

CAT Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Sample Paper – 14

Duration: 40 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 72

Instructions

- This paper contains **24 questions**: 3 Reading Comprehension passages (Q1–Q15) and 9 Verbal Ability questions (Q16–Q24), modelled on the VARC section of **CAT**.
- **RC questions (Q1–Q15)**: Each correct answer carries **+3 marks**; a wrong answer carries **–1 mark**; unattempted carries **0 marks**.
- **VA questions (Q16–Q24)**: Each correct answer carries **+3 marks**; **no negative marking**; unattempted carries **0 marks**.
- All questions are presented in single-correct MCQ format. Maximum Marks: **72**.
- No calculators are required. Read each RC passage carefully before attempting the questions.

Set A: Reading Comprehension — Nuclear Power in the Age of Climate Urgency: Promise, Risk, and the Ethics of Energy Transition (Q1 – Q5)

Passage 1

The climate emergency has forced a renegotiation of longstanding energy taboos. Among the most contested of these is nuclear power. Once virtually synonymous with catastrophe in the public imagination — a legacy of Chernobyl, Three Mile Island, and decades of Cold War anxiety — nuclear energy is now being rehabilitated in influential quarters as a necessary tool in the decarbonisation arsenal. Its core advantage is straightforward: nuclear plants generate large quantities of electricity without emitting carbon dioxide during operation, and they do so continuously, unaffected by the intermittency that bedevils wind and solar generation. No cloud cover, no calm day, no seasonal lull can interrupt a reactor's output. For a grid that must balance supply and demand at every moment, the value of this baseload reliability is considerable.

The critics, however, are not without ammunition. The accidents at Chernobyl in 1986 and Fukushima Daiichi in 2011 remain potent symbols of nuclear energy's catastrophic tail risk — the low-probability but potentially civilisation-scale consequences that distinguish it from other large industrial hazards. Nuclear waste presents a separate, temporally vertiginous problem: spent fuel rods



remain dangerously radioactive for tens of thousands of years, demanding secure containment across geological timescales that no human institution has ever managed. Beyond these existential concerns, the economics are bruising: Hinkley Point C in Somerset, the United Kingdom's flagship new nuclear project, has seen its estimated cost balloon to over £30 billion, with the completion date receding through successive revisions, illustrating an industry-wide pattern of ruinous capital overruns and construction delays.

Proponents counter on several fronts. Modern reactor designs — small modular reactors (SMRs) and Generation IV systems — incorporate passive safety mechanisms that shut down automatically without operator intervention in the event of an emergency, making a Chernobyl-type catastrophe physically impossible in newer architectures. On mortality grounds, the argument for nuclear is even more striking: studies by energy researchers consistently find that nuclear power kills fewer people per terawatt-hour of electricity generated than any fossil fuel, and fewer than coal by several orders of magnitude, even when historical accidents are factored in. The deaths that climate inaction will cause — through extreme heat, vector-borne disease, flooding, and food insecurity — dwarf the toll of every nuclear accident in history combined.

The ethical terrain is genuinely difficult. The case for nuclear expansion rests on a particular moral calculus: that the temporally diffuse, statistically vast harm of unchecked climate change justifies accepting the concentrated, low-probability but high-consequence risk of a nuclear accident. Whether that trade-off is acceptable depends on how one weights near-certain harms distributed across billions of future people against low-probability catastrophes that might devastate particular communities in the present. It is a question that energy policy cannot answer by technical means alone.

Q1. According to the passage, which of the following best describes nuclear power's principal advantage in the context of the climate debate?

- (A) it is cheaper to build and operate than any equivalent capacity of renewable energy.
- (B) it has a perfect safety record across all reactor designs built since 1990.
- (C) it provides reliable, high-density, zero-carbon-in-operation electricity without the intermittency problems of wind and solar.
- (D) it produces radioactive waste that can be safely stored above ground for short periods.

Q2. The passage cites Chernobyl and Fukushima primarily to:

- (A) illustrate the catastrophic tail-risk that makes opponents resist nuclear expansion despite its low-carbon profile.



- (B) demonstrate that nuclear accidents are more frequent today than they were in the twentieth century.
- (C) argue that nuclear energy should be categorically excluded from any decarbonisation strategy.
- (D) show that public perception of nuclear risk is entirely irrational and scientifically unfounded.

Q3. Which of the following statements is most consistent with the proponents' position as described in the passage?

- (A) All nuclear reactor designs, including older ones, are equally safe because they are regulated by national governments.
- (B) The economic case for nuclear energy is strong, and projects such as Hinkley Point C demonstrate cost-effective delivery.
- (C) Nuclear power should replace all forms of renewable energy because renewables are inherently unreliable.
- (D) modern reactor designs have substantially reduced accident risk, and nuclear power historically kills fewer people per unit of energy generated than fossil fuels.

Q4. The author's treatment of the nuclear debate is best described as:

- (A) strongly pro-nuclear, marshalling technical evidence to dismiss critics as scientifically illiterate.
- (B) even-handed — presenting the strongest versions of both sides without explicitly endorsing either.
- (C) strongly anti-nuclear, using Hinkley Point C as evidence that the technology is economically and ethically indefensible.
- (D) evasive, avoiding any genuine engagement with the substantive arguments on either side of the debate.

Q5. The central ethical tension identified by the author in the final paragraph is between:



- (A) the economic cost of building nuclear plants and the political cost of closing coal mines.
- (B) the interests of present generations and the rights of future generations to inherit a clean environment.
- (C) the diffuse, long-horizon risk of unchecked climate change and the low-probability but potentially catastrophic risk of a nuclear accident.
- (D) the preferences of voters in democratic systems and the recommendations of energy scientists.

Set B: Reading Comprehension — The Neuroscience of Creativity: Insight, Default Mode Network, and the Conditions for Innovation (Q6 – Q10)

Passage 2

For most of intellectual history, creativity was treated as a kind of visitation — a gift from the Muse, a divine spark, an inexplicable eruption of originality that distinguished genius from mere competence. The Romantic tradition deepened this mystification, casting the creative artist as uniquely afflicted and uniquely blessed, operating by intuitions that defied rational analysis. Contemporary neuroscience has reframed the question entirely. Creativity is now studied as a measurable cognitive process, one that leaves signatures in brain activation patterns, responds predictably to environmental conditions, and can, within limits, be cultivated.

Central to this new understanding is the default mode network (DMN), a set of brain regions — including the medial prefrontal cortex, the posterior cingulate cortex, and the angular gyrus — that become active not during focused task performance but during mind-wandering, daydreaming, and spontaneous, self-referential thought. For decades, the DMN was regarded as neural noise, a metabolically expensive idling that had no productive function. The insight that changed this view was the discovery that the DMN plays a crucial role in generating remote associations — unexpected connections between concepts that are semantically distant from one another. It is during the “incubation” phase of creative problem-solving, when a person steps away from conscious effort and allows the mind to drift, that the DMN is most active, and it is from this diffuse mental state that the sudden illumination — the “aha” moment, the Archimedean eureka — most reliably emerges.

The DMN does not work alone. Neuroscientists have identified a productive tension between the default mode network and the executive control network (ECN), which handles focused, analytical, goal-directed thinking. Highly creative individuals appear to be unusually adept at switching between these two modes fluidly, alternating periods of diffuse, associative thought with periods of disciplined evaluation and refinement. Sustained, unbroken focus — contrary to popular belief and to the ethos



of many productivity systems — can actually suppress creative output by starving the DMN of the mental space it requires.

These findings carry pointed implications for how organisations structure knowledge work. Open-plan offices, with their constant ambient noise and social interruptions, may undermine the conditions for creative insight by making sustained mind-wandering cognitively difficult. Always-on messaging cultures, in which employees are expected to respond within minutes, similarly compress the unstructured time that incubation requires. If organisations genuinely want to foster innovation, they may need to protect, not merely permit, periods of apparently unproductive mental idleness.

Q6. The default mode network, as described in the passage, is primarily associated with:

- (A) the spontaneous, mind-wandering cognitive state that enables remote associations and creative insight.
- (B) focused, goal-directed analytical thinking during demanding intellectual tasks.
- (C) the brain's long-term memory storage and retrieval functions during sleep.
- (D) emotional regulation and the suppression of distracting thoughts during sustained concentration.

Q7. According to the passage, what does the concept of “incubation” in creative problem-solving refer to?

- (A) a structured brainstorming session in which a team systematically generates and evaluates novel ideas.
- (B) the prolonged period of deliberate practice through which expertise in a domain is gradually accumulated.
- (C) the physiological process of neural pruning during deep sleep that consolidates memories into long-term storage.
- (D) a period of apparently idle mental activity during which the brain unconsciously processes a problem, sometimes culminating in sudden insight.

Q8. Which of the following is most consistent with the passage's argument about the conditions for creativity in organisations?



- (A) Maximising the number of collaborative interactions between employees is the most reliable driver of organisational innovation.
- (B) environments that provide space for uninterrupted mind-wandering may support creativity better than those that maximise continuous task engagement.
- (C) Open-plan offices are beneficial for creativity because they expose employees to a wide variety of stimuli and spontaneous social ideas.
- (D) Creative output is primarily determined by individual talent and is largely unaffected by the design of the work environment.

Q9. The term “remote associations” as used in the passage most nearly refers to:

- (A) memories of geographically distant experiences that enrich an individual’s creative imagination.
- (B) the ability to recall information stored in long-term memory without any contextual cue.
- (C) connections between ideas or concepts that are semantically distant but, when linked, produce novel and useful insights.
- (D) the neural pathways that connect the brain’s left and right hemispheres during analytical tasks.

Q10. The passage’s overall argument about creativity can best be described as:

- (A) a corrective to folk notions of inspiration — creativity is a neurologically grounded, cultivable cognitive capacity, not a mystical gift.
- (B) a defence of the Romantic view that genuine creativity is inaccessible to scientific explanation.
- (C) a critique of neuroscience for reducing the richness of human imagination to brain activation patterns.
- (D) an argument that creativity is entirely a product of environmental conditions and has no basis in individual cognitive ability.



Set C: Reading Comprehension — The Indian Judiciary: Judicial Review, Constitutional Activism, and the Limits of the Judicial Role (Q11 – Q15)

Passage 3

The Supreme Court of India occupies a position of extraordinary constitutional centrality. Unlike many apex courts, it exercises original, appellate, and advisory jurisdiction simultaneously, and its power of judicial review — the authority to strike down legislation and executive action that violates the Constitution — derives from a cluster of provisions, principally Articles 13, 32, and 136. The foundational doctrine governing the limits of this power was established in *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala* (1973), in which a thirteen-judge bench, by the narrowest of margins, articulated the “basic structure” doctrine: the proposition that certain core features of the Constitution — democracy, secularism, the separation of powers, fundamental rights — are beyond the amending power of Parliament, no matter how large its majority. The judgment transformed the Court from a technical legal tribunal into the ultimate arbiter of constitutional identity.

A second transformation came through the expansion of public interest litigation (PIL). From the late 1970s, under Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer and subsequently Justice P. N. Bhagwati, the Court relaxed the traditional requirements of locus standi, permitting any citizen or social organisation to petition the Court on behalf of persons who could not access justice for themselves. The result was a cascade of landmark interventions: orders compelling the executive to address bonded labour, directing state governments to comply with the right to food, mandating pollution controls on Delhi’s vehicle fleet. PIL became the instrument through which the Court entered domains — poverty alleviation, environmental regulation, urban planning — that had previously been understood as the exclusive province of the elected branches.

This judicial activism has attracted sustained and serious criticism. Detractors argue that in a constitutional democracy, the power to make policy belongs to institutions accountable to the electorate; unelected judges, however learned, lack the democratic mandate to override legislative choices or to administer complex public policies by judicial decree. The Court’s own internal governance has attracted scrutiny: the collegium system, by which the Court’s senior judges collectively recommend judicial appointments, operates largely without transparency or codified criteria, raising questions about accountability that sit awkwardly alongside the Court’s insistence on executive accountability in PIL matters. Meanwhile, the ordinary business of justice — civil disputes, criminal appeals, property litigation — moves at a speed that has made the phrase “justice delayed is justice denied” a cliché of Indian legal commentary, even as the docket expands with constitutionally ambitious PILs.

The result is a Court that is simultaneously indispensable and contested — a counter-majoritarian guardian of constitutional values that must, paradoxically, derive its own legitimacy from the democratic system whose majoritarian tendencies it exists to check.

Q11. The “basic structure” doctrine, as described in the passage, refers to:

- (A) the constitutional provision that reserves certain legislative powers exclusively for Parliament and prohibits state assemblies from enact-



ing laws in those areas.

- (B) the principle, established in *Kesavananda Bharati*, that certain fundamental features of the Constitution are beyond the Parliament's power to amend.
- (C) the procedural framework that determines which cases the Supreme Court is required to hear on appeal from High Courts.
- (D) the administrative structure of the Supreme Court, including the composition of benches and the allocation of cases among judges.

Q12. Public interest litigation (PIL) is cited in the passage primarily as an example of:

- (A) a mechanism designed by Parliament to allow citizens to challenge the constitutional validity of legislation.
- (B) the Court's power to issue advisory opinions to the executive on matters of national importance.
- (C) judicial activism that extended access to justice to marginalised groups by allowing courts to intervene in executive policy implementation.
- (D) a procedural innovation that accelerated the disposal of ordinary civil and criminal cases by streamlining locus standi requirements.

Q13. Which of the following is cited in the passage as the primary objection to judicial activism?

- (A) that courts, being unelected, lack the democratic mandate to make policy decisions that should belong to the legislature and executive.
- (B) that PIL has been misused by wealthy litigants to delay infrastructure projects for private commercial reasons.
- (C) that the basic structure doctrine has made constitutional amendment so difficult that Parliament cannot respond to changing national needs.
- (D) that the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction makes it inaccessible to ordinary citizens who cannot afford litigation in Delhi.



- Q14.** The collegium system is mentioned in the passage in the context of:
- (A) the Court's method of assigning PIL cases to particular benches based on subject-matter expertise.
 - (B) a proposed reform, endorsed by Parliament, to make judicial appointments more transparent.
 - (C) the historical development of PIL, in which senior judges collectively decided which petitions merited hearing.
 - (D) criticism of the judiciary's own lack of transparency and accountability in judicial appointments.
- Q15.** Which of the following best summarises the central tension the passage identifies in the Indian Supreme Court's role?
- (A) The Court must balance its original jurisdiction over fundamental rights with its appellate jurisdiction over High Court decisions.
 - (B) the court must simultaneously function as a counter-majoritarian guardian of rights and as an institution whose legitimacy depends on democratic accountability.
 - (C) The Court must manage an ever-expanding docket of PIL cases while ensuring that ordinary civil and criminal justice is not further delayed.
 - (D) The Court must uphold the basic structure doctrine while remaining responsive to Parliament's need to adapt the Constitution to contemporary circumstances.

Verbal Ability (Q16 – Q24)

Para Jumbles (Q16 – Q19)

Directions (Q16–Q19): The sentences P, Q, R, S, and T, when properly arranged, form a coherent paragraph. Choose the sequence that represents the correct order.

- Q16. Para Jumble: The Printing Press and the Democratisation of Knowledge**



P. The disruption was not merely technological but epistemological: for the first time, literate laypeople could read, interpret, and debate Scripture without priestly mediation, a capacity that the Reformation would exploit to devastating effect on the medieval Church's authority.

Q. Before Gutenberg's innovation, the production of a single manuscript required months of monastic labour, making books objects of institutional possession rather than personal ownership.

R. The democratisation of knowledge that print enabled also unsettled the hierarchies through which medieval Europe had organised learning: the university, the monastery, and the Church lost their monopoly on the authoritative transmission of ideas.

S. Johannes Gutenberg's development of movable type printing in the 1440s initiated one of the most consequential revolutions in the history of human communication.

T. By drastically reducing the cost and time required to reproduce texts, the printing press made books available to urban merchants, minor clergy, and literate artisans who had previously been excluded from the culture of the written word.

Which of the following is the correct order?

(A) P, Q, T, R, S

(B) Q, S, R, P, T

(C) T, S, Q, P, R

(D) S, Q, T, P, R

Q17. Para Jumble: Medieval Islamic Golden Age and the Transmission of Classical Learning

P. Al-Kindi, Ibn Sina, and Ibn al-Haytham were not merely transmitters but original contributors: Ibn Sina's *Canon of Medicine* synthesised Greek and Islamic medical knowledge into a work that would serve as the standard European medical textbook for five centuries, while Ibn al-Haytham's *Book of Optics* overturned the ancient Greek emission theory of vision.



Q. Under the Abbasid Caliphate, the House of Wisdom in Baghdad became the institutional centre of a remarkable intellectual project: the systematic translation of Greek philosophical and scientific texts into Arabic.

R. From the libraries of Andalusia and Sicily, these works entered Latin Christendom, triggering the twelfth-century renaissance of European scholasticism and setting the intellectual conditions for what would eventually become the Scientific Revolution.

S. The Islamic scholars who inherited this translated corpus did not merely preserve it; they subjected it to critical interrogation, correction, and extension across mathematics, astronomy, optics, and medicine.

T. Works by Aristotle, Ptolemy, Galen, and Euclid that had been lost to the Latin West were recovered, translated, and in several cases preserved only through their Arabic versions.

Which of the following is the correct order?

(A) P, T, S, Q, R

(B) Q, T, S, P, R

(C) S, Q, P, T, R

(D) R, S, T, Q, P

Q18. Para Jumble: Romanticism as a Counter-Movement to Enlightenment Rationalism

P. Wordsworth, Keats, Schiller, and their contemporaries insisted that the aspects of human experience most worth attending to — grief, joy, the sublime terror of a mountain storm, the private life of the imagination — were precisely those that rational analysis could not capture.

Q. The Enlightenment had placed reason at the centre of its vision of human progress, trusting systematic inquiry to dissolve superstition, reform institutions, and eventually produce a rational ordering of social life.

R. This tension between reason and feeling, between analysis and experience, between the universal and the particular, proved so generative that



it structured much of subsequent Western cultural and intellectual history, from Nietzsche to Freud to the twentieth-century critique of modernity.

S. Beginning in the late eighteenth century, the Romantic movement arose as a counter-current, challenging not the achievements of Enlightenment science but the adequacy of reason as a guide to human meaning.

T. In privileging emotion, nature, and individual subjective experience over universal rational principles, the Romantics were not rejecting knowledge but contesting the Enlightenment's implicit claim that the only knowledge worth having was propositional and verifiable.

Which of the following is the correct order?

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

Q19. Para Jumble: Sartre's Existentialism: Freedom, Radical Responsibility, and Bad Faith

P. Bad faith (*mauvaise foi*), Sartre's term for the self-deception through which individuals deny their own freedom — by claiming they had no choice, that their nature determined their action, that social roles exhausted their identity — is, on his account, perhaps the most pervasive feature of human psychology.

Q. The recognition of this freedom is, for Sartre, inescapable and anguishing: we are, as he famously put it, “condemned to be free,” unable to offload the burden of choosing onto God, nature, or social convention.

R. Unlike essentialist philosophies, which hold that human beings have a fixed nature that determines what they ought to do and be, Sartre's existentialism insists that existence precedes essence: we are first thrown into existence and only subsequently, through our choices, construct whatever identity we possess.



S. The ethical implication is demanding: if no external authority can determine the right choice, then each individual bears full and inalienable responsibility for every act, and the attempt to evade that responsibility through bad faith is itself a choice for which one is answerable.

T. For Sartre, to live authentically is to acknowledge one's radical freedom and its attendant anguish rather than seeking refuge in the comforting illusion that one's choices were necessary rather than freely made.

Which of the following is the correct order?

(A) P, Q, R, T, S

(B) S, R, Q, P, T

(C) R, Q, P, S, T

(D) T, P, S, Q, R

Para Summary (Q20 – Q22)

Directions (Q20–Q22): Read each paragraph and choose the option that best summarises it.

Q20. Platform capitalism has restructured the labour market in ways that systematically transfer economic risk downward. Companies such as Uber, Swiggy, and Ola classify their workers as “independent contractors” rather than employees, a legal designation that exempts the platform from providing minimum wages, social security contributions, health benefits, and the right to collective bargaining. Workers bear the full cost of equipment, downtime, and demand fluctuations, while the platform captures the surplus generated by their labour. The promise of flexibility is real but asymmetric: it is the platform, not the worker, that enjoys the deeper flexibility of adjusting the workforce instantaneously to match demand, bearing none of the fixed costs that traditional employment entails.

Which of the following best summarises the above paragraph?

(A) Platform companies such as Uber and Swiggy have created millions of new jobs by connecting workers directly with consumers through digital technology, democratising entrepreneurship.



- (B) Platform capitalism reclassifies employees as independent contractors, transferring economic risk to workers and eroding labour protections in the name of flexibility.
- (C) The gig economy benefits workers primarily because it offers them flexible hours, allowing them to balance work with family responsibilities and other income sources.
- (D) Government regulation of platform companies is the primary obstacle to the further growth of the gig economy in emerging markets such as India.

Q21. Marcel Mauss, in his landmark essay *The Gift* (1925), argued that gift exchange is never the purely voluntary, disinterested act it appears to be. Every gift, in Mauss's analysis, carries a three-part obligation: to give, to receive, and to reciprocate. The failure to reciprocate is not merely a social discourtesy but a rupture of the bond that gift exchange creates and sustains — a bond that is simultaneously economic, social, and moral. For Mauss, this showed that exchange is not primarily a mechanism for satisfying individual utility, as liberal economics assumes, but a means of creating and maintaining social solidarity. The rational, self-interested individual of economic theory is, in this light, a culturally specific and historically recent fiction, not the universal human subject.

Which of the following best summarises the above paragraph?

- (A) Mauss's study of gift-giving demonstrates that reciprocity is universal across all known human cultures and constitutes the biological foundation of social cooperation.
- (B) Gift exchange is inefficient compared to market exchange because it embeds economic transactions in social obligations that constrain free choice.
- (C) Mauss argues that the modern market economy is the most evolved form of exchange, superseding gift economies that were characteristic of pre-modern societies.
- (D) Mauss argues that gift exchange is socially embedded and recipro-



cally obligating, challenging economic models that treat exchange as driven purely by self-interest.

Q22. Across the world's cities, rivers that once ran as open sewers or were buried beneath highways are being reclaimed as ecological and civic assets. Seoul's Cheonggyecheon stream, uncovered in 2005 after four decades beneath an elevated motorway, became a linear park that reduced nearby temperatures, restored aquatic life, and dramatically increased adjacent property values. Singapore's Singapore River, once so polluted that it supported no aquatic life, was cleaned and embanked over a decade of sustained government effort and is now a recreational and commercial spine of the city. India's Sabarmati riverfront in Ahmedabad, though celebrated for its promenades and landscaping, has attracted critique from urban planners and community advocates who note that the project displaced thousands of households from riverine settlements, often without adequate compensation or resettlement. The pattern is consistent: urban river restoration generates visible environmental and economic benefits while simultaneously raising hard questions about who bears its costs and who captures its gains.

Which of the following best summarises the above paragraph?

- (A) Urban river restoration improves environmental quality and real-estate values but frequently displaces riverside communities, raising questions about whose interests such projects serve.
- (B) The restoration of urban rivers is primarily driven by the real-estate industry, which lobbies for riverfront clearance to maximise property development profits.
- (C) Cities in Asia have adopted river restoration as a model of sustainable development that successfully balances environmental, social, and economic objectives.
- (D) Urban river restoration projects invariably fail to deliver long-term ecological benefits because the underlying sources of water pollution are never adequately addressed.



Odd Sentence Out (Q23 – Q24)

Directions (Q23–Q24): Five sentences are given below. Four of them form a coherent paragraph when arranged in proper order. Identify the sentence that does NOT fit into the paragraph.

Q23. Odd Sentence Out: Karl Popper and the Philosophy of Science

- A. Popper's criterion of falsifiability holds that a statement qualifies as scientific only if it is possible, in principle, to specify an observation that would prove it false; claims that can be made consistent with any conceivable evidence are, for Popper, not scientific but metaphysical.
- B. This criterion was partly motivated by Hume's problem of induction: since no finite number of confirming observations can logically guarantee a universal generalisation, Popper argued that science advances not by accumulating confirmations but by surviving attempts at refutation.
- C. The design of continuous-flow pharmaceutical manufacturing plants requires chemical engineers to optimise reaction kinetics, heat transfer, and fluid dynamics simultaneously, applying rigorous quantitative modelling to meet regulatory purity standards.
- D. Popper applied his framework critically to Marxist historical theory and Freudian psychoanalysis, arguing that because both doctrines could be adapted to accommodate any apparent counterexample, they were unfalsifiable and therefore outside the domain of genuine science.
- E. The concept of corroboration — the degree to which a hypothesis has withstood genuine attempts to falsify it — is, for Popper, what distinguishes a well-tested scientific theory from an untested conjecture, without amounting to verification or inductive proof.

Identify the sentence that does NOT fit:

- (A) Sentence A
- (B) Sentence B
- (C) Sentence C
- (D) Sentence D



Q24. Odd Sentence Out: Baroque Music and the Development of Counterpoint

- A. The Baroque period in music, spanning roughly 1600 to 1750, was defined by an exuberant emotional expressivity and a delight in ornamental complexity that set it apart from the restrained polyphony of the Renaissance.
- B. The fugue, perfected above all by Johann Sebastian Bach, represents the summit of contrapuntal writing: a single melodic subject introduced by one voice is taken up in turn by others, woven into a dense, rule-governed tapestry of simultaneously sounding lines.
- C. Opera emerged at the very beginning of the Baroque era, born in the Florentine Camerata's attempt to revive what they imagined as the expressive power of ancient Greek drama, and Monteverdi's *L'Orfeo* (1607) stands as the earliest work of the form to hold a permanent place in the repertoire.
- D. Baroque architecture reached its most theatrical expression in the work of Francesco Borromini and Gian Lorenzo Bernini, whose Roman churches deploy swirling columns, gilt-encrusted surfaces, and ceiling frescoes designed to overwhelm the viewer with a sense of divine splendour and illusionistic spatial expansion.
- E. The basso continuo — a continuous bass line realised by harpsichord, organ, or lute in combination with a bass viol or cello — provided the harmonic and rhythmic foundation over which Baroque melody and counterpoint were constructed.

Identify the sentence that does NOT fit:

- (A) Sentence A
- (B) Sentence B
- (C) Sentence C
- (D) Sentence D



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

Concept — Textual detail / Author's argument: The question asks for nuclear power's principal advantage as stated in Passage 1.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: The passage states that nuclear plants "generate large quantities of electricity without emitting carbon dioxide during operation, and they do so continuously, unaffected by the intermittency that bedevils wind and solar generation." Option (C) is a precise paraphrase of this claim.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The passage explicitly describes nuclear costs as "bruising," citing Hinkley Point C as an example of overruns — the cost advantage claim is false.
- Option (B): The passage discusses accidents in both older and, by implication, newer designs; a "perfect safety record" is never claimed.
- Option (D): The passage describes radioactive waste as requiring containment across "geological timescales" — it is not characterised as safely storable above ground for short periods.

Final Answer: Reliable, high-density, zero-carbon-in-operation baseload without intermittency ⇒

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

Sol. 2.**Solution**

Concept — Purpose of a specific reference: The question asks why the passage cites Chernobyl and Fukushima.

Step 1 — Identify the context: The passage introduces these accidents in the paragraph building the case against nuclear expansion, describing them as "potent symbols of nuclear energy's catastrophic tail risk — the low-probability but potentially civilisation-scale consequences." Their function is to illustrate the magnitude and nature of the risk that opponents invoke. Option (A) captures this precisely.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option (B): The passage makes no claim that accidents are becoming more frequent; it refers to accidents in 1986 and 2011.
- Option (C): The passage presents arguments on both sides; it does not categorically exclude nuclear from decarbonisation.
- Option (D): The passage does not characterise public perception as irrational; it takes the risks seriously as the basis of a legitimate opposing argument.

Final Answer: To illustrate the catastrophic tail-risk that underpins opponents' resistance ⇒

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

Sol. 3.

Solution

Concept — Inference consistent with a named position: The question asks which statement aligns with proponents' arguments as described.

Step 1 — Identify the proponents' claims: The passage attributes two main arguments to proponents: (1) modern designs (SMRs, Gen IV) incorporate passive safety systems that make Chernobyl-type accidents "physically impossible," and (2) nuclear power kills fewer people per TWh than any fossil fuel, even accounting for historical accidents. Option (D) combines both claims accurately.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Proponents specifically distinguish modern designs from older ones; they do not claim all designs are equally safe.
- Option (B): The passage cites Hinkley Point C as evidence of cost overruns, not as a success story.
- Option (C): The passage never suggests proponents want to replace renewables with nuclear; the argument is for nuclear alongside other low-carbon sources.

Final Answer: Modern designs have reduced accident risk; nuclear historically kills fewer people per TWh than fossil fuels ⇒

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



Sol. 4.

Solution

Concept — Author's tone and approach: The question asks how to characterise the author's treatment of the nuclear debate.

Step 1 — Map the passage's structure: The passage devotes a full paragraph to the case for nuclear (baseload reliability, zero-carbon operation) and a full paragraph to the case against (accident risk, waste, economics), then a full paragraph to proponents' rebuttals, and a final paragraph presenting the ethical tension as genuinely unresolved. At no point does the author endorse one side. Option (B) accurately describes this as even-handed presentation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The author presents critics' arguments seriously and does not dismiss them as scientifically illiterate.
- Option (C): Hinkley Point C is cited as evidence of cost overruns in the critics' paragraph, but the author does not use this to declare nuclear indefensible.
- Option (D): The author engages substantively with both sides on technical, economic, and ethical grounds — the treatment is not evasive.

Final Answer: Even-handed — presenting strongest versions of both sides without endorsing either ⇒ **B**

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

Sol. 5.

Solution

Concept — Main idea of the final paragraph: The question asks for the central ethical tension identified in the conclusion.

Step 1 — Identify the tension: The final paragraph explicitly frames the tension as: “the temporally diffuse, statistically vast harm of unchecked climate change” weighed against “the concentrated, low-probability but high-consequence risk of a nuclear accident.” Option (C) is a precise paraphrase of this formulation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Economic costs and political costs of coal closures are not the ethical tension discussed in the final paragraph.
- Option (B): While intergenerational justice is an implicit theme, the passage's



explicit framing is climate risk versus accident risk, not present versus future generations per se.

- Option (D): Voter preferences versus scientists' recommendations is not the tension the passage articulates.

Final Answer: Diffuse long-horizon climate risk versus low-probability but catastrophic nuclear accident risk ⇒

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

Sol. 6.

Solution

Concept — Definition of a term / Specific detail (RC): The question asks what the default mode network is primarily associated with.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant passage: The passage states that the DMN “become[s] active not during focused task performance but during mind-wandering, daydreaming, and spontaneous, self-referential thought” and that it “plays a crucial role in generating remote associations.” Option (A) captures both the cognitive state (mind-wandering) and its function (remote associations and creative insight).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): This describes the executive control network (ECN), not the DMN.
- Option (C): Long-term memory consolidation during sleep is not the function attributed to the DMN in the passage.
- Option (D): The passage does not associate the DMN with emotional regulation or suppressing distractions.

Final Answer: Spontaneous mind-wandering cognitive state enabling remote associations and creative insight ⇒

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



Sol. 7.

Solution

Concept — Definition of a concept in context: The question asks what “incubation” means in the passage’s account of creative problem-solving.

Step 1 — Locate the definition: The passage describes the incubation phase as the period “when a person steps away from conscious effort and allows the mind to drift,” during which the DMN is most active, and from which “sudden illumination — the ‘aha’ moment, the Archimedean eureka — most reliably emerges.” Option (D) accurately describes this as apparently idle mental activity culminating in sudden insight.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Structured brainstorming is an ECN activity — focused and deliberate; the passage contrasts incubation with this.
- Option (B): Deliberate practice accumulating expertise is a separate concept not discussed in the passage.
- Option (C): Neural pruning during deep sleep is a neuroscientific concept not mentioned in the passage.

Final Answer: Apparently idle mental activity during which the brain unconsciously processes a problem, sometimes producing sudden insight ⇒ **D**

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

Sol. 8.

Solution

Concept — Application of the passage’s argument: The question asks which option is most consistent with the passage’s view on organisational conditions for creativity.

Step 1 — Identify the passage’s recommendation: The passage argues that open-plan offices and always-on messaging cultures “may undermine the conditions for creative insight” by impeding mind-wandering, and that organisations should “protect, not merely permit, periods of apparently unproductive mental idleness.” Option (B) restates this as the recommendation that environments supporting mind-wandering may outperform those maximising continuous task engagement.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option (A): The passage does not recommend maximising collaborative interactions; it warns against the interruptions they create.
- Option (C): Open-plan offices are described as potentially harmful to creativity — not beneficial.
- Option (D): The entire passage argues that environment significantly shapes creative output, directly contradicting the claim that environment is largely irrelevant.

Final Answer: Environments providing space for mind-wandering may support creativity better than those maximising continuous task engagement ⇒ B

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

Sol. 9.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: The question asks for the meaning of “remote associations” as used in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate the usage: The passage defines remote associations as “unexpected connections between concepts that are semantically distant from one another.” The word “remote” qualifies the *semantic distance* between the concepts, not geographical remoteness. Option (C) accurately captures this meaning.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Geographically distant memories is a misreading of “remote” — the passage uses it in its semantic, not geographic, sense.
- Option (B): Cue-independent memory recall is a different cognitive concept unrelated to the passage’s usage.
- Option (D): Neural pathways connecting brain hemispheres is a different anatomical concept not mentioned in this context.

Final Answer: Connections between semantically distant concepts that, when linked, produce novel insights ⇒ C

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



Sol. 10.

Solution

Concept — Overall argument / Main idea of the passage: The question asks for the best characterisation of the passage's central argument about creativity.

Step 1 — Identify the passage's arc: The passage opens by contrasting the old view of creativity as “a kind of visitation — a gift from the Muse” with the new neuroscientific framing that treats it as “a measurable cognitive process” that “can, within limits, be cultivated.” The entire passage elaborates this corrective thesis. Option (A) captures the corrective nature (dismantling folk notions) and the key claims (neurologically grounded, cultivable).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): The passage explicitly rejects the Romantic mystification of creativity — it does not defend it.
- Option (C): The author presents neuroscience positively and uses its findings approvingly; there is no critique of reductionism.
- Option (D): The passage acknowledges that environment shapes creativity but never claims individual cognitive ability is irrelevant.

Final Answer: A corrective to folk notions of inspiration — creativity is neurologically grounded and cultivable, not mystical ⇒ **A**

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

Sol. 11.

Solution

Concept — Definition of a doctrine / Specific detail (RC): The question asks for the meaning of the “basic structure” doctrine.

Step 1 — Locate the definition: The passage states that in *Kesavananda Bharati*, the Court articulated the basic structure doctrine: “the proposition that certain core features of the Constitution — democracy, secularism, the separation of powers, fundamental rights — are beyond the amending power of Parliament, no matter how large its majority.” Option (B) is a direct paraphrase.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The doctrine concerns Parliament's amending power, not the division of legislative subjects between Parliament and state assemblies.



- Option (C): The doctrine is about constitutional amendment limits, not appellate procedures.
- Option (D): The doctrine is a constitutional principle, not an administrative structure of the Court.

Final Answer: Certain constitutional features are beyond Parliament's amending power (Kesavananda Bharati, 1973) ⇒ **B**

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

Sol. 12.

Solution

Concept — Purpose of a reference: The question asks what PIL illustrates in the passage.

Step 1 — Identify the passage's treatment of PIL: The passage introduces PIL in the paragraph on "judicial activism," noting that it allowed "any citizen or social organisation to petition the Court on behalf of persons who could not access justice for themselves," resulting in landmark orders on bonded labour, the right to food, and pollution. PIL is thus cited as an example of activism that democratised access to justice. Option (C) captures this accurately.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): PIL was a judicial innovation, not a parliamentary mechanism; the passage does not describe it as designed by Parliament.
- Option (B): Advisory opinions are a different jurisdiction; PIL is a litigated (not advisory) process.
- Option (D): PIL multiplied the docket rather than streamlining it; the passage describes delays in ordinary justice as a consequence of expanding PILs.

Final Answer: Judicial activism extending access to justice to marginalised groups by intervening in executive policy ⇒ **C**

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



Sol. 13.

Solution

Concept — Primary objection / Critical argument: The question asks for the main criticism of judicial activism cited in the passage.

Step 1 — Identify the primary objection: The passage states: “in a constitutional democracy, the power to make policy belongs to institutions accountable to the electorate; unelected judges, however learned, lack the democratic mandate to override legislative choices or to administer complex public policies by judicial decree.” Option (A) is a direct paraphrase.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Misuse of PIL by wealthy litigants is not mentioned in the passage.
- Option (C): The basic structure doctrine making amendment difficult is not identified as an objection in the passage.
- Option (D): The accessibility of the Supreme Court in Delhi is not raised as a criticism in the passage.

Final Answer: Unelected courts lack democratic mandate to make policy decisions belonging to elected branches ⇒ A

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

Sol. 14.

Solution

Concept — Purpose of a specific reference: The question asks in what context the collegium system is mentioned.

Step 1 — Locate the reference: The passage introduces the collegium system in the paragraph on criticism of judicial activism: “The Court’s own internal governance has attracted scrutiny: the collegium system, by which the Court’s senior judges collectively recommend judicial appointments, operates largely without transparency or codified criteria, raising questions about accountability.” The context is explicitly criticism of the Court’s own lack of transparency. Option (D) captures this.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The passage does not describe the collegium as a bench-



assignment mechanism.

- Option (B): The collegium is described critically, not as a reform endorsed by Parliament; Parliament has in fact sought to reform it.
- Option (C): The collegium is about judicial appointments, not the selection of PIL petitions for hearing.

Final Answer: Criticism of the judiciary's own lack of transparency in judicial appointments ⇒ **D**

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

Sol. 15.

Solution

Concept — Central argument / Synthesis: The question asks for the best summary of the central tension the passage identifies in the Supreme Court's role.

Step 1 — Identify the tension: The final paragraph frames the Court as “simultaneously indispensable and contested — a counter-majoritarian guardian of constitutional values that must, paradoxically, derive its own legitimacy from the democratic system whose majoritarian tendencies it exists to check.” Option (B) captures this paradox precisely.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The tension between original and appellate jurisdiction is procedural, not the substantive tension the passage identifies.
- Option (C): Docket management is a practical concern raised in the passage but is not identified as the *central* tension.
- Option (D): The relationship between the basic structure doctrine and Parliament's need for flexibility is mentioned but is not the overarching tension the passage builds to.

Final Answer: The Court must be counter-majoritarian guardian of rights yet derive legitimacy from the democratic system it checks ⇒ **B**

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



Sol. 16.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble: The Printing Press and the Democratisation of Knowledge

Step 1 — Identify the logical chain:

- **S** is the natural opener: it introduces Gutenberg's invention of movable type as a revolution in communication.
- **Q** provides essential context for why the revolution mattered: before Gutenberg, manuscripts required months of monastic labour, making books institutionally scarce.
- **T** describes the direct consequence of the press: lower cost and time enabled access for merchants, minor clergy, and artisans.
- **P** adds the next consequential layer: literate laypeople could now read Scripture without priestly mediation, enabling the Reformation.
- **R** provides the concluding synthesis: the disruption unsettled medieval hierarchies of knowledge, ending the Church's and university's monopoly.

Correct order: $S \rightarrow Q \rightarrow T \rightarrow P \rightarrow R$

Final Answer: S, Q, T, P, R $\Rightarrow$ **D**

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

Sol. 17.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble: Medieval Islamic Golden Age and the Transmission of Classical Learning

Step 1 — Identify the logical chain:

- **Q** is the clear opener: it introduces the institutional setting (House of Wisdom, Baghdad) and the translation project.
- **T** elaborates what was translated: Aristotle, Ptolemy, Galen, Euclid — works lost to the Latin West, now preserved in Arabic.
- **S** transitions: Islamic scholars did not merely preserve the texts but critically extended them across disciplines.
- **P** provides specific examples of the original contributions: Ibn Sina's *Canon*, Ibn al-Haytham's *Optics*.
- **R** closes the narrative: via Andalusia and Sicily, these works entered Latin



Christendom and set the conditions for European scholasticism.

Correct order: $Q \rightarrow T \rightarrow S \rightarrow P \rightarrow R$

Final Answer: Q, T, S, P, R $\Rightarrow$ B

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

Sol. 18.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble: Romanticism as a Counter-Movement to Enlightenment Rationalism

Step 1 — Identify the logical chain:

- **Q** establishes the baseline: the Enlightenment placed reason at the centre of its vision of progress.
- **S** introduces the counter-movement: Romanticism arose in the late eighteenth century, challenging the adequacy of reason as a guide to human meaning.
- **P** specifies the Romantic counter-claim: Wordsworth, Keats, and Schiller insisted that grief, joy, the sublime, and the imagination were beyond rational capture.
- **T** deepens the Romantic position: privileging emotion and subjective experience was not a rejection of knowledge but a contest over what counts as knowledge.
- **R** provides the concluding, wider significance: the tension proved so generative it structured subsequent Western intellectual history through Nietzsche, Freud, and modernity's critics.

Correct order: $Q \rightarrow S \rightarrow P \rightarrow T \rightarrow R$

Final Answer: Q, S, P, T, R $\Rightarrow$ A

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



Sol. 19.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble: Sartre's Existentialism: Freedom, Radical Responsibility, and Bad Faith

Step 1 — Identify the logical chain:

- **R** is the foundational claim and natural opener: existence precedes essence; we are thrown into the world and construct identity through choice.
- **Q** draws the immediate implication: this freedom is inescapable and anguishing — we are condemned to be free.
- **P** introduces bad faith (*mauvaise foi*): the self-deception by which people deny their freedom by claiming their nature or roles determined their acts.
- **S** articulates the ethical demand: if no external authority determines the right choice, each individual bears full responsibility for every act.
- **T** closes with the normative conclusion: authentic existence means acknowledging radical freedom and its anguish rather than retreating into the illusion of necessity.

Correct order: $R \rightarrow Q \rightarrow P \rightarrow S \rightarrow T$

Final Answer: R, Q, P, S, T $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Sol. 20.

Solution

Concept — Para Summary: The Gig Economy and Labour Risk Transfer

Step 1 — Identify the main idea: The paragraph makes two interconnected claims: (1) platform companies classify workers as independent contractors to avoid labour protections and costs, and (2) this arrangement transfers economic risk — equipment, downtime, demand fluctuations — from the platform to the worker, while the promise of flexibility is asymmetric, benefiting the platform more than the worker. Option (B) captures both the mechanism (reclassification as contractors) and the consequence (risk transfer, erosion of labour protections).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The paragraph does not present platform companies as job creators democratising entrepreneurship; it presents them critically.



- Option (C): The paragraph explicitly says the flexibility is asymmetric and primarily benefits the platform, not the worker.
- Option (D): Government regulation is not the subject of the paragraph; it is not mentioned at all.

Final Answer: Platform capitalism reclassifies workers as contractors, transferring risk and eroding labour protections under the guise of flexibility ⇒ **B**

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

Sol. 21.

Solution

Concept — Para Summary: Mauss's Theory of Gift Exchange

Step 1 — Identify the main idea: The paragraph makes three related claims: (1) gift exchange carries obligations to give, receive, and reciprocate; (2) exchange creates social bonds rather than merely satisfying utility; (3) this challenges the liberal economic model of the self-interested rational individual. Option (D) captures the core argument — gift exchange is socially embedded and obligating, and this challenges economic models premised on self-interest.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Mauss's argument is anthropological and sociological, not biological; the paragraph does not use the word "biological" or claim biological universality.
- Option (B): The paragraph does not describe gift exchange as inefficient compared to markets; it challenges the market's self-understanding.
- Option (C): Mauss does not argue that the market economy is the most evolved form; the passage frames the rational-agent model as a "historically recent fiction."

Final Answer: Gift exchange is socially embedded and obligating, challenging purely self-interested models of exchange ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 21](#)



Sol. 22.

Solution**Concept — Para Summary: Urban River Restoration**

Step 1 — Identify the main idea: The paragraph presents three examples (Cheonggyecheon, Singapore River, Sabarmati) and draws a general conclusion: urban river restoration delivers “visible environmental and economic benefits” while “raising hard questions about who bears its costs and who captures its gains.” The Sabarmati example specifically flags community displacement. Option (A) accurately captures both the benefits (environmental quality, property values) and the cost (displacement, distributional questions).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): The paragraph does not say the real-estate industry drives restoration projects; the examples are led by government.
- Option (C): The paragraph explicitly uses Sabarmati as a cautionary case — it does not claim a successful balance of all objectives.
- Option (D): The paragraph does not argue restoration projects fail to deliver ecological benefits; it argues they succeed ecologically but at distributional cost.

Final Answer: Urban river restoration improves environment and property values but displaces communities, raising distributional questions ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 22](#)

Sol. 23.

Solution**Concept — Odd Sentence Out: Karl Popper and the Philosophy of Science**

Step 1 — Identify the coherent paragraph: Sentences A, B, D, and E all deal with Karl Popper’s philosophy of science: the falsifiability criterion (A), the problem of induction and why corroboration is not verification (B), Popper’s application of falsifiability to critique Marxism and Freudianism (D), and the concept of corroboration as distinct from verification (E). Together they form a coherent discussion of Popper’s demarcation criterion and its applications.

Step 2 — Identify the odd sentence: Sentence C describes the design of pharmaceutical manufacturing plants — optimising reaction kinetics, heat transfer, and fluid dynamics. This is a sentence about chemical engineering practice, with no



connection whatsoever to the philosophy of science, falsifiability, or Popper. It is clearly and unambiguously the odd one out.

Final Answer: Sentence C is the odd one out $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 23](#)

Sol. 24.

Solution

Concept — Odd Sentence Out: Baroque Music and the Development of Counterpoint

Step 1 — Identify the coherent paragraph: Sentences A, B, C, and E all deal with the music of the Baroque period (1600–1750): the era’s emotional expressivity and ornamental complexity (A), the fugue and Bach’s contrapuntal writing (B), the emergence of opera through Monteverdi (C), and the basso continuo as the harmonic foundation of Baroque music (E). Together they form a coherent overview of Baroque music’s defining features and forms.

Step 2 — Identify the odd sentence: Sentence D discusses Baroque *architecture* — the work of Borromini and Bernini, swirling columns, gilt ornamentation, and illusionistic ceiling frescoes in Roman churches. While the Baroque era in architecture overlaps chronologically with the Baroque era in music, Sentence D is concerned with visual art and spatial design, not music, and breaks the coherence of a paragraph about musical forms and practices.

Final Answer: Sentence D is the odd one out $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 24](#)



Answer Key

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

Quick Reference: Correct Answers

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

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