CAT 2025 Slot 03

VERBAL ABILITY AND READING COMPREHENSION

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

The return to the tailor is the juxtaposition of three key things for the mindful Indian shopper. The first is the conscious shift away from the homogeneity of fast fashion, the idea of a hundred other people owning exactly the same Zara trench coat or H&M pleated skirt. The second is an actual understanding of the waste behind the fast fashion market, and wanting not to contribute to that anymore. The last is the shift toward customisation and fit—the idea of having imaginations brought to life and to have them fit exactly; without paying exorbitant rates for that bespoke tailoring. For the individual with a keen fashion sense and a genuine desire to move away from the waste and uniformity of fast fashion without paying the premium for it that indie brands would invariably demand, the tailor is the perfect crossover.

(1) In the Indian retail market, people believe that expensive branded clothes are wasteful and, therefore, are returning to the neighbourhood tailor.
(2) The mindful Indian shopper is shifting away from convenience and uniformity of clothing, and waste in fashion, to customisation and less exorbitantly priced clothing.
(3) All Indian shoppers are opting for customisation and a shift away from homogeneity over expensive clothing brands like Zara and H&M.
(4) The mindful Indian shoppers are returning to the tailor with a genuine desire to wear clothes which are less expensive, fit them well and are yet fashionable.

Directions for questions 2 to 5: The passage below is accompanied by four questions. Based on the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

Once a society accepts a secular mode of creativity, within which the creator replaces God, imaginative transactions assume a self-conscious form. The tribal imagination, on the other hand, is still to a large extent dreamlike and hallucinatory. It admits fusion between various planes of existence and levels of time in a natural and artless manner. In tribal stories, oceans fly in the sky as birds, mountains swim in water as fish, animals speak as humans and stars grow like plants. Spatial order and temporal sequence do not restrict the narrative. This is not to say that tribal creations have no conventions or rules, but simply that they admit the principle of association between emotion and the narrative motif. Thus stars, seas, mountains, trees, men and animals can be angry, sad or happy.

It might be said that tribal artists work more on the basis of their racial and sensory memory than on the basis of a cultivated imagination. In order to understand this distinction, we must understand the difference between imagination and memory. In the animate world, consciousness meets two immediate material realities: space and time. We put meaning into space by perceiving it in terms of images. The imagemaking faculty is a genetic gift to the human mind—this power of imagination helps us understand the space that envelops us. With regard to time, we make connections with the help of memory; one remembers being the same person today as one was yesterday.

The tribal mind has a more acute sense of time than the sense of space. Somewhere along the history of human civilization, tribal communities seem to have realized that domination over territorial space was not their lot. Thus, they seem to have turned almost obsessively to gaining domination over time. This urge is substantiated in their ritual of conversing with their dead ancestors: year after year, tribals in many parts of India worship terracotta or carved-wood objects representing their ancestors, aspiring to enter a trance in which they can converse with the dead. Over the centuries, an amazingly sharp memory has helped tribals classify material and natural objects into a highly complex system of knowledge. . . .

One of the main characteristics of the tribal arts is their distinct manner of constructing space and imagery, which might be described as 'hallucinatory'. In both oral and visual forms of representation, tribal artists seem to interpret verbal or pictorial space as demarcated by an extremely flexible 'frame'. The boundaries between art and nonart become almost invisible. A tribal epic can begin its narration from a trivial everyday event; tribal paintings merge with living space as if

the two were one and the same. And within the narrative itself, or within the painted imagery, there is no deliberate attempt to follow a sequence. The episodes retold and the images created take on the apparently chaotic shapes of dreams. In a way, the syntax of language and the grammar of painting are the same, as if literature were painted words and painting were a song of images.

2. Non-human living forms exhibit human emotions in tribal narratives because tribal narratives:

(1) abandon all rules and regulations.
(2) have a self-conscious form.
(3) are rudimentary and underdeveloped.
(4) accommodate existential fluidity.

3. On the basis of the passage, which one of the following explains the main difference between imagination and memory?

(1) Imagination is a genetic gift to humans whereas memory is central to human consciousness.
(2) Tribal groups value memory over imagination when it comes to creating art and literature.
(3) Imagination helps humans make sense of space while memory helps them understand time.
(4) Imagination needs to be cultivated whereas memory is more intuitive because it is racial and sensory.

4. Which one of the following best explains why tribals in India worship their dead ancestors?

(1) Tribals show respect to their ancestors through terracotta and carved-wood objects.
(2) Tribals possess a sophisticated knowledge system that is based on memory.
(3) For tribals, conversing with the dead becomes a way of seeking control over time.
(4) Tribals seek territorial domination over the spaces that they inhabit.

5. All of the following, if true, would weaken the passage's claims about the hallucinatory tribal imagination EXCEPT that:

(1) tribal art excludes the depiction of the mundane reality of everyday life and objects.
(2) tribal stories depict the natural world in accordance with rational scientific knowledge.
(3) tribal narratives exhibit a chronological beginning, middle, and end.
(4) shamanic rituals involving conversing with the dead often feature in tribal stories.

6. The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, and 4) given below, when properly sequenced, would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequencing of the order of the sentences and key in the sequence of the four numbers as your answer.

1. When I ask the distinguished LGBTQ activist and writer Cherie Moraga whether she uses Latinx to refer to herself, she tells me, 'I worked too hard for the "a" in Latina to give it up! I refer to myself as Xicana.'
2. Of our accumulated ethnic population, only a third use Hispanic to identify themselves, a mere 14 percent use Latino, and less than 2 percent recognize Latinx.
3. They have done this, although gender in languages is grammatical, not sociological or sexual, and found in linguistic families throughout the world, from French to Russian to Japanese.
4. More recently, activists seeking to render our name gender neutral, out of respect for our LGBTQ members, have devised yet another name for us: Latinx.

7. The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, and 4) given below, when properly sequenced, would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequencing of the order of the sentences and key in the sequence of the four numbers as your answer.

1. The effigy of a candidate establishes a personal link between him and the voters; the candidate does not only offer a programme for judgement, he suggests a physical climate, a set of daily choices expressed in a morphology, a way of dressing, a posture.
2. Some candidates for Parliament adorn their electoral prospectus with a portrait; this presupposes that photography has a power to convert which must be analysed.

3. Inasmuch as photography is an ellipse of language and a condensation of an 'ineffable' social whole, it constitutes an anti-intellectual weapon and tends to spirit away 'politics' (that is to say a body of problems and solutions) to the advantage of a 'manner of being', a socio-moral status.
4. Photography tends to restore the paternalistic nature of elections, whose elitist essence has been disrupted by proportional representation and the rule of parties (the Right seems to use it more than the Left).

8. The given sentence is missing in the paragraph below. Decide where it best fits among the options 1, 2, 3, or 4 indicated in the paragraph.

Sentence: Productivity gains, once expected to feed through to broader living standards, now primarily serve to enhance returns to wealth.

Paragraph: Economists now argue that inequality is no longer a byproduct of growth but a condition of it. ___ (1) ___. Unlike wages, wealth reflects not just income but also access to assets, favourable institutional conditions – such as low interest rates – and public policies like low taxes and housing shortages. ___ (2) ___. In other words, wealth depends on political choices in ways that income currently does not. It's not just the inequality itself that is the issue but the erosion of mechanisms that once constrained it. ___ (3) ___. Wealth and income inequality are linked, but where wages have stagnated and collective bargaining has weakened, capital income – derived from profits, rents and interest – has been boosted by design. ___ (4) ___.

(1) Option 4 (2) Option 2 (3) Option 1 (4) Option 3

9. Five jumbled sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5), related to a topic, are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a coherent paragraph. Identify the odd sentence out and key in the number of that sentence as your answer.

(1) The profound emotional impact of music has inspired ongoing research into its relationship with emotions.
(2) Music is a universal phenomenon that utilizes a myriad brain resources.
(3) This inherent connection to musical expression is deeply intertwined with human identity and experience.
(4) The proclivity to create and appreciate music is ubiquitous among humans, permeating daily life across diverse societies.
(5) Engaging with music is among the most cognitively demanding tasks a human can undergo, and it is identified across cultures.

Directions for questions 10 to 13: The passage below is accompanied by four questions. Based on the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

Over the course of the twentieth century, humans built, on average, one large dam a day, hulking structures of steel and concrete designed to control flooding, facilitate irrigation, and generate electricity. Dams were also lucrative contracts, large-scale employers, and the physical instantiation of a messianic drive to conquer territories and control nature. Some of the results of that drive were charismatic mega-infrastructure— the Hoover on the Colorado River or the Aswan on the Nile—but most of the tens of thousands of dams that dot the Earth's landscape have drawn little attention. These are the smaller, though not inconsequential, barriers that today impede the flow of water on nearly two-thirds of the world's large waterways. Chances are, what your map calls a "lake" is actually a reservoir, and that thin blue line that emerges from it once flowed very differently.

Damming a river is always a partisan act. Even when explicit infrastructure goals— irrigation, flood control, electrification—were met, other consequences were significant and often deleterious. Across the world, river control displaced millions of people, threatening livelihoods, foodways, and cultures. In the western United States, dams were often an instrument of colonialism, used to dispossess Indigenous people and subsidize settler agriculture. And as dams slowed the flow of water, inhibited the movement of nutrients, and increased the amount of toxic algae and other parasites, they snuffed out entire river ecologies. Declining fish populations are the most evident effect, but dams also threaten a host of other animals—from birds and reptiles to fungi and plants—with extinction. Every major dam, then, is also a sacrifice zone, a place where lives, livelihoods, and ways of life are eliminated so that new sorts of landscapes can support water-intensive agriculture and cities that sprout downstream of new reservoirs.

Such sacrifices have been justified as offerings at the temples of modernity. Justified by—and for—whom, though? Over the course of the twentieth century, rarely were the costs and benefits weighed thoughtfully and decided democratically.

As Kader Asmal, chair of the landmark 2000 World Commission on Dams, concluded, "There have been precious few, if any, comprehensive, independent analyses as to why dams came about, how dams perform over time, and whether we are getting a fair return from our $2 trillion investment." A quarter-century later, Asmal's words ring ever truer. A litany of dams built in the mid-twentieth century are approaching the end of their expected lives, with worrying prospects for their durability. Droughts, magnified and multiplied by the effects of climate change, have forced more and more to run below capacity. If ever there were a time to rethink the mania for dams, it would be now.

There is some evidence that a combination of opposition, alternative energy sources, and a lack of viable projects has slowed the construction of major dams. But a wave of recent and ongoing construction, from India and China to Ethiopia and Canada, continues to tilt the global balance firmly in favor of water impoundment.

10. All of the following statements may be considered valid inferences from the passage EXCEPT that:

(1) smaller, though not inconsequential, dams are safer than large dam projects.
(2) despite increasing evidence of opposition to dams as well as alternatives to them, they continue to be built.
(3) processes of colonisation have used dam-building to make people vacate their territories.
(4) dam-building has proved to be an extremely costly enterprise that may not be justifiable.

11. Which one of the following sets of terms is closest to mapping the key arguments of the passage?

(1) Mega-infrastructure – Sacrifice zone – Worshipping modernity – Water impoundment
(2) Lucrative contracts – Sacrifice zone – Expected lives – Global balance
(3) Physical instantiation – Partisan act – Decided democratically – Alternative energy
(4) Partisan act – Threatened livelihoods – Toxic algae – Quarter century

12. The word "instantiation" is used in the first paragraph. Which one of the following pairs of terms would be the best substitute for it in the context of its usage in the paragraph?

(1) Development and construction
(2) Exemplification and manifestation
(3) Concreteness and viability
(4) Durability and timeliness

13. What does the author wish to communicate by referring to the Hoover and Aswan dams in the first paragraph?

(1) The designers and builders of these mega-structures were highly charismatic individuals.
(2) The Colorado and Nile rivers may be seen as thin blue lines on a map.
(3) The drive to control nature is evident not only in mega-infrastructures like the Hoover and Aswan dams, but in smaller dams as well.
(4) By building dams like the Hoover and Aswan dams, large-scale employers became messianic figures.

Directions for questions 14 to 17: The passage below is accompanied by four questions. Based on the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

Imagine a world in which artificial intelligence is entrusted with the highest moral responsibilities: sentencing criminals, allocating medical resources, and even mediating conflicts between nations. This might seem like the pinnacle of human progress: an entity unburdened by emotion, prejudice or inconsistency, making ethical decisions with impeccable precision. . . .

Yet beneath this vision of an idealised moral arbiter lies a fundamental question: can a machine understand morality as humans do, or is it confined to a simulacrum of ethical reasoning? AI might replicate human decisions without improving on them, carrying forward the same biases, blind spots and cultural distortions from human moral judgment. In trying to emulate us, it might only reproduce our limitations, not transcend them. But there is a deeper concern. Moral judgment draws on intuition, historical awareness and context – qualities that resist formalisation. Ethics may be so embedded in lived experience that any attempt to encode it into formal structures risks flattening its most essential features. If so, AI would not merely reflect human shortcomings; it would strip morality of the very depth that makes ethical reflection possible in the first place.

Still, many have tried to formalise ethics, by treating certain moral claims not as conclusions, but as starting points. A classic example comes from utilitarianism, which often takes as a foundational axiom the principle that one should act to maximise overall wellbeing. From this, more specific principles can be derived, for example, that it is right to benefit the

greatest number, or that actions should be judged by their consequences for total happiness. As computational resources increase, AI becomes increasingly well-suited to the task of starting from fixed ethical assumptions and reasoning through their implications in complex situations.

But what, exactly, does it mean to formalise something like ethics? The question is easier to grasp by looking at fields in which formal systems have long played a central role. Physics, for instance, has relied on formalisation for centuries. There is no single physical theory that explains everything. Instead, we have many physical theories, each designed to describe specific aspects of the Universe: from the behaviour of quarks and electrons to the motion of galaxies. These theories often diverge. Aristotelian physics, for instance, explained falling objects in terms of natural motion toward Earth's centre; Newtonian mechanics replaced this with a universal force of gravity. These explanations are not just different; they are incompatible. Yet both share a common structure: they begin with basic postulates – assumptions about motion, force or mass – and derive increasingly complex consequences. . . .

Ethical theories have a similar structure. Like physical theories, they attempt to describe a domain – in this case, the moral landscape. They aim to answer questions about which actions are right or wrong, and why. These theories also diverge and, even when they recommend similar actions, such as giving to charity, they justify them in different ways. Ethical theories also often begin witqh a small set of foundational principles or claims, from which they reason about more complex moral problems.

14. The passage compares ethics to physics, where different theories apply to different aspects of a domain and says AI can reason from fixed starting points in complex cases. Which one of the assumptions below must hold for that comparison to guide practice?

(1) Once formalised, all ethical frameworks yield the same recommendation in every case, so selection among them is unnecessary.
(2) There is a principled way to decide which ethical framework applies to which class of cases, so the system can select the relevant starting points before deriving a recommendation.
(3) A single master framework replaces all others after translation into one code, so domain boundaries disappear in application.
(4) Real cases never straddle different areas, so a case always fits exactly one framework without any overlap whatsoever.

15. All of the following can reasonably be inferred from the passage EXCEPT:

(1) by analogy with physics, compact postulates can yield broad predictions across incompatible theories and ethics can likewise share structure while continuing to diverge rather than close on a single comprehensive framework.
(2) with fixed moral starting points and expanding computational resources, the argument forecasts convergence on one ethical system and treats contextual judgement as unnecessary once formal reasoning scales across domains and cultures.
(3) encoding ethics into fixed structures risks stripping away intuition, history, and context and, if that occurs, the depth that enables reflective judgement disappears. So, machines would mirror our limits rather than exceed them.
(4) the appeal of an AI judge rests on immunity to bribery, partiality, and fatigue; yet the text questions whether procedural cleanliness amounts to moral understanding without lived context and interpretive depth.

16. Which one of the options below best summarises the passage?

(1) The passage highlights administrative gains from automation. It treats reproducing human moral judgement as progress and argues that, as computational resources increase, AI can be responsible for decision-making across varied institutional settings.
(2) The passage weighs the appeal of an impersonal AI judge against doubts about moral grasp. It warns that codification can erode case-sensitive judgement, allow axiom-led reasoning at scale, and use a physics analogy to model structured plurality.
(3) The passage rejects formal methods in principle. It holds that moral judgement cannot be expressed in disciplined terms and concludes that AI should not serve in courts, medicine, or diplomacy under any conditions.

(4) The passage weighs the appeal of an impersonal AI judge against doubts about moral grasp. It claims codified schemes retain case nuance at scale and uses a physics analogy to predict convergence on a unified framework.

17. Choose the one option below that comes closest to being the opposite of "utilitarianism".

(1) The authors advocated an absolutist stance, following exceptionless rules regardless of outcomes and evaluating choices by broadest societal benefit.
(2) The committee adopted a non-egoist framework, ranking policies by their contribution to overall social welfare and treating self-interest as a derivative concern within institutional evaluation.
(3) The council followed a prioritarian approach, assigning greater moral weight to improvements for the worst-off rather than to maximising total welfare across the affected population.
(4) The policy was cast as deontological ethics, selecting the option that delivered the highest total benefit to citizens while presenting duty as a secondary consideration in public decision-making.

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

In investigating memory-beliefs, there are certain points which must be borne in mind. In the first place, everything constituting a memory-belief is happening now, not in that past time to which the belief is said to refer. It is not logically necessary to the existence of a memory-belief that the event remembered should have occurred, or even that the past should have existed at all. There is no logical impossibility in the hypothesis that the world sprang into being five minutes ago, exactly as it then was, with a population that "remembered" a wholly unreal past. There is no logically necessary connection between events at different times; therefore nothing that is happening now or will happen in the future can disprove the hypothesis that the world began five minutes ago. Hence the occurrences which are CALLED knowledge of the past are logically independent of the past; they are wholly analysable into present contents, which might, theoretically, be just what they are even if no past had existed.

1. When investigating memory beliefs, we must keep in mind that an actual past event is not a prerequisite for a memory-belief to exist, and that what we know of the past could theoretically not need a past at all.
2. That which we call 'knowledge of the past' is logically independent of the past, since the act of remembering which forms memory-beliefs happens in the present, and does not need to be based in real past occurrences, or even need a past at all.
3. Memory-beliefs depend wholly on what is remembered in the present, and not on anything else; just as it is not logically impossible that the world came into being five minutes ago, and that everyone now just remembers a wholly imaginary past for it.
4. When we discuss the concept of memory-beliefs, we must understand that it is not logically impossible for the event remembered to have never happened at all; it could just be a figment of our imagination.

Directions for questions 19 to 22: The passage below is accompanied by four questions. Based on the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

In 1982, a raging controversy broke out over a forest act drafted by the Government of India. This act sought to strengthen the already extensive powers enjoyed by the forest bureaucracy in controlling the extraction, disposal and sale of forest produce. It also gave forest officials greater powers to strictly regulate the entry of any person into reserved forest areas. While forest officials justified the act on the grounds that it was necessary to stop the continuing deforestation, it was bitterly opposed by representatives of grassroots organisations, who argued that it was a major violation of the rights of peasants and tribals living in and around forest areas. . . .

The debate over the draft forest act fuelled a larger controversy over the orientation of state forest policy. It was pointed out, for example, that the draft act was closely modelled on its predecessor, the Forest Act of 1878. The earlier Act rested on a usurpation of rights of ownership by the colonial state which had little precedent in precolonial history. It was further argued that the system of forestry introduced by the British—and continued, with little modification, after 1947—emphasized revenue generation and commercial exploitation, while its policing orientation excluded villagers who had the most longstanding claim on forest resources. Critics called for a complete overhaul of forest administration, pressing the government to formulate policy and legislation more appropriate to present needs. . . .

That debate is not over yet. The draft act was shelved, though it has not as yet been formally withdrawn. Meanwhile, the

1878 Act (as modified by an amendment in 1927) continues to be in operation. In response to its critics, the government has made some important changes in forest policy, e.g., no longer treating forests as a source of revenue, and stopping ecologically hazardous practices such as the clearfelling of natural forests. At the same time, it has shown little inclination to meet the major demand of the critics of forest policy—namely, abandoning the principle of state monopoly over forest land by handing over areas of degraded forests to individuals and communities for afforestation.

. . . [The] 1878 Forest Act itself was passed only after a bitter and prolonged debate within the colonial bureaucracy, in which protagonists put forward arguments strikingly similar to those being advanced today. As is well known, the Indian Forest Department owes its origin to the requirements of railway companies. The early years of the expansion of the railway network, c. 1853 onwards, led to tremendous deforestation in peninsular India owing to the railway's requirements of fuelwood and construction timber. Huge quantities of durable timbers were also needed for use as sleepers across the newly laid tracks. Inexperienced in forestry, the British called in German experts to commence systematic forest management. The Indian Forest Department was started in 1864, with Dietrich Brandis, formerly a Lecturer at Bonn, as the first Inspector General of Forests. The new department needed legislative backing to function effectively, and in the following year, 1865, the first forest act was passed. . . .

19. All of the following, if true, would weaken the narrative presented in the passage EXCEPT that:

(1) nineteenth century German forestry experts were infamous for violating the rights of indigenous communities that lived in forest regions.
(2) certain tribal groups in India are responsible for climate change because their sustenance has historically depended on mass scale deforestation.
(3) the timber requirement for railway works in nineteenth century India was met through import from China, in exchange for spices.
(4) before British rule, peasants and tribal groups were denied access to forest resources by Indian rulers and their administrations.

20. According to the passage, which one of the following is not common to the 1878 Forest Act and the 1982 draft forest act?

(1) Both resulted in large scale deforestation.
(2) Both sparked controversy and debate among the various stakeholders.
(3) Both sought to establish the state's monopoly over forest resources.
(4) Both reflect a colonial mindset.

21. Which one of the following best encapsulates the reason for the "raging controversy" developing into a "larger controversy"?

(1) The 1982 draft forest act violated the rights of tribals and peasants who lived in and around forest areas.
(2) The 1982 draft forest act further enabled the commercial exploitation of forest resources by the forest bureaucracy.
(3) The 1982 draft forest act was unjustifiably defended by forest officials in the face of bitter opposition by grassroots organisations.
(4) The 1982 draft forest act replicated colonial measures of control and regulation of forest resources.

22. According to the passage, which one of the following reforms is yet to happen in India's forest policies?

(1) A ban on deforestation.
(2) Involving local people in cultivating forests.
(3) Recognising the state's claim to forest land use.
(4) Recognising the significance of forests to ecology.

23. Five jumbled sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5), related to a topic, are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a coherent paragraph. Identify the odd sentence out and key in the number of that sentence as your answer.

(1) About half of all the oxygen we breathe is made near the surface of the ocean by phytoplankton that photosynthesize just like land-dwelling plants.

(2) A team of scientists that includes Boston University experts has discovered they also produce oxygen on the seafloor.
(3) The research team used deep-sea chambers that land on the seafloor and enclose the seawater, sediment, polymetallic nodules, and living organisms.
(4) The discovery is a surprise considering oxygen is typically created by plants and organisms with help from the sun—not by rocks on the ocean floor.
(5) The deep-sea rocks, called polymetallic nodules, don't only host a surprising number of sea critters.

24. The given sentence is missing in the paragraph below. Decide where it best fits among the options 1, 2, 3, or 4 indicated in the paragraph.

Sentence: In each of the affected males, the genetic defect was located to the X chromosome in the region of p11-12.

Paragraph: The first suggested evidence of a human genetic mutation associated with aggressive behaviour came from a study in 1993. ____(1)____. Genetic and metabolic studies were conducted on a large Dutch family in which several of the males has a syndrome of borderline mental retardation and abnormal behaviour. ____(2)____. The undesirable behaviour included impulsive aggression, arson and exhibitionism. ____(3)____. A point mutation was identified in the eighth exon of the monoamine oxidase A (MAOA) structural gene which changes glutamine to a termination codon. ____(4)____.

(1) Option 1 (2) Option 3 (3) Option 2 (4) Option 4

DATA INTERPRETATION AND LOGICAL REASONING

Directions for questions 25 to 29:

Aurevia, Brelosia, Cyrenia and Zerathania are four countries with their currencies being Aurels, Brins, Crowns, and Zentars, respectively. The currencies have different exchange values. Crown's currency exchange rate with Zentars = 0.5, i.e., 1 Crown is worth 0.5 Zentars.

Three travelers, Jano, Kira, and Lian set out from Zerathania visiting exactly two of the countries. Each country is visited by exactly two travelers. Each traveler has a unique Flight Cost, which represents the total cost of airfare in traveling to both the countries and back to Zerathania. The Flight Cost of Jano was 4000 Zentars, while that of the other two travelers were 5000 and 6000 Zentars, not necessarily in that order.

When visiting a country, a traveler spent either 1000, 2000 or 3000 in the country's local currency. Each traveler had different spends (in the country's local currency) in the two countries he/she visited. Across all the visits, there were exactly two spends of 1000 and exactly one spend of 3000 (in the country's local currency).

The total "Travel Cost" for a traveler is the sum of his/her Flight Cost and the money spent in the countries visited.

The citizens of the four countries with knowledge of these travels made a few observations, with spends measured in their respective local currencies:

i. Aurevia citizen: Jano and Kira visited our country, and their Travel Costs were 3500 and 8000, respectively.
ii. Brelosia citizen: Kira and Lian visited our country, spending 2000 and 3000, respectively. Kira's Travel Cost was 4000.
iii. Cyrenia citizen: Lian visited our country and her Travel Cost was 36000.

25. What is the sum of Travel Costs for all travelers in Zentars?

26. How many Zentars did Lian spend in the two countries he visited?

27. What was Jano's total spend in the two countries he visited, in Aurels?

28. One Brin is equivalent to how many Crowns?

(1) 8 (2) 0.5 (3) 0.125 (4) 4

29. Which of the following statements is NOT true about money spent in the local currency?

(1) Lian spent 2000 in Cyrenia (2) Jano spent 2000 in Aurevia
(3) Jano spent 2000 in Cyrenia (4) Kira spent 1000 in Aurevia

Directions for questions 30 to 34 :

Three countries — Pumpland (P), Xiland (X) and Cheeseland (C) — trade among themselves and with the (other countries in) Rest of World (ROW). All trade volumes are given in IC (international currency). The following terminology is used:

- Trade balance = Exports – Imports
- Total trade = Exports + Imports
- Normalized trade balance = Trade balance / Total trade, expressed in percentage terms

The following information is known.

1. The normalized trade balances of P, X and C are 0%, 10%, and –20%, respectively.
2. 40% of exports of X are to P. 22% of imports of P are from X.
3. 90% of exports of C are to P; 4% are to ROW.
4. 12% of exports of ROW are to X, 40% are to P.
5. The export volumes of P, in IC, to X and C are 600 and 1200, respectively. P is the only country that exports to C.

30. How much is exported from C to X, in IC?

31. How much is exported from P to ROW, in IC?

32. How much is exported from ROW to ROW, in IC?

33. What is the trade balance of ROW?

(1) 100 (2) 0 (3) 200 (4) –200

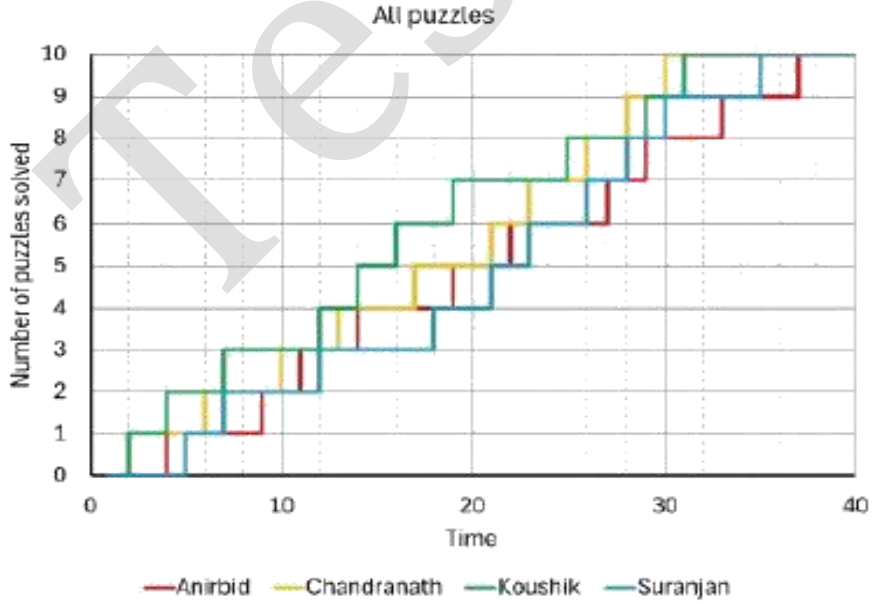
34. Which among the countries P, X, and C has/have the least total trade?

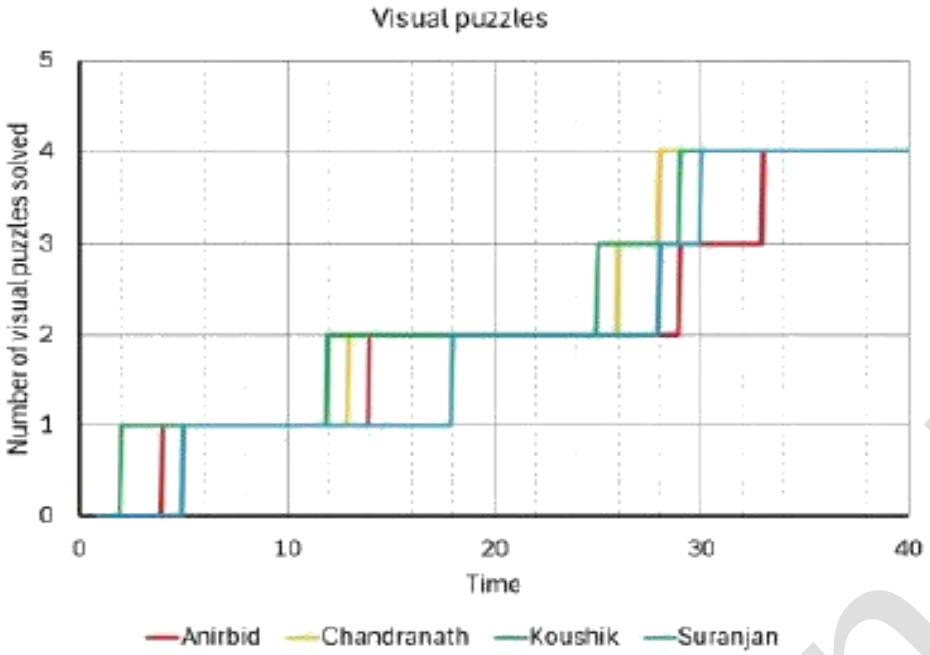
(1) Only X (2) Only C (3) Both X and C (4) Only P

Directions for questions 35 to 38:

Anirbid, Chandranath, Koushik, and Suranjan participated in a puzzle solving competition. The competition comprised 10 puzzles that had to be solved in the same sequence, i.e., a competitor got access to a puzzle as soon as they solved the previous puzzle. Some of the puzzles were visual puzzles and the others were number-based puzzles. The winner of the competition was the one who solved all puzzles in the least time.

The following charts describe their progress in the competition. The chart on the left shows the number of puzzles solved by each competitor at a given time (in minutes) after the start of the competition. The chart on the right shows the number of visual puzzles solved by each competitor at a given time (in minutes) after the start of the competition.





35. Who had solved the largest number of puzzles by the 20-th minute from the start of the competition?

(1) Chandranath (2) Suranjan (3) Anirbid (4) Koushik

36. How many minutes did Suranjan take to solve the third visual puzzle in the competition?

37. At what number in the sequence was the fourth number-based puzzle?

38. Which of the following is the closest to the average time taken by Anirbid to solve the number-based puzzles in the competition?

(1) 4.0 minutes (2) 3.3 minutes (3) 2.5 minutes (4) 3.8 minutes

Directions for questions 39 to 42:

Anu, Bijay, Chetan, Deepak, Eshan, and Faruq are six friends. Each of them uses a mobile number from exactly one of the two mobile operators - Xitel and Yocel. During the last month, the six friends made several calls to each other. Each call was made by one of these six friends to another. The table below summarizes the number of minutes of calls that each of the six made to (outgoing minutes) and received from (incoming minutes) these friends, grouped by the operators. Some of the entries are missing.

Friend	Operator	**Outgoing minutes to**		**Incoming minutes from**	
		Operator Xitel	Operator Yocel	Oprator Xitel	Operator Yocel
Anu	Xitel	100		50	225
Bijay	Xitel		200		125
Chetan	Yocel	50	175	250	150
Deepak	Yocel	100	150	275	100
Eshan	Yocel		100	100	375
Faruq	Yocel	0		100	150

It is known that the duration of calls from Faruq to Eshan was 200 minutes.

Also, there were no calls from:

i. Bijay to Eshan,
ii. Chetan to Anu and Chetan to Deepak,

iii. Deepak to Bijay and Deepak to Faruq,
iv. Eshan to Chetan and Eshan to Deepak.

39. What was the duration of calls (in minutes) from Bijay to Anu?

40. What was the total duration of calls (in minutes) made by Anu to friends having mobile numbers from Operator Yocel?

41. What was the total duration of calls (in minutes) made by Faruq to friends having mobile numbers from Operator Yocel?

42. What was the duration of calls (in minutes) from Deepak to Chetan?

(1) 50 (2) 100 (3) 0 (4) 125

Directions for questions 43 to 46:

Seven children, Aarav, Bina, Chirag, Diya, Eshan, Farhan, and Gaurav, are sitting in a circle facing inside (not necessarily in the same order) and playing a game of 'Passing the Buck'.

The game is played over 10 rounds. In each round, the child holding the Buck must pass it directly to a child sitting in one of the following positions:

- Immediately to the left;
- Immediate to the right;
- Second to the left; or
- Second to the right.

The game starts with Bina passing the Buck and ends with Chirag receiving the Buck.
The table below provides some information about the pass types and the child receiving the Buck. Some information is missing and labelled as '?'.

Round	Pass Type	Received by
1	Immediately to the left	Aarav
2	Second to the right	?
3	Immediately to the right	Diya
4	?	?
5	?	Aarav
6	Second to the left	?
7	Immediately to the left	Gaurav
8	Immediately to the left	?
9	?	Farhan
10	?	Chirag

43. Who is sitting immediately to the right of Bina?

(1) Aarav (2) Farhan (3) Eshan (4) Chirag

44. Who is sitting third to the left of Eshan?

(1) Divya (2) Gaurav (3) Aarav (4) Chirag

45. For which of the following pass types can the total number of occurrences be uniquely determined?

(1) Second to the left (2) Immediately to the right
(3) Second to the right (4) Immediately to the left

46. For which of the following children is it possible to determine how many times they received the Buck?

(1) Farhan (2) Eshan (3) Gaurav (4) Bina

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

47. The monthly sales of a product from January to April were 120, 135, 150 and 165 units, respectively. The cost price of the product was Rs. 240 per unit, and a fixed marked price was used for the product in all the four months. Discounts of 20%, 10% and 5% were given on the marked price per unit in January, February and March, respectively, while no discounts were given in April. If the total profit from January to April was Rs. 138825, then the marked price per unit, in rupees, was

(1) 520 (2) 510 (3) 515 (4) 525

48. Rahul starts on his journey at 5 pm at a constant speed so that he reaches his destination at 11 pm the same day. However, on his way, he stops for 20 minutes, and after that, increases his speed by 3 km per hour to reach on time. If he had stopped for 10 minutes more, he would have had to increase his speed by 5 km per hour to reach on time. His initial speed, in km per hour, was

(1) 15 (2) 18 (3) 20 (4) 12

49. For a 4-digit number (greater than 1000), sum of the digits in the thousands, hundreds, and tens places is 15. Sum of the digits in the hundreds, tens, and units places is 16. Also, the digit in the tens place is 6 more than the digit in the units place. The difference between the largest and smallest possible value of the number is

(1) 4078 (2) 735 (3) 3289 (4) 811

50. The sum of all possible real values of x for which $\log_{x-3}(x^2 - 9) = \log_{x-3}(x + 1) + 2$, is

(1) -3 (2) 3 (3) $\sqrt{33}$ (4) $\frac{3+\sqrt{33}}{2}$

51. The sum of all the digits of the number $(10^{50} + 10^{25} - 123)$, is

(1) 255 (2) 324 (3) 221 (4) 212

52. The rate of water flow through three pipes A, B and C are in the ratio 4 : 9 : 36. An empty tank can be filled up completely by pipe A in 15 hours. If all the three pipes are used simultaneously to fill up this empty tank, the time, in minutes, required to fill up the entire tank completely is nearest to

(1) 71 (2) 76 (3) 73 (4) 78

53. If $12^{12x} \times 4^{24x+12} \times 5^{2y} = 8^{4z} \times 20^{12x} \times 243^{3x-6}$, where x, y and z are natural number, then $x + y + z$ equals

54. The average salary of 5 managers and 25 engineers in a company is 60000 rupees. If each of the managers received 20% salary increase while the salary of the engineers remained unchanged, the average salary of all 30 employees would have increased by 5%. The average salary, in rupees, of the engineers is

(1) 45000 (2) 40000 (3) 54000 (4) 50000

55. Let p, q and r be three natural numbers such that their sum is 900, and r is a perfect square whose value lies between 150 and 500. If p is not less than $0.3q$ and not more than $0.7q$, then the sum of the maximum and minimum possible values of p is

56. If $f(x) = (x^2 + 3x)(x^2 + 3x + 2)$, then the sum of all real roots of the equation $\sqrt{f(x) + 1} = 9701$, is

(1) 3 (2) – 3 (3) – 6 (4) 6

57. Ankita walks from A to C through B, and runs back through the same route at a speed that is 40% more than her walking speed. She takes exactly 3 hours 30 minutes to walk from B to C as well as to run from B to A. The total time, in minutes, she would take to walk from A to B and run from B to C, is

58. A triangle ABC is formed with AB = AC = 50 cm and BC = 80 cm. Then, the sum of the lengths, in cm, of all three altitudes of the triangle ABC is

59. The ratio of the number of coins in boxes A and B was 17 : 7. After 108 coins were shifted from box A to box B, this ratio became 37 : 20. The number of coins that needs to be shifted further from A to B, to make this ratio 1 : 1, is

60. Vessels A and B contain 60 litres of alcohol and 60 litres of water, respectively. A certain volume is taken out from A and poured into B. After stirring, the same volume is taken out from B and poured into A. If the resultant ratio of alcohol and water in A is 15 : 4, then the volume, in litres, initially taken out from A is

61. For real values of x, the range of the function $f(x)\dfrac{2x-3}{2x^2+4x-6}$ is

(1) $\left(-\infty,\dfrac{1}{8}\right] \cup [1,\infty)$ (2) $\left(-\infty,\dfrac{1}{8}\right] \cup \left[\dfrac{1}{2},\infty\right)$ (3) $\left(-\infty,\dfrac{1}{4}\right] \cup [1,\infty)$ (4) $\left(-\infty,\dfrac{1}{4}\right] \cup \left[\dfrac{1}{2},\infty\right)$

62. In an arithmetic progression, if the sum of fourth, seventh and tenth terms is 99,and the sum of the first fourteen terms is 497, then the sum of first five terms is

63. If $\left(x^2+\dfrac{1}{x^2}\right)=25$ and $x>0$, then the value of $\left(x^7+\dfrac{1}{x^7}\right)$ is

(1) $44850\sqrt{3}$ (2) $44856\sqrt{3}$ (3) $44859\sqrt{3}$ (4) $44853\sqrt{3}$

64. ABCD is a trapezium in which AB is parallel to DC, AD is perpendicular to AB, and AB = 3DC. If a circle inscribed in the trapezium touching all the sides has a radius of 3 cm, then the area, in sq. cm, of the trapezium is

(1) 48 (2) $36\sqrt{2}$ (3) $30\sqrt{3}$ (4) 54

65. In ΔABC, AB = AC = 12 cm and D is a point on side BC such that AD = 8 cm. If AD is extended to a point E such that ∠ACB = ∠AEB, then the length, in cm, of AE is

(1) 16 (2) 20 (3) 18 (4) 14

66. In a class of 150 students, 75 students chose physics, 111 students chose mathematics and 40 students chose chemistry. All students chose at least one of the three subjects and at least one student chose all three subjects. The number of students who chose both physics and chemistry is equal to the number of students who chose both chemistry and mathematics, and this is half the number of students who chose both physics and mathematics. The maximum possible number of students who chose physics but not mathematics, is

(1) 35 (2) 40 (3) 30 (4) 55

67. Teams A, B, and C consist of five, eight, and ten members, respectively, such that every member within a team is equally productive. Working separately, teams A, B, and C can complete a certain job in 40 hours, 50 hours, and 4 hours, respectively. Two members from team A, three members from team B, and one member from team C together start the job, and the member from team C leaves after 23 hours. The number of additional member(s) from team B, that would be required to replace the member from team C, to finish the job in the next one hour, is

(1) 1 (2) 3 (3) 4 (4) 2

68. In a school with 1500 students, each student chooses any one of the streams out of science, arts, and commerce, by paying a fee of Rs 1100, Rs 1000, and Rs 800, respectively. The total fee paid by all the students is Rs 15,50,000. If the number of science students is not more than the number of arts students, then the maximum possible number of science students in the school is

Answer Key

VARC	
Q.	**Ans.**
1	2
2	4
3	3
4	3
5	4
6	4312
7	2143
8	1
9	1
10	1
11	1
12	2
13	3
14	2
15	2
16	2
17	3
18	2
19	1
20	1
21	4
22	2
23	3
24	2

DILR	
Q.	**Ans.**
25	41000
26	13000
27	1500
28	1
29	2
30	48
31	200
32	1008
33	3
34	3
35	4
36	2
37	6
38	1
39	50
40	525
41	350
42	2
43	3
44	4
45	2
46	3

QA	
Q.	**Ans.**
47	4
48	1
49	4
50	4
51	3
52	3
53	112
54	3
55	205
56	2
57	444
58	126
59	272
60	16
61	2
62	65
63	4
64	1
65	3
66	1
67	4
68	700