

XAT Verbal & Logical Ability

Sample Paper – 1

Duration: 59 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 26

Instructions

- This paper contains **26** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Verbal & Logical Ability section of **XAT** (Xavier Aptitude Test), conducted by XLRI.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**, with **0.25 marks deducted** for every incorrect answer. (In the actual XAT you may leave up to **8** questions across Part 1 unattempted without penalty; thereafter each blank costs **0.10** marks.)
- The paper has **three reading passages** (including a poem), each followed by four questions, and a set of **fourteen** standalone Verbal & Logical Reasoning questions.
- Answer every question **only** on the basis of the passage or the argument given; do not rely on outside information or opinion of your own.
- Attempt this practice paper in one timed sitting of about **59 minutes**. Use of mobile phones, dictionaries, and electronic gadgets is prohibited.

Passage I

Directions (Q1–Q4): Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Base your answers only on the passage.

Modern life treats boredom as a defect to be cured. The moment a queue forms or a train is delayed, a hundred hands reach for a glowing screen, and the empty minutes are filled with a scroll of images that ask nothing and leave nothing behind. We have grown so intolerant of the unoccupied mind that we no longer notice how rarely it is allowed to fall silent. Yet a case can be made that boredom, far from being a void, is the soil in which certain kinds of thought can only grow.

When the mind is denied fresh stimulation, it does not simply stop; it turns inward



and begins to wander. It revisits half-formed ideas, connects things that had seemed unrelated, and asks the slow questions that a busy attention never has time for. Many who have written about their own creative work describe its origins not in moments of frantic effort but in the drift of an idle afternoon. The daydream, so often scolded as a waste, is in fact the mind rehearsing possibilities.

The danger of a life without boredom, then, is not merely that it is restless. It is that a mind never left alone with itself loses the habit of reflection altogether. It becomes skilled at reacting and poor at considering, quick to consume and slow to create. To be always entertained is to be always led. This is not an argument for dullness for its own sake, nor a call to abolish the pleasures of distraction. It is only a reminder that the unoccupied mind is not an emergency, and that we lose something quietly important each time we rush to fill it.

Q1. Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Modern technology has made people far more creative than they were before.
- (B) Boredom, though disliked, gives the mind the room it needs to reflect and create.
- (C) People should give up all forms of digital entertainment at once.
- (D) Creative work depends chiefly on frantic and sustained effort.

Q2. It can be inferred that the author regards the habit of reaching for a screen during idle moments as:

- (A) a harmless and entirely natural response to any delay.
- (B) a practice that gradually weakens the mind's capacity for reflection.
- (C) the single greatest threat facing modern society today.
- (D) useful only when the images seen happen to be educational.

Q3. The author's attitude towards boredom is best described as:

- (A) appreciative, treating it as quietly valuable.
- (B) alarmed, treating it as a grave and urgent danger.
- (C) indifferent, treating it as neither good nor bad.
- (D) dismissive, treating it as an outdated concern.



- Q4.** By calling the daydream “the mind rehearsing possibilities,” the author suggests that daydreaming:
- (A) quietly prepares the mind to imagine and to create.
 - (B) is a rehearsed performance meant to impress other people.
 - (C) merely repeats what the mind already knows for certain.
 - (D) is a deliberate and effortful method of formal study.

Passage II

Directions (Q5–Q8): Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow. Base your answers only on the poem.

The River’s Answer

*I asked the river where it learned to go
so surely to a sea it had not seen.
It did not pause, nor did it seem to know;
it only kept the shape of where it had been.
The banks that tried to hold it gave it form;
the stones that blocked it taught it how to bend.
It carried, without grief, both drought and storm,
and called no single moment its true end.
I stood and named my griefs, and asked it how
a life might move, uncertain, and not break.
It answered, as it rounded past the bough,
by leaving, and by leaving, made a lake.*

- Q5.** Which of the following best captures the central theme of the poem?
- (A) The river is a hostile force that destroys everything in its path.
 - (B) A life, like a river, is shaped by its obstacles and moves on without clinging.
 - (C) Nature is wholly indifferent to human suffering and offers no lessons.
 - (D) Rivers ought to be studied scientifically rather than admired.
- Q6.** The line “the stones that blocked it taught it how to bend” most nearly suggests that:



- (A) obstacles must always be removed before one can make any progress.
- (B) the river is fundamentally weaker than the stones in its path.
- (C) bending is presented as a sign of failure and defeat.
- (D) obstacles can themselves teach a way of moving forward.

Q7. The tone of the poem is best described as:

- (A) bitter and resentful.
- (B) reflective and consoling.
- (C) triumphant and celebratory.
- (D) mocking and ironic.

Q8. The paradox in the final line, that the river makes a lake “by leaving,” implies that:

- (A) rivers cannot in fact form lakes under natural conditions.
- (B) staying in one place is the only way to achieve anything lasting.
- (C) the speaker has resolved never to move on from grief.
- (D) letting go, rather than holding on, can be what creates something lasting.

Passage III

Directions (Q9–Q12): Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Base your answers only on the passage.

Economists once pictured the market as a meeting of strangers who needed to know nothing of one another beyond the price on a tag. Each party, acting only in self-interest, would strike a bargain, and the invisible hand would do the rest. On this view trust was a pleasant extra, not a necessity; the system was designed precisely so that people who did not trust each other could still trade.

Yet the more closely one looks at real markets, the more this picture frays. A buyer who cannot judge the quality of a good must rely on the seller's word; a lender who parts with money today trusts a promise of repayment tomorrow. Where such trust is absent, trade does not merely become harder, it often does not happen at all. Whole markets, from insurance to online resale, exist only because some mechanism, a brand, a review, a regulator, a reputation, stands in for the trust that strangers cannot otherwise extend.



This suggests that trust is not a decoration on the market but part of its foundation. What looks like the cold machinery of price is in fact held together by a web of expectations that others will behave as they have promised. When that web tears, when a famous firm is caught deceiving its customers, the damage runs far beyond the single wrong done. It raises the suspicion that other promises, too, may be empty, and the cost of that suspicion is paid by everyone who must now check what they once took on faith.

Q9. The central argument of the passage is that:

- (A) trust is not an optional extra in markets but part of their foundation.
- (B) markets work best when buyers and sellers remain complete strangers.
- (C) the idea of the invisible hand has been wholly disproved by modern economics.
- (D) regulation is the only reliable substitute for trust in any market.

Q10. With which of the following would the author most likely agree?

- (A) A brand's value lies partly in the trust it lets strangers extend to one another.
- (B) Reviews and reputations play no real role in whether trade occurs.
- (C) Buyers can almost always judge the quality of a good for themselves.
- (D) The deception of one firm has no effect beyond its own direct customers.

Q11. The examples of insurance and online resale are used mainly to:

- (A) show that these two markets are unusually prone to outright fraud.
- (B) illustrate that some markets exist only because a mechanism supplies the missing trust.
- (C) argue that online markets are always safer than traditional ones.
- (D) prove that regulators are entirely unnecessary in modern trade.

Q12. It can be inferred that when a famous firm is caught deceiving customers, the wider cost arises because:



- (A) the firm is usually forced by law to close down entirely.
- (B) people begin to doubt other promises and must now verify what they once trusted.
- (C) the prices of goods across the whole economy immediately rise.
- (D) buyers permanently stop purchasing that entire category of good.

Verbal & Logical Reasoning

Directions (Q13–Q26): Answer each of the following questions on its own terms.

- Q13.** A city council argues: “Since we widened the main road last year, traffic jams on it have fallen. Therefore, widening the two other congested roads will also reduce their jams.” The argument assumes that:
- (A) the main road carries far more traffic than the other two roads.
 - (B) traffic jams are the most serious problem the city currently faces.
 - (C) the same factors that eased the main road’s jams also apply to the other two roads.
 - (D) no new vehicles will be added to the city in the coming year.
- Q14.** A researcher claims a new teaching method improves exam scores, citing that a class taught with it scored above the school average. Which of the following, if true, would most **strengthen** the claim?
- (A) The teacher who used the method is unusually popular with students.
 - (B) The method has since been adopted by several other schools.
 - (C) Before the method was introduced, that same class had scored at the school average.
 - (D) The exam that year was slightly easier than in previous years.
- Q15.** An airline concludes that its new boarding system is faster because average boarding time fell after the system was introduced. Which of the following, if true, would most **weaken** the conclusion?



- (A) Over the same period the airline began flying smaller planes with far fewer passengers.
- (B) Passengers reported that they preferred the new boarding system to the old one.
- (C) The new system was introduced at all of the airline's airports on the same day.
- (D) The airline's ground staff were carefully trained to use the new system.

Q16. Arrange the four sentences into a coherent paragraph. (1) But over time, the very tools built to save attention began to compete for it. (2) Early software promised to free people from dull, repetitive work. (3) The result is a working day that feels busier than ever, yet strangely less productive. (4) Each app, alert and notification made its own small claim on the mind. The correct order is:

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

Q17. Complete the paragraph with the most suitable final sentence: "A good map does not show everything; a map that did would be as large and as confusing as the land itself. Its usefulness lies precisely in what it leaves out, in the deliberate silence that lets the traveller see the road. _____"

- (A) Cartography is therefore among the oldest of all the human sciences.
- (B) Modern maps are now stored on phones rather than printed on paper.
- (C) Travellers should always be careful to carry more than one map.
- (D) The same, perhaps, is true of any explanation that hopes to be understood.



- Q18.** All the paintings in the east wing are by living artists. No painting by a living artist is insured for more than its purchase price. Which of the following **must** be true?
- (A) Some paintings in the east wing are insured for more than their purchase price.
 - (B) Every painting insured for its purchase price is in the east wing.
 - (C) No painting in the east wing is insured for more than its purchase price.
 - (D) All paintings by living artists are hung in the east wing.
- Q19.** Choose the option that best captures the essence of the paragraph: “We tend to admire people who never change their minds, mistaking stubbornness for strength. But the willingness to revise a belief in the light of better evidence is not weakness; it is the very engine of learning. A mind that cannot be changed by facts is not principled, merely closed.”
- (A) People who never change their minds are always the strongest of all.
 - (B) Changing one’s mind in the light of evidence is a strength, not a weakness.
 - (C) Facts rarely change anyone’s beliefs in actual practice.
 - (D) Learning has very little to do with evidence or belief.
- Q20.** A bookshop found that when it *reduced* the prices of its bestsellers, its total profit *rose*, even though it earned less on each bestseller sold. Which of the following best explains this?
- (A) The bookshop quietly stopped stocking bestsellers altogether.
 - (B) Customers who came for the cheap bestsellers bought nothing else at all.
 - (C) The price of every other book in the shop was also cut at the same time.
 - (D) The lower prices drew in many more customers, who also bought other, full-priced books.



- Q21.** Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word: “Her argument was so tightly constructed that even her critics found it difficult to _____; every objection they raised had already been anticipated and answered.”
- (A) admire
(B) understand
(C) restate
(D) refute
- Q22.** A columnist writes: “The healthiest people in the country drink herbal tea every day. So if you want to be healthy, you should drink herbal tea every day.” The reasoning is flawed because it:
- (A) treats something that merely accompanies good health as though it were its cause.
(B) relies on a survey that was in fact never actually conducted.
(C) assumes, without saying so, that herbal tea is unpleasant to drink.
(D) openly contradicts itself between its first and its second sentence.
- Q23.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that in **CARTOGRAPHER : MAP**.
- (A) reader : book
(B) traveller : road
(C) composer : symphony
(D) critic : painting
- Q24.** Which sentence, inserted at the start, best fits the paragraph? “_____ The scientist, like the poet, begins not with an answer but with a noticing, a small refusal to accept that the ordinary is fully understood. Both are moved by a question that will not let them rest.”
- (A) Science and poetry, in the end, have nothing in common at all.
(B) Poetry is a purely emotional activity, and science a purely rational one.



- (C) We often imagine science and poetry as opposites, but they share a common root.
- (D) Most working scientists have little interest in ever reading poems.

Q25. Which conclusion is best supported by the following? “Every employee who met the sales target received a bonus. Ravi did not receive a bonus.”

- (A) Ravi did not actually want a bonus this year.
- (B) Ravi met the sales target but was somehow overlooked.
- (C) No employee in the company met the sales target.
- (D) Ravi did not meet the sales target.

Q26. Which of the following sentences is grammatically **correct**?

- (A) Neither the manager nor the employees was informed of the change.
- (B) Each of the students have submitted their assignment on time.
- (C) The committee has reached its decision after a long debate.
- (D) Ravi is one of those people who always arrives late.



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution**

What is asked: the main idea of the whole passage.

Reasoning: The passage first notes our rush to fill every idle moment, then argues that the unoccupied mind is where reflection and creativity grow. Its point is that boredom, though disliked, is quietly valuable. Option B states exactly this balance.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not claim technology has made people more creative; if anything, the reverse.
- Option C: It expressly denies calling for an end to all distraction.
- Option D: It locates creative origins in idle drift, not frantic effort.

Final Answer: Boredom gives the mind room to reflect and create ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.**Solution**

What is asked: an inference about how the author views the screen habit.

Reasoning: The author says a mind never left alone loses the habit of reflection. Reaching for a screen at every idle moment is exactly what prevents that solitude. So the author sees it as slowly weakening the capacity for reflection.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Harmless” contradicts the author’s whole concern.
- Option C: “Single greatest threat” is far stronger than anything stated.
- Option D: The author never makes the value depend on educational content.

Final Answer: It weakens the mind’s capacity for reflection ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q2](#)



Q3.

Solution

What is asked: the author's attitude towards boredom.

Reasoning: The author calls boredom "soil" for thought and "not an emergency," language of quiet value. The stance is warm but measured, not fearful. So it is appreciative.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option B: "Alarmed" overstates the calm, reflective tone.
- Option C: The author is clearly not indifferent; a whole case is made.
- Option D: Far from dismissive, the author defends boredom.

Final Answer: Appreciative, treating boredom as valuable ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

Solution

What is asked: the meaning of "the mind rehearsing possibilities."

Reasoning: The phrase defends the daydream as productive, not idle. "Rehearsing possibilities" means quietly trying out ideas the mind might later use. So it prepares the mind to imagine and create.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option B: There is no audience; "rehearsing" here is inward, not a performance.
- Option C: The point is generating new possibilities, not repeating the known.
- Option D: A daydream is contrasted with effortful study, not equated with it.

Final Answer: It prepares the mind to imagine and create ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q4](#)



Q5.

Solution

What is asked: the central theme of the poem.

Reasoning: The river moves surely though it has not seen the sea, shaped by banks and stones, carrying drought and storm “without grief.” The speaker draws from it a lesson about living: move on, shaped by obstacles, without clinging. Option B captures this.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: The river is not shown as hostile or destructive.
- Option C: The poem finds a lesson in nature, so nature is not “indifferent.”
- Option D: The poem admires the river; it is not about scientific study.

Final Answer: A life is shaped by obstacles and moves on without clinging ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

What is asked: the meaning of the “stones that blocked it taught it how to bend.”

Reasoning: The stones are obstacles, yet the line says they *taught* the river something. So the obstacles themselves become the source of a new way of moving. Option D states this.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: The line does not say obstacles must be removed; the river bends around them.
- Option B: The point is learning, not a contest of strength.
- Option C: Bending is presented positively, as adaptation, not defeat.

Final Answer: Obstacles can themselves teach a way forward ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q6](#)



Q7.

Solution

What is asked: the tone of the poem.

Reasoning: The speaker brings griefs to the river and receives a calm lesson about moving on. The mood is thoughtful and comforting. So the tone is reflective and consoling.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: There is no bitterness or resentment in the voice.
- Option C: The poem is quiet, not triumphant or celebratory.
- Option D: Nothing in it mocks; it is sincere.

Final Answer: Reflective and consoling ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

Solution

What is asked: the meaning of the closing paradox, that the river makes a lake “by leaving.”

Reasoning: A lake forms where water, in moving on, leaves a fullness behind. The paradox links letting go with creating something that lasts. Option D states this.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: The line is figurative; it is not a claim about real hydrology.
- Option B: The poem’s whole lesson is about moving on, not staying put.
- Option C: The speaker is being taught to move past grief, not cling to it.

Final Answer: Letting go can be what creates something lasting ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q8](#)



Q9.

Solution

What is asked: the central argument of the passage.

Reasoning: The passage moves from the old “strangers need no trust” view to showing that trade often fails without trust. It concludes that trust is “part of its foundation.” Option A states this directly.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option B: This is the view the passage argues *against*.
- Option C: It refines the invisible-hand picture, not wholly disproves it.
- Option D: Regulation is only one example of a trust mechanism, not “the only” one.

Final Answer: Trust is part of the market’s foundation ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

Solution

What is asked: the statement the author would most likely agree with.

Reasoning: The passage lists a brand as one mechanism that “stands in for the trust that strangers cannot otherwise extend.” So a brand’s value lies partly in enabling that trust. Option A follows directly.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage says reviews and reputations are exactly what make trade possible.
- Option C: It stresses that buyers often *cannot* judge quality themselves.
- Option D: It argues the damage runs far beyond the firm’s own customers.

Final Answer: A brand’s value lies partly in enabling trust ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q10](#)



Q11.

Solution

What is asked: the purpose of the insurance and online-resale examples.

Reasoning: They appear right after the claim that trade fails without trust. They are cases of markets that exist only because a mechanism supplies trust. So they illustrate that point. Option B is correct.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: The examples are not about fraud-proneness.
- Option C: The passage does not rank online above traditional markets.
- Option D: It names regulators as one useful mechanism, not as needless.

Final Answer: They show markets that exist only via a trust mechanism ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

Solution

What is asked: why the cost of a firm's deception runs wide.

Reasoning: The passage says the deception "raises the suspicion that other promises, too, may be empty." Once people doubt promises generally, they must verify what they once took on faith, and that checking is the wider cost. Option B captures this.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not say the firm must close down.
- Option C: It does not claim economy-wide prices rise at once.
- Option D: It does not say buyers permanently abandon the category.

Final Answer: People doubt other promises and must now verify them ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q12](#)



Q13.

Solution

What is asked: the assumption behind generalising from the main road to the other two.

Reasoning: The council saw widening ease jams on one road and concludes it will do so elsewhere. That step works only if the other roads are relevantly similar, so the same cause applies. Option C states this needed assumption.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: Relative traffic volume is not what the inference depends on.
- Option B: The seriousness of jams is irrelevant to whether widening works.
- Option D: The argument does not need a promise about new vehicles.

Final Answer: The other roads are relevantly similar $\Rightarrow$

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

Solution

What is asked: the option that most strengthens the “method improves scores” claim.

Reasoning: The worry is that the class was simply strong to begin with. Option C removes that worry: the same class had earlier scored only at the average, so the rise followed the method. That supports the causal claim.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: Teacher popularity does not show the method raised scores.
- Option B: Others adopting it does not prove it works.
- Option D: An easier exam would, if anything, weaken the claim.

Final Answer: The same class had earlier been only average $\Rightarrow$

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q14](#)



Q15.

Solution

What is asked: the option that most weakens the “new system is faster” conclusion.

Reasoning: The airline credits the system for a fall in boarding time. Option A gives a rival cause: fewer passengers per plane, which would cut boarding time on its own. That undercuts the claim that the system did it.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option B: Passenger preference says nothing about speed.
- Option C: A simultaneous rollout does not challenge the cause.
- Option D: Trained staff would, if anything, support the claim.

Final Answer: Smaller planes with fewer passengers is a rival cause $\Rightarrow$ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

Solution

What is asked: the correct order of the four sentences.

Reasoning: Sentence 2 opens the theme (software promised to free people). Sentence 1 turns it with “But over time” (the tools began to compete for attention). Sentence 4 elaborates (each app made its claim). Sentence 3 gives the result (a busier yet less productive day). Order: 2-1-4-3.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option B: Placing 4 before 1 breaks the “But over time” turn.
- Option C: Starting with 1 leaves “But” with nothing to contrast.
- Option D: Starting with the result (3) is illogical.

Final Answer: 2-1-4-3 $\Rightarrow$ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q16](#)



Q17.

Solution

What is asked: the best final sentence for the map paragraph.

Reasoning: The paragraph praises a map for what it leaves out, letting the traveller see the road. A fitting close generalises this to explanation, which also works by leaving things out. Option D does exactly that.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: The age of cartography is off-topic.
- Option B: Storage medium is irrelevant to the point about selectivity.
- Option C: Carrying more maps contradicts the praise of leaving out.

Final Answer: The same is true of any explanation that hopes to be understood
⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q17](#)

Q18.

Solution

What is asked: what must be true from the two statements.

Reasoning: East-wing paintings are all by living artists; no living-artist painting is insured above its purchase price. Chaining these, no east-wing painting is insured above its purchase price. Option C is the valid conclusion.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: This directly contradicts the chain.
- Option B: The statements do not place all such paintings in the east wing.
- Option D: Living artists' works need not all hang in the east wing.

Final Answer: No east-wing painting is insured above its purchase price ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q18](#)



Q19.

Solution

What is asked: the best one-line summary of the paragraph.

Reasoning: The paragraph says revising a belief on evidence is not weakness but the engine of learning. Option B states precisely this.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: This is the mistaken view the paragraph corrects.
- Option C: The paragraph is about the value of changing one's mind, not how often it happens.
- Option D: It ties learning tightly to evidence, the opposite of D.

Final Answer: Changing one's mind on evidence is a strength ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

Solution

What is asked: the explanation of the profit-rose-though-price-fell paradox.

Reasoning: Less earned per bestseller yet higher total profit means volume and spillover made up the gap. Option D supplies it: cheap bestsellers drew many more customers who also bought full-priced books. That raises total profit.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: Dropping bestsellers would not explain profit from cutting their price.
- Option B: If they bought nothing else, profit would not rise.
- Option C: Cutting every price would tend to lower, not raise, total profit.

Final Answer: More customers, drawn in, also bought full-priced books ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q20](#)



Q21.

Solution

What is asked: the word that fits the blank.

Reasoning: The argument is tight and every objection is already answered, so critics can hardly attack it. “Difficult to refute” fits: hard to disprove. Option D is correct.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Difficult to admire” does not fit a praised, tight argument.
- Option B: Understanding is not what the anticipated objections concern.
- Option C: “Restate” does not match “objections already answered.”

Final Answer: refute ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

Solution

What is asked: the flaw in the herbal-tea argument.

Reasoning: The healthy people happen to drink herbal tea, and the columnist leaps to tea *causing* health. That treats a mere accompaniment as the cause, a correlation-as-cause error. Option A names it.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage does not say the survey was fabricated.
- Option C: Whether tea is pleasant is irrelevant.
- Option D: There is no self-contradiction between the sentences.

Final Answer: It treats an accompaniment of health as its cause ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q22](#)



Q23.

Solution

What is asked: the pair matching CARTOGRAPHER : MAP.

Reasoning: A cartographer is the maker of a map, the person who creates that work. A composer is the maker of a symphony, the same maker-to-creation relation. Option C matches.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: A reader does not create the book, only receives it.
- Option B: A traveller uses a road but does not make it.
- Option D: A critic judges a painting rather than making it.

Final Answer: composer : symphony $\Rightarrow$

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

Solution

What is asked: the best opening sentence for the science-and-poetry paragraph.

Reasoning: The paragraph then argues that scientist and poet share a common starting point. A good opener sets up that shared root while acknowledging they seem opposite. Option C does this and leads naturally into “Both are moved by a question.”

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Nothing in common” contradicts the paragraph that follows.
- Option B: Splitting them into emotion vs reason cuts against the “common root.”
- Option D: Scientists’ reading habits are off-topic.

Final Answer: They seem opposites but share a common root $\Rightarrow$

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q24](#)



Q25.

Solution

What is asked: the conclusion supported by the two statements.

Reasoning: “Everyone who met the target got a bonus” means: no bonus implies did not meet the target (the contrapositive). Ravi got no bonus, so Ravi did not meet the target. Option D is the valid conclusion.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: His wishes are not addressed by the statements.
- Option B: If he had met the target he would have got the bonus, so this cannot hold.
- Option C: Nothing rules out other employees meeting the target.

Final Answer: Ravi did not meet the sales target $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q25](#)

Q26.

Solution

What is asked: the grammatically correct sentence.

Reasoning: In option C, “committee” is a collective noun treated as singular, so “has reached its decision” agrees correctly. That sentence is sound.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: With “neither... nor,” the verb takes the nearer subject “employees,” so it should be “were,” not “was.”
- Option B: “Each” is singular and needs “has submitted,” not “have.”
- Option D: “One of those people who” takes a plural verb “arrive,” not “arrives.”

Final Answer: The committee has reached its decision... $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q26](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	B	3	A	4	A	5	B
6	D	7	B	8	D	9	A	10	A
11	B	12	B	13	C	14	C	15	A
16	A	17	D	18	C	19	B	20	D
21	D	22	A	23	C	24	C	25	D
26	C								

