



XAT VA – 1

Orientation to XAT - VA

Gejo

Objective

1. Get a good understanding of XAT – VA
2. Understand where we stand today
3. Get an idea of an effective prep strategy



AGENDA

1

Overview of XAT Verbal



2

Where do we stand



3

Preparation Tips



4

Q & A



AGENDA

1

Overview of XAT Verbal



2

Where do we stand



3

Preparation Tips



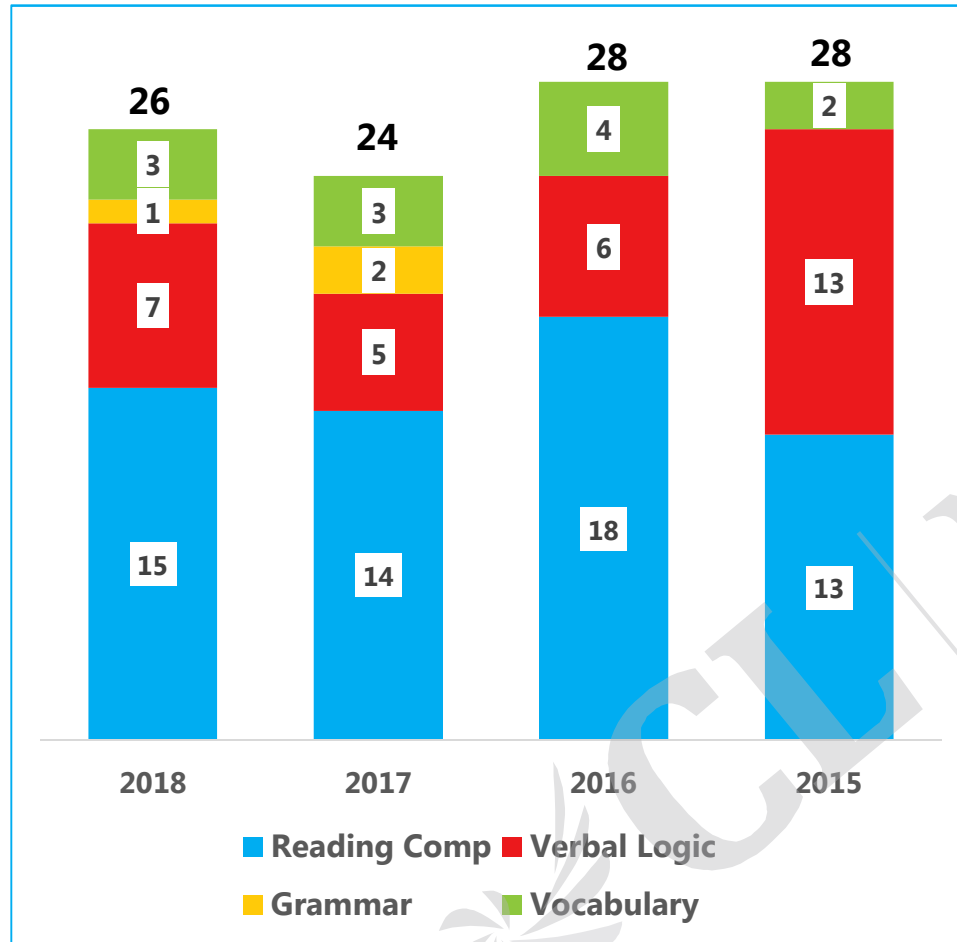
4

Q & A



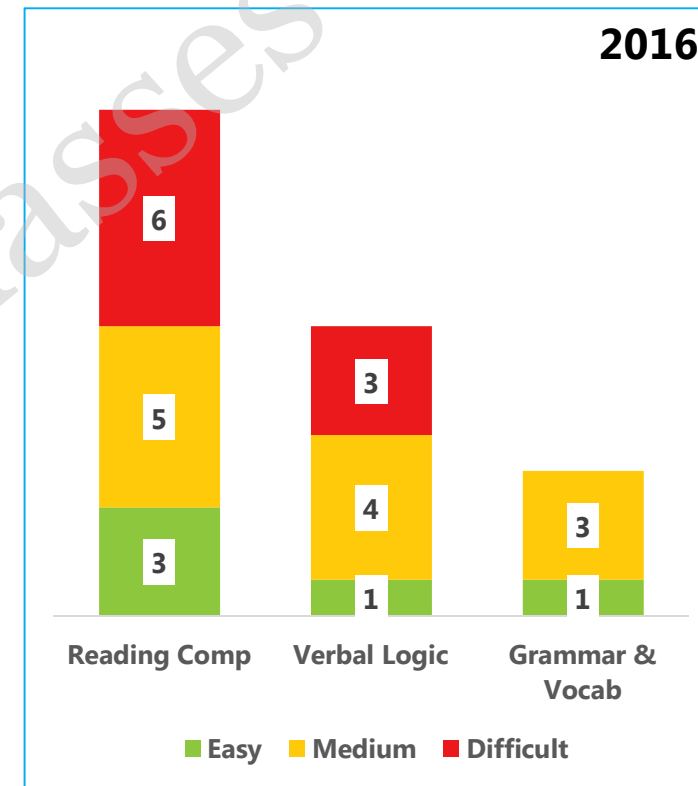
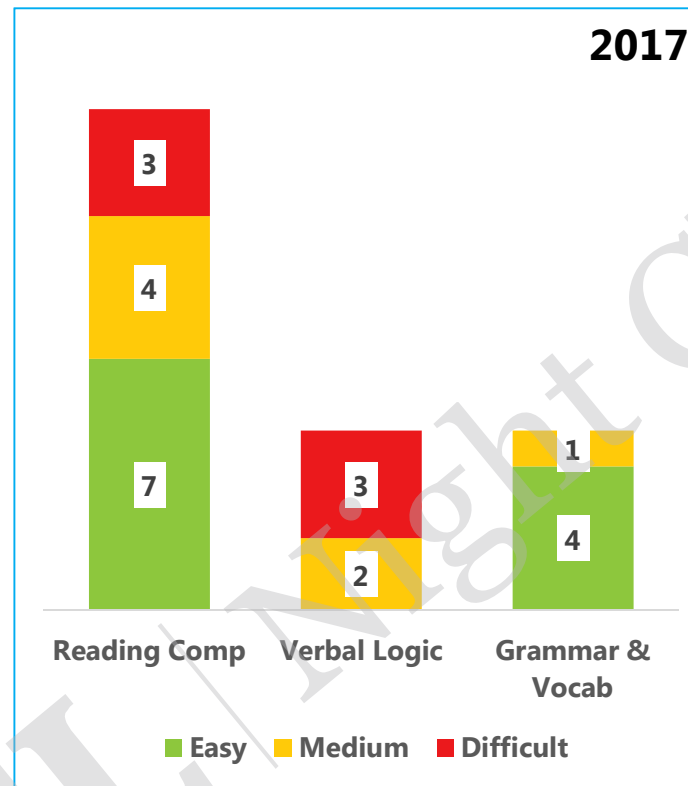
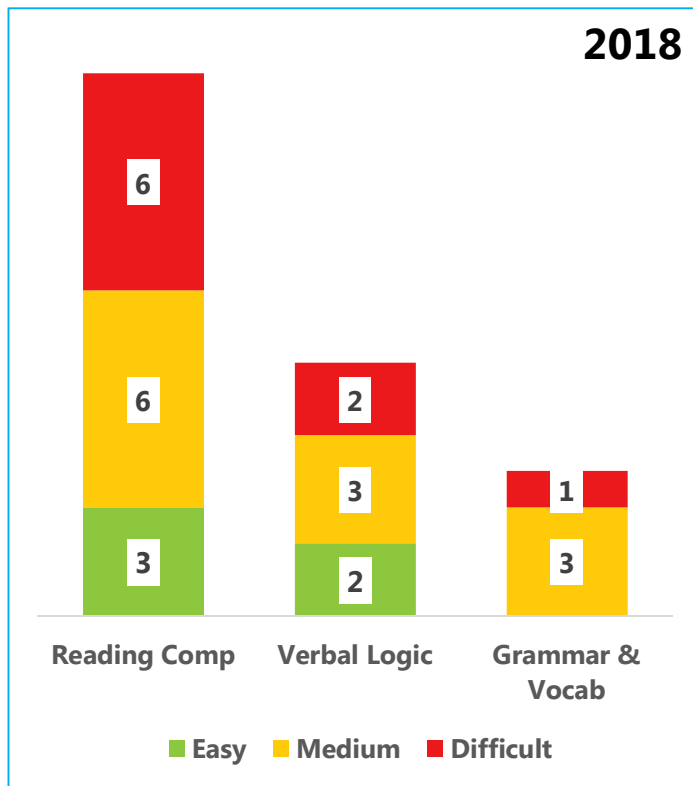
Bird's eye view

Verbal and Logical Ability



- Weightage of Reading Comprehension : 60%
- Reasoning & Logic based rather than knowledge based

How difficult is it?



Program	%ile cut off	Score
BM	79.46 (75)	~6(5)
HRM	79.66 (75)	~6(5)

Program	%ile cut off	Score
BM	79.46	~9
HRM	79.69	~8

Program	%ile cut off	Score
BM	77.47	~8
HRM	69.13	~7

AGENDA

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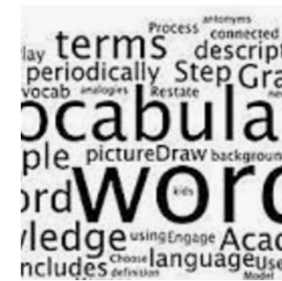
Question Types



Verbal Logic



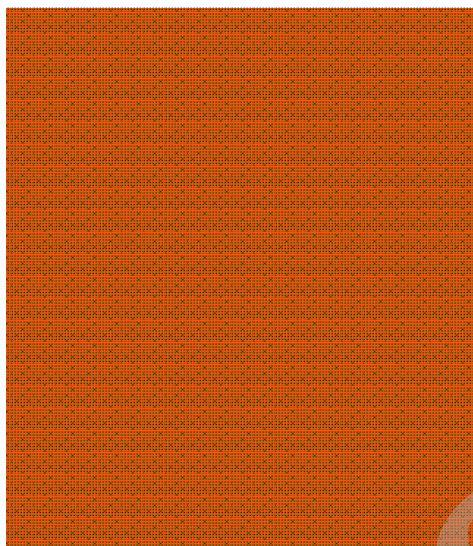
Reading
Comprehension



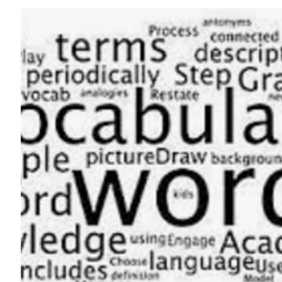
Vocabulary &
Grammar



Question Types



Reading
Comprehension



Vocabulary &
Grammar



Type of Questions

1. Para Jumbles
2. Critical Reasoning

CL | Night Classes

6 Question Quiz

- 6 Questions : 90 – 120 seconds each.
- Take a note of your answers in a piece of paper.
- Please share the answers "**Privately** to the Presenter".



1. The periodic table orders the elements in a way that helps to understand why atoms behave as they do.
2. The properties of the elements are due to electronic configuration, and their recurring pattern gives rise to periodicity.
3. In other words, what gives the elements their properties and what order lies below the surface of their seemingly random nature?
4. What makes Fluorine react violently with Caesium while its nearest neighbour neon is reluctant to react with anything?

Question 1

Which of the following options is the best logical order of the above statements?

- A. 1, 2, 3, 4
- B. 1, 4, 3, 2
- C. 2, 3, 1, 4
- D. 3, 4, 2, 1
- E. 4, 3, 1, 2



1. It is certainly true that the critics—those persons whom the dictionary describes as "skilled in judging the qualities or merits of some class of things, especially of literary or artistic work" – have long harboured murderous thoughts about the conditions of our drama, but their ineffectuality as public executioners is legendary.
2. But not close enough, it would seem, for this "marriage" constitutes the case of an absolute desire encountering a relative compliance.
3. The reviewers, by contrast, come close to being the most loyal and effective allies the commercial theatre could possibly desire.
4. Perhaps the greatest irony in a situation bursting with ironies is the reiterated idea that the critics are killing the theatre.
5. We all know that when theatre people or members of the public refer to the critics, they nearly always mean the reviewers.

Question 2

Which of the following combinations is the MOST LOGICALLY ORDERED?

- A. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
- B. 4, 5, 1, 3, 2
- C. 4, 1, 5, 2, 3
- D. 2, 5, 4, 1, 3
- E. 1, 4, 5, 2, 3



The FIRST and the LAST sentences of the paragraph are numbered 1 & 6. The others labelled as P, Q, R and S are given below:

1. Suppose, I know someone, Smith.
 - P. One day you come to me and say: "Smith is in Cambridge."
 - Q. I inquire, and find you stood at Guildhall and saw at the other end a man and said : "This is Smith".
 - R. I'd say: "Listen. This isn't sufficient evidence."
 - S. I've heard that he has been killed in a battle in this war.
6. If we had a fair amount of evidence he was killed I would try to make you say that you're being credulous.

Question 3

Which of the following combinations is the MOST LOGICALLY ORDERED?

- A. 1SPQR6
- B. 1RSPQ6
- C. 1PRSQ6
- D. 1QSRP6
- E. 1RQPS6



Arti is planning for higher studies and her future goals include working as a manager of a non-profit organization designed to provide assistance to under-represented populations. Arti researched the mission statements of various colleges and discovered that college X, a small private college with a fee of Rs. 8 lakhs per year, was dedicated to producing compassionate and curious leaders. College Y, a large institute with a fee of Rs. 9 lakh per year, promoted itself as a leading research facility. Based on her research, she decided to apply to college X rather than College Y.

Question 4

Which of the following options is the most likely explanation of Arti's decision?

- A. A direct relationship exists between a college's cost and the quality of the education it provides.
- B. Students apply to smaller colleges that offer more personalized attention from professors.
- C. A large research university cannot prepare students for a career as a non-profit executive.
- D. Students apply to colleges with mission statements that align with their goals.
- E. The best colleges have the best mission statements. Hence, students select a college with the best mission statement.

Indian religious and ethical space is different from that of the western countries. The Vedas, the Upanishads, the Bhagavad Gita, the Ramayana, and the Mahabharata etc. enrich Indian religious and social space. Details of the treatment of human values and Dharmas have a long tradition. They are often compared, contrasted and debated by the characters in the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. In the process, it has given birth to a tradition of dharma, which has been transferred from generation to generation. Ethical discourse was not a one-time affair. From time to time, religious leaders from various regions of India nourished and strengthened the Indian ethical arena. Tiruvalluvar (second century B.C.), Kabir from Uttar Pradesh (fifteenth century A.D.), Nanak from Punjab (fifteenth century A.D.), Alvars and Nayanmars of Tamil Nadu (eighth century A.D.), Basaveswara of Karnataka (Twelfth century A.D.), Sri Chaitanya (Sixteenth century) were prominent.

Question 5

Which of the following assumptions will make the above paragraph redundant?

- A. All religious leaders, mentioned in the paragraph, preach the same message and it is transferred from one generation to the next.
- B. Western religious spaces do not have details of treatment of principle of Dharma.
- C. Ramayana and Mahabharata have made it possible for religious leaders to build the tradition.
- D. Western civilizations have been traversed by a different kind of religious leaders.
- E. Western ethical and religious space has a long tradition of treatment of human values and Dharma.

In many cases in physics, one has to deal simultaneously with collective and single-particle excitations of the system. The collective excitations are usually bosonic in nature while the single-particle excitations are often fermionic. One is therefore led to consider a system which includes bosons and fermions. Hence, _____.

Question 6

Which of the following options is most likely to follow the paragraph given above?

- A. in this book, we discuss application of bosonic particles and their consequences on physics.
- B. in this book, we discuss application of general algebraic theory of mixed Bose- Fermi systems to atomic nuclei.
- C. in this book, we discuss excitations of collective and single particles separately.
- D. in this book, we prove how collective excitations are bosonic and singular excitation are fermionic.
- E. in this book, we prove that collective and singular excitation cannot exist together.



Answers : Verbal Logic

Q#1—B

Q#2—B

Q#3—A

Q#4—D

Q#5—E

Q#6—B

6.00	<i>Awe-freakin-some</i>
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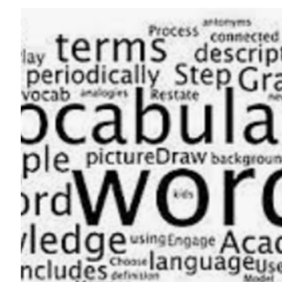
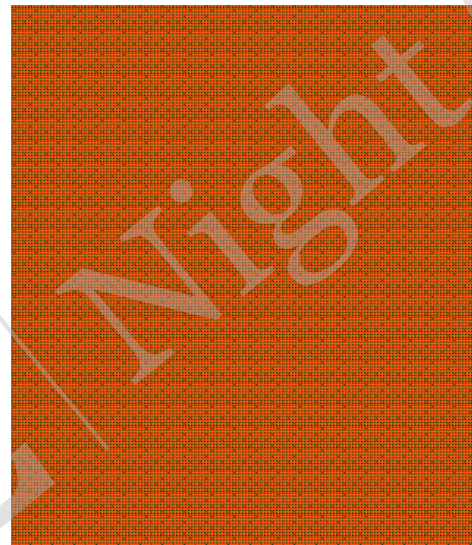
Prep Plan : Verbal Logic

 CL | Night Classes

Question Types



Verbal Logic



Vocabulary &
Grammar



6 Question Quiz

- 6 Questions : 120 – 240 seconds each.
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Read the following stanza and answer the question that follows:

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Seeds are hugged by the earth
Which renders them as gardens in bloom.
And yonder stars, are they not pearls
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Questions 2 to 4:

The base of Objectivism according to Ayan Rand is explicit: "Existence exists-and the act of grasping that statement implies two corollary axioms: that something exists which one perceives and that one exists possessing consciousness, consciousness being the faculty of perceiving that which exists."

Existence and consciousness are facts implicit in every perception. They are the base of all knowledge (and the precondition of proof): knowledge presupposes something to know and someone to know it. They are absolutes which cannot be questioned or escaped: every human utterance, including the denial of these axioms, implies their use and acceptance. The third axiom at the base of knowledge-an axiom true, in Aristotle's words, of "being qua being"- is the Law of Identity. This law defines the essence of existence: to be is to be something, a thing is what it is; and leads to the fundamental principle of all action, the law of causality. The law of causality states that a thing's actions are determined not by chance, but by its nature, i.e., by what it is.

It is important to observe the interrelation of these three axioms. Existence is the first axiom. The universe exists independent of consciousness. Man is able to adapt his background to his own requirements, but "Nature, to be commanded, must be obeyed" (Francis Bacon). There is no mental process that can change the laws of nature or erase facts. The function of consciousness is not to create reality, but to apprehend it. "Existence is Identity, Consciousness is Identification."

Question 2

Which of the following is DEFINITELY CORRECT according to the passage:

- A. Only what can be perceived exists.
- B. What exists is perceived.
- C. All that exists does not have consciousness.
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Question 3

Which of the following can be best captured as 'Identity' and 'Identification'?

- A. College as identity; perception of cultural events as identification.
- B. Twitter as identity; perception of Twitter as identification.
- C. Government as identity; perception of taxation of citizens as identification.
- D. Marriage as identity; perception of children as identification.
- E. MBA as identity; perception of campus placement as identification.

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Question 4

The author would interpret Francis Bacon's "Nature, to be commanded, must be obeyed" as:

- A. Reality should not to be modified or escaped but faced.
- B. Man's existence depends on nature's whims.
- C. Essentially and objectively nature is superior to humans.
- D. Obstacles are better circumvented than confronted.
- E. Before channeling nature one must first comply with it.

Questions 5 to 6:

If history doesn't follow any stable rules, and if we cannot predict its future course, why study it? It often seems that the chief aim of science is to predict the future – meteorologists are expected to forecast whether tomorrow will bring rain or sunshine; economists should know whether devaluing the currency will avert or precipitate an economic crisis; good doctors foresee whether chemotherapy or radiation therapy will be more successful in curing lung cancer. Similarly, historians are asked to examine the actions of our ancestors so that we can repeat their wise decisions and avoid their mistakes. But it never works like that because the present is just too different from the past. It is a waste of time to study Hannibal's tactics in the Second Punic War so as to copy them in the Third World War. What worked well in cavalry battles will not necessarily be of much benefit in cyber warfare. Science is not just about predicting the future, though. Scholars in all fields often seek to broaden our horizons, thereby opening before us new and unknown futures. This is especially true of history. Though historians occasionally try their hand at prophecy (without notable success), the study of history aims above all to make us aware of possibilities we don't normally consider.

Historians study the past not in order to repeat it, but in order to be liberated from it. Each and every one of us has been born into a given historical reality, ruled by particular norms and values, and managed by a unique economic and political system. We take this reality for granted, thinking it is natural, inevitable and immutable. We forget that our world was created by an accidental chain of events, and that history shaped not only our technology, politics and society, but also our thoughts, fears and dreams. The cold hand of the past emerges from the grave of our ancestors, grips us by the neck and directs our gaze towards a single future. We have felt that grip from the moment we were born, so we assume that it is a natural and inescapable part of who we are. Therefore we seldom try to shake ourselves free, and envision alternative futures. Studying history aims to loosen the grip of the past. It enables us to turn our head this way and that, and begin to notice possibilities that our ancestors could not imagine, or didn't want us to imagine. By observing the accidental chain of events that led us here, we realise how our very thoughts and dreams took shape – and we can begin to think and dream differently. Studying history will not tell us what to choose, but at least it gives us more options.

Question 5

Based on the passage, which of the following options would be the most appropriate for citizens to learn history?

- A. British names of streets in India should not be changed.
- B. Every street in India should display a plaque that lists all its previous names.
- C. British names of streets in India should be changed to Indian names along with an explanation of their history.
- D. Names of Indian streets should be based on suggestions generated through an opinion poll.
- E. Names of Indian streets should be periodically changed.

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Question 6

Which of the following options is the closest to the essence of the passage?

- A. History, unlike Physics, does not help predict future.
- B. History deals with long time periods.
- C. History documents the past events related to specific people.
- D. There is no strict cause and effect relationship in history.
- E. History has the potential to make us eclectic.

Answers : Verbal Logic

Q#1—E

Q#2—D

Q#3—B

Q#4—E

Q#5—B

Q#6—E

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Existence and consciousness are facts implicit in every perception. They are the base of all knowledge (and the precondition of proof): knowledge presupposes something to know and someone to know it. They are absolutes which cannot be questioned or escaped: every human utterance, including the denial of these axioms, implies their use and acceptance. The third axiom at the base of knowledge-an axiom true, in Aristotle's words, of "being qua being"- is the Law of Identity. This law defines the essence of existence: to be is to be something, a thing is what it is; and leads to the fundamental principle of all action, the law of causality. The law of causality states that a thing's actions are determined not by chance, but by its nature, i.e., by what it is.

It is important to observe the interrelation of these three axioms. Existence is the first axiom. The universe exists independent of consciousness. Man is able to adapt his background to his own requirements, but "Nature, to be commanded, must be obeyed" (Francis Bacon). There is no mental process that can change the laws of nature or erase facts. The function of consciousness is not to create reality, but to apprehend it. "Existence is Identity, Consciousness is Identification."

Question 3

Which of the following can be best captured as 'Identity' and 'Identification'?

- A. College as identity; perception of cultural events as identification.
- B. Twitter as identity; perception of Twitter as identification.
- C. Government as identity; perception of taxation of citizens as identification.
- D. Marriage as identity; perception of children as identification.
- E. MBA as identity; perception of campus placement as identification.

Questions 2 to 4:

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Existence and consciousness are facts implicit in every perception. They are the base of all knowledge (and the precondition of proof): knowledge presupposes something to know and someone to know it. They are absolutes which cannot be questioned or escaped: every human utterance, including the denial of these axioms, implies their use and acceptance. The third axiom at the base of knowledge-an axiom true, in Aristotle's words, of "being qua being"- is the Law of Identity. This law defines the essence of existence: to be is to be something, a thing is what it is; and leads to the fundamental principle of all action, the law of causality. The law of causality states that a thing's actions are determined not by chance, but by its nature, i.e., by what it is.

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Question 4

The author would interpret Francis Bacon's "Nature, to be commanded, must be obeyed" as:

- A. Reality should not to be modified or escaped but faced.
- B. Man's existence depends on nature's whims.
- C. Essentially and objectively nature is superior to humans.
- D. Obstacles are better circumvented than confronted.
- E. Before channeling nature one must first comply with it.

Questions 5 to 6:

If history doesn't follow any stable rules, and if we cannot predict its future course, why study it? It often seems that the chief aim of science is to predict the future – meteorologists are expected to forecast whether tomorrow will bring rain or sunshine; economists should know whether devaluing the currency will avert or precipitate an economic crisis; good doctors foresee whether chemotherapy or radiation therapy will be more successful in curing lung cancer. Similarly, historians are asked to examine the actions of our ancestors so that we can repeat their wise decisions and avoid their mistakes. But it never works like that because the present is just too different from the past. It is a waste of time to study Hannibal's tactics in the Second Punic War so as to copy them in the Third World War. What worked well in cavalry battles will not necessarily be of much benefit in cyber warfare. Science is not just about predicting the future, though. Scholars in all fields often seek to broaden our horizons, thereby opening before us new and unknown futures. This is especially true of history. Though historians occasionally try their hand at prophecy (without notable success), the study of history aims above all to make us aware of possibilities we don't normally consider.

Historians study the past not in order to repeat it, but in order to be liberated from it. Each and every one of us has been born into a given historical reality, ruled by particular norms and values, and managed by a unique economic and political system. We take this reality for granted, thinking it is natural, inevitable and immutable. We forget that our world was created by an accidental chain of events, and that history shaped not only our technology, politics and society, but also our thoughts, fears and dreams. The cold hand of the past emerges from the grave of our ancestors, grips us by the neck and directs our gaze towards a single future. We have felt that grip from the moment we were born, so we assume that it is a natural and inescapable part of who we are. Therefore we seldom try to shake ourselves free, and envision alternative futures. Studying history aims to loosen the grip of the past. It enables us to turn our head this way and that, and begin to notice possibilities that our ancestors could not imagine, or didn't want us to imagine. By observing the accidental chain of events that led us here, we realise how our very thoughts and dreams took shape – and we can begin to think and dream differently. Studying history will not tell us what to choose, but at least it gives us more options.

Question 5

Based on the passage, which of the following options would be the most appropriate for citizens to learn history?

- A. British names of streets in India should not be changed.
- B. Every street in India should display a plaque that lists all its previous names.
- C. British names of streets in India should be changed to Indian names along with an explanation of their history.
- D. Names of Indian streets should be based on suggestions generated through an opinion poll.
- E. Names of Indian streets should be periodically changed.

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Question 6

Which of the following options is the closest to the essence of the passage?

- A. History, unlike Physics, does not help predict future.
- B. History deals with long time periods.
- C. History documents the past events related to specific people.
- D. There is no strict cause and effect relationship in history.
- E. History has the potential to make us eclectic.

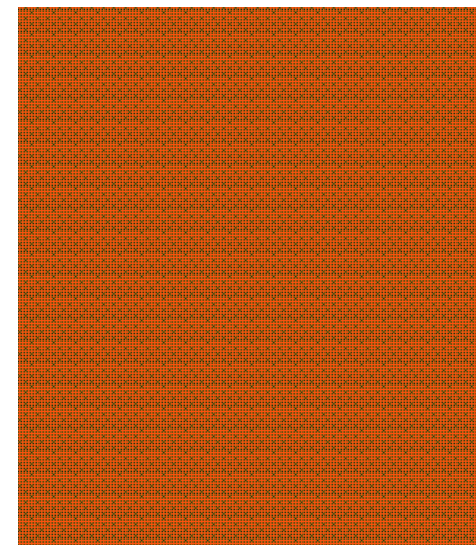
Question Types



Verbal Logic



Reading
Comprehension



6 Question Quiz

- 6 Questions : 60 – 90 seconds each.
- Take a note of your answers in a piece of paper.
- Please share the answers "**Privately** to the Presenter".



The payoff from _____ in education is so _____ and _____ that it is almost _____ as a predictor of economic change over a five to ten-year period.

Question 1

- A. expenditure, small, insignificant, irrelevant
- B. productivity, small, erratic, useless
- C. expenditure, fast, significant, powerful
- D. investment, slow, erratic, useless
- E. investment, slow, predictable, irrelevant



CL | Night Classes

The serious study of popular films by critics is regularly credited with having rendered obsolete a once-dominant view that popular mainstream films are inherently inferior to art films. Yet the change of attitude may be somewhat _____. Although, it is now academically respectable to analyse popular films, the fact that many critics feel compelled to rationalize their own _____ action movies or mass-market fiction reveals, perhaps unwittingly, their continued _____ the old hierarchy of popular and art films.

Consider the following words:

1. Unproductive
2. not appreciated
3. Overstated
4. penchant for
5. dislike for
6. investment in
7. exposure to

Question 2

Which of the following options is the most appropriate sequence that would meaningfully fit the blanks in the above paragraph?

- A. 1,5,6
- B. 3,2,7
- C. 3,4,6
- D. 4,5,6
- E. 6,3,1



Choose the best pronunciation of the word, **Sobriquet**, from the options:

Question 3

- A. soh – bruh – key
- B. suub – rry – ka
- C. sob – bee – ri – kwet
- D. soub – rick – kaat
- E. sobb – rik – kwet



Question 4

Which of the following sentences contains correct and meaningful usage of the underlined words?

- A. Vikram's approach to the problem was unique from Harpreet's, and he hadn't expected no criticism from her.
- B. Vikram's approach to the problem was different from Harpreet's, but he hadn't expected no criticism from her.
- C. Vikram's approach to the problem was different from Harpreet's, but he had expected no criticism from her.
- D. Vikram's approach to the problem was unique from Harpreet's, further he hadn't expected no criticism from her.
- E. Vikram's approach to the problem was different from Harpreet's, and he had expected no criticism from her.



The *MBA* (1) is hardly a prerequisite for success, but *it* (2) certainly *helps* (3), and it has been getting more *important* (4) in recent years. *Most* (5) MBA programs equip their graduates to understand *how* (6) to deal with many of the important questions that their organizations will need to *tackle* (7) over time, *and* (8) that they will face in their careers.

Question 5

The above italicized numbered words will be correctly represented by the following parts of speech:

- A. 1-Noun, 2-Pronoun, 3-Adverb, 4-Adjective, 5-Adjective, 8-Conjunction
- B. 1-Noun, 3-Adjective, 4-Adjective, 6-Adverb, 7-Adverb, 8-Article
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- D. 2-Pronoun, 3-Verb, 4-Adverb, 6-Adverb, 8-Article
- E. 2-Pronoun, 3-Verb, 4-Adjective, 7-Verb, 8-Conjunction

- i. He is the most _____ of the speakers to address us today.
- ii. The belief in _____ justice is the essence of his talk.
- iii. This hall would have been full but for the _____ rain.
- iv. Many in the audience have achieved _____ in their respective fields.

Question 6

Which of the following sequence of words would most appropriately fit the blanks?

- A. i. Eminent, ii. Imminent, iii. Immanent, iv. Eminence
- B. i. Immanent, ii. Imminent, iii. Imminence, iv. Eminence
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Answers : Verbal Logic

Q#1—E

Q#2—D

Q#3—B

Q#4—E

Q#5—B

Q#6—E

6.00	<i>Awe-freakin-some</i>
> 5.00	Awesome
3.50 – 4.74	Very Good
3.00 – 3.49	Safe Zone
2.25 – 2.99	Border-line
< 2.25	Trouble



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AGENDA

1

Overview of XAT Verbal



2

Where do we stand



3

Preparation Tips



4

Q & A



Prep Tips

1. Verbal Logic
2. Reading Comprehension
 - Solve 'XAT' level
3. Vocabulary & Grammar
 - Revise basic grammar rules



Prep Tips



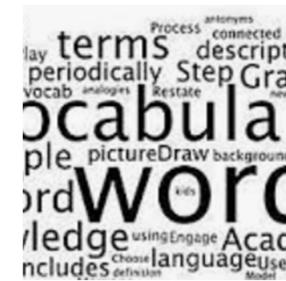
Verbal Logic

Solve Para jumbles
Learn Critical Reasoning



Reading Comprehension

Solve XAT level



Vocabulary & Grammar

Revise grammar rules

Resources Available

- Past XAT papers : 2008 to 2018
- XAT Mock Tests : 10
- XAT Section Tests : 10 on each area



AGENDA

1

Overview of XAT Verbal



2

Where do we stand



3

Preparation Tips



4

Q & A



Thank you

