

CAT 2005

The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

Direction for question: The sentences given in the question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

- (A) Similarly, turning to caste, even though being lower caste is undoubtedly a separate cause of disparity, its impact is all the greater when the lower caste families also happen to be poor,
(B) Belonging to a privileged class can help woman to overcome many barriers that obstruct women from less thriving classes.
(C) It is the interactive presence of these two kinds of deprivation being low class and being female- that massively impoverishes women from the less privileged classes.
(D) A congruence of class deprivation and gender discrimination can blight the lives of poor women very severely.
(E) Gender is certainly a contributor to societal inequality, but it does not act independently of class.

- 1) EABDC
- 2) EBDCA
- 3) DAEB C
- 4) BECDA

Answer: 2

Solve: The correct answer is (2). A direct link can be easily spotted in statements B, D and C as all talk about different classes and their impact. However, C summarizes the results talked about in both B and D, so B and D should be followed by C. Further A talks about “turning to caste”, hence it marks the end to the result obtained in C. Hence, A should follow C and only (2) fulfills all the given conditions; hence the answer.

Direction for question: The sentences given in the question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

- (A) When identity is thus ‘ defined by contrast’ , divergence with the West becomes central.
(B) Indian religious literature such as the Bhagwad Gita or the Tantric texts, which are identified as differing from secular writings seen as ‘ western’ , elicits much greater interest in the West than do other Indian writings, including India’ s long history of heterodoxy.
(C) There is a similar neglect of Indian writing on non-religious subjects, from mathematics, epistemology and natural science to economics and linguistics.
(D) Through selective emphasis that point up differences with the West, other civilizations can, in this way, be redefined in alien terms, which can be exotic and charming, or else bizarre and terrifying, or

CAT 2005

simply strange and engaging.

(E) The exception is the Kamasutra in which western readers have managed readers have managed to cultivate an interest.

- 1) BDAC
- 2) DEABC
- 3) BDECA
- 4) BCEDA

Answer: 1

Solve: The right answer is (1) BDACE. There is a direct link between statements C and E because C talks of western neglect of Indian writings and E speaks of exception that is kamasutra. There is also a link between B and D because B speaks about differing western perception about Bhagwat Gita and D talks about selective emphasis that point up differences with the West. This sequence is available only in option (1); hence the answer.

Direction for question: The sentences given in the question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

- (A) This is now orthodoxy to which I subscribe –up to a point.
- (B) It emerged from the mathematics of chance and statistics.
- (C) Therefore the risk is measurable and manageable.
- (D) The fundamental concept: Prices are not predictable, but the mathematical laws of chance can describe their fluctuations.
- (E) This is how what business schools now call modern finance was born.

- 1) ADCBE
- 2) EBDCA
- 3) ABDCE
- 4) DCBEA

Answer: 4

Solve: There is a direct link between statements D, C and B, in that order. D describes a fundamental concept, C explains the results and B establishes the cause. E and A are also related because E provides the origin of modern finance and A states that this is now orthodoxy. This sequence is available in option (4); hence the answer.

CAT 2005

The passage given below is followed by a set of four questions. Choose the best answer to each question. A game of strategy, as currently conceived in game theory, is a situation in which two or more “players” make choices among available alternatives (moves). The totality of choices determines the outcomes of the game, and it is assumed that the rank order of preferences for the outcomes is different for each player. Thus the “interests” of the players are generally in conflict. Whether, these interests are diametrically opposed or only partially opposed depends on the type of game.

Psychologically, most interesting situations arise when the interests of the players are partly coincident and partly opposed, because then one can postulate not only a conflict among the players but also inner conflicts within the players. Each is torn between a tendency to cooperate, so as to promote the common interests, and a tendency to compete. So as to enhance his own individual interests.

Internal conflicts are always psychologically interesting. What we vaguely call “interesting” psychology is in very great measure the psychology of inner conflict. Inner conflict is also held to be an important component of serious literature as distinguished from less serious genres. The classical tragedy, as well as the serious novel, reveals the inner conflict of central figures. The superficial adventure story on the other hand, depicts only external conflict that is, the threats to the person with whom reader (or viewer) identifies stem in these stories exclusively from external obstacles and from the adversaries who create them. On the most primitive level this sort of external conflict is psychologically empty. In the fisticuffs between the protagonists of good and evil, no psychological problems are involved or, at any rate, none are depicted in juvenile representations of conflict.

The detective story the “adult” analogue of a juvenile adventure tale, has at times been described as a glorification of intellectualized conflict. However, a great deal of the interest in the plots of these stories is sustained by withholding the unraveling of a solution to a problem. The effort of solving the problem is in itself not a conflict if the adversary (the unknown criminal) remains passive, like Nature, whose secrets the scientist supposedly unravels by deduction. If the adversary actively puts obstacles in the detective’s path toward the solution, there is genuine conflict. But the conflict is psychologically interesting only to the extent that it contains irrational components such as a tactical error on the criminal’s part or the detective’s insight into some psychological quirk of the criminal or something of this sort. Conflict conducted in a perfectly rational manner is psychologically no more interesting than a standard Western. For example, Tic-tac-toe, played perfectly by both players, is completely devoid of psychological interest. Chess may be psychologically interesting but only to the extent that it is played not quite rationally. Played completely rationally, chess would not be different from Tic-tac-toe. In short, a pure conflict of interest (what is called a zero-sum game) although it offers a wealth of interesting conceptual problems, is not interesting psychologically, except to the extent that its conduct departs from rational norms.

According to the passage, internal conflicts are psychologically more interesting than external conflicts because

- 1) Internal conflicts, rather than external conflicts, form an important component of serious literature as distinguished from less serious genres.

CAT 2005

- 2) 2. Only juveniles or very few “adults” actually experience external conflict, while internal conflict is more widely prevalent in society.
- 3) 3. In situations of internal conflict, individuals experience a dilemma in resolving their own preferences for different outcomes.
- 4) 4. there are no threats to the reader (or viewer) in case of external conflicts.

Answer: 3

Solve: The right answer is (3).

This can be found in para 4, lines 2 and 3,
“However,.....to a problem”.

Which, according to the author, would qualify as interesting psychology?

- 1) 1.A statistician’ s dilemma over choosing the best method to solve an optimisation problem.
- 2) 2.A chess player’ s predicament over adopting a defensive strategy against an aggressive opponent.
- 3) 3. A mountaineer’ s choice of the best path to Mt. Everest from the base camp.
- 4) 4. A finance manager’ s quandary over the best way of raising money from the market.

Answer: 2

Solve: The right answer is (2).

This can be arrived at by eliminating the other three options, none of which have been alluded to in the passage. Please also see the second last sentence of para 4, “Chess may be psychologically interesting but only to the extent that it is played not quite rationally”.

According to the passage, which of the following options about the application of game theory to a conflict - of – interest situation is true?

- 1) Assuming that the rank order of preferences for options is different for different players.
- 2) Accepting that the interests of different players are often in conflict.
- 3) Not assuming that the interests are in complete disagreement.
- 4) All of the above.

Answer: 4

Solve: The right answer is (4).

The first three options are correct as per first and second paragraphs.

CAT 2005

The problem solving process of a scientist is different from that of a detective because

- 1) scientist study inanimate objects, while detectives deal with living criminals or law offenders.
- 2) Scientists study known objects, while detectives have to deal with unknown criminals or law offenders.
- 3) Scientists study phenomena that are not actively altered, while detectives deal with phenomena that have been deliberately influenced to mislead.
- 4) Scientists study psychologically interesting phenomena, while detectives deal with “adult” analogues of juvenile adventure tales.

Answer: 3

Solve: The right answer is (3).

Again this answer is obtained by eliminating the other three options. These lines of second last paragraph, ‘The effort of solving.....genuine conflict’ explicates that scientists study phenomena that are not actively altered, while detective deal with phenomena “such as a tactical error on the criminal’s part or the detective’s insight into some psychological quirk of the criminal”; the idea explicit in option (2).

Direction for question: In the question, the word at the top of the table is used in four different ways, numbered 1 – 4. Choose the option in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate.

Near

- 1) I got there just after you left a near miss!
- 2) She and her near friend left early.
- 3) The war led to a near doubling of oil prices.
- 4) They came near to tears seeing the plight of the victims.

Answer: 2

Solve: The right answer is (2).

This statement should read as: She and her close friend left early.

Direction for question: In the question, the word at the top of the table is used in four different ways, numbered 1 – 4. Choose the option in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate.

For

- 1) He has a great eye for detail.

CAT 2005

- 2) We are waiting for the day.
- 3) I can't bear for her to be angry.
- 4) It couldn't be done for ever.

Answer: 3

Solve: The right answer is (3).

This statement should read as: I can't bear her to be angry.

Direction for question: In the question, the word at the top of the table is used in four different ways, numbered 1 – 4. Choose the option in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate.

Hand

- 1) I have my hand full, I cannot do it today.
- 2) The minister visited the jail to see the breach at first hand.
- 3) The situation is getting out of hand here !
- 4) When the roof of my house was blown away, he was willing to lend me a hand.

Answer: 1

Solve: The right answer is (1).

This statement should read as: I have my hands full, I cannot do it today.

Each of the two passages given below is followed by a set of four questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

PASSAGE I

While complex in the extreme, Derrida's work has proven to be a particularly influential approach to the analysis of the ways in which language structures our understandings of ourselves and the world we inhabit, an approach he termed deconstruction. In its simplest formulation, deconstruction can be taken to refer to a methodological strategy which seeks to uncover layers of hidden meaning in a text that have been denied or suppressed. The term 'text', in this respect, does not refer simply to a written form of communication, however. Rather, texts are something we all produce and reproduce constantly in our everyday social relations, be they spoken, written or embedded in the construction of material artifacts. At the heart of Derrida's deconstructive approach is his critique of what he perceives to be the totalitarian impulse of the Enlightenment pursuit to bring all the exists in the world under the domain of a representative language a pursuit he refers to as logocentrism. Logocentrism is the search for a rational language that is able to know and represent the world and all its aspects perfectly and accurately. Its totalitarian dimension, for Derrida at least, lies primarily in its tendency to marginalize or dismiss all that does not neatly comply with its particular linguistic representations, a tendency that,

throughout history, has all too frequently been manifested in the form of authoritarian institutions. Thus logocentrism has, in its search for the truth of absolute representation. Subsumed difference and oppressed that which it designates as its alien 'other'. For Derrida, western civilization has been built upon such a systematic assault on alien cultures and ways of life, typically in the name of reason and progress.

In response to logocentrism, deconstruction posits the idea that the mechanism by which this process of marginalization and the ordering of truth occurs is through establishing systems of binary opposition. Oppositional linguistic dualisms, such as rational/irrational, culture/nature and good/bad are not, however, constructed as equal partners as they are in, say, the semiological structuralism of Saussure. Rather, they exist, for Derrida, in series of hierarchical relationships with the first term normally occupying a superior position. Derrida defines the relationship between such oppositional terms using the neologism difference. This refers to the realization that in any statement, oppositional terms using the neologism difference. This refers to the realization that in any statement, oppositional terms differ from each other (for instance, the difference between rationally and irrationality is constructed through oppositional usage), and at the same time, hierarchical relationship is maintained by the deference of one term to the other (in the positing of rationality over irrationality, for instance). It is this latter point which is perhaps the key to understanding Derrida's approach to deconstruction.

For the fact that at any given time one term must defer to its oppositional 'other', means that the two terms are constantly in a state of interdependence. The presence of one is dependent upon the absence or 'absent-presence' of the 'other', such as in the case of good and evil, whereby to understand the nature of one, we must constantly relate it to the absent term in order to grasp its meaning. That is, to do good, we must understand that our act is not evil for without that comparison the term becomes meaningless. Put simply, deconstruction represents an attempt to demonstrate the absent – presence of this oppositional 'other', to show that what we say or write is in itself not expressive simply of what is present, but also of what is absent. Thus, deconstruction seeks to reveal the interdependence of apparently dichotomous terms and their meanings relative to their textual context; that is, within the linguistic power relations which structure dichotomous terms hierarchically. In Derrida's own words, a deconstructive reading "must always aim at a certain relationship, unperceived by the writer, between what he commands and what he does not command of the patterns of a language that he uses ...[It] attempts to make the not – seen accessible to sight".

Meaning, then, is never fixed or stable, whatever the intention of the author of a text. For Derrida, language is a system of relations that are dynamic, in that all meanings we ascribe to the world are dependent not only on what we believe to be present but also on what is absent. Thus, any act of interpretation must refer not only to what the author of a text intends, but also to what is absent from his or her intention. This insight leads, once again, to Derrida's further rejection of the idea of the definitive authority of the intentional agent or subject. The subject is decentred; it is conceived as the outcome of relations of difference. As author of its own biography, the subject thus becomes the ideological fiction of modernity and its logocentric philosophy, one that depends upon the formation of hierarchical dualisms, which repress and deny the presence of the absent 'other'. No meaning can, therefore, ever be definitive, but is merely an outcome of a particular interpretation.

CAT 2005

According to the passage, Derrida believes that the system of binary opposition

- 1) represents a prioritization or hierarchy
- 2) reconciles contradictions and dualities
- 3) weakens the process of marginalization and ordering of truth
- 4) 4 deconstructs reality

Answer: 1

Solve: The right answer is (1).

It can be clearly derived from the second paragraph of the passage, from the lines “This refers toof one term to the other”.

Derrida rejects the idea of ‘definitive authority of the subject’ because

- 1) interpretation of the text may not make the unseen visible.
- 2) the meaning of the text is based on binary opposites.
- 3) the implicit power relationship is often ignored.
- 4) any ‘act of interpretation must refer to what the author intends.

Answer: 1

Solve: The right answer is (1).

The last few lines of the passage, “Thus any act of interpretation.....of a particular interpretation’ validate option (1) as the answer. Option (2) is contrary as per second paragraph, ‘In response to logocentrism.....’, (3) is not mentioned in the passage and (4) is contrary as per first line of last paragraph, ‘Meaning then, is never.....’; hence all these options are ruled out.

According to the passage, Derrida believes that

- 1) reality can be constructed only through the use of rational analysis.
- 2) language limits our construction of reality.
- 3) a universal language will facilitate the common understanding of reality.
- 4) we need to uncover the hidden meaning in a system of relations expressed by language.

Answer: 1

Solve: The first line of the passage, ‘While complex in the extreme.....denied or suppressed’ explicates the mean by which Derrida’s belief of perceiving the reality through rational analysis, which could be figured out from this phrase of the same line, ‘....our understanding of ourselves and the world we inhabit.....’. Hence, option (1) is the answer.

CAT 2005

To Derrida, 'logocentrism' does not imply:

- 1) A totalitarian impulse.
- 2) A domain of representative language.
- 3) Interdependence of the meaning of dichotomous terms.
- 4) A strategy that seeks to suppress hidden meanings in a text.

Answer: 3

Solve: The right answer is (3).

Derrida posits 'deconstruction' in opposition to Logocentrism. In fact, it is deconstruction that involves interdependence of the meaning of dichotomous terms.

Crinoline and croquet are out. As yet, no political activists have thrown themselves in front of the royal horse on Derby Day. Even so, some historians can spot the parallels. It is a time of rapid technological change. It is a period when the dominance of the world's superpower is coming under threat. It is epoch when prosperity masks underlying economic strain. And, crucially, it is a time when policy-makers are confident that all is for the best in the best of all possible worlds. Welcome to the Edwards Summer of the second age of globalization.

Spare a moment to take stock of what's been happening in the past few months. Let's start with the oil price, which has rocketed to more than \$65 a barrel, more than double its level 18 months ago. The accepted wisdom is that we shouldn't worry our little heads about that, because the incentives are there for business to build new production and refining capacity, which will effortlessly bring demand and supply back into balance and bring crude prices back to \$25 a barrel. As Tommy Cooper used to say, "Just like that".

Then there is the result of the French referendum on the European Constitution, seen as thick-headed luddites railing vainly against the modern world. What the French needed to realise, the argument went, was that there was no alternative to the reforms that would make the country more flexible, more competitive, more dynamic. Just the sort of reforms that allowed Gate Gourmet to sack hundreds of its staff at Heathrow after the sort of ultimatum that used to be Victorian mill owners. An alternative way of looking at the French "non" is that our neighbors translate "flexibility" as "you're fired".

Finally, take a squint at the United States. Just like Britain a century ago, a period of unquestioned superiority is drawing to a close. China is still a long way from matching America's wealth, but is growing at a stupendous rate and economic strength brings geo – political clout. Already, there is evidence of a new scramble for Africa as Washington and Beijing compete for oil stocks. Moreover, beneath the surface of the US economy, all is not well. Growth looks healthy enough, but the competition from China and elsewhere has meant the world's biggest economy now imports far more than it exports. The US is living beyond its means, but in this time of studied complacency a current account deficit worth 6 per cent of gross domestic product is seen as a sign of strength, not weakness.

CAT 2005

In this new Edwardian summer, comfort is taken from the fact that dearer oil has not had the savage inflationary consequences of 1973 – 74, when a fourfold increase in the cost of crude brought an abrupt end to a postwar boom that had gone on uninterrupted for a quarter of a century. True, the cost of living has been affected by higher transport costs, but we are talking of inflation at 2.3 percent and not 27 percent. Yet the idea that higher oil prices are of little consequence is fanciful. If people are paying more to fill up their cars it leaves them with less to spend on everything else, but there is a reluctance to consume less. In the 1970s unions were strong and able to negotiate large, compensatory pay deals that served to intensify inflationary pressure. In 2005, that avenue is pretty much closed off, but the abolition of all the controls on credit that existed in the 1970s means that households are invited to borrow more rather than consume less. The knock – on effects of higher oil prices are thus felt in different ways-through high levels of indebtedness, in inflated asset prices, and in balance of payments deficits.

There are those who point out, rightly, that modern industrial capitalism has proved mightily resilient these past 250 years, and that a sign of the enduring strength of the system has been the way it apparently struggled off everything – a stock market crash, 9/11, rising oil prices – that have been thrown at it in the half decade since the millennium. Even so, there are at least three reasons for concern. First, we have been here before. In terms of political economy, the first era of globalization mirrored our own. There was a belief in unfettered capital flows, in free trade, and in the power of the market. It was a time of massive income inequality and unprecedented migration. Eventually, though, there was a backlash, manifested in a struggle between free traders and protectionists, and in rising labour militancy.

Second, the world is traditionally at its most fragile at times when the global balance of power is in flux. By the end of the nineteenth century, Britain's role as the hegemonic power was being challenged by the rise of the United States, Germany, and Japan while the Ottoman and Hasburg empires were clearly in rapid decline. Looking ahead from 2005, it is clear that over the next two or three decades, both China and India- which together account for half the world's population – will flex their muscles.

Finally, there is the question of what rising oil prices tell us. The emergence of China and India means global demand for crude is likely to remain high at a time when experts say production is about to top out. If supply constraints start to bite, any declines in the price are likely to be short – term cyclical affairs punctuating a long upward trend.

By the expression ' Edwardian Summer' , the author refers to a period in which there is

- 1) unparalleled luxury and opulence
- 2) a sense of complacency among people because of all – round prosperity
- 3) a culmination of all – round economic prosperity
- 4) an imminent danger lurking behind economic prosperity

Answer: 2

CAT 2005

Solve: The right answer is (2).

In the first few lines of the fifth paragraph, the author mentions that in the Edwardian summer, 'comfort is taken.....' Thus we can infer that a sense of complacency prevails among the people.

Which of the following best represents the key argument made by the author?

- 1) The rise in oil prices, the flux in the global balance of power and historical precedents should make us question our belief that the global economic prosperity would continue.
- 2) The belief that modern industrial capitalism is highly resilient and capable of overcoming shocks will be belied soon.
- 3) Widespread prosperity leads to neglect of early signs of underlying economic weakness, manifested in higher oil prices and a flux in the global balance of power.
- 4) A crisis is imminent in the West given the growth of countries like China and India and the increase in oil prices.

Answer: 1

Solve: In the last 3 paragraphs, the author has cited 3 reasons for the concern, which we tend to neglect in the light of economic prosperity. Option (1) expresses the same idea; hence the answer.

What can be inferred about the author's view when he states, 'As Tommy Cooper used to say "just like that"'?

- 1) Industry has incentive to build new production and refining capacity and therefore oil prices would reduce.
- 2) There would be a correction in the price levels of oil once new production capacity is added.
- 3) The decline in oil prices is likely to be short – term in nature.
- 4) It is not necessary that oil prices would go down to earlier levels.

Answer: 1

Solve: The right answer is (1).

Refer to second paragraph for this question. The author has cited Tommy Cooper's statement in coherence with the accepted wisdom (The accepted wisdom is that we.....) but this is not the author's view. Throughout the passage, he holds an approach different from the prevailing approach. Hence, option (4) is the answer.

CAT 2005

What, according to the author, has resulted in a widespread belief in the resilience of modern capitalism?

- 1) Growth in the economies of Western countries despite shocks in the form of increase in levels of indebtedness and inflated asset prices.
- 2) Increase in the prosperity of western countries and China despite rising oil prices.
- 3) Continued growth of Western economies despite a rise in terrorism, an increase in oil prices and other similar shocks.
- 4) The success of continued reforms aimed at making Western economies more dynamic, competitive and efficient.

Answer: 3

Solve: The right answer is (3).

It can be inferred from “there are those who point out.....decade since the millennium” from the sixth paragraph of the passage.

Direction for question: The following question 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.

Federer’s fifth grand slam win prompted a reporter to ask whether he was the best ever. Federer is certainly not lacking in confidence, but he wasn’t about to proclaim himself the best ever. “The best player of this generation, yes”, he said, “But nowhere close to ever. Just look at the records that some guys have. I’m a minnow.” _____.

- 1) His win against Agassi, a genius from the previous generation, contradicts that.
- 2) Sampras, the king of an earlier generation, was as humble.
- 3) He is more than a minnow to his contemporaries.
- 4) The difference between ‘ the best of this generation’ and ‘ the best ever’ is a matter of perception.

Answer: 3

Solve: The right answer is (3).

Just have a look at the statement of Federer, “Just look at the records that some guys have. I’m a minnow”. He could be a minnow as compared to the greatest player ever. But he is more than a minnow to his contemporaries. Hence, (3) is the answer.

Direction for question: The following question 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. _____

- 1) One would be wise to be humble.
- 2) But we might be the first generation to actually reach the frontier.
- 3) But we might be the first generation to deal with the crisis.
- 4) However, this time the success is not illusory.

Answer: 1

Solve: The right answer is (1).

The closing of the frontier is nearly one of the many embarrassing fits of hubris. Only option (1) will fit in with this statement.

Direction for question: The following question 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.

The audiences for crosswords and sudoku, understandably, overlap greatly, but there are differences, too. A crossword attracts a more literary person, while sudoku appeals to a keenly logical mind. Some crossword enthusiasts turn up their noses at sudoku because they feel it lacks depth. A good crossword requires vocabulary, knowledge, mental flexibility and sometimes even a sense of humor to complete. It touches numerous areas of life and provides an "Aha!" or two along the way. _____

- 1) Sudoku, on the other hand, is just a logical exercise, each one similar to the last.
- 2) Sudoku, incidentally, is growing faster in popularity than crosswords, even among the literati.
- 3) Sudoku, on the other hand, can be attempted and enjoyed even by children.
- 4) Sudoku, however, is not exciting in any sense of the term.

Answer: 1

Solve: The right answer is (1).

The last part of the paragraph states that the crossword touches numerous areas of life. Sudoku, on the other hand, is just a logical exercise, each one similar to the last.

CAT 2005

Direction for question: The following question 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.

Most firms consider expert individuals to be too elitist, temperamental, egocentric, and difficult to work with. Force such people to collaborate on a high – stakes project and they just might come to fisticuffs. Even the very notion of managing such a group seems unimaginable. So most organizations fall into default mode, setting up project teams of people who get along nicely _____.

- 1) The result, however, is disastrous.
- 2) The result is mediocrity.
- 3) The result is creation of experts who then become elitists.
- 4) Naturally, they drive innovations.

Answer: 2

Solve: The right answer is (2).

When the organizations compromised by setting up project teams not of the best brains but of people who get along nicely, the result has to be mediocrity. No other answer logically fits in.

Direction for question: The following question has a paragraph with one italicized word that does not make sense. Choose the most appropriate replacement for that word from the options given below the paragraph.

Intelligent design derives from an early 19th-century explanation of the natural world given by an English clergyman. William Paley. Paley was the populariser of the famous watchmaker analogy. Proponents of intelligent design are *crupping* Paley's argument with a new gloss from molecular biology.

- 1) destroying
- 2) testing
- 3) resurrecting
- 4) Questioning
- 5) Answer: 3

Solve: The right answer is (3).

Intelligent designs derive from Paley. Hence, proponents of intelligent design can only resurrect Paley's argument.

Direction for question: The following question has a paragraph with one italicized word that does not make sense. Choose the most appropriate replacement for that word from the options given below the paragraph.

CAT 2005

Women squat, heads covered, beside huge piles of limp fodder and blunk oil lamps, and just about all the cows in the three towns converge upon this spot. Sinners, supplicants and yes, even scallywags hand over a few coins for a crack at redemption and a handful of grass.

- 1) shining
- 2) bright
- 3) sputtering
- 4) Effulgent

Answer: 3

Solve: The right answer is (3).

The oil lamps ought to be sputtering. They can't be shining, bright, effulgent.

Direction for question: The following question has a paragraph with one italicized word that does not make sense. Choose the most appropriate replacement for that word from the options given below the paragraph.

It is *klang* to a sensitive traveler who walks through this great town, when he sees the streets, the roads, and cabin doors crowded with beggars, mostly women, followed by three, four, or six children, all in rags and importuning every passenger for alms.

- 1) amusing
- 2) irritating
- 3) disgusting
- 4) Distressing

Answer: 4

Solve: The right answer is (4).

A sensitive traveler can't find the sight of beggars in rags as amusing, irritating or even disgusting. He will only be distressed.

Direction for question: The following question has a paragraph with one italicized word that does not make sense. Choose the most appropriate replacement for that word from the options given below the paragraph.

CAT 2005

Or there is the most fingummy diplomatic note on record: when Philip of Macedon wrote to the Spartans that, if he came within their borders, he would leave not one stone of their city, they wrote back the one word -If”.

- 1) witty
- 2) rude
- 3) simple
- 4) Terse

Answer: 4

Solve: The right answer is (4).

The diplomatic note consisting of one word only should rightly be termed as terse.

Direction for question: The question consists of four sentences on a topic. Some Sentences are grammatically incorrect or inappropriate. Select the option that indicates the grammatically correct and appropriate sentence(s).

A The balance of power will shift to the East as China India evolve.

B Barely the economic ascent of two still relatively poor nations has been watched with such a mixture of awe, opportunism, and trepidation.

C. Postwar era witnessed economic miracles in Japan and South – Korea, but neither was populous enough to power worldwide growth or change the game in a complete spectrum of industries.

D. China and India, by contrast, possess the weight and dynamism to transform the 21st century global economy.

- 1) A, B & C
- 2) A & D
- 3) C
- 4) C & D

Answer: 4

Solve: The right answer is (4).

Statements A and B have logical errors. The words, “evolve” in statement A and “opportunism” in statement B are miss fit. Statements C and D both appear to be right.

Direction for question: The question consists of four sentences on a topic. Some Sentences are grammatically incorrect or inappropriate. Select the option that indicates the grammatically correct and appropriate sentence(s).

CAT 2005

- A. People have good reason to care about the welfare of animals
- B. Ever since Enlightenment, their treatment has been seen as a measure of mankind's humanity.
- C. It is no coincidence that William Wilberforce and Sir Thomas Foxwell Buxton, two leaders of the movement to abolish the slave trade, helped found the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in 1820s.
- D. An increasing number of people go further: mankind has a duty not to cause pain to animals that have the capacity to suffer.

- 1) A & D
- 2) B
- 3) A & C
- 4) C & D

Answer: 3

Solve: The right answer is (3).

The statements B and D seem to be inappropriate. "A measure of mankind's humanity" in statement B is incorrect and statement D is incoherent.

Direction for question: The question consists of four sentences on a topic. Some Sentences are grammatically incorrect or inappropriate. Select the option that indicates the grammatically correct and appropriate sentence(s).

- A When virtuoso teams begin their work, individuals are in and group consensus is out.
- B. As project progresses, however, the individual stars harness themselves to the product of the group.
- C. Sooner or later, the members break through their own egocentrism and become a plurality with single – minded focus on the goal.
- D. In short, they morph into a powerful team with a shared identify.

- 1) A & C
- 2) A & D
- 3) B & D
- 4) A, C & D

Answer: 4

Solve: The right answer is (4).

Statements A, C and D appear to be grammatically and logically correct. Hence, (4) is the answer.

CAT 2005

Direction for question: The question consists of four sentences on a topic. Some Sentences are grammatically incorrect or inappropriate. Select the option that indicates the grammatically correct and appropriate sentence(s).

A. Large reductions in the ozone layer, which sits about 15 – 30 km above the Earth, take place each winter over the polar regions, especially the Antarctic, as low temperatures allow the formation of stratospheric clouds that assist chemical reactions breaking down ozone.

B. Industrial chemicals containing chlorine and bromine have been blamed for thinning the layer because they attack the ozone molecules, making them to break apart.

C. Many an offending chemicals have now been banned.

D. It will still take several decades before these substances have disappeared from the atmosphere.

- 1) D
- 2) B & D
- 3) A & D
- 4) A & C

Answer: 3

Solve: The right answer is (3).

Both B and C have grammatical errors. “Making them to break apart” in statement B and “many an offending..... have” in statement C do not appear to be correct.