

CAT Data Interpretation & Logical Reasoning

Sample Paper – 2

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 (Q1–Q5): Data Interpretation — Automobile Production

Directions (Q1–Q5): The table below shows the production (in thousand units) of four automobile models across four quarters of a year. Study the data carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Model	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Vega	45	52	48	60	205
Orion	30	35	40	32	137
Comet	62	58	70	65	255
Nova	20	25	22	28	95
Quarter Total	157	170	180	185	692

Production figures in thousand units

Q1. Which automobile model had a total annual production of between 200 and 250 thousand units?

A. Orion (Total: 137 thousand units)



- B. Comet (Total: 255 thousand units)
- C. Vega (Total: 205 thousand units)
- D. Nova (Total: 95 thousand units)

Q2. In which quarter was the total production across all four models the highest?

- A. Q1 (Total: 157 thousand units)
- B. Q2 (Total: 170 thousand units)
- C. Q3 (Total: 180 thousand units)
- D. Q4 (Total: 185 thousand units)

Q3. By approximately what percentage did Comet's production increase from Q2 to Q3?

- A. $\approx 20.7\%$
- B. $\approx 15\%$
- C. $\approx 25\%$
- D. $\approx 10\%$

Q4. What was the average quarterly production of Orion (in thousand units)?

- A. 33.0
- B. 34.25
- C. 35.5
- D. 32.0

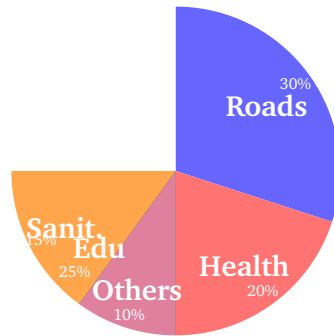
Q5. Which automobile model showed the maximum variability in production across the four quarters (measured as maximum quarterly production minus minimum quarterly production)?

- A. Orion
- B. Comet
- C. Vega
- D. Nova



Set B (Q6–Q10): Data Interpretation — City Budget Allocation

Directions (Q6–Q10): The pie chart below shows the annual budget allocation of a city municipality with a total budget of Rs. 500 Crore. Study the chart carefully and answer the questions that follow.



Total Budget: Rs. 500 Crore

- Q6.** What is the actual budget allocated to Sanitation (in Crore)?
- A. Rs. 50 Crore
 - B. Rs. 80 Crore
 - C. Rs. 100 Crore
 - D. Rs. 75 Crore
- Q7.** If the Healthcare budget is increased by 10%, what will be the new Healthcare allocation?
- A. Rs. 110 Crore
 - B. Rs. 105 Crore
 - C. Rs. 115 Crore
 - D. Rs. 120 Crore
- Q8.** What is the ratio of the Roads budget to the Education budget?
- A. 5 : 4
 - B. 6 : 5
 - C. 3 : 2



D. 4 : 3

Q9. If Rs. 25 Crore is transferred from the Others budget to Education, what percentage of the total budget does Education then represent?

A. 25%

B. 27.5%

C. 30%

D. 32%

Q10. By how much does the Roads budget exceed the Healthcare budget?

A. Rs. 30 Crore

B. Rs. 40 Crore

C. Rs. 45 Crore

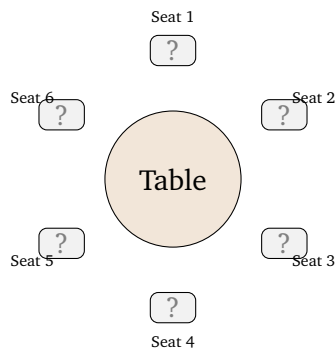
D. Rs. 50 Crore



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

Directions (Q11–Q15): Six friends A, B, C, D, E, and F are seated around a circular table. All of them face the centre. The following conditions apply:

- (i) A sits directly opposite D (i.e., 3 seats apart).
- (ii) B sits immediately to the right of A.
- (iii) C and F are **NOT** adjacent to each other.
- (iv) Going clockwise from D: E is the next seat, then F (i.e., D, E, F are consecutive clockwise).
- (v) C is not adjacent to E.



Q11. Who sits immediately to the RIGHT of F (in clockwise direction)?

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D

Q12. Who sits directly opposite E?

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. F

Q13. How many people sit between A and D going CLOCKWISE (from A to D)?



- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. 4

Q14. Who sits immediately to the LEFT of C (i.e., the counter-clockwise neighbour of C)?

- A. B
- B. E
- C. F
- D. D

Q15. Which of the following pairs does **NOT** sit adjacent to each other?

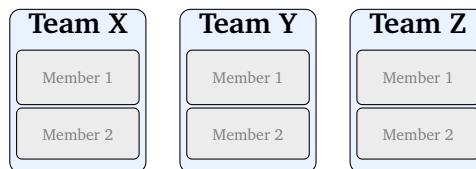
- A. (A, D)
- B. (E, F)
- C. (A, B)
- D. (D, E)



Set D (Q16–Q20): Logical Reasoning — Team Selection

Directions (Q16–Q20): Eight candidates P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, and W are being considered for selection into three teams: Team X, Team Y, and Team Z. Each team has **exactly 2 members**. The following conditions apply:

- (i) P and Q cannot be in the same team.
- (ii) R is in Team X.
- (iii) S and T are in the same team.
- (iv) V is **NOT** selected.
- (v) U is in Team Y.
- (vi) W is selected and is in Team X.
- (vii) P is selected.



Q16. Which of the following pairs forms one of the three teams?

- A. (P, W)
- B. (S, T)
- C. (U, W)
- D. (R, P)

Q17. Which of the following candidates is definitely **NOT** selected?

- A. P
- B. W
- C. Q
- D. S

Q18. In which team is W placed?



- A. Team Y
- B. Team Z
- C. Not selected
- D. Team X

Q19. Which of the following statements is **DEFINITELY TRUE**?

- A. V and Q are both not selected
- B. R and S are in the same team
- C. T is in Team Y
- D. U and W are in the same team

Q20. How many of the 8 candidates are **NOT** selected?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4



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

Concept — Reading tabular data and applying range conditions: We need the model whose total annual production falls strictly between 200 and 250 thousand units.

Step 1 — Compute totals for each model:

- Vega: $45 + 52 + 48 + 60 = 205$ thousand units
- Orion: $30 + 35 + 40 + 32 = 137$ thousand units
- Comet: $62 + 58 + 70 + 65 = 255$ thousand units
- Nova: $20 + 25 + 22 + 28 = 95$ thousand units

Step 2 — Apply the range condition (200 to 250):

Only Vega = 205 lies in the interval (200, 250).

Why other options are wrong:

- A) Orion = $137 < 200$ — below the range.
- B) Comet = $255 > 250$ — above the range.
- D) Nova = $95 < 200$ — well below the range.

Final Answer: Vega (205 thousand units) $\Rightarrow$

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

Sol. 2.**Solution**

Concept — Column-wise summation to identify peak quarter: We sum production across all four models for each quarter and compare.

Step 1 — Quarter totals:

- Q1: $45 + 30 + 62 + 20 = 157$ thousand units
- Q2: $52 + 35 + 58 + 25 = 170$ thousand units
- Q3: $48 + 40 + 70 + 22 = 180$ thousand units
- Q4: $60 + 32 + 65 + 28 = 185$ thousand units

Step 2 — Identify the maximum:



$185 > 180 > 170 > 157$, so **Q4** has the highest total production.

Why other options are wrong:

- A) Q1 = 157 — the lowest of all four quarters.
- B) Q2 = 170 — second lowest.
- C) Q3 = 180 — second highest, but Q4 exceeds it by 5 units.

Final Answer: Q4 (185 thousand units) $\Rightarrow$ **D**

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

Sol. 3.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Identify Comet's Q2 and Q3 values:

Comet Q2 = 58 thousand units; Comet Q3 = 70 thousand units.

Step 2 — Apply the formula:

$$\frac{70 - 58}{58} \times 100 = \frac{12}{58} \times 100 \approx 20.69\% \approx 20.7\%$$

Why other options are wrong:

- B) $\approx 15\%$ would require an increase of $58 \times 0.15 \approx 8.7$ units (actual increase is 12).
- C) $\approx 25\%$ would require an increase of $58 \times 0.25 = 14.5$ units (actual is 12).
- D) $\approx 10\%$ would require an increase of $58 \times 0.10 = 5.8$ units (actual is 12).

Final Answer: $\approx 20.7\% \Rightarrow$ **A**

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



Sol. 4.

Solution

Concept — Arithmetic mean over four quarters: $\text{Average} = \frac{\text{Sum of all quarters}}{\text{Number of quarters}}$

Step 1 — Sum Orion's quarterly production:

$$30 + 35 + 40 + 32 = 137 \text{ thousand units}$$

Step 2 — Divide by 4:

$$\frac{137}{4} = 34.25 \text{ thousand units}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- A) 33.0 would imply a total of $33 \times 4 = 132$ (actual total is 137).
- C) 35.5 would imply a total of $35.5 \times 4 = 142$ (actual total is 137).
- D) 32.0 would imply a total of $32 \times 4 = 128$ (actual total is 137).

Final Answer: 34.25 thousand units $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Sol. 5.

Solution

Concept — Range (max – min) as a measure of variability: We compute (Max quarterly value – Min quarterly value) for each model.

Step 1 — Compute range for each model:

- Vega: $\max(45, 52, 48, 60) - \min(45, 52, 48, 60) = 60 - 45 = 15$
- Orion: $\max(30, 35, 40, 32) - \min(30, 35, 40, 32) = 40 - 30 = 10$
- Comet: $\max(62, 58, 70, 65) - \min(62, 58, 70, 65) = 70 - 58 = 12$
- Nova: $\max(20, 25, 22, 28) - \min(20, 25, 22, 28) = 28 - 20 = 8$

Step 2 — Identify the maximum range:

Vega has the highest range of 15, making it the most variable model.

Why other options are wrong:

- A) Orion range = $10 < 15$.



- B) Comet range = $12 < 15$.
- D) Nova range = $8 < 15$.

Final Answer: Vega (range = 15) $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Sol. 6.

Solution

Concept — Calculating actual value from percentage of total: $\text{Amount} = \frac{\text{Percentage}}{100} \times \text{Total Budget}$

Step 1 — Identify Sanitation's share:

From the pie chart, Sanitation = 15% of total budget.

Step 2 — Compute actual amount:

$$\frac{15}{100} \times 500 = \text{Rs. 75 Crore}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- A) Rs. 50 Crore corresponds to 10% (Others), not Sanitation.
- B) Rs. 80 Crore corresponds to 16%, which matches no category.
- C) Rs. 100 Crore corresponds to 20% (Healthcare), not Sanitation.

Final Answer: Rs. 75 Crore $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Sol. 7.

Solution

Concept — Percentage increase on a base value: $\text{New value} = \text{Original value} \times \left(1 + \frac{\text{Increase \%}}{100}\right)$

Step 1 — Current Healthcare budget:

Healthcare = 20% of 500 = Rs. 100 Crore.

Step 2 — Apply 10% increase:

$$100 \times 1.10 = \text{Rs. 110 Crore}$$



Why other options are wrong:

- B) Rs. 105 Crore corresponds to only a 5% increase, not 10%.
- C) Rs. 115 Crore corresponds to a 15% increase.
- D) Rs. 120 Crore corresponds to a 20% increase.

Final Answer: Rs. 110 Crore $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Sol. 8.

Solution

Concept — Simplifying a ratio by dividing by the GCD: $\text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{Roads budget}}{\text{Education budget}}$

Step 1 — Identify budget values:

- Roads = 30% of 500 = Rs. 150 Crore
- Education = 25% of 500 = Rs. 125 Crore

Step 2 — Simplify the ratio:

$$150 : 125 \xrightarrow{\div 25} 6 : 5$$

GCD of 150 and 125 is 25.

Why other options are wrong:

- A) $5 : 4 = 150 : 120$ — Education would need to be Rs. 120 Crore (but it is Rs. 125 Crore).
- C) $3 : 2 = 150 : 100$ — Education would need to be Rs. 100 Crore (that is Healthcare).
- D) $4 : 3 = 150 : 112.5$ — Education would need to be Rs. 112.5 Crore, which is incorrect.

Final Answer: $6 : 5 \Rightarrow$ B

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



Sol. 9.

Solution

Concept — Revised percentage after budget reallocation: Transfer does not change the total budget; it only shifts allocation between categories.

Step 1 — Original Education budget:

Education = 25% of 500 = Rs. 125 Crore.

Step 2 — After transfer of Rs. 25 Crore from Others:

$$\text{New Education} = 125 + 25 = \text{Rs. 150 Crore}$$

Step 3 — New percentage:

$$\frac{150}{500} \times 100 = 30\%$$

Why other options are wrong:

- A) 25% is the original allocation, before the transfer.
- B) 27.5% would require Education to be Rs. 137.5 Crore (transfer of only Rs. 12.5 Crore).
- D) 32% would require Education to be Rs. 160 Crore.

Final Answer: 30% $\Rightarrow$

[Go Back to Q 9](#)

Sol. 10.

Solution

Concept — Simple subtraction of two budget values:

Step 1 — Identify the two budgets:

- Roads = 30% of 500 = Rs. 150 Crore
- Healthcare = 20% of 500 = Rs. 100 Crore

Step 2 — Compute the difference:

$$150 - 100 = \text{Rs. 50 Crore}$$



Why other options are wrong:

- A) Rs. 30 Crore — would imply Roads is only Rs. 130 Crore (wrong).
- B) Rs. 40 Crore — would imply Roads is Rs. 140 Crore (wrong).
- C) Rs. 45 Crore — would imply Roads is Rs. 145 Crore (wrong).

Final Answer: Rs. 50 Crore $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Sol. 11.

Solution

Concept — Deriving and using the circular seating arrangement:

Step 1 — Derive the arrangement:

Fix A at seat 1 (clockwise numbering 1 to 6).

- Condition (i): A opposite D $\Rightarrow$ D at seat $1 + 3 = 4$.
- Condition (ii): B immediately right (clockwise) of A $\Rightarrow$ B at seat 2.
- Condition (iv): D, E, F consecutive clockwise $\Rightarrow$ E at seat 5, F at seat 6.
- Remaining seat 3 $\Rightarrow$ C at seat 3.

Arrangement (clockwise): A(1), B(2), C(3), D(4), E(5), F(6).

Verification of all conditions:

- (i) A(1) opposite D(4) ✓
- (ii) B(2) immediately right of A(1) ✓
- (iii) C(3) and F(6): seats 3 and 6 are opposite (3 apart), not adjacent ✓
- (iv) D(4) $\rightarrow$ E(5) $\rightarrow$ F(6) consecutive clockwise ✓
- (v) C(3) and E(5): seats 3 and 5 are 2 apart, not adjacent ✓

Step 2 — Answer the question:

F is at seat 6. The seat immediately clockwise (right) of seat 6 is seat 1 = A.

Why other options are wrong:

- B) B is at seat 2 (right of A, not F).
- C) C is at seat 3 (right of B).
- D) D is at seat 4 (right of C, opposite A).

Final Answer: A $\Rightarrow$ A

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



Sol. 12.

Solution**Concept — Finding the person diametrically opposite in a 6-seat circle:**

In a 6-seat circular arrangement, the person directly opposite any seat n is at seat $n + 3 \pmod{6}$.

Step 1 — Arrangement (from Sol. 11):

A(1), B(2), C(3), D(4), E(5), F(6).

Step 2 — Find who is opposite E:E is at seat 5. Opposite seat = $5 - 3 = 2 = \text{B}$.**Why other options are wrong:**

- A) A is at seat 1, opposite D(4), not E(5).
- C) C is at seat 3, opposite F(6), not E(5).
- D) F is at seat 6, opposite C(3), not E(5).

Final Answer: B $\Rightarrow$ BAnswer: (B) [Go Back to Q 12](#)

Sol. 13.

Solution**Concept — Counting persons between two seats along a circular arc:****Step 1 — Arrangement (from Sol. 11):**

A(1), B(2), C(3), D(4), E(5), F(6) — clockwise.

Step 2 — Count persons between A(1) and D(4) going clockwise:Path: A(1) $\rightarrow$ B(2) $\rightarrow$ C(3) $\rightarrow$ D(4).Persons *between* A and D (excluding A and D themselves): **B and C = 2 persons.****Why other options are wrong:**

- A) 1 person would be the case if A and D had only one person between them (they have two: B and C).
- B) 3 persons would be the anticlockwise count from A to D: E, F, (then back to D) — actually A $\rightarrow$ F $\rightarrow$ E $\rightarrow$ D gives 2 persons in anticlockwise direction as well. Going clockwise, the count is 2.
- D) 4 persons is impossible since there are only 4 other seats in total.

Final Answer: 2 persons (B and C) $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Sol. 14.

Solution

Concept — Identifying left/right neighbours for inward-facing persons in a circle:

When all persons face the *centre*, “left” for any person is the *counter-clockwise* direction (as seen from outside), i.e., the next seat in the counter-clockwise order.

Step 1 — Arrangement (from Sol. 11):

A(1), B(2), C(3), D(4), E(5), F(6) — clockwise.

Step 2 — Counter-clockwise neighbour of C(3):

Counter-clockwise from seat 3 is seat 4 = D.

Why other options are wrong:

- A) B is at seat 2, which is the clockwise (right) neighbour of A, and the counter-clockwise (left) neighbour of C would be seat 4, not seat 2.
- B) E is at seat 5, adjacent to D and F — not adjacent to C.
- C) F is at seat 6, not adjacent to C (seats 3 and 6 are diametrically opposite).

Final Answer: D $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Sol. 15.

Solution

Concept — Identifying adjacent vs. non-adjacent pairs in a circular arrangement:

In a 6-seat circle, two persons are adjacent if and only if their seat numbers differ by exactly 1 (or are seats 1 and 6).

Step 1 — Arrangement (from Sol. 11):

A(1), B(2), C(3), D(4), E(5), F(6).

Step 2 — List all adjacent pairs:

(A, B), (B, C), (C, D), (D, E), (E, F), (F, A).

Step 3 — Check each option:



- A) (A, D): seats 1 and 4 — differ by 3 (diametrically opposite). **NOT adjacent.**
- B) (E, F): seats 5 and 6 — differ by 1. Adjacent.
- C) (A, B): seats 1 and 2 — differ by 1. Adjacent.
- D) (D, E): seats 4 and 5 — differ by 1. Adjacent.

Why other options are wrong:

- B) E and F are neighbours (seats 5, 6).
- C) A and B are neighbours (seats 1, 2).
- D) D and E are neighbours (seats 4, 5).

Final Answer: (A, D) are not adjacent $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Sol. 16.

Solution

Concept — Logical deduction to assign candidates to teams:

Step 1 — Apply given conditions:

- Condition (iv): V is NOT selected.
- Condition (ii): $R \in \text{Team X}$; Condition (vi): $W \in \text{Team X} \Rightarrow \text{Team X} = \{R, W\}$ (full, 2 members).
- Condition (v): $U \in \text{Team Y}$.
- Condition (iii): S and T are in the same team. Since Team X is full, S and T must both be in Team Y or Team Z.
- Condition (vii): P is selected. Condition (i): P and Q not in same team.
- Selected candidates: R, W (Team X) + U + 3 more from {P, Q, S, T}. Total selected = 6 (3 teams $\times$ 2 members). Already placed: R, W, U = 3. Need 3 more from {P, Q, S, T} (V excluded). But S and T come as a pair. So we select S, T (pair) and P $\Rightarrow$ Q is not selected.

Step 2 — Assign remaining teams:

- Team Y already has U. P is the only remaining unassigned selected candidate (other than S, T). $\Rightarrow \text{Team Y} = \{U, P\}$.
- S and T must form a team: **Team Z = {S, T}**.

Final Teams: X = {R, W}, Y = {U, P}, Z = {S, T}.



Step 3 — Check options:

- A) (P, W): $P \in \text{Team Y}$, $W \in \text{Team X}$ — different teams. NOT a valid team pair.
- B) (S, T): **both in Team Z. Valid.**
- C) (U, W): $U \in \text{Team Y}$, $W \in \text{Team X}$ — different teams.
- D) (R, P): $R \in \text{Team X}$, $P \in \text{Team Y}$ — different teams.

Final Answer: (S, T) $\Rightarrow$ B

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

Sol. 17.

Solution

Concept — Identifying unselected candidates from the team selection logic:

Step 1 — Recall derivation from Sol. 16:

- Selected (6 candidates): R, W, U, P, S, T.
- NOT selected: V (condition iv) and Q (the 8th remaining candidate).

Step 2 — Check each option:

- A) P — P is selected (Team Y). Incorrect.
- B) W — W is selected (Team X). Incorrect.
- C) Q — Q is **definitively NOT selected. Correct.**
- D) S — S is selected (Team Z). Incorrect.

Why Q is not selected:

With V excluded (condition iv), the 7 remaining candidates are P, Q, R, S, T, U, W. Only 6 spots exist ($3 \text{ teams} \times 2$). R, W, U, P, S, T fill all 6 spots, leaving Q out.

Why other options are wrong:

- A) P is explicitly in Team Y (with U).
- B) W is explicitly in Team X (condition vi).
- D) S is in Team Z (condition iii: S and T together; only Team Z is available).

Final Answer: Q $\Rightarrow$ C

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



Sol. 18.

Solution**Concept — Direct reading of a given condition:****Step 1 — Recall condition (vi):**

“W is selected and is in Team X.” This is a directly stated constraint.

Step 2 — Cross-verify with derived teams (from Sol. 16):

Team X = {R, W}, Team Y = {U, P}, Team Z = {S, T}.

W is confirmed in **Team X**.**Why other options are wrong:**

- A) Team Y contains U and P — W is not there.
- B) Team Z contains S and T — W is not there.
- C) W is explicitly selected (condition vi states “W is selected”).

Final Answer: Team X $\Rightarrow$ **D****Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q 18](#)

Sol. 19.

Solution**Concept — Evaluating truth value of statements from derived arrangement:****Step 1 — Recall final arrangement (from Sol. 16):**

- Team X = {R, W}, Team Y = {U, P}, Team Z = {S, T}.
- NOT selected: V and Q.

Step 2 — Evaluate each statement:

- A) “V and Q are both not selected”: V is excluded by condition (iv); Q is excluded by derivation. **ALWAYS TRUE.**
- B) “R and S are in the same team”: $R \in \text{Team X}$, $S \in \text{Team Z}$ — **FALSE.**
- C) “T is in Team Y”: $T \in \text{Team Z}$ — **FALSE.**
- D) “U and W are in the same team”: $U \in \text{Team Y}$, $W \in \text{Team X}$ — **FALSE.**

Why other options are wrong:

- B) R is in Team X and S is in Team Z — they are in different teams.



- C) T is in Team Z (with S), not Team Y.
- D) U (Team Y) and W (Team X) are in different teams.

Final Answer: V and Q are both not selected $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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

Sol. 20.

Solution

Concept — Counting unselected candidates from a fixed pool:

Step 1 — Total candidates: 8 (P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W).

Step 2 — Total selected:

3 teams $\times$ 2 members per team = 6 candidates selected.

Step 3 — Total NOT selected:

$$8 - 6 = 2 \text{ candidates}$$

These are **V** (excluded by condition iv) and **Q** (excluded by derivation — see Sol. 17).

Why other options are wrong:

- A) 1 — would mean only one candidate is excluded, but both V and Q are excluded.
- C) 3 — would mean only 5 candidates are selected across 3 teams of 2, which is impossible (each team has exactly 2 members: $3 \times 2 = 6$).
- D) 4 — would mean only 4 selected out of 8, impossible with $3 \times 2 = 6$ required.

Final Answer: 2 candidates (V and Q) $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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



Answer Key

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

Quick Reference: Correct Answers

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

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