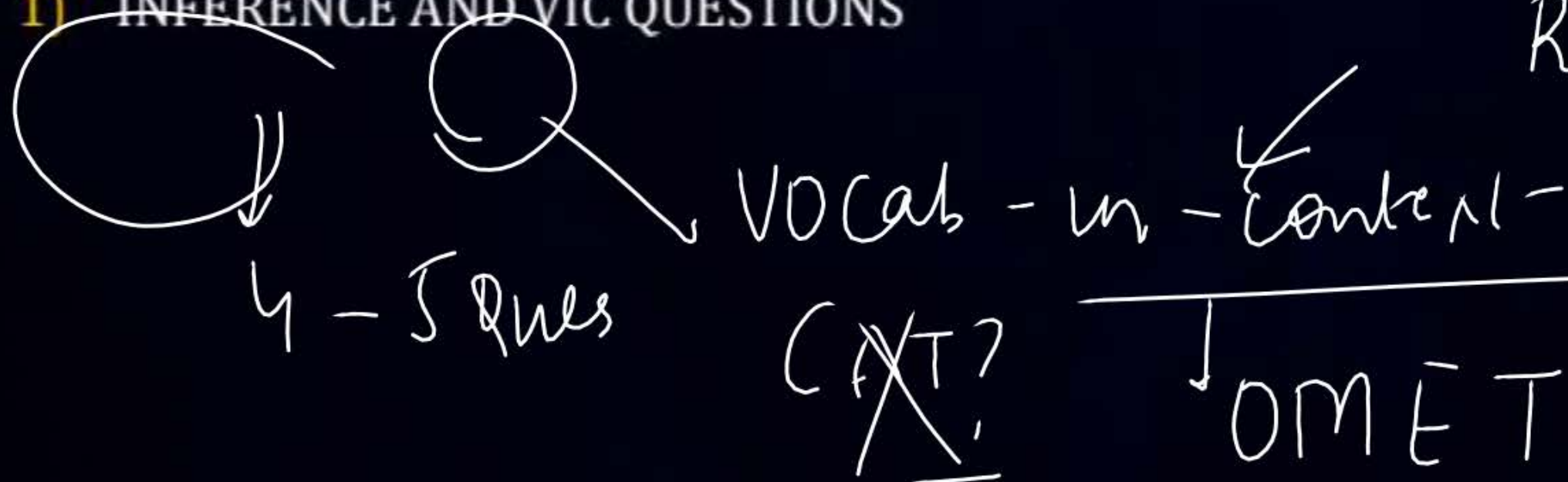
- 14 years of experience in training students for CAT, GMAT, & GRE
- Life skills coach
- Content Creator
- B.Tech, M.B.A

# TOPICS

to be covered



## 1) INFERENCE AND VIC QUESTIONS



rest remaining

Rest of the money to the Cashier

The research was resting on yrs 7

relaxing experience

I am tired I should rest relax





## TOPIC : INFERENCE AND VIC QUESTIONS



Inference-based questions in the CAT VARC (Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension) section test your ability to read between the lines and understand the implied meaning of the text rather than its explicitly stated content. Here's a step-by-step guide to tackle them effectively :

Therefore

Hence

As a result

Consequently

Inference — not directly stated

Conc — directly stated

Thus, AI will revolutionize corporate culture



## TOPIC : INFERENCE AND VIC QUESTIONS

### 1. Understand What an Inference Is

- An inference is a conclusion or interpretation that logically follows from the given information but is not directly stated.
- Look for what the author implies rather than what they explicitly say.





## TOPIC : INFERENCE AND VIC QUESTIONS

### 2. **Read the Passage Carefully**

- Skim for the main idea but also pay attention to the tone, context, and details.



## TOPIC : INFERENCE AND VIC QUESTIONS

### 3. Identify Keywords in the Question

*task words*

- Words like "implies," "suggests," or "can be inferred" signal that you're looking for a logical interpretation.
- Focus on the scope of the question—stay within the boundaries of the passage.



## TOPIC : INFERENCE AND VIC QUESTIONS

### 4. **Eliminate Extreme or Out-of-Scope Options**

- Inference questions usually require subtle, moderate answers. Avoid options that are too extreme (e.g., containing words like "always," "never," "only").
- Eliminate options that introduce ideas not mentioned or implied in the passage.





## TOPIC : INFERENCE AND VIC QUESTIONS

### 5. Use Logical Deduction

- Focus on the "why" and "how" of the argument rather than just the "what."
- Ask yourself : "If this sentence were removed, would the passage lose an important link or point?"
- Ensure the inference aligns with the author's tone (neutral, critical, optimistic, etc.).



## TOPIC : INFERENCE AND VIC QUESTIONS

### 6. **Paraphrase in Simple Terms**

- Break down complex sentences into simpler terms to make the implied meaning clearer.
- For example, if the author says, “While X has some advantages, its drawbacks outweigh them,” the implication might be that X is not a preferred option overall.





## TOPIC : INFERENCE AND VIC QUESTIONS



### 7. Practice Process of Elimination (POE)

- Evaluate each answer choice critically :
  - **A clear match** : It logically follows from the passage.
  - **Half-right answers** : Contain correct elements but are incomplete or skewed.
  - **Outright wrong** : Misrepresent the passage or contradict the text.
- If stuck, choose the most neutral or moderate option.



## TOPIC : INFERENCE AND VIC QUESTIONS

### 8. Watch for Trap Answers

- **Restatement Traps** : Answers that repeat the text without inferring anything new.
- **Extreme or Generalized Traps** : Overgeneralizations or overly specific points not supported by the text.
- **Distorted Traps** : Twists a small detail from the passage into something it doesn't imply.



## Passage Excerpt :

"The author argues that the use of AI in creative fields, while promising, raises ethical concerns about originality and the role of human input."

B- Correct -  
not directly mentioned  
The answer can be validated  
from the passage.

## QUESTION - 01



#Q. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

implies, infers, suggests

- A. AI cannot produce original creative work. X extreme
- B. Ethical concerns might hinder the adoption of AI in creative fields. ✓ answer
- C. Human input is no longer essential in creative fields. X not directly mentioned
- D. The use of AI in creative fields is unethical. X extreme

possibilities  
inference  
↓  
mild  
may/could/might

→ extreme  
- out of scope



## QUESTION - 02



**Direction :** Although <sup>gr</sup> Lauren has been recognized as a huge figure in European intellectual history, his opinions were largely borrowed from his predecessors, who are now unfairly neglected by historians. Additionally, Lauren never wrote a truly great book; his most popular works are puzzling, complex in construction, and often self-contradictory. <sup>reputation - borrowed - pred neglected</sup> <sup>complex</sup> <sup>historians</sup> <sup>great work</sup>

**#Q. With which of the following can be inferred from the passage ?**

- A. Lauren made use of ideas without acknowledging his predecessors as the sources of those ideas. → X
- B. Current historians are re-considering the work of Lauren in the light of present-day knowledge. out of scope
- C. Lauren's contributions to the development of European thought is not as good as is considered. ✓
- D. Historians should reexamine Lauren's place in European intellectual history. suggestion?





## TOPIC : RC-INFERENCE AND VIC QUESTIONS

### HOW TO SOLVE VIC QUESTIONS

The most important thing to remember when approaching these questions is to choose the answer that is most consistent with the overall meaning of the sentence, not the literal meaning of the word in question. To do this, it's often helpful to treat the word from the passage as if it were not even there





## TOPIC : PRACTICE PASSAGE

**Read the passage and answer the questions.**

Japan presents an interesting case study of how culture can influence competitive advantage. Some scholars have argued that the culture of modern Japan lowers the costs of doing business relative to the costs in most Western nations. Japan's emphasis on group affiliation, loyalty, reciprocal obligations, honesty, and education all boost the competitiveness of Japanese companies. The emphasis on group affiliation and loyalty encourage individuals to identify strongly with the companies in which they work.

Culture  
↓  
Japan  
↓  
comp  
adv  
(factors)

employees - Companies  
↓  
connected -





2

*promote*

This tends to foster an ethic of hard work and cooperation between management and labour "for the good of the company." Similarly, reciprocal obligation and honesty help foster an atmosphere of trust between companies and their suppliers. This encourages them to enter into long-term relationships with each other to work on inventory reduction, quality control, and design - all of which have been lacking in West, where the relationship between a company and its suppliers tends to be a short-term one structured around competitive bidding rather than one based on long-term mutual commitments.

*mgmt - labour (+ve)*

*long term*

*relationship*

*+ ves*

*Japan*

*lack in West*

*(short term)*



3.

In addition, the availability of a pool of highly skilled labor, particularly engineers, has helped Japanese enterprises develop cost-reducing, process innovations that have boosted their productivity. Thus, cultural factors may help explain the success enjoyed by many Japanese businesses in the global market place. Most notably, it has been argued that the rise of Japan as an economic power during the second half of the twentieth century may be in part attributed to the economic consequences of its culture.

highly workers

Conclusion

Culture factor

4.

It also has been argued that the Japanese culture is less supportive of entrepreneurial activity than, say American society. In many ways entrepreneurial activity is a product of an individualistic mind-set, not a classic characteristic of the Japanese. This may explain why American enterprises, rather than Japanese corporations, dominate industries where entrepreneurship and innovation are highly valued, such as computer software and biotechnology. Of course, obvious and significant exceptions to this generalization exist.

entre & Japanese

America - enter ✓

in mind set

Reason

exception

eg.





5

Masayoshi Son recognized the potential of software far faster than any of Japan's corporate giants; set up his company, Soft bank, in 1981 ; and over the past 30 years has built it into Japan's top software distributor. Similarly, dynamic entrepreneurial individuals established major Japanese companies such as Sony and Matsushita. But these examples maybe the exceptions that prove the rule, for as yet there has been no surge in entrepreneurial high-technology enterprises in Japan equivalent to what has occurred in the United States.

## QUESTION - 03



#Q. **Masayoshi Son represents :**

- A. A typical Japanese cultural stereotype. ~~X~~
- B. Typical Confucian traits. ~~Y~~
- C. An exception to the Japanese cultural stereotype. ~
- D. The ability of an individual to recognise game-changing technology faster than corporates. ? ~~X~~

C



## QUESTION – 04



**#Q. Japanese culture is supportive of :**

- A. Collaborative attitude
- B. Entrepreneurial Spirit
- C. Product Innovation
- D. Short-term relationships

**#Q. In the passage the author mainly tries to :**

- A. ✓ Find cultural roots of competitive advantage of a nation
- B. Find the reason for not so good labour relations in japan *reversal*
- C. Find the reason for entrepreneurial zeal of the japanese *X*
- D. Find the reason for the sluggishness of american firms *slow*



**#Q. Japanese business practices emphasize**

- A. Relationship built on market transactions
- B. Relationship relying on legal contracts
- C. Relationship based on industrial norms
- D. Relationship built on trust and mutual commitment





## TOPIC : PRACTICE PASSAGE

Riptide?

**Read the passage and answer the questions.**

A few years ago I was on my boat with one of my employees, a great guy named Keenon; I was supposed to be giving him pep talk and performance review. "When I think of what we do, I describe it as uncovering the riptide", I said. "Uncovering the riptide" Keenon said. "Yes, the idea is that we - you and I and everyone here - have the skills to identify the psychological forces that are pulling us away from shore and use them to get somewhere more productive." "Somewhere more productive," Keenon said. "Exactly," I said. "To a place where we can..." We had talked for about forty-five minutes when my son Brandon, who runs operations for the Black Swan Group, broke out laughing.

- Re-read the question
- Revised - the psq
- POE tools - cheat sheets

I - author  
Keenon  
emp

Brandon  
(laughed)





2

"I can't take it anymore! Don't you see ? Really, Dad, don't you see ?" I blinked. Did I see what? asked him. "All Keenon is doing is mirroring you. And he's been doing it for almost an hour." "Oh," I said, my face going red as Keenon began to laugh. He was totally right. Keenon had been playing with me the entire time, using the psychological tool that works most effectively with assertive guys like me : the mirror. Your personal negotiation style - and that of your counterpart - is formed through childhood, schooling, family, culture and a million other factors; by recognizing it you can identify your negotiating strengths and weaknesses (and those of your counterpart) and adjust your mind-set and strategies accordingly.

mirroring

psy  
hu

per  
neg  
style  
factors



neg style  
bargaining

3

Negotiation style is a crucial variable in bargaining. If you don't know what instinct will tell you or the other side to do in various circumstances, you'll have massive trouble gaming out effective strategies and tactics. You and your counterpart have habits of mind and behaviour, and once you identify them you can leverage them in a strategic manner. Just like Keenon did.

take adv





4

Chief Monarch

Chief

There's an entire library unto itself of research into the archetypes and behavioral profiles of all the possible people you're bound to meet at the negotiating table. It's flat-out overwhelming, so much so that it loses its utility. Over the last few years, in an effort primarily led by my son Brandon, we've consolidated and simplified all that research, cross-referencing it with our experiences in the field and the case studies of our business school students, and found that people fall into three broad categories. Some people are Accommodators; others like me are basically Assertive; and the rest are data-loving Analysts.

Library

effort-  
Cons. of  
data

└ ACC  
└ ASS.  
└ Data Analysts





5 Accommodators think that as long as there is a free-flowing continuous exchange of information time is being well spent. They will yield a concession to appease or acquiesce and hope the other side reciprocates. The Assertive type believes time is money. For them, getting the solution perfect isn't as important as getting it done. Assertives are fiery people who love winning above all else, often at the expense of others. Analysts are methodical and diligent. They are not believe that as long as they are self-image is linked to minimizing working toward the best result in a thorough and systematic way, time mistakes. Their motto is : As much time as it takes to get it right.

ACC - agreement-

agreement-

Ass

Time is money

being gets work done

analyst-  
method

get it





6

A study of American lawyer-negotiators found that 65 percent of attorneys from U.S. cities used a cooperative style while only 24 percent were truly assertive. And when these lawyers were graded for effectiveness, more than 75 percent of the effective group came from the cooperative type; only 12 percent were Assertive. So if you're not Assertive, don't despair. Blunt assertion is actually counter productive most of the time.

hopeless

75% ← 65 - acc  
12% ← 24 - assertive



Remember, your personal negotiating style is not a straitjacket. No one is exclusively ~~one style~~. ~~Most of us have the capacity to throttle up our non-~~dominant styles should the situation call for it. But there is one basic truth about a successful bargaining style : To be good, you have to learn to be yourself at the bargaining table. To be great you have to add to your strengths, not replace them.

Fast Forward Youtube MBA Wallah

Philo reads - Philosophy based RC

01

02

03



#Q. With respect to the passage, identify which of the following statement is correct :

- A. ? One's personal negotiation style and that of one's counterpart is genetically transmitted — Revisit
- B. ~~B~~ Bargaining style is the outcome of interaction between a person and his/her counterpart ? disturbance
- C. Successful negotiators are good at 'mirroring' others
- D. ~~D~~ To negotiate effectively, one has to understand his/her counterpart's 'normal'

**#Q. Finishing the negotiation is more important than 'getting it right' for :**

- A. The Analysts
- B. The Accommodators
- C. ~~The Assertives~~
- D. None of these options

Revert



#Q. Select the most appropriate title for this passage :

A. Hard Bargaining Tactics

B. ? What Type of a Negotiator Are You? *excel*

C. Punching Back : Using Assertion Without Getting Used By It

D. ? The Three Types of Leverage *advantages*

2	<sup>B</sup> reasoning	<sup>C</sup> exp	<sup>work</sup> flaw
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# QUESTION - 10



GMAT by PW

24 hrs (12-16) 15 days

Word Power Made Easy (Many) attempts

#Q. Every wasted minute is a wasted dollar is best associated with :

- A. The Analysts
- B. The Accommodators
- C. The Assertives
- D. None of these options

The Hindu/Aeon

Speed → accuracy

VARC

45 min 1 hr gen reading

15 min - VOCAB

(foundation)

2 RCs + 5-10 VA

Day 1 - 19 min

Day 2 - 18 min 30 sec

Day 3 - 18 min

3 RC = 12 4 VA

accuracy pmh

2 RC x 4 = 8 8 ~ VA





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GIVEN IN THE PINNED COMMENT.**



## ➤ INFERENCE AND VIC QUESTIONS





*Thank  
You*