

XAT Verbal & Logical Ability

Sample Paper – 2

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.

To read a long book was once an ordinary act, requiring nothing more remarkable than an afternoon and a willingness to be still. The reader gave himself over to a single voice for hours, following an argument through its turns, holding an early claim in mind until a later page redeemed it. That kind of attention was not thought heroic; it was simply what reading was.

The economy of the screen has quietly rewritten the terms. Every application that competes for our notice is engineered to win it, and it wins by fragmentation: a headline



here, a notification there, each promising that something more urgent waits one tap away. The reward is not understanding but the small thrill of the new. Under such training the mind grows restless with any page that does not deliver its point at once, and the slow book, which asks us to wait, comes to feel like a kind of punishment.

What is lost is not merely the pleasure of stories. Deep reading is the discipline in which we learn to hold a complex thought together, to sit with difficulty rather than flee it, to let another person's reasoning reshape our own. A culture that can no longer read deeply does not simply read less; it thinks in shorter arcs, mistakes the loudest claim for the truest, and forgets that some ideas cannot be grasped in a glance.

None of this is an argument against the screen, which has its uses, nor a demand that we return to some imagined age of pure concentration. It is only a caution. Attention is not an infinite resource, and a market that profits from scattering it will not, on its own, teach us how to gather it again.

- Q1.** Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The screen has made reading more efficient and more enjoyable than it has ever been.
 - (B) Long books are inherently superior to every shorter form of writing.
 - (C) An economy that fragments attention erodes the deep reading on which careful thought depends.
 - (D) People ought to abandon their devices and return to an age of pure concentration.
- Q2.** It can be inferred that the author regards the applications that “compete for our notice” as:
- (A) neutral tools whose only purpose is to inform the reader.
 - (B) designed in ways that gradually make sustained reading harder.
 - (C) the chief cause of every social problem of the present age.
 - (D) valuable only when they are used to deliver long books.
- Q3.** The author's overall tone is best described as:
- (A) nostalgic and despairing, certain that deep reading is already lost for good.



- (B) concerned yet measured, cautioning without condemning the screen outright.
- (C) enthusiastic, celebrating the new economy of attention.
- (D) detached and neutral, taking no position on the matter at all.

Q4. In context, the phrase “thinks in shorter arcs” most nearly means that a culture:

- (A) writes using deliberately brief and simple sentences.
- (B) reasons only about events of the very recent past.
- (C) prefers spoken conversation to written argument.
- (D) follows ideas over shorter spans, unable to sustain a long line of thought.

Passage II

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

What the Tree Knows

*In spring I did not count the leaves I made,
nor ask the sun to promise they would stay.
I only widened, ring by hidden ring,
and took the green as freely as the day.*

*Then autumn came to claim the gold I wore,
and finger after finger I let go.
I did not grieve the colours as they fell;
a tree that clutches cannot learn to grow.*

*And bare through all the winter I would keep
no leaf, no crown, no proof of what I'd done.
The roots I could not see ran still and deep,
and held me for the spring that had not come.*

Q5. Which of the following best captures the central theme of the poem?

- (A) Trees are helpless victims of the seasons that pass over them.
- (B) Growth asks for both taking in and letting go, and endures on what lies unseen.



- (C) Winter is the cruellest season and ought to be feared above the rest.
- (D) A tree's worth is measured only by the leaves it manages to keep.

Q6. The line “a tree that clutches cannot learn to grow” most nearly suggests that:

- (A) trees that hold their leaves in autumn grow faster than the others.
- (B) refusing to let go of what one has can itself prevent further growth.
- (C) growth becomes impossible for any living thing once winter arrives.
- (D) a tree should cling to its leaves for as long as it possibly can.

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

- (A) calm and accepting.
- (B) angry and defiant.
- (C) fearful and anxious.
- (D) mocking and sarcastic.

Q8. The closing image of the roots that “held me for the spring that had not come” most nearly implies that:

- (A) what sustains the tree through loss is unseen and works long before any reward appears.
- (B) spring will in fact never arrive for the tree again.
- (C) the roots become useless once a tree has shed all of its leaves.
- (D) the tree has decided to stop growing altogether.

Passage III

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

It is tempting to think of language as a mere set of labels, a bag of words we reach into to name thoughts we already possess. On this view the thought comes first, fully formed, and language simply dresses it for the public. Yet anyone who has struggled to say precisely what they mean knows that the relationship is not so tidy. Often we do not



discover what we think until we have found the words for it, and the words we have available shape which thoughts come easily to us at all.

Different languages carve the world at different joints. Some mark distinctions of time, or of evidence, or of social rank that others leave unsaid, and speakers grow practised at noticing whatever their grammar obliges them to specify. This does not mean, as a cruder theory once held, that we are imprisoned by our mother tongue, unable even to conceive what it has no word for. People coin new words, borrow them, and reason their way to ideas their language did not hand them ready-made. The limits of language are real, but they are pushed outward all the time.

What is fair to say is subtler. A language does not fix the boundary of the thinkable, but it does tilt the ground. It makes some ideas cheap to express and others expensive, some distinctions automatic and others effortful, and over a lifetime those small differences of ease accumulate. We are not prisoners of our words, but neither are we quite their masters. We think with them and, to a degree we seldom notice, we think along the grooves they have worn.

Q9. The central argument of the passage is that:

- (A) language is merely a set of labels for thoughts we already fully possess.
- (B) speakers are wholly imprisoned by whatever language they happen to speak.
- (C) all languages carve the world into exactly the same distinctions.
- (D) language does not fix the limits of thought but tilts it, making some ideas easier to think than others.

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

- (A) The words available to us influence which thoughts come to us most easily.
- (B) A person can never think of anything for which their language lacks a word.
- (C) We always know exactly what we think before we begin to look for words.
- (D) The distinctions a language marks have no effect on its speakers' attention.



- Q11.** The observation that different languages “mark distinctions of time, or of evidence, or of social rank” is used mainly to:
- (A) prove that speakers of one language can never understand another.
 - (B) argue that all languages are in the end equally difficult to learn.
 - (C) show that grammar has no real influence on thought whatsoever.
 - (D) illustrate that a language trains its speakers to notice whatever it obliges them to specify.
- Q12.** By the phrase “we think along the grooves they have worn,” the author most nearly means that:
- (A) language makes all genuinely original thought completely impossible.
 - (B) words physically alter the anatomy of the human brain.
 - (C) speakers deliberately choose every groove their thinking follows.
 - (D) habitual patterns of language quietly guide thought without our noticing.

Verbal & Logical Reasoning

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

- Q13.** A hospital administrator argues: “When we added more nurses to the emergency ward last year, patient waiting times there fell. Therefore, adding more nurses to the outpatient clinic will also cut its waiting times.” The argument assumes that:
- (A) the emergency ward treats far more patients than the outpatient clinic does.
 - (B) waiting time is the single most important measure of a hospital’s quality.
 - (C) the cause of long waits in the outpatient clinic is the same as it was in the emergency ward.
 - (D) no additional patients at all will visit the hospital in the coming year.



- Q14.** A nutritionist claims a new diet lowers cholesterol, noting that a group who followed it had lower cholesterol than the national average. Which of the following, if true, would most **strengthen** the claim?
- (A) Before starting the diet, that same group had cholesterol right at the national average.
 - (B) The group reported that they found the diet pleasant and easy to follow.
 - (C) The diet has since become popular in several other countries.
 - (D) People with naturally low cholesterol were more likely to have joined the group.
- Q15.** A city claims its new recycling programme raised recycling, because the tonnage of recycled material rose after the programme began. Which of the following, if true, would most **weaken** the conclusion?
- (A) Residents said they were pleased with the way the new programme worked.
 - (B) Over the same period the city's population grew sharply as many new residents arrived.
 - (C) The programme was launched across all neighbourhoods on the very same day.
 - (D) Collection staff were trained to sort the recyclable material more carefully.
- Q16.** Arrange the four sentences into a coherent paragraph. (1) But as more people arrived, the paths were paved, and then widened into roads. (2) The first settlers crossed the valley on foot, wearing thin trails into the grass. (3) What had begun as a shortcut for a few became a route that shaped the whole town. (4) Soon shops and houses rose along them, following the lines the walkers had drawn. The correct order is:
- (A) 2-1-4-3
 - (B) 2-4-1-3



(C) 1-2-4-3

(D) 3-1-2-4

Q17. Complete the paragraph with the most suitable final sentence: “A translation is never a mirror. However careful the translator, something of the original’s music, its particular weight and shadow, is left behind on the far shore. And yet without translation whole literatures would be locked away from us, their riches wholly unreachable. _____”

(A) Most translators today are, sadly, paid far too little for their labour.

(B) Dictionaries are therefore the most important books a translator can own.

(C) A faithful translation, then, is not a perfect copy but a generous act of loss.

(D) Poetry, unlike prose, simply cannot be translated at all.

Q18. All the members of the choir can read music. No one who can read music finds the new anthem difficult. Which of the following **must** be true?

(A) No member of the choir finds the new anthem difficult.

(B) Some members of the choir find the new anthem difficult.

(C) Everyone who can read music is a member of the choir.

(D) Anyone who finds the anthem difficult must be in the choir.

Q19. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the paragraph: “We praise the expert who speaks in absolute certainties and distrust the one who says ‘it depends.’ Yet in most real questions the honest answer does depend on things we have not yet specified. To acknowledge that is not evasion; it is the beginning of an accurate account.”

(A) Experts who speak in certainties are always more reliable than cautious ones.

(B) The phrase “it depends” is only ever a way of dodging a difficult question.



- (C) Admitting that an answer depends on conditions is a mark of honesty, not evasion.
- (D) Most real questions have no answer worth giving at all.

Q20. A museum removed the admission fee for its main gallery, and although it now earned *nothing* at the door, its total revenue *rose*. Which of the following best explains this?

- (A) The museum quietly closed the main gallery to visitors altogether.
- (B) The visitors who came in for free spent nothing else during their visit.
- (C) The museum also stopped charging for its special ticketed exhibitions.
- (D) The far larger crowds drawn in by free entry spent freely at the café and shop.

Q21. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word: “Though the report ran to three hundred pages, its central finding could be stated in a single _____ sentence that anyone could grasp at once.”

- (A) convoluted
- (B) tedious
- (C) lucid
- (D) ambiguous

Q22. A commentator argues: “Every successful entrepreneur I have interviewed wakes before dawn. So waking before dawn is what makes people into successful entrepreneurs.” The reasoning is flawed because it:

- (A) relies on interviews that were, in fact, never actually carried out.
- (B) treats a habit that merely accompanies success as though it caused that success.
- (C) assumes, without ever stating it, that waking early is unpleasant.
- (D) openly contradicts itself between its first and its second sentence.



- Q23.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that in **SCULPTOR : STATUE**.
- (A) gallery : statue
 - (B) admirer : statue
 - (C) marble : chisel
 - (D) architect : building
- Q24.** Which conclusion is best supported by the following? “Every book on the reserved shelf may be read only inside the library. This novel may be borrowed and taken home.”
- (A) This novel is the most popular book in the whole library.
 - (B) This novel is not on the reserved shelf.
 - (C) No book on the reserved shelf is a novel.
 - (D) All novels in the library may be taken home.
- Q25.** A shop offers a discount only to its members. Priya received the discount. Which of the following can be validly concluded?
- (A) Priya is a member of the shop.
 - (B) Every member of the shop received the discount.
 - (C) Priya is the shop’s most frequent customer.
 - (D) Non-members can sometimes receive the discount too.
- Q26.** Which of the following sentences is grammatically **correct**?
- (A) Neither the players nor the coach were satisfied with the final result.
 - (B) The number of applicants have increased sharply this year.
 - (C) A series of workshops is being held early next month.
 - (D) Each of the reports contain a short summary at the end.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

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

Reasoning: The passage contrasts the old habit of long, patient reading with the fragmenting pull of the screen. It argues that an attention economy which profits from scattering our focus wears away the deep reading on which careful thought rests. Option C states exactly this claim.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says the screen scatters attention, not that it improves reading.
- Option B: It never claims long books are superior to all shorter forms; length is not the point.
- Option D: It expressly rejects a return to “some imagined age of pure concentration.”

Final Answer: An economy that fragments attention erodes deep reading ⇒ **C**

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

Q2.

Solution

What is asked: how the author views the applications that compete for notice.

Reasoning: The author says each such application is “engineered to win” our attention, and wins by fragmentation. Under that training the mind grows restless with any slow page. So the author sees these applications as designed in ways that gradually make sustained reading harder.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Neutral tools” contradicts “engineered to win” our attention.
- Option C: “Every social problem” is far broader than anything stated.
- Option D: The author does not value them only as a way to deliver long books.

Final Answer: They are designed to make sustained reading harder ⇒ **B**

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



Q3.

Solution

What is asked: the author's overall tone.

Reasoning: The author warns of a real loss but calls it "only a caution." He grants that the screen "has its uses" and refuses to condemn it outright. So the tone is concerned yet measured.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: He does not say deep reading is already lost for good; he cautions against a drift.
- Option C: He is plainly not celebrating the attention economy.
- Option D: He takes a clear position, so he is not detached or neutral.

Final Answer: Concerned yet measured ⇒

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

Q4.

Solution

What is asked: the meaning of "thinks in shorter arcs."

Reasoning: The phrase describes a culture that can no longer read deeply. Deep reading was defined as holding a complex thought together across many pages. So "shorter arcs" means following ideas over shorter spans, unable to sustain a long line of thought.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: It is about the span of thought, not sentence length.
- Option B: "Recent past" confuses time of events with length of reasoning.
- Option C: Speech versus writing is not what the phrase concerns.

Final Answer: It follows ideas over shorter spans, unable to sustain long thought ⇒

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



Q5.

Solution

What is asked: the central theme of the poem.

Reasoning: The tree grows in spring, lets its leaves fall without grief in autumn, and endures winter on unseen roots. Across the seasons it both takes in and releases, and survives on what cannot be seen. Option B captures this whole movement.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: The tree is calm and willing, not a helpless victim.
- Option C: Winter is met with acceptance, not fear.
- Option D: The poem values letting leaves go, not keeping them.

Final Answer: Growth asks for taking in and letting go, and endures on the unseen ⇒

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

Q6.

Solution

What is asked: the meaning of “a tree that clutches cannot learn to grow.”

Reasoning: To “clutch” is to hold on tightly and refuse to release. The line says such holding on is precisely what blocks growth. So refusing to let go of what one has can itself prevent further growth.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: The line warns against holding leaves, not in favour of it.
- Option C: It is about clutching, not about winter making growth impossible.
- Option D: It advises releasing, the opposite of clinging.

Final Answer: Refusing to let go can itself prevent growth ⇒

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



Q7.

Solution

What is asked: the tone of the poem.

Reasoning: The tree does not grieve, does not fear the bare winter, and trusts its roots. The voice is settled and untroubled throughout. So the tone is calm and accepting.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option B: There is no anger or defiance in the voice.
- Option C: The tree meets winter without anxiety.
- Option D: Nothing in the poem mocks; it is sincere.

Final Answer: Calm and accepting ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

What is asked: the meaning of the roots that held the tree “for the spring that had not come.”

Reasoning: The roots are unseen (“could not see”) yet they sustain the tree through the bare winter. They do their work before spring, that is, before any reward has appeared. So what carries the tree through loss is unseen and acts long before any reward.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Spring that had not come” means not yet, not never.
- Option C: The roots are shown holding the tree precisely after the leaves fall.
- Option D: The tree is resting toward spring, not giving up growth.

Final Answer: What sustains the tree is unseen and works before any reward ⇒

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



Q9.

Solution

What is asked: the central argument of the passage.

Reasoning: The passage rejects both the “mere labels” view and the “prisoners of our tongue” view. It settles on a middle claim: language does not fix the boundary of the thinkable but “tilts the ground,” making some ideas easier than others. Option D states this directly.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: This is the labels view the passage argues against.
- Option B: The passage expressly denies that we are imprisoned by our tongue.
- Option C: It says languages carve the world at different joints, not the same ones.

Final Answer: Language tilts thought, making some ideas easier than others ⇒

D

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

Q10.

Solution

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

Reasoning: The author says “the words we have available shape which thoughts come easily to us.” That is precisely the claim in option A. So A follows directly from the text.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option B: The author denies this “cruder theory” outright.
- Option C: The author says we often do not know our thought until we find the words.
- Option D: He says speakers grow practised at noticing what their grammar marks.

Final Answer: Available words influence which thoughts come most easily ⇒ **A**

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



Q11.

Solution

What is asked: the purpose of listing distinctions of time, evidence, and rank.

Reasoning: The list comes right before the claim that speakers “grow practised at noticing whatever their grammar obliges them to specify.” It gives concrete cases of grammar directing attention. So it illustrates that a language trains its speakers to notice what it makes them mark.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not claim mutual understanding is impossible.
- Option B: Difficulty of learning is never the point of the list.
- Option C: The list shows grammar does influence attention, the opposite of C.

Final Answer: It shows a language trains speakers to notice what it makes them specify ⇒

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

Q12.

Solution

What is asked: the meaning of “we think along the grooves they have worn.”

Reasoning: The author adds “to a degree we seldom notice,” signalling something habitual and unconscious. Grooves worn by language are the well-used paths our thinking tends to follow. So habitual patterns of language quietly guide thought without our noticing.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says original thought is possible; limits are pushed outward all the time.
- Option B: The claim is figurative, not about brain anatomy.
- Option C: “Seldom notice” rules out deliberate choice of every groove.

Final Answer: Habitual language patterns guide thought unnoticed ⇒

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



Q13.

Solution

What is asked: the assumption behind extending the emergency-ward result to the outpatient clinic.

Reasoning: Adding nurses cut waits in one place, and the administrator concludes it will do the same elsewhere. That step works only if long waits in the clinic have the same cause, too few nurses, as they did in the ward. Option C states this needed assumption.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: The relative number of patients is not what the inference rests on.
- Option B: Whether waiting time matters most is irrelevant to whether the fix works.
- Option D: The argument does not require a promise about new patients.

Final Answer: The clinic's waits have the same cause as the ward's \Rightarrow

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

Q14.

Solution

What is asked: the option that most strengthens the “diet lowers cholesterol” claim.

Reasoning: The worry is that the group may simply have had low cholesterol to begin with. Option A removes that worry: the same group started right at the average and only then fell below it. That ties the drop to the diet, strengthening the causal claim.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option B: Whether the diet is pleasant says nothing about its effect on cholesterol.
- Option C: Popularity elsewhere does not show the diet works.
- Option D: This would weaken the claim by offering a rival explanation.

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

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



Q15.

Solution

What is asked: the option that most weakens the “programme raised recycling” conclusion.

Reasoning: The city infers a higher recycling rate from higher total tonnage. Option B supplies a rival cause: a sharp rise in population would raise total tonnage even if each resident recycled no more. That undercuts the leap from more tonnage to a better programme.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: Residents’ satisfaction does not challenge the cause of the rise.
- Option C: A simultaneous launch does not threaten the conclusion.
- Option D: Careful sorting would, if anything, support the claim.

Final Answer: A sharp population rise explains the extra tonnage ⇒ **B**

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

Q16.

Solution

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

Reasoning: Sentence 2 opens the story (settlers on foot wearing trails). Sentence 1 turns it with “But as more people arrived” (paths paved and widened). Sentence 4 continues (shops and houses rose along them). Sentence 3 gives the result (what began as a shortcut shaped the town). Order: 2-1-4-3.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option B: Putting 4 before 1 breaks the “But as more people arrived” 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 ⇒ **A**

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



Q17.

Solution

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

Reasoning: The paragraph holds two ideas together: translation always loses something, yet it opens literatures we could not otherwise reach. A fitting close names both at once. Option C does this: a translation is “not a perfect copy but a generous act of loss.”

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: A translators’ pay is off the paragraph’s topic.
- Option B: Dictionaries are irrelevant to the point about loss and reach.
- Option D: A flat “cannot be translated at all” contradicts the praise of translation.

Final Answer: A translation is not a perfect copy but a generous act of loss ⇒

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

Q18.

Solution

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

Reasoning: Every choir member can read music; no one who reads music finds the anthem difficult. Chaining these, no choir member finds the anthem difficult. Option A is the valid conclusion.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option B: This directly contradicts the chain.
- Option C: The statements do not put every music-reader in the choir.
- Option D: Someone who finds it difficult cannot read music, so need not be in the choir.

Final Answer: No choir member finds the new anthem difficult ⇒

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



Q19.

Solution

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

Reasoning: The paragraph says we wrongly distrust “it depends,” when in fact admitting an answer depends on conditions is honest, not evasive. Option C states precisely this.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: This is the mistaken view the paragraph corrects.
- Option B: The paragraph says “it depends” is honesty, not a dodge.
- Option D: It never claims real questions have no worthwhile answers.

Final Answer: Saying an answer depends on conditions is honesty, not evasion ⇒

C

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

Q20.

Solution

What is asked: the explanation of the revenue-rose-though-entry-was-free paradox.

Reasoning: The museum earns nothing at the door yet total revenue rises, so the money must come from elsewhere and from many more people. Option D supplies it: free entry drew far larger crowds who spent at the café and shop. That extra spending lifts total revenue.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: A closed gallery would not draw the crowds that raise revenue.
- Option B: If visitors spent nothing else, revenue could not rise.
- Option C: Dropping exhibition charges too would tend to lower revenue.

Final Answer: Larger free crowds spent freely at the café and shop ⇒ **D**

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



Q21.

Solution

What is asked: the word that fits the blank.

Reasoning: The finding, though drawn from a long report, could be stated so “anyone could grasp it at once.” The blank needs a word meaning clear and easily understood. “Lucid” fits exactly, so option C is correct.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Convoluting” means tangled, the opposite of easily grasped.
- Option B: “Tedious” means tiresome, not clear.
- Option D: “Ambiguous” means open to several readings, again the opposite.

Final Answer: lucid ⇒

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

Q22.

Solution

What is asked: the flaw in the wake-before-dawn argument.

Reasoning: Successful entrepreneurs happen to wake before dawn, and the commentator leaps to waking early *causing* success. That treats a mere accompaniment of success as its cause, a correlation-as-cause error. Option B names it.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: The argument does not say the interviews were fabricated.
- Option C: Whether waking early is unpleasant is irrelevant to the flaw.
- Option D: There is no self-contradiction between the two sentences.

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

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



Q23.

Solution

What is asked: the pair matching SCULPTOR : STATUE.

Reasoning: A sculptor is the maker of a statue, the person who creates that work. An architect is the maker of a building, the same maker-to-creation relation. Option D matches.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: A gallery houses a statue but does not make it.
- Option B: An admirer receives a statue rather than creating it.
- Option C: Marble and chisel are material and tool, not maker and creation.

Final Answer: architect : building \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

Solution

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

Reasoning: “Every reserved-shelf book may be read only in the library” means: if a book may be taken home, it is not on the reserved shelf (the contrapositive). This novel may be taken home, so it is not on the reserved shelf. Option B is the valid conclusion.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: Its popularity is not addressed by the statements.
- Option C: Nothing says reserved-shelf books cannot be novels in general.
- Option D: The rule about one novel does not cover all novels.

Final Answer: This novel is not on the reserved shelf \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q24](#)



Q25.

Solution

What is asked: the valid conclusion from the discount rule.

Reasoning: The discount is offered “only to members,” so receiving it requires being a member. Priya received the discount. Therefore Priya must be a member. Option A is correct.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Only to members” does not mean every member actually got it.
- Option C: Nothing is said about how often Priya shops.
- Option D: “Only to members” rules out non-members receiving it.

Final Answer: Priya is a member of the shop ⇒

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Q26.

Solution

What is asked: the grammatically correct sentence.

Reasoning: In option C, “a series” is singular, so “is being held” agrees correctly. The phrase “of workshops” does not change the singular subject. That sentence is sound.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: With “neither . . . nor,” the verb takes the nearer subject “coach,” so it should be “was,” not “were.”
- Option B: “The number of . . .” is singular and needs “has increased,” not “have.”
- Option D: “Each” is singular and needs “contains,” not “contain.”

Final Answer: A series of workshops is being held next month ⇒

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Answer Key

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

