

XAT Verbal & Logical Ability

Sample Paper – 6

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.

Before the mechanical clock, time was something a community read from the world around it. The height of the sun, the length of a shadow, the ringing of a bell for prayer: these marked the day in broad, forgiving strokes, and no one expected an hour to be the same length in winter as in summer. Work began when there was light to work by and ended when there was not. Time, in short, was a servant of the task, and the task was set by nature.

The clock changed this quietly and completely. Once a town owned a device that divided



the day into equal, countable units, time ceased to follow the task and the task began to follow time. A minute became the same length in December as in June, indifferent to the season, the weather, or the work at hand. People no longer asked whether a job was finished but whether the hour appointed for it had passed. To be “on time” became a virtue in itself, and to waste time a kind of small sin.

Something was gained by this and something lost. The gain was coordination: strangers in distant places could agree to meet, trains could run, factories could open their gates at a single shared instant. But the loss was subtler. A life measured in equal units invites us to treat each unit as a coin to be spent well, and so we come to feel that time is forever running out. The clock that promised to master time has, in a sense, made its passing the loudest fact of the day. We keep it, and it keeps us.

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

- (A) The mechanical clock reshaped human life, bringing coordination but also a constant sense that time is running out.
- (B) Life before clocks was in every respect superior to life after them.
- (C) Trains and factories could never have existed without accurate clocks.
- (D) People today waste far more of their time than their ancestors ever did.

Q2. It can be inferred that, before the mechanical clock, the length of an “hour”:

- (A) was measured far more precisely than it is today.
- (B) could vary with the season rather than staying fixed.
- (C) was of no interest at all to anyone in the community.
- (D) was set chiefly by the ringing of factory bells.

Q3. The author’s attitude towards the mechanical clock is best described as:

- (A) balanced, acknowledging both its gains and its costs.
- (B) enthusiastic, treating it as an unmixed blessing.
- (C) hostile, urging readers to abandon clocks entirely.
- (D) indifferent, seeing nothing of importance in it.



- Q4.** By saying “We keep it, and it keeps us,” the author suggests that:
- (A) in measuring time we have also come to be governed by it.
 - (B) clocks require constant repair to keep them running.
 - (C) people guard their clocks as their most valuable possessions.
 - (D) time can be stored up and saved for later use.

Passage II

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

The Returning

*No map is folded in the sparrow’s wing,
no compass ticks beneath the starling’s breast;
yet each October, without questioning,
it leaves the warm and ordinary nest.*

*The sky is not a road, and holds no sign,
no fence, no gate, no border it must clear;
the wind that lifts it draws no ruling line,
and still it finds the country of the year.*

*It does not mourn the leaving, nor the cost
of all the given miles it must let go;
it carries home within it, never lost,
and lands to build where only strangers know.*

- Q5.** Which of the following best captures the central theme of the poem?
- (A) Birds are far superior navigators to human beings with their instruments.
 - (B) Migration is a dangerous journey that most birds do not survive.
 - (C) Guided by something within, the bird moves freely and carries home wherever it goes.
 - (D) The sky ought to be divided into fixed routes to make flight safer.
- Q6.** The lines “The sky is not a road, and holds no sign, / no fence, no gate, no border it must clear” most nearly suggest that:



- (A) the bird is frequently lost because the sky bears no markings.
- (B) flight through the air is more dangerous than travel on the ground.
- (C) the bird moves in a freedom unbounded by the borders that humans draw.
- (D) birds would be safer if they followed fixed routes like roads.

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

- (A) anxious and fearful.
- (B) bitter and resentful.
- (C) playful and comic.
- (D) admiring and serene.

Q8. The idea that the bird “carries home within it” most nearly implies that:

- (A) home is not a fixed place but something the bird takes wherever it goes.
- (B) the bird refuses ever to leave its original nest behind.
- (C) birds are physically unable to build a second nest.
- (D) the journey has no destination and no purpose at all.

Passage III

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

Common sense tells us that more choice must always be better. If one kind of jam on the shelf is good, twenty kinds must be twenty times as good, since anyone who dislikes the first nineteen can still find the twentieth. For much of the last century this reasoning shaped the design of shops, menus, and even public policy: the wider the range on offer, the freer and the happier the chooser was assumed to be.

Yet a growing body of work suggests that beyond a certain point the opposite holds. Faced with a wall of forty jams, many shoppers buy none at all; faced with a handful, far more of them walk away with a jar. The abundance that was meant to liberate instead paralyses. Each added option brings not only a possibility but a burden: something more to weigh, to compare, and later to regret not having chosen.

The regret is the heart of the matter. When we pick from two, and the choice disappoints,



we can blame the meagre menu. When we pick from forty, the fault seems to lie with us: surely, among so many, the perfect one was there, and we simply failed to find it. So the very freedom we prize sours into a quiet dissatisfaction, and the chooser, surrounded by more than ever, feels poorer for it.

None of this argues for taking choices away. It suggests only that choice is a good with a shape, valuable up to a point and costly past it, and that a world which offers everything may leave us less content than one that offers enough.

Q9. The central argument of the passage is that:

- (A) more choice is valuable only up to a point and can reduce satisfaction beyond it.
- (B) consumers should always be given the widest possible range of options.
- (C) shoppers are simply too lazy to compare the products before them.
- (D) public policy should forbid shops from stocking more than a few products.

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

- (A) A wall of forty jams will always sell more jars than a shelf of six.
- (B) Regret plays no real part in how people feel about their choices.
- (C) A smaller, well-chosen range can leave shoppers more satisfied than a vast one.
- (D) The freedom to choose carries no downside of any kind.

Q11. The example of the shoppers and the jams is used mainly to:

- (A) prove that jam is the single product people find hardest to choose.
- (B) show that shoppers prefer sweet foods to savoury ones.
- (C) illustrate that too many options can leave people less likely to choose at all.
- (D) argue that shops ought to stop selling jam entirely.

Q12. It can be inferred that choosing from a very large range breeds dissatisfaction because:



- (A) the products in large ranges are usually of poorer quality.
- (B) the chooser blames himself, assuming the perfect option was there and was missed.
- (C) large ranges are almost always more expensive than small ones.
- (D) shoppers never have enough time to examine every option on offer.

Verbal & Logical Reasoning

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

- Q13.** A hospital argues: “Since we installed a new scheduling app in the cardiology ward, patient waiting times there have dropped. Therefore, installing the same app in the orthopaedics ward will cut waiting times there too.” The argument assumes that:
- (A) the causes of long waits in orthopaedics are similar to those the app addressed in cardiology.
 - (B) the app was expensive to develop and to install.
 - (C) waiting time is the only measure of a hospital’s quality.
 - (D) the cardiology ward treats more patients than the orthopaedics ward.
- Q14.** A city claims its new streetlights reduced night-time accidents, noting that accidents fell after the lights were installed. Which of the following, if true, would most **strengthen** the claim?
- (A) The new lights use less electricity than the ones they replaced.
 - (B) Residents said the streets felt safer once the lights went up.
 - (C) Over the same period, overall traffic across the city declined sharply.
 - (D) In a neighbouring town with no new lights, night-time accidents stayed unchanged over the same period.
- Q15.** A publisher concludes that its new cover design boosts sales, because a novel with the new cover sold more copies than the company average. Which of the following, if true, would most **weaken** the conclusion?



- (A) The new cover was praised by several professional designers.
- (B) The novel with the new cover was also by a far more famous author than most of the company's books.
- (C) The new cover cost slightly more to print than the old design.
- (D) The new cover was used on only one of the company's titles.

Q16. Arrange the four sentences into a coherent paragraph. (1) Yet within a few decades, the same railways had knitted distant towns into a single market. (2) When the first railways were built, many feared they would ruin the countryside they crossed. (3) Goods that once rotted before reaching a buyer could now travel fresh across the country. (4) What had looked like an intrusion became the very sinew of a modern economy. The correct order is:

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

Q17. Complete the paragraph with the most suitable final sentence: "A language is not a fixed monument but a living current, changing with every generation that speaks it. The words our grandparents used differently, the meanings that have quietly shifted, the slang that hardened into standard speech: all show a tongue in motion. To insist that a language must never change is to ask a river to stop and still be a river. _____"

- (A) Dictionaries are therefore printed far more often than they once were.
- (B) What we call correctness is only the fashion of a moment, mistaken for a law.
- (C) English has borrowed more words than any other language on earth.
- (D) Grandparents rarely understand the slang of the young.



- Q18.** Every member of the choir can read music. No one who can read music was admitted without an audition. Which of the following **must** be true?
- (A) No member of the choir was admitted without an audition.
 - (B) Everyone who auditioned can read music.
 - (C) Some members of the choir cannot read music.
 - (D) Everyone who can read music is a member of the choir.
- Q19.** Choose the option that best captures the essence of the paragraph: “We praise the expert who speaks with total certainty and distrust the one who says ‘it depends.’ Yet in a complex world, honest expertise is often exactly that hedging: a recognition that outcomes turn on conditions, and that a confident single answer usually hides more than it reveals. Certainty sells, but it is rarely the same thing as knowledge.”
- (A) Experts who hedge their answers are usually hiding their own ignorance.
 - (B) The public is right to trust only those who speak with certainty.
 - (C) Honest expertise often sounds uncertain, because real answers depend on conditions.
 - (D) Complex problems have no answers worth seeking at all.
- Q20.** A museum removed the entrance fee it had long charged, expecting its total income from visitors to fall. Instead, total income *rose*. Which of the following best explains this?
- (A) The museum secretly raised the fee for its special exhibitions to make up the loss.
 - (B) Free entry drew far more visitors, who then spent generously in the museum’s shop and cafe.
 - (C) The museum reduced its opening hours soon after dropping the fee.
 - (D) Most of the new visitors came only once and never returned.
- Q21.** Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word: “For years the two rival theories seemed irreconcilable, until a single elegant experiment



managed to _____ them, showing that each described one half of the same larger truth.”

- (A) dismiss
- (B) separate
- (C) disprove
- (D) reconcile

Q22. A commentator writes: “Every dictator in history has been a charismatic speaker. This politician is a charismatic speaker. So this politician is on the road to becoming a dictator.” The reasoning is flawed because it:

- (A) relies on statistics that were in fact never gathered.
- (B) assumes that all dictators were disliked by their own people.
- (C) openly contradicts itself between its two premises.
- (D) treats a trait common among dictators as though it were enough to make one a dictator.

Q23. Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that in **SCULPTOR : STATUE**.

- (A) gallery : painting
- (B) novelist : novel
- (C) audience : play
- (D) critic : film

Q24. Which sentence, inserted at the start, best fits the paragraph? “_____ A good teacher, like a good gardener, does not force growth but makes the conditions for it, then has the patience to wait. Both know that what matters most cannot be hurried.”

- (A) Teaching is a far more difficult profession than gardening will ever be.
- (B) Gardens demand far more attention than any classroom ever could.



- (C) The best teachers were, in most cases, once gardeners themselves.
- (D) We often think of teaching as pouring knowledge in, but it is closer to cultivation.

Q25. Which conclusion is best supported by the following? “Everyone who passed the audition joined the cast. Rohan did not join the cast.”

- (A) Rohan passed the audition but chose in the end not to join.
- (B) Rohan did not pass the audition.
- (C) No one who auditioned managed to pass.
- (D) Everyone in the cast passed the audition.

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

- (A) Neither the students nor the teacher were ready for the surprise test.
- (B) The number of applicants have risen sharply this year.
- (C) Each of the reports was reviewed carefully before publication.
- (D) Ravi is one of those students who never completes his homework.



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

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

Reasoning: The passage contrasts task-driven time before the clock with clock-driven life after it. It then weighs a clear gain (coordination) against a subtler loss (the constant sense that time is running out). Option A captures exactly this two-sided reshaping of life.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option B: The author does not claim earlier life was superior “in every respect”; the tone is balanced.
- Option C: Trains and factories are one illustration of the gain, not the passage’s point.
- Option D: The passage never claims people today waste more time than their ancestors.

Final Answer: The clock reshaped life, bringing coordination but a sense of time running out ⇒ **A**

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

Q2.**Solution**

What is asked: an inference about the length of an “hour” before the mechanical clock.

Reasoning: The passage states that “no one expected an hour to be the same length in winter as in summer.” This directly implies that, before the clock, an hour’s length could vary with the season. Option B states this.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: Precision is a feature of clock time, not of the earlier, “forgiving” reckoning.
- Option C: People clearly did attend to time; it was simply read from nature.
- Option D: Factory bells belong to the later, industrial world, not to the time before clocks.

Final Answer: It could vary with the season rather than staying fixed ⇒ **B**



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

Q3.

Solution

What is asked: the author's attitude towards the mechanical clock.

Reasoning: The author writes plainly that "something was gained by this and something lost," then details both. The stance weighs benefit against cost rather than praising or condemning. So it is balanced.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option B: "Unmixed blessing" ignores the loss the author dwells on.
- Option C: The author never urges abandoning clocks; the closing is rueful, not hostile.
- Option D: Far from indifferent, the author makes a careful case about the clock's effects.

Final Answer: Balanced, acknowledging both gains and costs ⇒ **A**

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

Q4.

Solution

What is asked: the meaning of "We keep it, and it keeps us."

Reasoning: The first "keep" means we maintain the clock; the second means the clock now governs us. The line turns on this reversal: by measuring time we have submitted to it. Option A states exactly this.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option B: Repair is not the sense of "keeps" here; the line is figurative.
- Option C: The point is control by time, not the clock as a prized object.
- Option D: The passage argues we feel time running out, not that it can be saved.

Final Answer: In measuring time we have come to be governed by it ⇒ **A**

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



Q5.

Solution

What is asked: the central theme of the poem.

Reasoning: The bird has no map or compass, yet without questioning it crosses a sky with no borders and “carries home within it.” The poem admires this inward guidance and unbounded freedom, and the sense that home travels with the bird. Option C captures all three strands.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: The poem is not a contest between birds and human instruments.
- Option B: Danger and death are not the poem’s subject; it does not survive.
- Option D: The poem celebrates the open sky, not a call to fence it into routes.

Final Answer: Guided from within, the bird moves freely and carries home with it ⇒

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

Q6.

Solution

What is asked: the meaning of the “no fence, no gate, no border” lines.

Reasoning: Fences, gates and borders are the divisions humans impose on land. The poem says the sky has none of them, so the bird flies free of such limits. Option C states this.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: The bird “finds the country of the year”; it is not lost.
- Option B: The lines stress freedom, not danger.
- Option C is correct; Option D contradicts the poem, which praises the borderless sky rather than wishing for fixed routes.

Final Answer: The bird moves in a freedom unbounded by human borders ⇒

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



Q7.

Solution

What is asked: the tone of the poem.

Reasoning: The voice watches the bird with quiet wonder and calm: “it does not mourn the leaving,” “never lost.” The mood is both admiring of the bird and peaceful in spirit. So the tone is admiring and serene.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: There is no anxiety or fear in the poem.
- Option B: Nothing is bitter or resentful; the leaving is accepted.
- Option C: The poem is grave and gentle, not playful or comic.

Final Answer: Admiring and serene ⇒ D

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

Q8.

Solution

What is asked: the meaning of “it carries home within it.”

Reasoning: The bird leaves one nest and lands to build another “where only strangers know,” yet is “never lost.” Home is therefore not a fixed spot but something it bears inside and re-creates wherever it goes. Option A states this.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option B: The bird plainly leaves the original nest; it does not refuse to go.
- Option C: It “lands to build,” so it can and does build anew.
- Option D: The flight has a clear destination, “the country of the year.”

Final Answer: Home is something the bird takes wherever it goes ⇒ A

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



Q9.

Solution

What is asked: the central argument of the passage.

Reasoning: The passage overturns the “more is always better” assumption, then concludes that choice is “valuable up to a point and costly past it.” Beyond that point, more options can lower satisfaction. Option A states this directly.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option B: This is the very view the passage argues against.
- Option C: The passage blames the burden of abundance, not shopper laziness.
- Option D: It expressly says it does not argue for taking choices away.

Final Answer: More choice is valuable only up to a point and can reduce satisfaction beyond it ⇒

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

Q10.

Solution

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

Reasoning: The passage says a small range leads more shoppers to actually buy and that abundance breeds dissatisfaction. It follows that a smaller, well-chosen range can leave people more satisfied than a vast one. Option C follows directly.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says the forty-jam wall often sells fewer jars, not more.
- Option B: Regret is called “the heart of the matter,” so it plays a central part.
- Option D: The whole passage is about the downside of too much choice.

Final Answer: A smaller, well-chosen range can leave shoppers more satisfied ⇒

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



Q11.

Solution

What is asked: the purpose of the shoppers-and-jams example.

Reasoning: The example appears right after the claim that beyond a point more choice backfires. It shows that a wall of forty jams leads many to buy none, while a handful leads more to buy. So it illustrates that too many options can leave people less likely to choose at all. Option C.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: Jam is only an illustration, not singled out as the hardest product.
- Option B: The passage says nothing about sweet versus savoury tastes.
- Option D: It explicitly does not argue for removing products.

Final Answer: It illustrates that too many options can leave people less likely to choose ⇒

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

Q12.

Solution

What is asked: why a very large range breeds dissatisfaction.

Reasoning: The passage says that when we pick from forty, “the fault seems to lie with us,” since the perfect option was surely there and we missed it. This self-blame is what sours the choice. Option B captures it.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage never says large ranges hold poorer-quality goods.
- Option C: Price is not the cause it identifies.
- Option D: Time to examine is not the mechanism named; self-blame is.

Final Answer: The chooser blames himself for missing the “perfect” option ⇒

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



Q13.

Solution

What is asked: the assumption behind extending the app's success to another ward.

Reasoning: The app helped cardiology, and the hospital concludes it will help orthopaedics. This step works only if the causes of long waits in orthopaedics resemble those the app fixed in cardiology. Option A states this needed assumption.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option B: The app's cost is irrelevant to whether it will cut waits.
- Option C: The argument does not depend on waiting time being the only quality measure.
- Option D: Relative patient numbers are not what the inference rests on.

Final Answer: The two wards' causes of delay are relevantly similar $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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

Q14.

Solution

What is asked: the option that most strengthens the "streetlights cut accidents" claim.

Reasoning: The worry is that something else caused accidents to fall. Option D supplies a control: a similar town without new lights saw no change over the same period, so the lit town's fall is credited to the lights. That supports the causal claim.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: Electricity use says nothing about accidents.
- Option B: Feeling safer is not the same as fewer accidents.
- Option C: A city-wide traffic decline offers a rival cause, which would weaken, not strengthen.

Final Answer: A comparable town without new lights saw no change $\Rightarrow$ **D**

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



Q15.

Solution

What is asked: the option that most weakens the “new cover boosts sales” conclusion.

Reasoning: The publisher credits the cover for above-average sales. Option B gives a rival cause: the book was by a far more famous author, whose name alone could explain the strong sales. That undercuts crediting the cover.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: Praise from designers does not challenge the cause of high sales.
- Option C: Print cost does not bear on whether the cover raised sales.
- Option D: Being used on one title neither strengthens nor weakens the causal claim.

Final Answer: A far more famous author is a rival cause of the high sales ⇒ **B**

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

Q16.

Solution

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

Reasoning: Sentence 2 opens with the early fear that railways would ruin the countryside. Sentence 1 turns this with “Yet within a few decades” (they united distant towns into one market). Sentence 3 gives a concrete gain (goods could travel fresh). Sentence 4 closes with the verdict (the feared intrusion became the sinew of the economy). Order: 2-1-3-4.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: Placing 3 before 1 breaks the “Yet within a few decades” turn.
- Option B: Starting with 1 leaves “Yet” with nothing to contrast against.
- Option C: Starting with a detail (3) skips the opening fear that frames the paragraph.

Final Answer: 2-1-3-4 ⇒ **D**

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



Q17.

Solution

What is asked: the best final sentence for the paragraph on language.

Reasoning: The paragraph argues that language is always in motion and that demanding it never change is absurd. A fitting close draws the lesson: “correctness” is just a passing fashion mistaken for a fixed law. Option B does exactly this.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: How often dictionaries are printed is a side detail, not the paragraph’s point.
- Option C: Borrowing of words is off the paragraph’s theme of change over time.
- Option D: A stray remark about grandparents and slang does not conclude the argument.

Final Answer: Correctness is the fashion of a moment mistaken for a law ⇒ **B**

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

Q18.

Solution

What is asked: what must follow from the two statements.

Reasoning: Every choir member can read music; no one who can read music was admitted without an audition. Chaining these: every choir member can read music, and so none of them was admitted without an audition. Option A is the valid conclusion.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option B: The statements say nothing about all auditioners being able to read music.
- Option C: This contradicts the premise that every member can read music.
- Option D: Reading music does not make one a choir member; the arrow runs the other way.

Final Answer: No member of the choir was admitted without an audition ⇒ **A**

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



Q19.

Solution

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

Reasoning: The paragraph argues that in a complex world honest expertise often sounds like hedging, because real answers depend on conditions, and certainty is not the same as knowledge. Option C states precisely this.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: The paragraph defends hedging as honest, not as hidden ignorance.
- Option B: It warns against trusting certainty, the opposite of B.
- Option D: It does not deny that complex problems have answers worth seeking.

Final Answer: Honest expertise sounds uncertain because real answers depend on conditions ⇒

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

Q20.

Solution

What is asked: the explanation of the museum's rising income after dropping the fee.

Reasoning: Losing the fee yet earning more means the extra income came from elsewhere. Option B supplies it: free entry drew far more visitors who then spent in the shop and cafe, more than replacing the lost fees.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: A secret exhibition fee is not stated and would clash with the "free entry" framing.
- Option C: Fewer opening hours would tend to lower income, not raise it.
- Option D: If visitors came only once and spent nothing, income would not rise.

Final Answer: Free entry drew more visitors who spent in the shop and cafe ⇒

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



Q21.

Solution

What is asked: the word that fits the blank.

Reasoning: The two theories were “irreconcilable” until an experiment showed each described one half of a larger truth. The needed verb is one that brings them together: “reconcile” fits the resolution described. Option D is correct.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Dismiss” means to reject, but the experiment unites, not rejects, the theories.
- Option B: “Separate” is the opposite of what “one half of the same truth” implies.
- Option C: “Disprove” would discard a theory, yet both are shown partly right.

Final Answer: reconcile $\Rightarrow$

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

Q22.

Solution

What is asked: the flaw in the charismatic-speaker argument.

Reasoning: That all dictators are charismatic does not mean all charismatic speakers become dictators. The argument takes a trait merely common among dictators and treats it as sufficient to make one a dictator. Option D names this error.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: The argument does not rest on any survey figures.
- Option B: It makes no claim about dictators being disliked.
- Option C: The premises do not contradict each other; the fault is in the inference.

Final Answer: It treats a trait common among dictators as enough to make one a dictator $\Rightarrow$

Answer: (D) [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. A novelist is the maker of a novel, the same maker-to-creation relation. Option B matches.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: A gallery displays a painting; it does not create it.
- Option C: An audience receives a play but does not make it.
- Option D: A critic judges a film rather than making it.

Final Answer: novelist : novel $\Rightarrow$ B

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

Q24.

Solution

What is asked: the best opening sentence for the teacher-and-gardener paragraph.

Reasoning: The paragraph likens the teacher to a gardener who makes conditions for growth rather than forcing it. A good opener sets up that comparison by contrasting the common “pouring in” image of teaching with cultivation. Option D does this and leads naturally into the gardener simile.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: Ranking the two professions by difficulty misses the paragraph’s likeness between them.
- Option B: Claiming gardens need more attention cuts against the parallel that follows.
- Option C: A claim that teachers were once gardeners is off-topic and unsupported.

Final Answer: Teaching is less pouring in than cultivation $\Rightarrow$ D

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



Q25.

Solution

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

Reasoning: “Everyone who passed the audition joined the cast” means: not joining implies not passing (the contrapositive). Rohan did not join the cast, so Rohan did not pass the audition. Option B is the valid conclusion.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: Had he passed he would have joined, so “passed but chose not to join” cannot hold.
- Option C: Nothing rules out other people passing the audition.
- Option D: Others might have joined the cast without auditioning; this is not guaranteed.

Final Answer: Rohan did not pass the audition $\Rightarrow$ B

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

Q26.

Solution

What is asked: the grammatically correct sentence.

Reasoning: In option C, “Each” is singular and takes a singular verb, so “Each of the reports was reviewed” agrees correctly. That sentence is sound.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Option A: With “neither . . . nor,” the verb agrees with the nearer subject “the teacher,” so it should be “was,” not “were.”
- Option B: “The number” is singular and needs “has risen,” not “have.”
- Option D: “One of those students who” takes a plural verb “complete,” not “completes.”

Final Answer: Each of the reports was reviewed carefully. . . $\Rightarrow$ C

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



Answer Key

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

