

Question 1: The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

Failure is like the original sin in the biblical narrative: everyone has it. Regardless of class, caste, race, or gender, we are all born to fail, we practise failure for as long as we live, and pass it on to others. Just like sin, failure can be disgraceful, shameful and embarrassing to admit. And did I mention ugly? Failure is also ugly ugly as sin, as they say. For all its universality, however, failure is under-studied, when not simply neglected. It's as if even the idea of looking at failure more closely makes us uneasy; we don't want to touch it for fear of contagion.

A. Failure, though to be avoided at all costs, is something that is essentially ugly and disruptive for ones life.

B. Failure, because of its inherest trappings, is something that we avoid.

C. Failure, hard to digest and even harder to accept, is simply not understood very well.

D. Failure, with all its negative implications and outcomes, is a subject avoided because of the fear it generates.

Answer: C

Explanation: The passage discusses failure as something universal and inescapable, yet misunderstood

and under-studied. The author compares failure to the original sin, something inherent in everyone but avoided and neglected due to its discomforting nature.

Option C emphasizes that failure is both hard to digest and harder to accept, aligning well with the author's description of failure as something that people don't want to touch or examine closely due to the discomfort it generates.

Why the other options don't work as well:

Option A: This focuses on failure being disruptive and ugly, but the author doesn't stress that it should be avoided at all costs. Instead, they highlight how failure is universally present and under-studied. Option B: This suggests failure is avoided because of its inherent trappings, but the passage does not explain it this way. The avoidance comes from the discomfort and fear of examining failure, rather than simply its trappings.

Option D: This talks about the negative outcomes and fear of failure, but the passage emphasizes the lack of understanding and study of failure, rather than just the fear or avoidance of it. Thus, Option C best captures the author's position.

Question 2: The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

Business and economics are tied up together in lots of people's minds. After all, they're both about money, aren't they? An awful lot of people seem to believe that economics is Big Business and business is small economics. The failure to keep the two apart leads to some bizarre misconceptions in the popular understanding. For example the idea that countries are businesses in competition with each other, or that business is about self-serving greed and economics is the soulless science of large scale greed. Business is the art of commerce. Economics is the study of the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services. Just from the definitions we can immediately see one clear difference. Economics concerns systems and general principles and is therefore a theoretical subject eminently suitable for academic study in a university, while business is a



practical craft that does not belong there.

A. Business and economics are majorly overlapping terms with minor distinctions.

B. Business and economics are mildly overlapping terms with major distinctions.

C. Business and economics are two terms completely unrelated to each other.

D. Business and economics are two terms not only completely unrelated but also completely misunderstood.

Answer: B

Explanation: Why Option B is correct:

The passage emphasizes that the terms are mildly overlapping because both relate to money, but major distinctions exist between them in terms of focus (practical vs theoretical). Why other options don't fit as well:

Option A: While the terms overlap, the distinctions are major in nature (e.g., theory vs practice), so "minor" is not accurate.

Option C: The passage does not claim that business and economics are completely unrelated; rather, it points out their overlap and differences.

Option D: The author does not suggest that the terms are completely misunderstood in all aspects, but more that there are misconceptions about how they are viewed.

Thus, Option B best captures the author's nuanced view of the relationship between business and economics.

Question 3: The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

The difficulty of defining colonialism stems from the fact that the term is often used as a synonym for imperialism. Both colonialism and imperialism were forms of conquest that were expected to benefit Europe economically and strategically. The term colonialism is frequently used to describe the settlement of North America, Australia, New Zealand, Algeria, and Brazil, places that were controlled by a large population of permanent European residents. The term imperialism often describes cases in which a foreign government administers a territory without significant settlement; typical examples include the scramble for Africa in the late nineteenth century and the American domination of the Philippines and Puerto Rico. The distinction between the two, however, is not entirely consistent in the literature. Some scholars distinguish between colonies for settlement and colonies for economic exploitation.

A. Colonialism and imperialism are interchangeable terms; both involve conquest for European

economic and strategic gain, though their definitions are inconsistent in academic literature. B. While colonialism typically refers to territories settled by Europeans, imperialism describes territories administered by foreign governments without significant settlement, creating a distinction that is often debated.

C. The terms colonialism and imperialism describe similar concepts of conquest, but scholarly definitions vary, particularly showcasing similarity in settled and exploited colonies.

D. Defining colonialism is challenging due to its overlap with imperialism; both terms reflect European expansion but vary in application to territories like North America and Africa.



Answer: B

Explanation: Why Option B is correct:

The passage clearly defines colonialism as involving settlement and imperialism as involving administration without settlement.

It also mentions that this distinction is debated, which is captured well in Option B.

Why other options don't fit as well:

Option A: This is partially true, but it oversimplifies the distinction, implying that the terms are always interchangeable, which the passage explicitly rejects.

Option C: This suggests that the terms are mainly similar in terms of settled vs. exploited colonies, which is not the focus of the passage. The passage focuses more on settlement versus administration. Option D: This focuses more on European expansion, but it doesn't accurately convey the key idea of the settlement vs administration distinction or the debate about the terms.

Thus, Option B best captures the nuanced view of the relationship between colonialism and imperialism, as presented in the passage.

Question 4: The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

In the 1990s, the Labour party could plausibly offer positive-sum redistribution and could therefore please both left and right. Take for example expanding higher education. This was leftist - because a higher supply of graduates would bid down the graduate premium and hence help reduce inequality. But it was also rightist because it improved skills and opportunity. Or take tax credits and minimum wages. These were leftist because they reduced poverty, but also rightist because they encouraged work. Similarly, the promise of policy stability was intended both to please business and to encourage job creation. Such policies were centrist, vote-winning and (within limits) reasonable economics.

A. The Labour party of the 1990s was cunning and manipulative.

- B. The Labour party of the 1990s was hamstrung and in effect, centrist.
- C. The Labour party of the 1990s was effective by being equivocal.

D. The Labour party of the 1990s was confused itself and acted in a non-committal manner.

Answer: B

Explanation: Why Option B is correct:

The word "hamstrung" fits well because it conveys the idea that the Labour party in the 1990s was forced to adopt policies that were in the center, trying to appeal to both left and right, rather than committing to a clear, ideological stance. This resulted in a centrist position. Why other options don't fit:

Option A: This suggests manipulation, but the passage doesn't imply that the Labour party was acting with cunning or deceitful intentions. The approach seems more pragmatic and centrist.

Option C: This is partially true in the sense that the policies were designed to appeal to both sides, but the passage does not describe the party as being equivocal or unclear in its intent. Instead, it shows a calculated centrist approach.

Option D: The party is not described as confused or non-committal. Instead, it is portrayed as acting in



a calculated manner to appeal to both sides, which is a more deliberate strategy than one driven by confusion.

Thus, Option B best captures the author's position, emphasizing the Labour party's centrist, pragmatic approach in the 1990s.

Question 5: The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

One interpretation is that evolution follows a weak zigzag pattern, with little net directionality. In other words, when we zoom out to a macroevolutionary timescale – the extremely long-term level at which we see novel traits or new groups of organisms emerge – rapid changes appear as nothing more than random noise. At moderate scales, perhaps glacial cycles or other gradual environmental changes push populations back and forth around a mean, but over very long timescales, there is little net evolutionary change. Examples of such dynamic stability, where a system shows fluctuations around a mean but little net change over time, are everywhere. We see this pattern in human-engineered systems, such as the minute altitude dips and corrections of an airplane using autopilot control. We see it in brain waves, or in ecological systems where the number of individuals in a population or species in a community fluctuates across years, but overall remains steady.

A. Evolution often appears as a series of small, random shifts with no significant long-term direction,

mirroring engineered systems and natural phenomena, where fluctuations stabilize around a central mean.

B. On a macroevolutionary scale, evolution exhibits minimal directional change, resembling the fluctuations in human-designed systems and ecological populations, which demonstrate stability despite temporary variations.

C. Evolution on a vast timescale shows weak zigzag patterns, suggesting little long-term change, similar to the stable yet fluctuating dynamics observed in engineered systems and ecological populations.

D. The zigzag pattern of evolution reflects minimal directional change over immense timescales, akin to the minor adjustments in altitude by autopilots or the steady numbers in ecological systems.

Answer: A

Explanation: Option A captures this key point effectively by stating that evolution has random shifts with no significant long-term direction, and it mirrors engineered and natural systems where fluctuations eventually stabilize.

Why other options are less fitting:

Option B: While this option discusses evolution and its comparison to human-designed and ecological systems, it focuses more on the macroevolutionary scale and minimal directional change, but it doesn't emphasize the random shifts or fluctuations around a mean as clearly as Option A does.

Option C: This option is close but doesn't highlight the lack of significant long-term direction as clearly as Option A.

Option D: This summary misses the mention of random shifts and focuses too much on minor adjustments, which isn't a perfect reflection of the passage's explanation of evolution's zigzag pattern. Thus, Option A best captures the overall message and comparisons made in the passage.



Question 6: The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

A cynic might comment, with heavy irony: 'How lucky can you get? Humans have exactly the cognitive capabilities needed to capture all aspects of physical reality, and not a drop more!' A cynic might also wonder whether an ant, who is only capable of formulating the 'rules of the Universe' in terms of pheromone trails, would conclude that it is a great stroke of fortune that ants happen to have the cognitive capability of doing precisely that; or whether a phototropic plant would conclude that it is a stroke of fortune that they happen to have the cognitive capability to track the Sun, since that must mean that they can formulate the rules of the Universe. Linguists such as Noam Chomsky and others have marvelled at the fact that human language allows recursion, that we can produce arbitrary sequences of symbols from a finite alphabet. They marvel at the fact that humans can create what appears to be an apparently amazingly large set of human languages.

A. A cynic might suggest that just as ants and plants are limited to perceiving the universe through their

capabilities, humans might also only comprehend reality as allowed by their cognitive skills. B. A cynic might question the perceived fortune of species, including humans, who interpret their cognitive abilities as perfectly suited to understanding the universe, a perspective highlighted by Chomsky's admiration of human language.

C. Highlighting the limited perception of different species, a cynic could argue that humans, like ants and plants, might only understand the universe through the narrow lens of their cognitive abilities.
D. Critics could argue that humans, ants, and plants each perceive the universe through their unique cognitive capabilities, questioning the serendipity of these species' abilities to define universal rules.

Answer: A

Explanation: Option A states:

"A cynic might suggest that just as ants and plants are limited to perceiving the universe through their capabilities, humans might also only comprehend reality as allowed by their cognitive skills." This summary directly captures the author's argument. The passage presents the idea that just as ants have cognitive abilities suited only to understanding pheromone trails and plants are capable of tracking the Sun, humans may also perceive the universe in a way that is constrained by their cognitive abilities. The cynic's perspective in the passage points out that the cognitive capabilities of different species, including humans, are limited to what they are equipped to understand, and thus humans might not have a superior or complete understanding of reality.

Why the other options are not as strong:

Option B is close but introduces Chomsky's admiration of human language in a way that is not the central point of the passage. The passage is more focused on the idea of cognitive limitations rather than Chomsky's perspective on recursion.

Option C is similar to Option A but less precise. It highlights limited perceptions of species, but it doesn't emphasize the notion of "how lucky can you get," which is a key part of the cynic's perspective in the passage.

Option D brings in a somewhat broader criticism but doesn't focus as directly on the cynic's suggestion that humans, like ants and plants, are limited by their cognitive abilities.

Thus, Option A best encapsulates the author's position.



Question 7: There is a sentence that is missing in the paragraph below. Look at the paragraph and decide in which blank (option 1, 2, 3, or 4) the following sentence would best fit.

Sentence: Decline and Fall is a cathedral of words and opinions: sonorous, awe-inspiring and shadowy, with odd and unexpected corners of wit and irony, concealed in well-judged footnotes.

Paragraph: __(1)__ Gibbon may have been an amateur historian (his life was otherwise devoted to

nurturing his family's considerable wealth, and to serving in the militia), but his erudition is staggering. It was commonplace in Augustan England of the 18th century to refer to Virgil, Ovid, or Plutarch. Gibbon alludes to passages in Strabo, Sallust, Seneca, Macrobius and Longinus, among many others. __(2)__ Next to his learning, there's his style, whose later devotees include both Winston Churchill, (No 43 in this series), and Evelyn Waugh.__(3)__ "It has always been my practice," wrote Gibbon, "to cast a long paragraph in a single mould, to try it by my ear, to deposit it in my memory; but to suspend the action of the pen till I had given the last polish to my work."__(4)__

- A. Option 1
- B. Option 2
- C. Option 3
- D. Option 4

Answer: D

Explanation: Why Option 4 is the best fit:

The sentence in Option 4 provides a final flourish on the qualities of Gibbon's work by describing it as "sonorous, awe-inspiring, and shadowy" with hidden wit and irony. This final reflection matches well with the tone of the last section of the paragraph, which mentions Gibbon's style and the careful crafting of his writing. It emphasizes his style's complexity, rounding off the discussion of both his scholarly abilities and how he conveyed them.

Why the other options don't fit as well:

Option 1: If placed here, the sentence would interrupt the discussion of Gibbon's specific references and move abruptly into a more poetic description of his work. It doesn't transition well between his references and his style.

Option 2: It would introduce the sentence at a point that is too early in the paragraph. The sentence is meant to be a summary reflection, and here it would not align with the flow of ideas, which are still focused on the details of his scholarly work.

Option 3: Placing it here would also feel like an interruption because the paragraph is in the middle of explaining how Gibbon works and shapes his writing. The sentence is too grand and reflective for this stage of the argument.

Conclusion:

Option 4 is the best place because it provides a final, reflective statement that ties together Gibbon's erudition and writing style in a manner that complements the ideas discussed earlier in the paragraph.

Question 8: There is a sentence that is missing in the paragraph below. Look at the paragraph and decide in which blank (option 1, 2, 3, or 4) the following sentence would best fit.



Sentence: And if it were just as difficult to distinguish between the true and the false in the realm of beliefs about our own experiences as it is in the realm of beliefs about the external world, then we could be wrong about which of our own beliefs are basically justified and which are not.

Paragraph: __(1)__ The moderate foundationalist can reply that the traditional foundationalist must

undertake a similar risk. __(2)__For, while it is true that if one is undergoing a certain experience then one cannot be mistaken in thinking that one is undergoing that experience, one can still be mistaken about one's experiences—for instance, perhaps one can believe that one is in pain even if the experience that one is undergoing is actually one of feeling acutely uncomfortable. __(3)__If this kind of meta-fallibilism is accepted, then why not accept the further kind according to which basic justified beliefs can be false? Of course, the resolution of this dispute depends on whether, as the moderate believes, we can be mistaken about our own experiences. __(4)__

- A. Option 1
- B. Option 2
- C. Option 3
- D. Option 4

Answer: C

Explanation: Option 3 is the best choice because it leads logically into the idea of meta-fallibilism, which acknowledges the possibility that even our basic justified beliefs could be false. The sentence you are inserting fits perfectly with the discussion of meta-fallibilism, which addresses the issue of being mistaken about our own experiences and asks whether basic justified beliefs could be false, thus linking directly to the core argument.

Option 1 talks about the moderate foundationalist's response, but it doesn't connect directly to the specific argument of being mistaken about our experiences.

Option 2 talks about the possibility of being mistaken about experiences but doesn't address the broader implication for justification in a way that matches the inserted sentence's focus.

Option 4 does not fit well because it shifts the argument to a conclusion or resolution, which doesn't transition naturally from the inserted sentence's abstract discussion about beliefs.

Question 9: There is a sentence that is missing in the paragraph below. Look at the paragraph and decide in which blank (option 1, 2, 3, or 4) the following sentence would best fit.

Sentence: After every election, corporate leaders put on a full-court press to influence the transition. But the crypto world has particular reason for optimism.

Paragraph: __(1)__ The industry's top priority is reshaping the S.E.C., which has aggressively pursued crypto firms in court. Among the candidates to run the agency is Dan Gallagher, the chief legal officer for Robinhood, the finance and crypto app, three people with knowledge of the matter said. __(2)__ Another candidate backed by the industry is Chris Giancarlo, a former regulator who has served as an adviser to crypto companies, one of the people said. __(3)__During the campaign, Mr. Trump, once an outspoken Bitcoin skeptic, said he had been converted into a believer and promised to end the S.E.C.'s legal crackdown. __(4)__ He and his family also started their own crypto business and stand to benefit



personally from regulatory changes that industry executives have recommended.

A. Option 1

- B. Option 2
- C. Option 3
- D. Option 4

Answer: C

Explanation: Why Option 3 is the best fit:

Option 3 introduces Donald Trump's previous stance on Bitcoin and his promise to end the S.E.C.'s legal crackdown. This connects with the optimism of the crypto world since Trump's shift from being a Bitcoin skeptic to a supporter can be seen as a reason for the crypto world's optimism. The missing sentence sets the tone for industry hopes for a favorable transition, and the insertion of Trump's changed stance further elaborates on why the crypto world may feel optimistic.

The transition in Option 3 is seamless because it follows from the optimism implied in the missing sentence, which discusses how corporate leaders (and specifically the crypto world) are hopeful due to the potential political influence they could have. Trump's changed stance on Bitcoin and his promise to reform the S.E.C. are concrete reasons for that optimism.

Why the other options don't work as well:

Option 1: While it discusses the S.E.C. reshaping, it doesn't tie in the specific reason for optimism (Trump's shift in opinion on Bitcoin). It is too general and doesn't match the optimism implied in the missing sentence.

Option 2: Focuses on two candidates for the S.E.C. but lacks any connection to why the crypto world is particularly optimistic after the election. It's more about the candidates than the broader sense of hope. Option 4: Discusses Trump's personal involvement in crypto, which doesn't logically lead into the idea of industry-wide optimism based on the transition that follows an election.

Thus, Option 3 is the best fit because it connects the general optimism described in the missing sentence with Trump's changed stance on Bitcoin and his potential influence on the S.E.C., making it a perfect match for the context of the paragraph.

Question 10: There is a sentence that is missing in the paragraph below. Look at the paragraph and decide in which blank (option 1, 2, 3, or 4) the following sentence would best fit.

Sentence: From the moment of discovery of their child's hearing loss, a parent finds themselves not only unmoored by circumstance, but adrift in a tempestuous cultural debate.

Paragraph: __(1)__While not exactly a global topic of dinner-table conversation, the battle for the identities and futures of deaf children is fiercely fought.__(2)__ Arguments drift down from academic journals to social media, where many new parents are washed ashore in the absence of a definitive source of information about their child's future. Trying to reconcile the contradictory advice given by a new cast of characters – GPs, paediatricians, ENTs, audiologists, speech therapists, disability insurance advisers, interested observers – I took to Instagram to find some clarity in authentic, lived experience.__(3)__ Starting with a few anodyne hashtags, I initially found a bunch of mothers (differing in every respect, but always, always mothers) sharing inspiring stories about the lives of their D/deaf and hard-of-hearing



children. Unlike the normative 'blend-in-or-else' dictats of my 1980s childhood, this new world was a sea of diversity – confident smiles, 'Deaf Gain' wallpapers, kids signing in slang, and proudly visible, macaron-coloured hearing technology. (4) I was buoyed to be a part of this extraordinary community, and lifted yet again when my daughter's metallic pink hearing aids arrived. She no longer had to jam her Wiggles keyboard to her ear to hear the music, and all of my hesitations and ambivalences were converted into happy certainties.

- A. Option 1
- B. Option 2
- C. Option 3
- D. Option 4

Answer: A

Explanation: Why Option 1 is the best fit:

Option 1 serves as a strong introductory sentence that introduces the main theme of the paragraph: the emotional uncertainty and debate parents face when dealing with their child's hearing loss.

The sentence fits well into the beginning of the paragraph because it sets the stage for the "battle" for the identities and futures of deaf children mentioned in the next sentence. The metaphor of being "adrift" in a "tempestuous cultural debate" aligns with the fierce struggle for clarity and direction that parents face, which is discussed in the following sentences.

Why the other options don't work as well:

Option 2: This option talks about academic journals and social media, which are relevant to the overall theme of information-seeking, but it doesn't establish the emotional turmoil that the missing sentence addresses. It's more about seeking clarity, while the missing sentence focuses on the initial overwhelming confusion.

Option 3: This is more about the positive discovery of an online community and the shift from uncertainty to hope, which seems to come after the emotional disorientation introduced in the missing sentence. It focuses on the affirmative journey, so it doesn't work as an opening statement.

Option 4: This option focuses on the positive emotional development of the parent after receiving the hearing aids, which is a positive resolution rather than the initial turmoil described in the missing sentence. Thus, Option 1 is the best choice because it introduces the emotional and cultural struggle that the rest of the paragraph continues to elaborate upon.

Question 11: The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.

Try before you buy. We use this memorable saying to urge you to experience the consequences of an alternative before you choose it, whenever this is feasible. If you are considering buying a van after having always owned sedans, rent one for a week of borrow a friend's. By experiencing the consequences first hand, they become more meaningful. In addition, you are likely to identify consequences you had not even thought of before. May be you will discover that it is difficult of park the van in your small parking space at work, but that your elderly father has a much easier time getting in and out of it . (CAT 2003)



A. If you are planning to buy a van after being used to sedans, borrow a van or rent it and try it before deciding to buy it. Then you may realize that parking a van is difficult while it is easier for your elderly father to get in and out of it.

B. Before choosing an alternative, experience its consequences if feasible. If, for example, you want to change from sedans to a van, try one before buying it. You will discover aspects you may never have thought of.

C. Always try before you buy anything. You are bound to discover many consequences. One of the consequences of going in for a van is that it is more difficult to park than sedans at the office car park. D. We urge you to try products such as vans before buying them. Then you can experience consequences you have not thought of such as parking problems. But your father may find vans more comfortable than cars.

Answer: B

Explanation: Option A: While it captures the idea of trying a van before buying it, it focuses too much on

specific details (like the father's ease of entry) and is less general about the concept of experiencing consequences.

Option C: This option suggests a blanket statement about always trying products before buying but is less specific about the value of understanding consequences. It also emphasizes parking difficulty too heavily. Option D: This summary is similar to Option A but lacks the overall perspective of considering various consequences. It does mention both parking issues and comfort for the father, but it feels less comprehensive in capturing the essence of the passage.

Conclusion:

Option B stands out as the best choice because it accurately encapsulates the passage's primary focus on the benefits of firsthand experience when making purchasing decisions, while also maintaining a broader perspective.

Question 12: The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.

It is important for shipping companies to be clear about the objectives for maintenance and materials management-as to whether the primary focus is on service level improvement or cost minimization. Often when certain systems are set in place, the cost minimization objective and associated procedure become more important than the flexibility required for service level improvement. The problem really arises since cost minimization tends to focus on out of pocket costs which are visible, while, the opportunity costs, often greater in value, are lost sight of. (CAT 2003)

A. Shipping companies have to either minimize costs or maximize service quality. If they focus on cost

minimization, they will reduce quality. They should focus on service level improvement, or else opportunity costs will be lost sight of.

B. Shipping companies should determine the primary focus of their maintenance and materials management. Focus on cost minimization may reduce visible costs, but ignore greater invisible costs and impair service quality.

C. Therefore, shipping companies must be clear about the primary focus of their maintenance and materials management before embarking on cost minimization.

D. Shipping companies should focus on quality level improvement rather than cost cutting. Cost cutting will



lead to untold opportunity costs. Companies should have systems in place to make the service level flexible.

Answer: C

Explanation: Option c best captures the essence of the passage by emphasizing the need for clarity in

setting objectives before prioritizing cost minimization. The passage highlights the trade-off between cost minimization and service quality, suggesting that companies should not lose sight of invisible opportunity costs when focusing on visible cost savings.

Why not others?

- Option a oversimplifies and leans too heavily on service quality without addressing the balance required.
- Option b is close but slightly overstated, as it presumes impairment of service quality without necessarily aligning with the passage's balanced focus on clarity.
- Option d outright favors service improvement over cost minimization, which is not the primary argument of the passage.

Question 13: The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.

The human race is spread all over world, from the polar regions to the tropics. The people of whom it is made up eat different kinds of food, partly according to the climate in which they live, and partly according to the kind of food which their country produces. In hot climates; meat and fat are not much needed; but in the Arctic regions they seem to be very necessary for keeping up the heat of the body. Thus, in India, People live chiefly on different kinds of grains, eggs, milk, or sometimes fish and meat. In Europe people eat more meat and less gain. In the Arctic regions, where no grains and fruits are produced, the Eskimo and others races live almost entirely on meat and fish. (CAT 2004)

A. Food eaten by people in different regions of the world depends on the climate and produce of the region,

and varies from meat and fish in the Arctic to predominantly grains in the tropics.

B. Hot climates require people to eat grains while cold regions require people to eat meat and fish.

C. In hot countries people eat mainly grains while in the Arctic, they eat meat and fish because they cannot grow grains.

D. While people in Arctic regions like meat and fish and those in hot regions like India prefer mainly grains, they have to change what they eat depending on the local climate and the local produce.

Answer: A

Explanation: Option a succinctly captures the essence of the passage, which emphasizes the dependence of

human diets on climatic conditions and regional produce. It also covers the specific examples mentioned, such as grains in the tropics and meat and fish in the Arctic.

- Why not others?
- Option b oversimplifies the relationship between food and climate and omits the role of local produce in determining diet.
- Option c is factually incorrect, as it implies that people in the Arctic eat meat and fish solely because



• they cannot grow grains, ignoring the importance of body heat maintenance. Option d includes unnecessary details and is wordier than needed, diluting the central message of the passage.

Question 14: The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that

best captures the essence of the passage.

You seemed at first to take no notice of your school-fellows, or rather to set yourself against them because they were strangers to you. They knew as little of you as you did of them; this would have been the reason for their keeping aloof from you as well, which you would have felt as a hardship. Learn never to conceive a prejudice against others because you know nothing of them. It is bad reasoning, and makes enemies of half the world. Do not think ill of them till they behave ill to you; and then strive to avoid the faults, which you see in them. This will disarm their hostility sooner than pique or resentment or complaint. (CAT 2004)

A. The discomfort you felt with your school fellows was because both sides knew little of each other. You should not complain unless you find others prejudiced against you and have attempted to carefully analyze the faults you have observed in them.

B. The discomfort you felt with your school fellows was because both sides knew little of each other. Avoid prejudice and negative thoughts till you encounter bad behavior from others, and then win them over by shunning the faults you have observed.

C. You encountered hardship amongst your school fellows because you did not know then well. You should learn not to make enemies because of your prejudices irrespective of their behaviour towards you. D. You encountered hardship amongst your school fellows because you did not know them well. You should learn to not make enemies because of your prejudices unless they behave badly with you.

Answer: B

Explanation: Option b captures the essence of the passage comprehensively by addressing the need to

avoid prejudice, with a constructive approach to deal with bad behavior. It reflects the advice given in the passage to observe and avoid faults rather than responding with hostility. Why not others?

- Option a includes a suggestion to complain, which contradicts the advice in the passage to disarm hostility through self-improvement, not complaint.
- Option c suggests avoiding prejudice "irrespective of their behavior," which misinterprets the passage. The passage advises reserving judgment until behavior is observed.
- Option d is accurate but incomplete, as it misses the constructive advice to "strive to avoid the faults" observed in others.

Question 15: The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.

Although almost all climate scientists agree that the Earth is gradually warming, they have long been of two minds about the process of rapid climate shifts within larger periods of change. Some have speculated that the process works like a giant oven or freezer, warming or cooling the whole planet at the same time. Others think that shifts occur on opposing schedules in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, like exaggerated seasons. Recent research in Germany examining climate patterns in the



Southern Hemisphere at the end of the last Ice-Age strengthens the idea that warming and cooling occurs at alternate times in the two hemispheres. A more definitive answer to this debate will allow scientists to better predict when and how quickly the next climate shift will happen. (CAT 2004)

A. Scientists have been unsure whether rapid shifts in the Earth's climate happen all at once or on

opposing schedules in different hemispheres; research will help find a definitive answer and better predict climate shifts in future.

B. Scientists have been unsure whether rapid shifts in the Earth's climate happen all at once or on opposing schedules in different hemispheres; finding a definitive answer will help them better predict climate shifts in future.

C. Research in Germany will help scientists find a definitive answer about warming and cooling of the Earth and predict climate shifts in the future in a better manner.

D. More research rather than debates on warming or cooling of the Earth and exaggerated seasons in its hemispheres will help scientists in Germany predict climate changes better in future.

Answer: B

Explanation: Scientists have been unsure whether rapid shifts in the Earth's climate happen all at once or

on opposing schedules in different hemispheres; finding a definitive answer will help them better predict climate shifts in future

Option (b) is the answer because it talks about scientists being unsure about rapid shifts in earth's climate and how finding a definitive answer would help them to predict the future climatic changes. Option (a) cannot be the answer as it talks about research in general and the paragraph gives more emphasis on finding a "definitive answer" in terms of climatic change. Option (c) is not considered because it gives emphasis only on research done in Germany. Option (d) is ruled out because it specifically gives more importance to scientists of Germany.

Question 16: The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.

North American walnut sphinx moth caterpillars (Amorpha juglandis) look like easy meals for birds, but they have a trick up their sleeves — they produce whistles that sound like bird alarm calls, scaring potential predators away. At first, scientists suspected birds were simply startled by the loud noise. But a new study suggests a more sophisticated mechanism: the caterpillar's whistle appears to mimic a bird alarm call, sending avian predators scrambling for cover. When pecked by a bird, the caterpillars whistle by compressing their bodies like an accordion and forcing air out through specialized holes in their sides. The whistles are impressively loud — they have been measured at over 80 dB from 5 cm away from the caterpillar — considering they are made by a two-inch long insect. (CAT 2017)

A. North American walnut sphinx moth caterpillars will whistle periodically to ward off predator birds -

they have a specialized vocal tract that helps them whistle.

B. North American walnut sphinx moth caterpillars can whistle very loudly; the loudness of their whistles is shocking as they are very small insects.

C. The North American walnut sphinx moth caterpillars, in a case of acoustic deception, produce whistles that mimic bird alarm calls to defend themselves

D. North American. walnut sphinx moth caterpillars, in. a case of deception and camouflage, produce



whistles that mimic bird alarm calls to defend themselves.

Answer- C

Explanation- The paragraph explains how North American walnut sphinx moth caterpillars scare off bird

predators: the caterpillar's whistle appears to mimic a bird alarm call, sending avian predators scrambling for cover.

Option A talks of a 'specialized vocal tract' which is not mentioned in the paragraph. Option B is incorrect as explained in the paragraph; it is not the loudness of the noise but the fact that it mimics a bird alarm call that frightens away the birds. Option D mentions 'camouflage', which is not discussed in the paragraph.

Question 17: The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.

Local communities have often come in conflict with agents trying to exploit resources, at a faster pace, for an expanding commercial-industrial economy. ore often than not, such agents of resource - intensification are given preferential treatment by the state, through the grant of generous long leases over mineral or fish stocks, for example, or the provision of raw material at an enormously subsidized price. With the injustice so compounded, local communities at the receiving end of this process have no recourse except direct action, resisting both the state and outside exploiters through a variety of protest techniques. These struggles might perhaps be seen as a manifestation of a new kind of class conflict. (CAT 2004)

A. A new kind of class conflict arises from preferential treatment given to agents of resource

intensification by the state which the local community sees as unfair.

B. The grant of long leases to agents of resource-intensification for an expanding commercial-industrial economy leads to direct protests from the local community, which sees it as unfair.

C. Preferential treatment given by the state to agents of resource-intensification for an expanding commercial-industrial economy exacerbates injustice to local communities and leads to direct protests from them, resulting in a new type of class conflict.

D. Local communities have no option but to protest against agents of resource-intensification and create a new type of class conflict when they are given raw material at subsidized prices for an expanding commercial-industrial economy.

Answer: C

Explanation: The passage highlights the preferential treatment given by the state to agents of resource-

intensification, often at the expense of local communities. This results in compounded injustice, leading local communities to resort to direct protests, which may be seen as a new kind of class conflict. Option C captures all key aspects of the passage: preferential treatment, exacerbation of injustice, protests by local communities, and the emergence of a new kind of class conflict.

Why not the other options?

A: While accurate, it is too narrow and fails to fully convey the connection between injustice, state policies, protests, and class conflict.

B: Focuses solely on long leases and local protests, neglecting other elements like subsidized raw materials or the role of injustice in triggering protests.



D: Misleading, as it implies that the new class conflict is created by local communities rather than being a manifestation of their struggles. It also overly emphasizes subsidized prices, which is just one example.

Question 18: The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.

The human mind is wired to see patterns. Not only does the brain process information as it comes in, it also stores insights from all our past experiences. Every interaction, happy or sad, is catalogued in our memory. Intuition draws from that deep memory well to inform our decisions going forward. In other words, intuitive decisions are based on data, and not contrary to data as many would like to assume. When we subconsciously spot patterns, the body starts firing neurochemicals in both the brain and gut. These "somatic markers" are what give us that instant sense that something is right ... or that it's off. Not only are these automatic processes faster than rational thought, but our intuition draws from decades of diverse qualitative experience (sights, sounds, interactions, etc.) – a wholly human feature that big data alone could never accomplish. (CAT 2004)

A. Intuition is infinitely richer than big data which is based on rational thought and accomplishes more than what big data can

what big data can.

B. Intuitions are automatic processes and are therefore faster than rational thought, and so decisions based on them are better.

C. Intuition draws from deep memory, and may not be related to data, but to decades of diverse qualitative experience.

D. Intuitions are n<mark>eu</mark>ro-chemical firings based on pattern recognition and draw upon a rich and vast database of experiences.

Answer – D

Explanation: The main points of the paragraph are as follows:

1. Intuition draws from a vast array of memories that our brain keeps in store.

2. When our brain recognises a pattern from past memories, neuron firing starts, which gives us the gut feeling of intuition.

A: Distortion: The passage does not give any detail about big data being based on rational thought.

B: Out of scope. The paragraph does not allude to whether the decisions based on intuition are better or worse.

C: Incorrect: The passage says that intuitive decisions are based on data.

D: Correctly covers the mentioned points and hence, is the answer.

Question 19: The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best

captures the essence of the passage.

The unlikely alliance of the incumbent industrialist and the distressed unemployed worker is especially powerful amid the debris of corporate bankruptcies and layoffs. In an economic downturn, the capitalist is more likely to focus on costs of the competition emanating from free markets than on the opportunities they create. And the unemployed worker will find many others in a similar condition and with anxieties similar to his, which will make it easier for them to organize together. Using the cover and the political organization provided by the distressed, the capitalist captures the political agenda. (CAT 20021)



A. The purpose of an unlikely alliance between the industrialist and the unemployed during an economic downturn is to stifle competition in free markets.

B. In an economic downturn, the capitalists use the anxieties of the unemployed and their political organisation to set the political agenda to suit their economic interests.

C. An unlikely alliance of the industrialist and the unemployed happens during an economic downturn in which they come together to unite politically and capture the political agenda.

D. An economic downturn creates competition because of which the capitalists capture the political agenda created by the political organisation provided by the unemployed.

Answer: B

Explanation: Option b accurately captures the essence of the passage, which highlights how capitalists leverage the political organization and shared anxieties of the unemployed during an economic downturn to advance their own political and economic agenda.

Why not others?

- Option a oversimplifies the alliance, focusing narrowly on stifling competition while ignoring the broader context of political manipulation.
 - Option c misrepresents the passage by suggesting the industrialist and unemployed "unite politically," rather than emphasizing how the capitalist uses the organization of the unemployed for their agenda.
- Option d inaccurately suggests that competition increases during an economic downturn and fails to highlight the central theme of capitalists leveraging the situation.

Question 20: The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that

best captures the essence of the passage.

Creativity is now viewed as the engine of economic progress. Various organizations are devoted to its study and promotion; there are encyclopedias and handbooks surveying creativity research. But this proliferating success has tended to erode creativity's stable identity: it has become so invested with value that it has become impossible to police its meaning and the practices that supposedly identify and encourage it. Many people and organizations committed to producing original thoughts now feel that undue obsession with the idea of creativity gets in the way of real creativity. (CAT 2021)

A. The obsession with original thought, how it can be promoted and researched, has made it impossible for

people and organizations to define the concept anymore.

B. The value assigned to creativity today has assumed such proportions that the concept itself has lost its real meaning and this is hampering the engendering of real creativity.

C. The industry that has built up around researching what comprises and encourages creativity has destroyed the creative process itself.

D. Creativity has proliferated to the extent that is no longer a stable process, and its mutating identity has stifled the creative process.

Answer: B

Explanation: According to the paragraph, the undue obsession with the idea of creativity today is actually

getting in the way of real creativity. Option B sums up the paragraph well. While the paragraph talks about the obsession with the idea of creativity and how that is hampering



creativity, option A talks of the obsession with 'original thought' making it difficult to define the concept. This is incorrect. Option C blames the industry that has built up researching creativity for the destruction of the creative process. This is too extreme and not what the paragraph says. Option D says that the proliferation of creativity has stifled the creative process. This is incorrect.

Question 21: The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.

Brazil's growth rate has been low, yet most Brazilians say their financial situation has improved, and they expect it to get even better. This is because most incomes are rising fast, with higher minimum wages and very low unemployment. The result is falling inequality and a growing middle class - the result of economic stabilization, improved social security and universal primary education. But despite recent improvements the Brazilian economy is still painfully unequal, with poor Brazilians paying the biggest share of their income in taxes and getting the least back in government services. (CAT 2021)

A. Most Brazilians feel they have benefitted from recent economic events, but the poor continue to be

dealt unfairly by the state.

B. Economic reforms have benefitted many Brazilians, but they are unaware of the impending problems from rising inequalities in their society.

C. With rising incomes and falling unemployment, most Brazilians are being misled into thinking that their economy is doing well.

D. Good economic indicators have masked the unfair taxation of the poor that is likely to destabilise the Brazilian economy in the next few years.

Answer: A

This paragraph states that while Brazilians have seen inequality falling and their financial situation

improving due to economic stabilisation, the economy remains very unequal and the poor end up paying the biggest share of taxes despite getting the least services back from the government. Option A touches upon all key points and sums up the paragraph well.

Options B and C do not talk about the unfair taxation of the poor. So, they can be eliminated. Option D states that the Brazilian economy is likely to be destabilised in the next few years. The paragraph makes no such prediction.

Question 22: The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that

best captures the essence of the passage.

People view idleness as a sin and industriousness as a virtue, and in the process have developed an unsatisfactory relationship with their jobs. Work has become a way for them to keep busy, even though many find their work meaningless. In their need for activity people undertake what was once considered work (fishing, gardening) as hobbies. The opposing view is that hard work has made us prosperous and improved our levels of health and education. It has also brought innovation and labour and time-saving devices, which have lessened life's drudgery. (CAT 2021)

A. Some believe that hard work has been glorified to the extent that it has become meaningless, and led to

greater idleness, but it has also had enormous positive impacts on everyday life.

B. Despite some detractors, hard work is essential in today's world to enable economic progress, for



education and health and to propel innovations that make life easier.

C. Hard work has overtaken all aspects of our lives and has enabled economic prosperity, but it is important that people reserve their leisure time for some idleness.

D. While the idealisation of hard work has propelled people into meaningless jobs and endless activity, it has also led to tremendous social benefits from prosperity and innovation.

Answer: D

Explanation: The paragraph given presents two opposing views on hard work. In one view, hard work has

led to meaningless jobs as people strive to keep busy at all costs, while in the opposing view, hard work has brought about innovation and comfort. Option D sums up the paragraph well.

Option A is incorrect, as it states that hard work has 'led to greater idleness'. The paragraph does not say so.

Option B presents a one-sided view and is hence incorrect.

The paragraph does not talk about the importance of leisure time. So, option C is also incorrect.

Question 23: Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the sentence that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

Most people at their first consultation take a furtive look at the surgeon's hands in the hope of reassurance.

Prospective patients look for delicacy, sensitivity, steadiness, perhaps unblemished pallor. On this basis, Henry Perowne loses a number of cases each year. Generally, he knows it's about to happen before the patient does: the downward glance repeated, the prepared questions beginning to falter, the overemphatic thanks during the retreat to the door._____ (CAT 2008)

- A. Other people do not communicate due to their poor observation.
- B. Other patients don't like what they see but are ignorant of their right to go elsewhere.
- C. But Perowne himself is not concerned.'
- D. But others will take their place, he thought.
- E. These hands are steady enough, but they are large

Answer: C

Explanation: The paragraph describes prospective patients judging a surgeon by the appearance of his hands, leading to some deciding against treatment. Among the given options, C completes the paragraph most appropriately because it reflects the surgeon's personal attitude of indifference toward losing patients, aligning with the tone and flow of the passage.

Why not the other options?

A: Introduces an unrelated idea about poor observation, which is not relevant to the context.

B: Implies ignorance of patients' rights, which is inconsistent with the focus of the passage on subjective judgment rather than ignorance.

D: Suggests a forward-looking, replacement-focused perspective but does not align with the tone of introspection or neutrality expressed in the passage.

E: Though it addresses the appearance of hands, it does not provide a meaningful conclusion or reflect Perowne's perspective.



Question 24: Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the sentence that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

Trade protectionism, disguised as concern for the climate, is raising its head. Citing competitiveness concerns, powerful industrialized countries are holding out threats of a levy on imports of energyintensive products from developing countries that refuse to accept their demands. The actual source of protectionist sentiment in the OECD countries is, of course, their current lacklustre economic performance, combined with the challenges posed by the rapid economic rise of China and India - in that order. (CAT 2008)

A. Climate change is evoked to bring trade protectionism through the back door.

B. OECD countries are taking refuge in climate change issues to erect trade barriers against these two countries.

C. Climate change concerns have come as a convenient stick to beat the rising trade power of China and India.

D. Defenders of the global economic status quo are posing as climate change champions.

Answers: C

Explanation: The paragraph highlights how industrialized countries are using climate change concerns as a

pretext for trade protectionism, primarily targeting China and India due to their growing economic power. C completes the paragraph most appropriately as it captures both the pretext (climate change concerns) and the underlying intent (curbing the trade power of China and India).

Why not the other options?

A: While accurate, it is too generic and does not specifically address the targeting of China and India.

B: Though relevant, it oversimplifies the issue and misses the nuance of the economic challenge posed by these two countries.

D: Focuses on a broader critique of defenders of the economic status quo but lacks the direct connection to China and India mentioned in the paragraph.

Question 25: Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the sentence that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

Mattancherry is Indian Jewry's most famous settlement. Its pretty streets of pastel coloured houses, connected by first-floor passages and home to the last twelve saree-and-sarong-wearing, whiteskinned Indian Jews are visited by thousands of tourists each year. Its synagogue, built in 1568, with a floor of blueand-white Chinese tiles, a carpet given by Haile Selassie and the frosty Yaheh selling tickets at the door, stands as an image of religious tolerance. (CAT 2008)

A. Mattancherry represents, therefore, the perfect picture of peaceful co-existence.

B. India's Jews have almost never suffered discrimination, except for European colonizers and each other.

- C. Jews in India were always tolerant.
- D. Religious tolerance has always been only a facade and nothing more.
- E. The pretty pastel streets are, thus, very popular with the tourists.



Answer: A

Explanation: The paragraph emphasizes Mattancherry as a symbol of religious tolerance, featuring its

unique cultural heritage, synagogue, and harmonious co-existence of communities. A completes the paragraph appropriately by summarizing Mattancherry as a "perfect picture of peaceful co-existence," aligning with the narrative tone and main idea of the passage.

Why not the other options?

B: While it mentions discrimination, it introduces a tangential idea not directly related to the tone or focus of the paragraph.

C: Makes a generalized statement about Jews in India that is not supported by the specific focus on Mattancherry.

D: Contradicts the positive tone of the paragraph, which celebrates religious tolerance.

E: Though factually accurate, it trivializes the paragraph's deeper theme of cultural and religious harmony.

Question 26: Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the sentence that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

Given the cultural and intellectual interconnections, the question of what is 'Western' and what is 'Eastern' (or 'Indian') is often hard to decide, and the issue can be discussed only in more dialectical terms. The diagnosis of a thought as 'purely Western' or 'purely Indian' can be very illusory. ______(CAT 2008)

A. Thoughts are not the kind of things that can be easily categorized.

- B. Though 'occidentalism' and 'orientalism' as dichotomous concepts have found many adherents.
- C. 'East is East and West is West' has been a discredited notion for a long time now.
- D. Compartmentalizing thoughts is often desirable.
- E. The origin of a thought is not the kind of thing to which 'purity' happens easily.

Answer: E

Explanation: The paragraph discusses the difficulty of categorizing thoughts as purely Western or Indian

due to the interconnections between cultures. E appropriately completes the argument by highlighting the impracticality of assigning "purity" to the origins of thoughts, aligning with the dialectical perspective presented in the passage.

Why not the other options?

A: While relevant, it is too general and does not directly address the notion of "purity" discussed in the paragraph.

B: Introduces a tangential idea about dichotomous concepts without tying it back to the issue of purity in thought categorization.

C: While it critiques a discredited notion, it does not connect well with the specific argument about cultural interconnections and the elusiveness of purity.

D: Contradicts the main idea, as the paragraph critiques compartmentalization rather than supporting it.

Question 27: In the following question, a word has been used in sentences in five different ways. Choose the option corresponding to the sentence in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate. (CAT 2008)



Buckle

A. After the long hike our knees were beginning to buckle.

- B. The horse suddenly broke into a buckle.
- C. The accused did not buckle under police interrogation.
- D. Sometimes, an earthquake can make a bridge buckle.
- E. People should learn to buckle up as soon as they get into a car

Answer: B

Explanation: A: "Buckle" is correctly used here to describe the knees collapsing or giving way, typically due to fatigue.

B: The word "buckle" is incorrectly used here. The correct term would be "gallop" or "break into a canter,"

as "buckle" refers to a fastening or the act of bending under pressure, not a horse's movement.

C: "Buckle under" is correctly used here, meaning to succumb or give way under pressure, which is appropriate in the context of police interrogation.

D: "Buckle" is correctly used here to mean something warping or bending under stress, such as a bridge during an earthquake.

E: "Buckle up" is correctly used here, meaning to fasten the seatbelt.

Why not the other options?

B is the only sentence where "buckle" is used inappropriately in the context of a horse's movement.

Question 28: In each of the following questions there are sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage (including spelling, punctuation and logical consistency). Then, choose the most appropriate option. (CAT 2008)

A. In response to the allegations and condemnation pouring in,

- B. Nike implemented comprehensive changes in their labour policy.
- C. Perhaps sensing the rising tide of global labour concerns,
- D. from the public would become a prominent media issue,
- E. Nike sought to be a industry leader in employee relations.
- A. D and E
- B. D only
- C. A and E
- D. A and D
- E. B, C and E

Answer: E

Explanation: A: "In response to the allegations and condemnation pouring in" is grammatically correct, but it is an incomplete sentence and would need to be paired with another clause for full meaning.



B: "Nike implemented comprehensive changes in their labour policy" is grammatically correct. C: "Perhaps sensing the rising tide of global labour concerns" is correct, though it is a sentence fragment, it works well as part of a larger sentence. D: "From the public would become a prominent media issue" is grammatically incorrect. The phrase "from the public" does not connect logically or grammatically with "would become a prominent media issue." It should likely start with "This" or another subject to form a complete and grammatically correct sentence. E: "Nike sought to be a industry leader in employee relations" is incorrect. The article "a" should be replaced with "an" because "industry" begins with a vowel sound. Why Option E is the correct choice: B, C, and E are grammatically correct in the context, while D is incorrect.

Question 29: Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way. (CAT 2005)

Thus the end of knowledge and the closing of the frontier that it symbolizes is not a looming crisis at all,

but merely one of many embarrassing fits of hubris in civilization's long industry. In the end, it will pass away and be forgotten. Ours is not the first generation to struggle to understand the organizational laws of the frontier, deceive itself that it has succeeded, and go to its grave having failed.

- A. One would be wise to be humble.
- B. But we might be the first generation to actually reach the frontier.
- C. But we might be the first generation to deal with the crisis.
- D. However, this time the success is not illusory.

Answer: A

Explanation: The paragraph discusses the idea that humanity's attempts to fully understand and master

knowledge and the "frontier" have been marked by arrogance and eventual failure, with the current generation likely being no different. The final sentence should reinforce the theme of humility in the face of the limits of human knowledge and understanding.

A. One would be wise to be humble: This is the most appropriate choice as it reflects the message of humility in light of humanity's historical pattern of overconfidence in mastering knowledge and frontiers. B. But we might be the first generation to actually reach the frontier: This contradicts the theme of the paragraph, as it suggests a break in the historical pattern of failure, which does not align with the message of inevitable limits.

C. But we might be the first generation to deal with the crisis: This introduces a crisis that the paragraph does not support, as it emphasizes past generations' failures rather than an impending crisis.

D. However, this time the success is not illusory: This also contradicts the paragraph's tone, which suggests that success is always illusory and temporary.

Therefore, A is the most fitting option to conclude the paragraph.

Question 30: Directions for the following four questions: In each question, there are five sentences. Each sentence has a pair of words that are italicized and highlighted. From the italicized and highlighted



words, select the most appropriate words (A or B) to form correct sentences. The sentences are followed by options that indicate the words, which may be selected to correctly complete the set of sentences. From the options given, choose the most appropriate one. (CAT 2008)

Anita wore a beautiful broach (A)/brooch (B) on the lapel of her jacket.

If you want to complain about the amenities in your neighbourhood, please meet your *councillor(A)/counsellor(B)*.

I would like your *advice(A)/advise(B)* on which job I should choose. The last scene provided a *climactic(A)/climatic(B)* ending to the film. Jeans that *flair(A)/flare(B)* at the bottom are in fashion these days.

- A. BABAA
- B. BABAB
- C. BAAAB
- D. ABABA
- E. BAABA

Answer: E

Explanation: Broach (A) vs. Brooch (B): "Brooch" is the correct word. A brooch is a decorative pin worn on clothing.

Correct answer: B (Brooch)

Councillor (A) vs. Counsellor (B): "Councillor" refers to a member of a council, while "counsellor" refers to a person who gives advice or counseling.

Correct answer: A (Councillor)

Advice (A) vs. Advise (B): "Advice" is a noun (guidance), while "advise" is a verb (to offer guidance). Correct answer: A (Advice)

Climactic (A) vs. Climatic (B): "Climactic" refers to the high point or most intense moment, typically in a story or event. "Climatic" refers to the climate or weather.

Correct answer: A (Climactic)

Flair (A) vs. Flare (B): "Flare" is correct here, meaning a sudden burst or outward curve, often used in the context of pants.

Correct answer: B (Flare)

Why Option E is correct:

The correct sequence of answers is: B (Brooch), A (Councillor), A (Advice), A (Climactic), B (Flare), which corresponds to option E.





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