

CAT Data Interpretation & Logical Reasoning

Sample Paper – 1

Duration: 40 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 60

Instructions

- This paper contains **20 questions** across **4 sets** (2 Data Interpretation + 2 Logical Reasoning), modelled on the DILR section of **CAT**.
- Each correct answer carries **+3 marks**. There is a penalty of **−1 mark per wrong answer**; **0** marks for unattempted questions.
- All 20 questions are single-correct MCQ. Maximum Marks: **60**.
- **No personal calculators** are permitted; a basic on-screen calculator is provided in the actual CAT exam.
- **Rough sheets** are provided at the test centre. Each set has a common data/scenario; read it carefully before attempting the questions.

Set A: Data Interpretation — Tech Startup Revenue & Profit (Q1 – Q5)

The table below shows the **annual revenue and net profit** (in Rs. Crore) of five tech startups for three consecutive years.

Company	Rev 2021	Rev 2022	Rev 2023	Profit 2021	Profit 2022	Profit 2023
Alpha	120	150	200	15	20	35
Beta	80	100	140	8	12	18
Gamma	200	180	220	30	25	40
Delta	60	90	130	6	10	22
Epsilon	150	170	190	20	28	32

Q1. The table above shows revenue (Rs. Crore) of five tech startups. What was the **total combined revenue** of all five companies in the year **2022**?

(A) Rs. 690 Crore

(B) Rs. 720 Crore



- (C) Rs. 750 Crore
- (D) Rs. 680 Crore

Q2. Which company had the **highest profit margin** (Net Profit as a percentage of Revenue) in the year **2023**?

- (A) Alpha ($\approx 17.5\%$)
- (B) Gamma ($\approx 18.2\%$)
- (C) Epsilon ($\approx 16.8\%$)
- (D) Delta ($\approx 16.9\%$)

Q3. By approximately what percentage did **Alpha's revenue increase** from 2021 to 2023?

- (A) 50%
- (B) 75%
- (C) 66.67%
- (D) 60%

Q4. What was the **total net profit** of all five companies combined in the year **2021**?

- (A) Rs. 75 Crore
- (B) Rs. 80 Crore
- (C) Rs. 85 Crore
- (D) Rs. 79 Crore

Q5. Which company recorded the **maximum absolute increase in revenue** from 2021 to 2023?

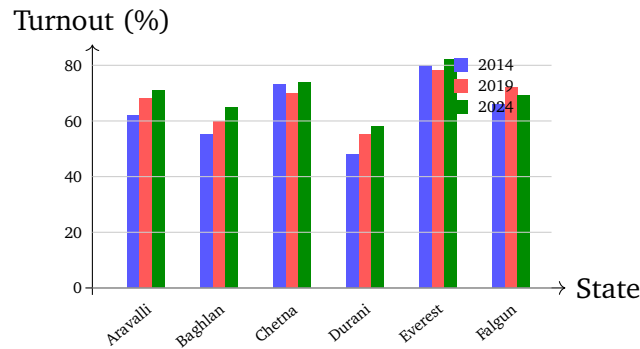
- (A) Alpha (increase of Rs. 80 Crore)
- (B) Delta (increase of Rs. 70 Crore)
- (C) Gamma (increase of Rs. 20 Crore)



(D) Epsilon (increase of Rs. 40 Crore)

**Set B: Data Interpretation —
Voter Turnout by State (Q6 – Q10)**

The bar chart below shows the **voter turnout percentage** in six states during the General Elections of 2014, 2019, and 2024.



Q6. Based on the bar chart above, which state recorded the **highest voter turnout** in the General Election of **2019**?

- (A) Chetna (70%)
- (B) Everest (78%)
- (C) Falgun (72%)
- (D) Aravalli (68%)

Q7. What was the **average voter turnout** across all six states in the General Election of **2014**?

- (A) 62%
- (B) 63%
- (C) 64%
- (D) 65%

Q8. Which state showed a **decrease** in voter turnout from 2019 to 2024?

- (A) Aravalli
- (B) Chetna

(C) Durani

(D) Falgun

Q9. By how many **percentage points** did **Durani's** voter turnout increase from 2014 to 2024?

(A) 10 percentage points

(B) 8 percentage points

(C) 12 percentage points

(D) 7 percentage points

Q10. In which year was the **combined total voter turnout** of all six states the **highest**?

(A) 2014

(B) 2024

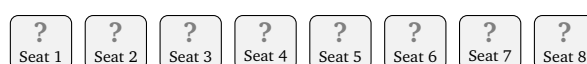
(C) 2019

(D) Equal in all years

**Set C: Logical Reasoning — Linear
Seating Arrangement (Q11 – Q15)**

Eight employees — A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H — are seated in a row of 8 seats numbered 1 (leftmost) to 8 (rightmost). The following conditions apply:

- (i) H occupies seat 8 (rightmost).
- (ii) E sits exactly 3 seats to the right of G.
- (iii) A sits at seat 2.
- (iv) B sits at an odd-numbered seat.
- (v) C and D occupy adjacent seats.
- (vi) F is NOT adjacent to A.



- Q11.** Based on the seating conditions given above, which employee is seated at **seat 5**?
- (A) D
 - (B) F
 - (C) C
 - (D) E
- Q12.** How many employees are seated **between B and H** (exclusive, i.e., not counting B and H themselves)?
- (A) 3
 - (B) 5
 - (C) 2
 - (D) 4
- Q13.** Which employee is seated **immediately to the left of A**?
- (A) G
 - (B) B
 - (C) E
 - (D) F
- Q14.** At which **seat number** does employee D sit?
- (A) 5
 - (B) 6
 - (C) 7
 - (D) 4
- Q15.** Which of the following pairs does **NOT** sit adjacent to each other?
- (A) (G, A)
 - (B) (B, E)



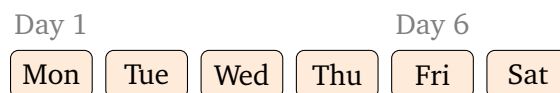
(C) (A, E)

(D) (D, F)

Set D: Logical Reasoning — Lecture Scheduling (Q16 – Q20)

Six professors — P, Q, R, S, T, U — each deliver exactly one lecture on a different day from Monday to Saturday (one professor per day). The following conditions apply:

- (i) P lectures on Monday.
- (ii) Q lectures on a day **after** R (Q's day is later in the week than R's).
- (iii) S lectures on Tuesday.
- (iv) T and U lecture on **consecutive days** (one day immediately following the other).
- (v) R lectures on **Wednesday or Friday**.
- (vi) Q does **NOT** lecture on Saturday.



Q16. Based on the conditions above, on which day does professor U deliver the lecture?

- (A) Monday
- (B) Thursday
- (C) Friday
- (D) Saturday

Q17. On which day does professor T deliver the lecture?

- (A) Friday
- (B) Thursday
- (C) Saturday
- (D) Wednesday



- Q18.** How many professors deliver their lecture **between Q and U** (exclusive, in day order)?
- (A) 0
 - (B) 1
 - (C) 2
 - (D) 3
- Q19.** Which professor delivers the lecture **immediately after P** (i.e., on the very next day)?
- (A) R
 - (B) T
 - (C) S
 - (D) Q
- Q20.** If R's lecture is **cancelled**, which day of the week will have **no lecture** scheduled?
- (A) Monday
 - (B) Friday
 - (C) Thursday
 - (D) Wednesday



Detailed Solutions**Sol. 1.****Solution**

Concept — Data Reading from Table: To find combined revenue for a given year, add the individual values from the relevant column for all companies.

Step 1 — Identify 2022 revenue values: Alpha = 150, Beta = 100, Gamma = 180, Delta = 90, Epsilon = 170.

Step 2 — Sum all values: $150 + 100 + 180 + 90 + 170 = 690$ crore.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Rs. 720 Crore — over-counts; likely adds 2023 values for some companies by mistake.
- Option C: Rs. 750 Crore — further over-count; does not match any consistent reading.
- Option D: Rs. 680 Crore — under-counts; misreads one or more company values.

Final Answer: Total 2022 revenue = 690 crore $\Rightarrow$ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 1](#)

Sol. 2.**Solution**

Concept — Profit Margin Calculation: Profit margin = $\frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Revenue}} \times 100\%$.

Step 1 — Compute 2023 profit margins for each company:

- Alpha: $35/200 \times 100 = 17.5\%$
- Beta: $18/140 \times 100 \approx 12.9\%$
- Gamma: $40/220 \times 100 \approx 18.18\%$
- Delta: $22/130 \times 100 \approx 16.9\%$
- Epsilon: $32/190 \times 100 \approx 16.8\%$

Step 2 — Identify the highest: Gamma ($\approx 18.18\%$) > Alpha (17.5%) > Delta (16.9%) > Epsilon (16.8%) > Beta (12.9%). Gamma has the highest profit margin.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: Alpha at 17.5% — higher than most but less than Gamma's 18.18%.
- Option C: Epsilon at 16.8% — third-lowest among the five.
- Option D: Delta at 16.9% — close to Epsilon but still below Alpha and Gamma.

Final Answer: Gamma has the highest profit margin ($\approx 18.2\%$) $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 2](#)

Sol. 3.

Solution

Concept — Percentage Change: $\% \text{ change} = \frac{\text{New} - \text{Old}}{\text{Old}} \times 100.$

Step 1 — Identify Alpha's revenue: 2021 = Rs. 120 Crore; 2023 = Rs. 200 Crore.

Step 2 — Calculate percentage increase:

$$\% \text{ increase} = \frac{200 - 120}{120} \times 100 = \frac{80}{120} \times 100 = 66.67\%$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 50% — would imply new value = $120 \times 1.5 = 180$, not 200.
- Option B: 75% — would imply new value = $120 \times 1.75 = 210$, not 200.
- Option D: 60% — would imply new value = $120 \times 1.6 = 192$, not 200.

Final Answer: Alpha's revenue increased by 66.67% $\Rightarrow$ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 3](#)

Sol. 4.

Solution

Concept — Column Summation: Add all values in the "Profit 2021" column.

Step 1 — Identify 2021 net profit values: Alpha = 15, Beta = 8, Gamma = 30, Delta = 6, Epsilon = 20.

Step 2 — Sum all profits: $15 + 8 + 30 + 6 + 20 = 79$ crore.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Rs. 75 Crore — under-counts; misses 4 crore somewhere (possibly misreads Delta as 2).
- Option B: Rs. 80 Crore — over-counts by 1; likely rounds Alpha or Beta up incorrectly.
- Option C: Rs. 85 Crore — significantly over-counts; may confuse 2022 profits for some companies.

Final Answer: Total 2021 net profit = 79 crore $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 4](#)

Sol. 5.**Solution**

Concept — Absolute Difference: Absolute increase in revenue = Revenue 2023 – Revenue 2021.

Step 1 — Calculate absolute increases for each company:

- Alpha: $200 - 120 = 80$ crore
- Beta: $140 - 80 = 60$ crore
- Gamma: $220 - 200 = 20$ crore
- Delta: $130 - 60 = 70$ crore
- Epsilon: $190 - 150 = 40$ crore

Step 2 — Compare and identify the maximum: $80 > 70 > 60 > 40 > 20$. Alpha recorded the maximum absolute increase of Rs. 80 Crore.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Delta (+70 crore) — second highest but less than Alpha.
- Option C: Gamma (+20 crore) — the lowest absolute increase despite high revenues.
- Option D: Epsilon (+40 crore) — below both Alpha and Delta.

Final Answer: Alpha recorded the maximum absolute increase (Rs. 80 Crore) $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 5](#)



Sol. 6.

Solution

Concept — Reading a Grouped Bar Chart: The red bars (2019) represent the 2019 election turnout. Identify the tallest red bar.

Step 1 — Read the 2019 turnout values for all six states:

- Aravalli: 68%, Baghlan: 60%, Chetna: 70%
- Durani: 55%, Everest: 78%, Falgun: 72%

Step 2 — Identify the highest: Everest = 78% is the highest among all states in 2019.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Chetna (70%) — third highest in 2019, not the maximum.
- Option C: Falgun (72%) — second highest in 2019, still less than Everest.
- Option D: Aravalli (68%) — lower than both Chetna and Falgun in 2019.

Final Answer: Everest had the highest 2019 turnout at 78% $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 6](#)

Sol. 7.

Solution

Concept — Arithmetic Mean: $\text{Average} = \frac{\text{Sum of all values}}{\text{Number of values}}$

Step 1 — Read 2014 turnout values (blue bars): Aravalli = 62, Baghlan = 55, Chetna = 73, Durani = 48, Everest = 80, Falgun = 66.

Step 2 — Calculate the sum and average:

$$\text{Sum} = 62 + 55 + 73 + 48 + 80 + 66 = 384$$

$$\text{Average} = \frac{384}{6} = 64\%$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 62% — this is just Aravalli's value, not the average.
- Option B: 63% — one percentage point below the correct value; arises from arithmetic error.



- Option D: 65% — one percentage point above the correct value; arises from arithmetic error.

Final Answer: Average 2014 turnout = 64% $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 7](#)

Sol. 8.

Solution

Concept — Comparing 2019 vs 2024 values: Check each state for a decrease (2024 value < 2019 value).

Step 1 — Compare 2019 and 2024 turnout values:

- Aravalli: 68 $\rightarrow$ 71 (+3) — Increased
- Baghlan: 60 $\rightarrow$ 65 (+5) — Increased
- Chetna: 70 $\rightarrow$ 74 (+4) — Increased
- Durani: 55 $\rightarrow$ 58 (+3) — Increased
- Everest: 78 $\rightarrow$ 82 (+4) — Increased
- Falgun: 72 $\rightarrow$ 69 (−3) — **Decreased**

Step 2 — Identify the state with a decrease: Only Falgun showed a decrease (from 72% in 2019 to 69% in 2024).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Aravalli — increased from 68% to 71%.
- Option B: Chetna — increased from 70% to 74%.
- Option C: Durani — increased from 55% to 58%.

Final Answer: Falgun's turnout decreased from 2019 to 2024 $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 8](#)



Sol. 9.

Solution

Concept — Absolute Difference between Two Years: Increase = 2024 value – 2014 value.

Step 1 — Read Durani's turnout values: 2014 = 48%, 2024 = 58%.

Step 2 — Calculate the increase:

$$\text{Increase} = 58 - 48 = 10 \text{ percentage points}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: 8 pp — would imply 2024 value of 56%, which is incorrect.
- Option C: 12 pp — would imply 2024 value of 60%, which is incorrect.
- Option D: 7 pp — would imply 2024 value of 55%, which is incorrect.

Final Answer: Durani's turnout rose by 10 percentage points $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 9](#)

Sol. 10.

Solution

Concept — Comparing Column Sums: Sum the turnout values across all 6 states for each year and compare.

Step 1 — Calculate combined turnout for each election year:

- 2014: $62 + 55 + 73 + 48 + 80 + 66 = 384$
- 2019: $68 + 60 + 70 + 55 + 78 + 72 = 403$
- 2024: $71 + 65 + 74 + 58 + 82 + 69 = 419$

Step 2 — Compare: $419 > 403 > 384$. The year 2024 had the highest combined turnout.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 2014 — lowest combined turnout at 384.
- Option C: 2019 — intermediate at 403, not the highest.
- Option D: Equal in all years — clearly incorrect; the values differ significantly.



Final Answer: 2024 had the highest combined turnout $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 10](#)

Sol. 11.

Solution

Concept — Logical Deduction (Linear Arrangement): Apply each condition systematically to determine the unique seating arrangement.

Step 1 — Apply fixed conditions: From (i): H = Seat 8. From (iii): A = Seat 2.

Step 2 — Apply condition (ii) (E is exactly 3 seats right of G): Possible pairs: G=1, E=4 or G=2, E=5 or G=3, E=6 or G=4, E=7 or G=5, E=8. Since A=Seat 2 and H=Seat 8: G=1, E=4 is the only valid option.

Step 3 — Apply condition (iv) (B at odd seat): Remaining odd seats: 3, 5, 7. Since F is not adjacent to A (seat 2), $F \neq$ seat 1 (taken by G) and $F \neq$ seat 3. So F must be at seat 5 or 7.

Step 4 — Apply condition (v) (C and D adjacent): Remaining people: B, C, D, F for seats 3, 5, 6, 7. B must be at an odd seat (3, 5, or 7). If B=3, then C and D must occupy two of seats {5,6,7} — adjacent pairs here are (5,6) or (6,7). F must be at 5 or 7 (not adjacent to A). Testing B=3, C=5, D=6, F=7: F=7 is not adjacent to A(2) $\checkmark$; B=3 odd $\checkmark$; C,D adjacent $\checkmark$. This is consistent.

Final arrangement: G(1), A(2), B(3), E(4), C(5), D(6), F(7), H(8). Seat 5 = C.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: D — D is at seat 6, not seat 5.
- Option B: F — F is at seat 7, not seat 5.
- Option D: E — E is at seat 4, not seat 5.

Final Answer: Seat 5 is occupied by C $\Rightarrow$ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 11](#)



Sol. 12.

Solution

Concept — Counting Seats Between Two People: Arrangement is G(1), A(2), B(3), E(4), C(5), D(6), F(7), H(8).

Step 1 — Identify the seat numbers of B and H: B = Seat 3, H = Seat 8.

Step 2 — Count employees strictly between seats 3 and 8: Seats 4, 5, 6, 7 lie between seat 3 and seat 8 (exclusive). Employees: E(4), C(5), D(6), F(7) = 4 employees.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 3 — would be correct only if we excluded one of the four intermediate employees.
- Option B: 5 — would require 5 seats between B and H, but seats 4–7 give only 4.
- Option C: 2 — significant undercount; perhaps confuses “seats between” with a different pair.

Final Answer: 4 employees sit between B and H $\Rightarrow$ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 12](#)

Sol. 13.

Solution

Concept — Adjacent Positions: The employee “immediately to the left of A” is the one occupying the seat numbered one less than A’s seat.

Step 1 — Identify A’s seat: From condition (iii): A = Seat 2.

Step 2 — Identify seat immediately to the left (seat 1): From the arrangement G(1), A(2), B(3), ... : Seat 1 is occupied by G.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: B — B is at seat 3, which is immediately to the *right* of A, not the left.
- Option C: E — E is at seat 4, two seats to the right of A.
- Option D: F — F is at seat 7, far from A.

Final Answer: G is immediately to the left of A $\Rightarrow$ **A**



Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 13](#)

Sol. 14.

Solution

Concept — Reading the Derived Arrangement: From the fully derived arrangement: G(1), A(2), B(3), E(4), C(5), D(6), F(7), H(8).

Step 1 — Locate D in the arrangement: D is the employee at **seat 6**.

Step 2 — Verify with conditions: C(5) and D(6) are adjacent ✓ (condition v satisfied). D at seat 6 (even-numbered) is consistent with B being the one at odd-seat 3 ✓.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Seat 5 — seat 5 is occupied by C, not D.
- Option C: Seat 7 — seat 7 is occupied by F, not D.
- Option D: Seat 4 — seat 4 is occupied by E, not D.

Final Answer: D sits at seat 6 $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 14](#)

Sol. 15.

Solution

Concept — Adjacency Check: Two employees are adjacent if their seat numbers differ by exactly 1.

Step 1 — Identify seat numbers for each pair:

- (G, A): seats (1, 2) — difference = 1 $\Rightarrow$ **Adjacent**
- (B, E): seats (3, 4) — difference = 1 $\Rightarrow$ **Adjacent**
- (A, E): seats (2, 4) — difference = 2 $\Rightarrow$ **NOT Adjacent**
- (D, F): seats (6, 7) — difference = 1 $\Rightarrow$ **Adjacent**

Step 2 — Identify the non-adjacent pair: (A, E) with seats 2 and 4 have a gap of 2, so they are **not** adjacent.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: (G, A) — seats 1 and 2 are adjacent.



- Option B: (B, E) — seats 3 and 4 are adjacent.
- Option D: (D, F) — seats 6 and 7 are adjacent.

Final Answer: (A, E) do not sit adjacent to each other $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 15](#)

Sol. 16.

Solution

Concept — Deductive Scheduling: Assign each professor to a day (Mon–Sat) using all six conditions.

Step 1 — Apply fixed assignments: From (i): P = Monday. From (iii): S = Tuesday.

Step 2 — Place R using condition (v): R lectures on Wednesday or Friday.

Step 3 — Resolve T and U (consecutive days) and Q (after R, not Saturday):
Case: R = Wednesday. Q must be after Wednesday and not Saturday: $Q \in \{\text{Thu, Fri}\}$. Remaining days for Q, T, U: Thu, Fri, Sat. T and U must be consecutive. If $Q = \text{Thu}$: T and U take Fri & Sat (consecutive $\checkmark$). Check: $Q = \text{Thu} > R = \text{Wed} \checkmark$; $Q \neq \text{Sat} \checkmark$. This works. *Case: R = Friday.* Q must be after Friday and not Saturday: $Q \in \{\}$ — impossible. So R = Wed is the only valid case.

Step 4 — Final schedule: P=Mon, S=Tue, R=Wed, Q=Thu, T=Fri, U=Sat. U lectures on **Saturday**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Monday — Monday is assigned to P.
- Option B: Thursday — Thursday is assigned to Q.
- Option C: Friday — Friday is assigned to T.

Final Answer: U lectures on Saturday $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 16](#)



Sol. 17.

Solution

Concept — Reading the Derived Schedule: From the derived schedule: P=Mon, S=Tue, R=Wed, Q=Thu, T=Fri, U=Sat.

Step 1 — Locate T's day: T is assigned to **Friday**.

Step 2 — Verify consistency: T (Fri) and U (Sat) are consecutive days ✓ (condition iv satisfied).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Thursday — Thursday belongs to Q.
- Option C: Saturday — Saturday belongs to U.
- Option D: Wednesday — Wednesday belongs to R.

Final Answer: T lectures on Friday ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 17](#)

Sol. 18.

Solution

Concept — Counting Between Two Days: Identify the days strictly between Q's day and U's day and count the professors lecturing on those days.

Step 1 — Identify Q's and U's days: Q = Thursday (Day 4), U = Saturday (Day 6).

Step 2 — List days strictly between Thursday and Saturday: Only Friday (Day 5) lies strictly between Thursday and Saturday.

Step 3 — Identify the professor on Friday: T lectures on Friday ⇒ **1 professor** between Q and U.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 0 — would mean Q and U are on consecutive days, but they are not (Thu and Sat have Fri between them).
- Option C: 2 — would require two days between Q and U, but only one day (Friday) exists.
- Option D: 3 — significantly over-counts; only one day separates Thursday from Saturday.



Final Answer: 1 professor (T) lectures between Q and U $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 18](#)

Sol. 19.

Solution

Concept — Immediate Successor in the Schedule: The professor “immediately after P” lectures on the day following P’s day.

Step 1 — Identify P’s day: P = Monday (condition i).

Step 2 — Identify the day immediately after Monday: Tuesday. From the schedule: S lectures on Tuesday.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: R — R lectures on Wednesday, not Tuesday.
- Option B: T — T lectures on Friday.
- Option D: Q — Q lectures on Thursday.

Final Answer: S lectures immediately after P (on Tuesday) $\Rightarrow$ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 19](#)

Sol. 20.

Solution

Concept — Effect of Removing One Professor: If R’s lecture is cancelled, one day has no lecture. Identify which day that is.

Step 1 — Recall the complete schedule: P=Mon, S=Tue, R=Wed, Q=Thu, T=Fri, U=Sat.

Step 2 — Remove R from the schedule: Remaining lectures: P(Mon), S(Tue), Q(Thu), T(Fri), U(Sat). **Wednesday** has no lecture scheduled.

Step 3 — Verify the remaining conditions still hold for the remaining professors: The remaining 5 professors still lecture on the same days as derived; only Wednesday becomes empty.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: Monday — P still lectures on Monday.
- Option B: Friday — T still lectures on Friday.
- Option C: Thursday — Q still lectures on Thursday.

Final Answer: Wednesday has no lecture after R's cancellation $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 20](#)



Answer Key

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

Quick Reference: Correct Answers

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

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