

CAT Data Interpretation & Logical Reasoning

Sample Paper – 5

Duration: 40 Minutes

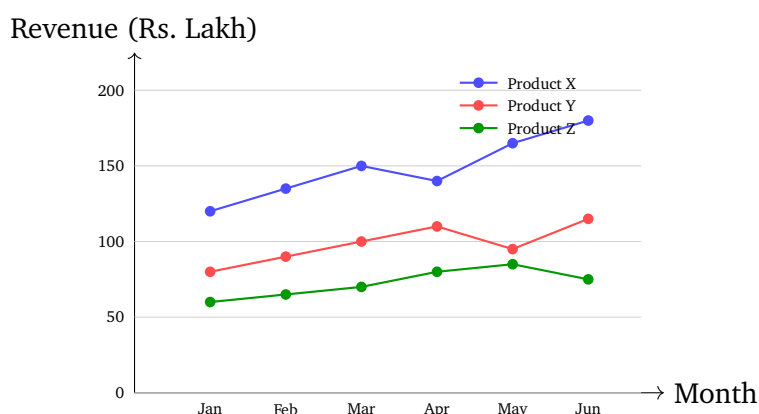
Maximum Marks: 60

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 — Monthly Product Sales (Q1 – Q5)

The line graph below shows the **monthly revenue** (in Rs. Lakh) of three products X, Y, and Z over six months (January to June).



Data summary (Rs. Lakh):



Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
X	120	135	150	140	165	180
Y	80	90	100	110	95	115
Z	60	65	70	80	85	75

- Q1.** What was the **total revenue from Product X** over all six months (January to June)?
- (A) Rs. 890 Lakh
(B) Rs. 870 Lakh
(C) Rs. 910 Lakh
(D) Rs. 850 Lakh
- Q2.** Which month had the **highest combined revenue** from all three products ($X + Y + Z$)?
- (A) May (Rs. 345 Lakh)
(B) June (Rs. 370 Lakh)
(C) April (Rs. 330 Lakh)
(D) March (Rs. 320 Lakh)
- Q3.** By approximately what **percentage** did Product Z's revenue **increase from January to May**?
- (A) 35%
(B) 38%
(C) $\approx 41.7\%$
(D) 45%
- Q4.** In which month was the **gap between Product X and Product Y** (i.e., $X - Y$) the **greatest**?
- (A) June (gap = Rs. 65 Lakh)



- (B) March (gap = Rs. 50 Lakh)
- (C) February (gap = Rs. 45 Lakh)
- (D) May (gap = Rs. 70 Lakh)

Q5. What was Product Y's **average monthly revenue** over the six-month period?

- (A) $\approx$ Rs. 98.33 Lakh
- (B) Rs. 95 Lakh
- (C) Rs. 100 Lakh
- (D) Rs. 93 Lakh

Set B: Data Interpretation — Hotel Occupancy by City (Q6 – Q10)

The table below shows the **hotel occupancy percentage** in five cities across three quarters of a year.

City	Q1 (%)	Q2 (%)	Q3 (%)
Agra	70	85	60
Bhopal	55	65	50
Chennai	80	75	90
Dehradun	60	70	80
Ernakulam	75	80	85

Q6. Which city had the **highest average occupancy** across all three quarters?

- (A) Ernakulam (80% average)
- (B) Chennai ($\approx$ 81.67% average)
- (C) Agra ($\approx$ 71.67% average)
- (D) Dehradun (70% average)

Q7. What is the **combined occupancy percentage** of all five cities in Q2?

- (A) 360%



- (B) 370%
- (C) 375%
- (D) 380%

Q8. Which city showed the **maximum decrease** in occupancy from Q2 to Q3?

- (A) Ernakulam (decreased by 5 pp)
- (B) Bhopal (decreased by 15 pp)
- (C) Chennai (increased from Q2 to Q3)
- (D) Agra (decreased by 25 pp)

Q9. By how many **percentage points** did Dehradun's occupancy **increase** from Q1 to Q3?

- (A) 20 percentage points
- (B) 15 percentage points
- (C) 25 percentage points
- (D) 18 percentage points

Q10. In Q3, what is the **ratio** of Chennai's occupancy to Bhopal's occupancy?

- (A) 5 : 3
- (B) 9 : 5
- (C) 3 : 2
- (D) 7 : 4

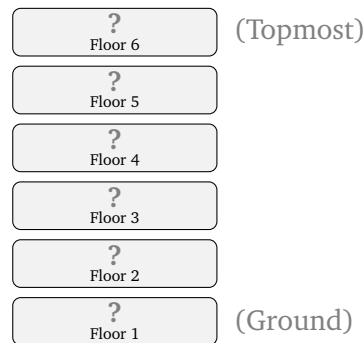
Set C: Logical Reasoning — Building Floor Arrangement (Q11 – Q15)

Six employees — P, Q, R, S, T, U — live on six different floors of a building numbered 1 to 6 (floor 1 is the lowest; floor 6 is the topmost). The following conditions apply:

- (i) Q lives on floor 5.



- (ii) U lives on floor 6 (topmost floor).
- (iii) P lives on an **even-numbered** floor **above** floor 3.
- (iv) S lives **immediately above** T (S's floor number = T's floor number + 1).
- (v) R lives on an **odd-numbered** floor.
- (vi) T does **NOT** live on floor 1.



Q11. Based on the conditions above, who lives on **floor 3**?

- (A) T
- (B) P
- (C) S
- (D) R

Q12. How many people live **between T and U** (exclusive, not counting T and U themselves)?

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

Q13. Who lives **immediately above P** (i.e., on the next floor above P's floor)?

- (A) Q
- (B) R



(C) S

(D) T

Q14. On which floor does **R** live?

(A) Floor 2

(B) Floor 1

(C) Floor 3

(D) Floor 5

Q15. Which of the following pairs does **NOT** live on consecutive floors?

(A) (T, S) — floors 2 and 3

(B) (P, Q) — floors 4 and 5

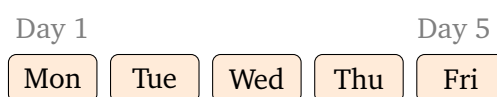
(C) (R, P) — floors 1 and 4

(D) (S, P) — floors 3 and 4

**Set D: Logical Reasoning — Pre-
sentation Scheduling (Q16 – Q20)**

Five members — A, B, C, D, E — each present exactly one report on a different day from **Monday to Friday** (one member per day). The following conditions apply:

- (i) A presents on **Monday**.
- (ii) C presents **immediately after D** (C's day = D's day + 1).
- (iii) B does **NOT** present on Wednesday.
- (iv) E presents **before B** (E's day number < B's day number).
- (v) D does **NOT** present on Thursday or Friday.
- (vi) E does **NOT** present on Tuesday.



Q16. Based on the conditions above, on which day does member **B** present?



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

Q17. On which day does member **E** present?

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

Q18. How many members present **between A (Monday) and E** (exclusive, in day order)?

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 0

Q19. Who presents **immediately before C** (i.e., on the day just before C's presentation day)?

- (A) A
- (B) E
- (C) D
- (D) B

Q20. If D's presentation is **cancelled**, which day will have **no presentation** scheduled?

- (A) Monday
- (B) Friday



(C) Wednesday

(D) Tuesday



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

Concept — Column Summation: Add Product X's revenue values for all six months.

Step 1 — Identify X's monthly revenue values: Jan = 120, Feb = 135, Mar = 150, Apr = 140, May = 165, Jun = 180.

Step 2 — Sum all values:

$$120 + 135 + 150 + 140 + 165 + 180 = 890 \text{ Lakh}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Rs. 870 Lakh — undercount; likely misreads February (135) as 115.
- Option C: Rs. 910 Lakh — overcount; likely adds 20 extra somewhere (e.g., misreads April as 160).
- Option D: Rs. 850 Lakh — undercount; may misread May (165) as 145.

Final Answer: Total revenue of Product X = 890 Lakh $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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

Sol. 2.**Solution**

Concept — Row Summation and Comparison: Compute combined revenue ($X + Y + Z$) for each month and identify the maximum.

Step 1 — Calculate combined monthly revenue:

- Jan: $120 + 80 + 60 = 260$
- Feb: $135 + 90 + 65 = 290$
- Mar: $150 + 100 + 70 = 320$
- Apr: $140 + 110 + 80 = 330$
- May: $165 + 95 + 85 = 345$
- Jun: $180 + 115 + 75 = 370$

Step 2 — Identify the maximum: June (370) > May (345) > April (330) > March



(320). June had the highest combined revenue.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: May (345 Lakh) — second highest, but 25 Lakh less than June.
- Option C: April (330 Lakh) — third highest.
- Option D: March (320 Lakh) — fourth highest.

Final Answer: June had the highest combined revenue (Rs. 370 Lakh) $\Rightarrow$ **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 Product Z's revenue values: January = 60 Lakh; May = 85 Lakh.

Step 2 — Calculate the percentage increase:

$$\% \text{ increase} = \frac{85 - 60}{60} \times 100 = \frac{25}{60} \times 100 \approx 41.67\%$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 35% — would imply May value = $60 \times 1.35 = 81$, not 85.
- Option B: 38% — would imply May value = $60 \times 1.38 = 82.8$, not 85.
- Option D: 45% — would imply May value = $60 \times 1.45 = 87$, not 85.

Final Answer: Product Z's revenue increased by $\approx 41.7\%$ from Jan to May $\Rightarrow$ **C**

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

Sol. 4.

Solution

Concept — Finding the Maximum Difference: Compute $(X - Y)$ for each month and identify the maximum.

Step 1 — Calculate the gap $(X - Y)$ for each month:



- Jan: $120 - 80 = 40$
- Feb: $135 - 90 = 45$
- Mar: $150 - 100 = 50$
- Apr: $140 - 110 = 30$
- May: $165 - 95 = 70$
- Jun: $180 - 115 = 65$

Step 2 — Identify the maximum gap: May (70) > June (65) > March (50) > February (45). May had the greatest gap.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: June (gap = 65 Lakh) — second largest, 5 Lakh less than May.
- Option B: March (gap = 50 Lakh) — third largest.
- Option C: February (gap = 45 Lakh) — fourth largest.

Final Answer: May had the greatest gap between X and Y (Rs. 70 Lakh) $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Sol. 5.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Identify Product Y's monthly revenue values: Jan = 80, Feb = 90, Mar = 100, Apr = 110, May = 95, Jun = 115.

Step 2 — Calculate the sum and average:

$$\text{Sum} = 80 + 90 + 100 + 110 + 95 + 115 = 590$$

$$\text{Average} = \frac{590}{6} \approx 98.33 \text{ Lakh}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Rs. 95 Lakh — this is Product Y's revenue in May, not the average.
- Option C: Rs. 100 Lakh — this is Product Y's revenue in March, not the average.
- Option D: Rs. 93 Lakh — undercount; arises from arithmetic error in the summation.



Final Answer: Product Y's average monthly revenue $\approx$ Rs. 98.33 Lakh $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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

Sol. 6.

Solution

Concept — Arithmetic Mean Across Three Quarters: Average occupancy = $\frac{Q1 + Q2 + Q3}{3}$.

Step 1 — Compute the average occupancy for each city:

- Agra: $(70 + 85 + 60)/3 = 215/3 \approx 71.67\%$
- Bhopal: $(55 + 65 + 50)/3 = 170/3 \approx 56.67\%$
- Chennai: $(80 + 75 + 90)/3 = 245/3 \approx 81.67\%$
- Dehradun: $(60 + 70 + 80)/3 = 210/3 = 70\%$
- Ernakulam: $(75 + 80 + 85)/3 = 240/3 = 80\%$

Step 2 — Identify the highest average: Chennai ($\approx 81.67\%$) > Ernakulam (80%) > Agra ($\approx 71.67\%$) > Dehradun (70%) > Bhopal ($\approx 56.67\%$).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Ernakulam (80%) — second highest but 1.67 percentage points below Chennai.
- Option C: Agra ($\approx 71.67\%$) — significantly below Chennai.
- Option D: Dehradun (70%) — fourth among the five cities.

Final Answer: Chennai had the highest average occupancy ($\approx 81.67\%$) $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Sol. 7.

Solution

Concept — Column Summation: Add the Q2 occupancy values for all five cities.

Step 1 — Read Q2 values for each city: Agra = 85, Bhopal = 65, Chennai = 75, Dehradun = 70, Ernakulam = 80.



Step 2 — Sum all Q2 values:

$$85 + 65 + 75 + 70 + 80 = 375$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 360% — undercount; likely misreads Agra (85) as 70 (its Q1 value).
- Option B: 370% — undercount by 5; misreads one city's Q2 value.
- Option D: 380% — overcount by 5; misreads one city's Q2 value.

Final Answer: Combined Q2 occupancy = 375% $\Rightarrow$ **C**

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

Sol. 8.

Solution

Concept — Comparing Two Columns: Compute (Q3 – Q2) for each city; find the most negative value (largest decrease).

Step 1 — Calculate change from Q2 to Q3 for each city:

- Agra: $60 - 85 = -25$ (decrease of 25 pp)
- Bhopal: $50 - 65 = -15$ (decrease of 15 pp)
- Chennai: $90 - 75 = +15$ (increase)
- Dehradun: $80 - 70 = +10$ (increase)
- Ernakulam: $85 - 80 = +5$ (increase)

Step 2 — Identify the maximum decrease: Agra declined by 25 percentage points — the largest decrease among all cities.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Ernakulam — it actually *increased* by 5 pp from Q2 to Q3.
- Option B: Bhopal — decreased by 15 pp, which is less than Agra's drop of 25 pp.
- Option C: Chennai — it increased from 75% (Q2) to 90% (Q3).

Final Answer: Agra showed the maximum decrease (25 pp) from Q2 to Q3 $\Rightarrow$ **D**

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



Sol. 9.

Solution**Concept — Absolute Difference:** Increase = Q3 value – Q1 value.**Step 1 — Read Dehradun's occupancy values:** Q1 = 60%; Q3 = 80%.**Step 2 — Calculate the increase:**

$$\text{Increase} = 80 - 60 = 20 \text{ percentage points}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: 15 pp — would imply Q3 value of 75%, which is incorrect.
- Option C: 25 pp — would imply Q3 value of 85%, which is incorrect.
- Option D: 18 pp — would imply Q3 value of 78%, which is incorrect.

Final Answer: Dehradun's occupancy rose by 20 percentage points $\Rightarrow$ **A****Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q 9](#)

Sol. 10.

Solution**Concept — Ratio Simplification:** Ratio = $\frac{\text{Chennai Q3}}{\text{Bhopal Q3}}$.**Step 1 — Read the Q3 values:** Chennai Q3 = 90%; Bhopal Q3 = 50%.**Step 2 — Simplify the ratio:**

$$90 : 50 = 9 : 5$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 5 : 3 — equivalent to 50 : 30; misreads Bhopal's Q3 as 30%.
- Option C: 3 : 2 — equivalent to 90 : 60; misreads Bhopal's Q3 as 60%.
- Option D: 7 : 4 — equivalent to 70 : 40; uses different quarter values instead of Q3.

Final Answer: Ratio of Chennai to Bhopal occupancy in Q3 = 9 : 5 $\Rightarrow$ **B****Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q 10](#)

Sol. 11.

Solution

Concept — Logical Deduction (Floor Arrangement): Apply each condition systematically.

Step 1 — Apply fixed conditions: From (i): $Q = \text{Floor } 5$. From (ii): $U = \text{Floor } 6$.

Step 2 — Place P using condition (iii): P is on an even floor above floor 3. Even floors above 3: 4 or 6. Since $U = 6$, we have **P = Floor 4**.

Step 3 — Remaining floors: Floors 1, 2, 3 remain for R, S, T.

Step 4 — Apply conditions (iv) and (vi): S is immediately above T ($S = T + 1$). T is not on floor 1. So $T \in \{2, 3\}$. If $T = 2$, $S = 3$ (valid; leaves floor 1 for R). If $T = 3$, $S = 4$ — but floor 4 is taken by P. Contradiction. Therefore: **T = 2, S = 3, R = 1**.

Step 5 — Verify condition (v): R is on floor 1, which is odd ✓.

Final arrangement: R(1), T(2), S(3), P(4), Q(5), U(6). Floor 3 = S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: T — T is on floor 2, not floor 3.
- Option B: P — P is on floor 4, not floor 3.
- Option D: R — R is on floor 1, not floor 3.

Final Answer: S lives on floor 3 $\Rightarrow$

[Go Back to Q 11](#)

Sol. 12.

Solution

Concept — Counting People Between Two Floors: The arrangement is R(1), T(2), S(3), P(4), Q(5), U(6).

Step 1 — Identify floor numbers of T and U: $T = \text{Floor } 2$; $U = \text{Floor } 6$.

Step 2 — Count people strictly between floors 2 and 6 (exclusive): Floors 3, 4, 5 lie between floor 2 and floor 6 (not counting T and U themselves). Occupants: S(3), P(4), Q(5) = **3 people**.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: 2 — would require only 2 people between T and U, but floors 3, 4, 5 each have one person (3 total).
- Option B: 1 — significant undercount; only correct if T and U were on adjacent or near-adjacent floors.
- Option C: 4 — would require 4 floors between T and U, but floors 3–5 give only 3.

Final Answer: 3 people (S, P, Q) live between T and U $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Sol. 13.

Solution

Concept — Immediate Neighbour Above: The person “immediately above P” lives on floor number = P’s floor + 1.

Step 1 — Identify P’s floor: From the derived arrangement: P = Floor 4.

Step 2 — Identify who is on floor 5: Floor 5 = Q (from condition i).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: R — R is on floor 1, far below P.
- Option C: S — S is on floor 3, one floor below P.
- Option D: T — T is on floor 2, two floors below P.

Final Answer: Q (floor 5) is immediately above P (floor 4) $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Sol. 14.

Solution

Concept — Reading the Derived Arrangement: From the fully derived arrangement: R(1), T(2), S(3), P(4), Q(5), U(6).

Step 1 — Locate R in the arrangement: R is the employee on **floor 1**.

Step 2 — Verify with conditions: R is on floor 1, which is an odd-numbered floor ✓ (condition v satisfied).

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: Floor 2 — floor 2 is occupied by T, not R.
- Option C: Floor 3 — floor 3 is occupied by S, not R.
- Option D: Floor 5 — floor 5 is occupied by Q, not R.

Final Answer: R lives on floor 1 $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Sol. 15.

Solution

Concept — Adjacency Check: Two people live on consecutive floors if their floor numbers differ by exactly 1.

Step 1 — Check each pair:

- (T, S): floors (2, 3) — difference = 1 $\Rightarrow$ **Consecutive**
- (P, Q): floors (4, 5) — difference = 1 $\Rightarrow$ **Consecutive**
- (R, P): floors (1, 4) — difference = 3 $\Rightarrow$ **NOT Consecutive**
- (S, P): floors (3, 4) — difference = 1 $\Rightarrow$ **Consecutive**

Step 2 — Identify the non-consecutive pair: (R, P) with floors 1 and 4 have a gap of 3, so they are **not** on consecutive floors.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: (T, S) — floors 2 and 3 are consecutive (T is immediately below S by condition iv).
- Option B: (P, Q) — floors 4 and 5 are consecutive.
- Option D: (S, P) — floors 3 and 4 are consecutive.

Final Answer: (R, P) do not live on consecutive floors $\Rightarrow$ **C**

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



Sol. 16.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Apply fixed assignment: From (i): A = Monday.

Step 2 — Place D using condition (v): D does not present on Thursday or Friday. $D \in \{\text{Tue, Wed}\}$. Since A occupies Monday.

Step 3 — Apply condition (ii) (C is immediately after D): If $D = \text{Tue}$, then $C = \text{Wed}$. If $D = \text{Wed}$, then $C = \text{Thu}$.

Step 4 — Apply conditions (iv) and (vi) (E before B; E not on Tuesday): *Case 1:* $D = \text{Tue}$, $C = \text{Wed}$. Remaining days Thu, Fri for B and E. $E \neq \text{Tue}$ (already), and $E < B$ in day order. So $E = \text{Thu}$, $B = \text{Fri}$ ✓. Check (iii): $B = \text{Fri} \neq \text{Wed}$ ✓. Check (vi): $E = \text{Thu} \neq \text{Tue}$ ✓.

Case 2: $D = \text{Wed}$, $C = \text{Thu}$. Remaining days Tue, Fri for B and E. $E \neq \text{Tue}$ (condition vi), so $E = \text{Fri}$, $B = \text{Tue}$. But $E = \text{Fri} > B = \text{Tue}$ violates condition (iv). Contradiction.

Step 5 — Final schedule: A = Mon, D = Tue, C = Wed, E = Thu, B = Fri. B presents on **Friday**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Tuesday — Tuesday is assigned to D.
- Option B: Thursday — Thursday is assigned to E.
- Option C: Wednesday — Wednesday is assigned to C (and condition iii prohibits B on Wednesday).

Final Answer: B presents on Friday $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Sol. 17.

Solution

Concept — Reading the Derived Schedule: From the derived schedule: A = Mon, D = Tue, C = Wed, E = Thu, B = Fri.

Step 1 — Locate E's day: E is assigned to **Thursday**.



Step 2 — Verify consistency: $E = \text{Thu} < B = \text{Fri} \checkmark$ (condition iv). $E = \text{Thu} \neq \text{Tue} \checkmark$ (condition vi).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Wednesday — Wednesday belongs to C.
- Option C: Friday — Friday belongs to B.
- Option D: Tuesday — Tuesday belongs to D (and condition vi prohibits E on Tuesday).

Final Answer: E presents on Thursday $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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

Sol. 18.

Solution

Concept — Counting Between Two Days: Identify the days strictly between A (Monday) and E (Thursday) and count the members presenting on those days.

Step 1 — Identify A's and E's days: A = Monday (Day 1); E = Thursday (Day 4).

Step 2 — List days strictly between Monday and Thursday: Tuesday (Day 2) and Wednesday (Day 3) lie strictly between Monday and Thursday.

Step 3 — Identify members on those days: D presents on Tuesday; C presents on Wednesday. That is **2 members**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 1 — would mean only one day (and one member) between Mon and Thu, but there are two.
- Option C: 3 — would require three days between Mon and Thu, but only Tue and Wed lie in between.
- Option D: 0 — would mean A and E are on consecutive days, but Mon and Thu have Tue and Wed between them.

Final Answer: 2 members (D and C) present between A and E $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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



Sol. 19.

Solution

Concept — Immediate Predecessor in the Schedule: The member “immediately before C” presents on the day before C’s day.

Step 1 — Identify C’s day: C = Wednesday (Day 3).

Step 2 — Identify who presents on Tuesday (Day 2): From the schedule: D presents on Tuesday.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A — A presents on Monday, two days before C.
- Option B: E — E presents on Thursday, one day *after* C.
- Option D: B — B presents on Friday, two days after C.

Final Answer: D presents immediately before C (on Tuesday) ⇒ C

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

Sol. 20.

Solution

Concept — Effect of Removing One Member: If D’s presentation is cancelled, identify which day has no presentation.

Step 1 — Recall the complete schedule: A = Mon, D = Tue, C = Wed, E = Thu, B = Fri.

Step 2 — Remove D from the schedule: Remaining presentations: A(Mon), C(Wed), E(Thu), B(Fri). **Tuesday** has no presentation scheduled.

Step 3 — Verify the remaining members still satisfy conditions: The remaining four members retain their same assigned days; only Tuesday becomes empty.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Monday — A still presents on Monday.
- Option B: Friday — B still presents on Friday.
- Option C: Wednesday — C still presents on Wednesday.

Final Answer: Tuesday has no presentation after D’s cancellation ⇒ 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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