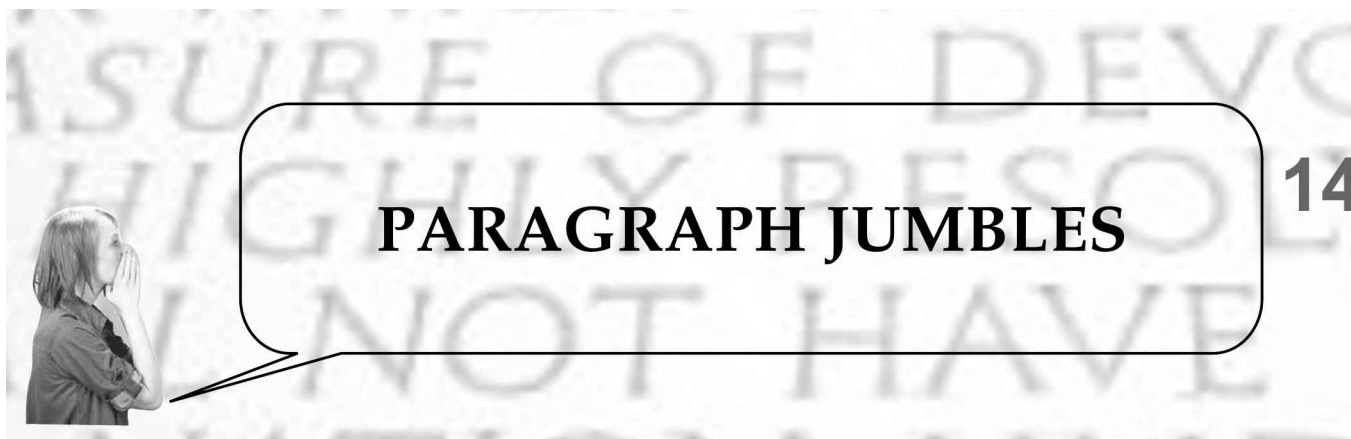




Paragraph jumbles (PJ), as the name itself suggests, consist of sentences not arranged in a logical sequence. A choice of arrangement of the sentences is given from which the candidate has to choose the most logical sequence which would be the most appropriate for conveying the message of the passage. This is a test of the student's logical ability, his/her language interpretation ability, and depth in vocabulary. It also tests the student's comprehension abilities since the solving of a para jumble involves very often, the grasping of diverse messages from a wide range of topics.

Before you go through the specific theory of this chapter, make sure that you have completed the 'Ten Step Approach to Improving your Reading Skills' explained in Part I of this book.

Solving a question of this nature is both an art and a science. Art because it requires the specific usage of skills under various conditions and science because there are certain thumb rules that exist, which can be used effectively to improve one's ability to solve paragraph jumbles.

Needless to say, it helps if the student is an avid reader of various kinds of books and magazines. In general, the more diverse the exposure to different texts of varied nature in terms of subjects, authors, writing styles, etc. the better will be your ability to solve paragraph jumble questions. The student is advised to develop his reading habits in such a way that he incorporates varied subjects like philosophy, psychology, sciences, medicine, astronomy, metaphysics, management, finance, marketing, etc. Please re-read the portion about the process of improving reading habits given in the reading comprehension section of the book. This is a very important activity if you want to do well at paragraph jumbles. Before we move ahead, let us illustrate to you the importance of having wide reading habits. Consider the following example. Arrange the given sentences in the correct sequence:

A. He rung the doorbell.

- B.** Ramu's school bell rung at precisely 1:35 p.m.
 - C.** He rushed home as he was very excited about the present waiting for him at home.
 - D.** His mother opened the door.
 - E.** He reached home at 5 minutes past two.
- What is your answer?

Is it BCEAD? Most people reading this question will get it right. The reason—the topic described in the passage is so simple and the exposure to something like this so common that there is no strain on the mind. Most readers will be able to logically structure the sequence of events described in the paragraph jumble above. Hence, the chances of error will be remote, and will arise only if you were not focused enough while solving the passage.

Now consider this example:

- 1.** This book has grown out of an attempt to harmonize two different tendencies, one in psychology, the other in physics, with both of which I find myself in sympathy, although at first sight, they might seem inconsistent,
 - A.** They make psychology increasingly dependent on physiology and external observation, and tend to think matter as something much more solid and indubitable than mind.
 - B.** Their world consists of "events," from which "matter" is derived by a logical construction. Whoever reads, for example, Professor Eddington's "Space, Time and Gravitation" (Cambridge University Press, 1920), will see that an old-fashioned materialism can receive no support from modern physics.
 - C.** On the one hand, many psychologists, especially those of the behaviourist school, tend to adopt what is essentially a materialistic position, as a matter of method if not of metaphysics.

2.188 How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT

D. Meanwhile the physicists, especially Einstein and other exponents of the theory of relativity, have been making “matter” less and less material.

E. I think that what has permanent value in the outlook of the behaviourists is the feeling that physics is the most fundamental science at present in existence.

7. But this position cannot be called materialistic, if, as seems to be the case, physics does not assume the existence of matter.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. BECAD | 2. DBECA |
| 3. ADBCE | 4. CADBE |

Getting this correct will be a different kettle of fish. The reason—the topic is one where your exposure is much lower and this makes the structuring of the idea much more difficult. In the CAT and other aptitude tests, this is more likely to be the level of complexity of paragraph jumbles that you are likely to encounter. In case you are not exposed to ideas and writing of this level, you are likely to face a lot of difficulties while solving questions of this level.

Another important way through which diverse reading habits help is that it enhances the skills of finding clues and links within sentences—a skill which is very important to solve paragraph jumbles.

In order to understand the science of solving paragraph jumble questions, we need to first understand the reasons for the creation of paragraphs:

The Cream of the Piece

A paragraph is a collection of sentences and normally, is used to convey a concise idea within a larger idea structure of a passage. In general, paragraphs can be either top heavy or bottom heavy. A top heavy paragraph is one which conveys its main idea at the start of the passage—and then it tapers off in its content; while a bottom heavy paragraph has its main idea towards the end of the paragraph with the start of the paragraph being usually light in content. In our experience, top heavy paragraphs are much more common than bottom heavy paragraphs in general English writing.

STANDARD PROCESS FOR SOLVING PARAGRAPH JUMBLE QUESTIONS

A PJ question has to be solved using the following four step process, which occur automatically one after the other. One step leads to the next and so on:

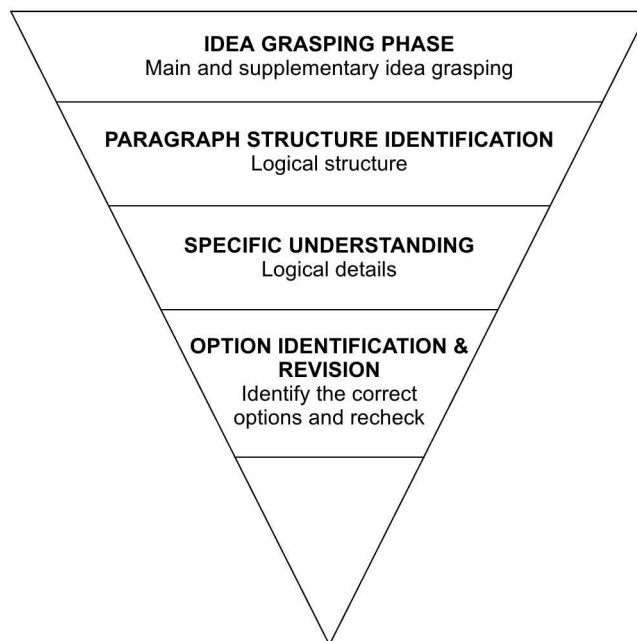


Fig. I4.1 The Inverted Triangle Method

Step 1: Idea Grasping Phase

In the **idea grasping phase**, the focus has to be on identifying the main and supplementary ideas which constitute the message being conveyed by the paragraph. This gives us a clear picture of the main and the supplementary themes running through the paragraph.

Step 2: Paragraph Structure Identification Phase

In the **paragraph structure identification phase**, try to identify the logical structure used in the paragraph. The seven structures of a paragraph are detailed below. Perhaps, this is the most critical phase of the solving process. A correct identification of the logical structure of the paragraph will ensure that you look for the correct clues in the next two phases of the solving process. During this phase, try to develop an inkling about the author's tone and style of writing and try to discover the structure and style which the author uses to present his/her ideas.

Step 3: Specifics Understanding Phase

In the **specifics understanding phase**, we try to fit into the logical structure identified above, the minor details of the key words used. Identify the logical sequence of the sentences and also try to fill in the minor gaps in your understanding of the jumbled sequence.

Step 4: Incorporation Phase

Finally, in the **incorporation stage**, integrate the ideas presented in the sentences in your own thought process and try to apply them in a structured logical string to test whether the chosen sequence conveys the idea or theme accurately to the reader.

Analyzing a sentence jumble to understand how it should be correctly constructed can be compared to dismantling a machine to understand how it was built. We may stop occasionally and reassemble parts of it to review what we just did and then proceed again to dismantle and assemble more of it. During this process, the understanding proceeds from the specific to the generic and vice-versa. The inverted triangle method aptly represents what we have just tried to explain.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR WHEN YOU SOLVE PARAGRAPH JUMBLES

The Nine Types of Structures used in Standard Writing within Paragraphs

There are certain standard structures used for the writing of paragraphs (in fact for the presentation of ideas). The following being the standard structures of paragraphs, they are also usually the dominant ideas or clues to look for in various types of paragraph jumble questions. (What you need to be clear about at the outset is that a single paragraph might use one or more of these types of writing.) These are:

- (1) Cause & Effect
- (2) Generic to Specific
- (3) Contrast
- (4) Parallelisms
- (5) Idea—Explanation/Elaboration
- (6) Chronological (based on the time dimension)
- (7) Action Sequence
- (8) Idea Transformation
- (9) Idea Reiteration

The Cream of the Piece

Notice the similarity between the theory of Paragraph Jumbles and that of Reading skills development in the first part of the book. Isn't it to be expected that these are almost the same categories as those given under the heading 'Idea Organization' under the reading skills development part of Part I of this book? It further goes to emphasize our constant advice—that the entire

English section (VA and RC) is based on your ability and skillfulness at reading. Hence, the best way to improve your scores in this section is to improve your reading skills.

A paragraph jumble question will normally exhibit one or more of the above types of writing within the paragraph.

Let us now take a closer look at each of the above types. While doing so, please take care to remember that these rules of paragraph jumbling are at best, thumb rules, i.e., they have to be applied flexibly. You will have to correlate multiple rules while trying to solve a single question. One of the most common reasons for mistakes is that students have a tendency of solving a question on the basis of one or two rules, where more apply. Just because one of these rules fits in, it does not mean that what it points to will be the answer. Typically, in a PJ question, the correct answer will be supported by more than one thumb rule. Let us now explore the different types of structures listed above, one by one:

Type 1: The Cause & Effect Structure As the name itself suggests, the cause and effect paragraph consists of two parts—the cause, leading to the effect.

The typical structure of this paragraph is:

A, hence B or A causes B (where A and B are ideas such that A is the cause and B is the effect.) Paragraphs of this nature will normally contain defining words like: hence, because, causes, leads to (for more key words refer to the chapter of sentence completion, where cause and effect is explained in the context of a single sentence.) These words will segregate the effect from the cause.

The Cream of the Piece

In cause-effect paragraphs, you will see the effect following the cause in most cases.

In other words, the cause precedes the effect. (Again, remember this is only a thumb rule and is not a rigid one. You will have to apply it using your own discretion and in the context of the overall writing style of the author.) Let us look at a few examples.



1. The governance of the Ashoka dynasty was amongst the most efficient of its time. **(Cause)**
2. It led to the elimination of crime and created a general feeling of security in the masses. **(Effect)**

2.190 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

Type 2: Generic to Specific In this structure of paragraph, the author talks about a generic idea and then backs it up with specific examples of the same. The flow of this type of paragraph is always from the general to the specific—the idea to the example.



1. Economic justice demands a diminution, if not a total abolition, of the proportion of the national income which goes to the recipients of rent and interest. (**generic statement**)
2. But when the holders of railway shares are given government stock to replace their shares, they are given the prospect of an income in perpetuity equal to what they might reasonably expect to have derived from their shares. (**Specific example**)

Type 3: Contrast As the name itself suggests, this is based on the contrast or opposite of one idea against another. In such presentations of ideas, there is a transformation from one point of view, to the opposite point of view. Typically, both the points of view are presented with equal force and the author does not give away his/her biases towards either of the opposite points of view.

This type of paragraph is often signified by a turnaround point between two parts of a paragraph. The turnaround point is signaled by words such as: but, on the other hand, as against, however, although, etc. These indicate a transformation from one point of view to the other.



1. In the late nineties, Brian Lara strode the cricket field like a colossus—an all conquering batsman who had few equals in the history of the game.
2. However, his presence was not enough to inspire his West Indian team mates, resulting in one of the worst periods of West Indian cricket coinciding with Lara's extraordinary artistry at the crease.

Type 4: Parallelisms In such kind of writing, you will come across two parallel points of view presented one after the other. Normally, you would find key words such as: likewise, similarly, just as, equally, in the same manner, etc.



1. The investigators directly assessed relations between racial attitudes and values and argued in favor of linkages to two clusters of values.

2. One of these clusters, individualism, corresponds to the Protestant ethic values emphasized in discussions of symbolic racism.
3. The other cluster, communalism, which emphasizes concern about community and the well being of others, has been neglected by theorists of symbolic racism, as has the idea that these values' conflicting implications for racial attitudes produce ambivalence on the part of white Americans.

(In the above sentence sequence, statements 2 & 3 are talking about parallel concepts, one after the other.)

Type 5: Idea-Explanation/Elaboration/Completion

One sentence will present an idea and then it is either explained in detail or elaborated (expanded) or completed in the subsequent sentence/s.



- I (a) I was lucky.
(b) The bus driver applied the brakes a meter or two away from my car.
- II (a) The theory of the legitimate use of force in human affairs, where a government exists, seems clear.
(b) Force should only be used against those who use force against others, or against those who will not respect the law in cases where a common decision is necessary and a minority are opposed to the action of the majority.

Type 6: Chronological (Based on the Time Dimension)

As the name itself suggests, successive sentences will be demarcated on the basis of the time dimension. Normally, successive sentences will take you further along in time (although you might also have paragraphs which go back and forth in time). All action sequences have chronological sequences involved. However, chronology is not just used to illustrate action sequences.



1. Sigmund Freud, the oldest child of a second marriage of Jacob Freud, the Jewish owner of a small cloth mill in the little Austrian town of Freiberg, was born on 6 May 1856.
2. Owing to the changes brought about in weaving by the industrial revolution, in 1860, Jacob Freud moved to Vienna and there set up as a cloth merchant.

Type 7: Action Sequence Action sequences depict a set of actions, logically connected to each other. (The example used above where Ramu goes back home from school, would qualify as a typical action sequence.) Note, that in normal circumstances, the action sequence will have a chronological sequence involved.

Type 8: Idea Transformation In this presentation, a concept is introduced in the first sentence and the following sentence draws from that concept (in fact it directly refers to it) and presents a new dimension associated with the concept. Note, that the key difference between this type and the idea-elaboration type is that the latter elaborates and explains the idea introduced in the initial part of the sequence, while this type uses the idea presented in the start of the sentence sequence and portrays a totally different dimension to it.

Considered the following examples. The 'component parts' referred to are used in two different contexts.



1. If this sense of humanity came into being in the course of evolutionary history, then it must have component parts, and they in turn, must be identifiable.
2. It is my conviction that we are beginning to identify these components, that we can see the gradual emergence of humanness in our evolutionary history.

Type 9: Idea Reiteration Sentence sequences which use this structure of argumentation will start off by giving a point of view, followed by one or more sentences reiterating the fact. Consider, the following example:



- I (a) Sachin was one of the best batsmen of his time.
(b) In fact, he was so good that his team hardly ever lost a match.
- II (a) By definition, any model necessarily abstracts from and simplifies reality.
(b) But the model of competitive equilibrium is a travesty of reality.

Type 10: Question–Answer As the name itself suggests, in such sentence sequences, the answer to a question follows the question.



1. What was this dreadful little book?
2. Its name in Italian is *Il Principe*, in English, *The Prince*.

Now go through the following real life Paragraph Jumble questions to get a feel of how to apply the above principles in real time problem solving. These examples will illustrate to you the above points in ample details.

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Directions: The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.



1. In the twentieth century, John Maynard Keynes has been the most important scholar working in the tradition of the classical political economists.
A. But his interest, like theirs, was in the analysis of the great issues of his day, the greatest of which in the inter-war period was not growth but unemployment, a problem so acute at the time that in desperation, the Germans turned to Hitler and to fascism.
B. The very future of Western democracies was placed at risk.
C. Keynes was concerned not just to understand unemployment intellectually, but to put forward practical suggestions as to how the problem could be solved.
D. This does not mean that he agreed with everything they wrote.

6. He believed fervently that, for all its faults, Western liberal democracy offered the best hope for the world, and he saw himself working to save it.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. DCBA | 2. BACD |
| 3. BCDA | 4. DABC |



In the above paragraph, the starting sentence is already defined. The sentence sequence **1DA** is using a **double contrast** — a kind of flip flop argument. Statement D opposes (**contrasts**) the idea of 1, while statement A again **contrasts** the opposition of D. In this question, recognizing this structure is sufficient to get to the correct answer, which is 4.

2.192 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

A similar structure of argumentation (**using a double contrast**) can be used in diverse situations. Consider the following examples:



- I.
 1. In the 1990s, Sachin, one of the greatest batsmen of all time, dominated cricket like never before.
 2. This does not mean that he always performed in every innings of his.
 3. But his mere presence was enough to strike fear and awe in the minds of all bowlers in the opposition.
- II.
 1. The Indian economy is on a growth path never experienced before.
 2. This does not mean that all the problems inherent to the Indian economy over the past half century have been eradicated.
 3. But, there is a definite movement towards alleviating these problems.



In fact, as a student trying to improve your language ability, you should recognize that all language used today operates on standard structures such as these. Having as wide an exposure to these nuances will help you develop an internal instinct towards identifying these structures. You should try to develop your perception on these dimensions as you develop your reading habits.

Coming back to the question above, the sentence sequence AB is using a **cause and effect structure**. The effect of the future of Western democracies being placed at risk was **caused** by the Germans turning to Hitler and fascism.



- A. A transplant from my younger brother, Philip, effectively gave me a second life.
 - B. Feeling that whatever years I now had ahead of me were a bonus, I initiated the exploration of the western shore of Lake Turkana.
 - C. I was lucky.
 - D. Following our first tentative prospecting came remarkable finds, some of them technically stunning, some emotionally thrilling.
 - E. The discoveries were worth waiting for, as I shall recount.
1. EDCAB
 2. ABDCE
 3. BCDEA
 4. CABED



In the above question, the sentence sequence CA uses an **idea-elaboration structure**, while from A to B it is a **cause and effect** sentence sequence. Sentence sequence ED is also in the form of an idea elaboration, where E introduces the idea of the discoveries, while D elaborates the same.



1. For centuries, philosophers have dealt with aspects of humanness, of humanity. But, surprisingly, there is no agreed-upon definition of the quality of humanness.
 - A. It is my conviction that we are beginning to identify these components, that we can see the gradual emergence of humanness in our evolutionary history.
 - B. But if this sense of humanity came into being in the course of evolutionary history, then it must have component parts, and they in turn, must be identifiable.
 - C. Those who tried to define humanness found themselves moulding Jell-O: it kept slipping through the fingers.
 - D. It hardly seemed necessary, partly because it appeared so obvious: humanness is what we feel about ourselves.
6. I am therefore perplexed by, and impatient with, a popular alternative view that is championed by several scholars.
 1. ABCD
 2. DCBA
 3. BCDA
 4. CBDA



In the above question, the key sentence sequence is the BA sequence, which is in the form of an **idea** transformation, since B introduces the concept of the component parts, while A refers to **these** components in a different context altogether. Hence, the correct answer is 2.



- A. Economists see the world as a machine.
- B. A very complicated one perhaps, but nevertheless a machine, whose workings can be understood by putting together carefully and meticulously, its component parts.
- C. A lever pulled in a certain part of the machine with certain strength will have regular and predictable outcomes elsewhere in the machine.

- D. The behaviour of the system as a whole can be deducted from a simple aggregation of these components.

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|---------|---------|
| 1. ABDC | 2. ABCD |
| 3. ACBD | 4. ADBC |

The sentence sequence AB is in the form of an **idea elaboration**, while the sentence sequence DC is in the form of **generic to specific**. Hence, the correct answer is 1.



1. The benefits of growth are plain to see.

- A. But in recent decades, some people have begun to question the foundations of classical and orthodox economics on the question of growth, asking whether its benefits are being wisely used and distributed and, at a more fundamental level, whether its costs, particularly in environmental terms, do not outweigh the benefits.
- B. What may be termed the Green critique of growth is powerful.
- C. More precisely, the word 'critique' should appear in the plural, for there are a number of quite different dimensions to it.
- D. No single source of intellectual authority exists within the movement, and environmentalism embraces many different strands of opinion.

6. All of them require, in different ways and with different degrees of intensity, alterations in behaviour and in the priorities which as a society, we attach to the various outcomes.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. ABCD | 2. BCDA |
| 3. CDAB | 4. DBCA |



The sentence sequence 1A represents a contrast while the sentence sequence BCD represents an **idea elaboration**. Hence, the correct answer is 1.



1. "We have many bones to show you," promised Kamoya as we unpacked the belly of the plane.

- A. I joked, and we all laughed at the improbable prospect.
- B. "You will like the hominids."
- C. I knew I would.
- D. "Skeletons?"

6. With evening upon us, we drank beer by the mess tent; the darkness fell quickly, as it always does this close to the equator.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. BCDA | 2. BDCA |
| 3. BACD | 4. BCAD |



The joke referred to in A is obviously referring to the question "Skeletons?" The structure used in DA is an **idea completion**. Hence, DA is one sentence sequence. Although that is enough to give us an answer, the sentence sequence BC is another one in the **idea completion** format. Option (1) is correct.



- A. Competitive advantage is not something which falls from the skies like manna from Heaven.
- B. However, according to orthodox economic theory, this should not happen, since if any single firm were able to gain an advantage at any point in time, competitive forces would rapidly ensure that this state of affairs would be purely temporary.
- C. It has to be created and earned, but once earned, it can be used to ensure a position of enduring dominance.
- D. Economic competition between companies, particularly large ones, bears a strong resemblance to this military world.

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|---------|---------|
| 1. ABDC | 2. BCDA |
| 3. BCAD | 4. DACB |



The sentence sequence AC is one where the idea (competitive advantage) is elaborated, while CB uses a structure of a **contrast**. The sentence D can only come before the sequence ACB, since it is an introduction sentence, drawing a parallel from the military world (which must have been talked about before this sentence sequence). Hence, option (4) is correct.



- A. Contemporary orthodox economics is isolated.
- B. And its methodology, despite the pretensions of many of its practitioners, is isolated from that of the physical sciences, to whose status it none the less aspires.
- C. It is isolated from its roots in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, when economists were by no means afraid to theorise, but did so purely to illustrate and understand the great practical issues of the day.

2.194 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

- D. Its method of analysis is isolated from the wider context of society, in which the economy operates, and which Adam Smith believed to be of great importance.

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|---------|---------|
| 1. ADCB | 2. BDCA |
| 3. CDBA | 4. ACDB |



The sentence sequence ACDB is an obvious case of **idea elaboration**. Hence 4.



- A. Fear of destitution is not a motive out of which free creative life can grow, yet it is the chief motive which inspires the daily work of most wage-earners.
- B. The hope of possessing more wealth and power than any man ought to have, which is the corresponding motive of the rich, is quite as bad in its effects; it compels men to close their minds against justice, and to prevent themselves from thinking honestly on social questions, while in the depths of their hearts they uneasily feel that their pleasures are bought by the miseries of others.
- C. Then a great fear would be removed from the lives of the many, and hope would have to take on a better form in the lives of the few.
- D. The injustice of destitution and wealth alike, ought to be rendered impossible.
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. ABCD | 2. BDAC |
| 3. BCDA | 4. ABDC |



The sentence sequence AB uses a **parallelism** between the two motives of working ('Fear of destitution' for the poor and 'the hope of possessing more wealth and power than any man ought to have' for the rich). DC uses a **cause and effect** structure, where C is the effect of the cause of rendering impossible the injustice of destitution and wealth.) Hence, the answer will be 4.



- A. Few men seem to realise how many of the evils from which we suffer are wholly unnecessary, and they could be abolished by a united effort within a few years.
- B. With goodwill, generosity, intelligence, these things could be brought about.
- C. If a majority in every civilised country so desired, we could, within twenty years, abolish

all abject poverty, quite half the illness in the world, the whole economic slavery which binds down nine tenths of our population; we could fill the world with beauty and joy, and secure the reign of universal peace.

- D. It is only because imagination is sluggish, and what always has been is regarded as what always must be.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. CDBA | 2. ACDB |
| 3. BCDA | 4. BDCA |



The sentence sequence AC uses an **idea elaboration** structure. B obviously has to come later than C in the paragraph since the 'these things' referred to in it are defined in sentence C. (Note: 'These things' in sentence C refer to the abolition of poverty, and of half the illnesses in the world, removal of economic slavery and the consequential filling of the world with beauty and joy.) The sentence D does not quite fit in, however, its placement becomes a non issue due to the options available. The correct answer is obviously option 2.



- A. Thus, while not in any way seeking to deny the existence of serious poverty and hardship in many developing economies, present accounting conventions underestimate their per capita incomes precisely because they do not take account of economic activity which takes place outside the market.
- B. In a subsistence economy, a great deal of food production, for example, will never be bought and sold in the market, but is consumed by the community in which it is produced.
- C. Its value is therefore, not reflected in the national accounts of these economies.
- D. In developing economies, a far higher proportion of total transactions takes place within the household compared to those in the money economy.

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|---------|---------|
| 1. DBCA | 2. DBAC |
| 3. DCAB | 4. DABC |



Sentence D introduces the idea, while BC is an example of the idea. Hence, the **idea example** structure operates in DBC. Further, A is an **idea completion sentence**, completing the sentence sequence in DBCA.



- A. But this point is so obvious that it needs no elaboration.
- B. I am not prepared to maintain that economic justice requires an exactly equal income for everybody.
- C. It would be utterly absurd to maintain that the men who inherit great wealth deserve better of the community than those who have to work for their living.
- D. Economic injustice is perhaps the most obvious evil of our present system.
- E. Some kinds of work require a larger income for efficiency than others do; but there is economic injustice as soon as a man has more than his share, unless it is because his efficiency in his work requires it, or as a reward for some definite service.
1. ABCDE 2. DCBEA
3. CDBAE 4. BACDE



In the above question we see a mixture of two levels of **idea elaboration** (as seen in the sentence sequence DC as also in BE). Further, the sentence sequence BE follows up the idea introduced and elaborated in DC.) Thus, the correct option is 2.

— The Cream of the Piece —

Tips for solving PJ questions

The following techniques would be of further help to you in focussing on:

- Finding the starting sentence:** One of the keys to solving a question correctly is the location of the starting sentence. Very often, a paragraph jumble question will get solved only by identifying the starting sentence. In the context of the types of sentence sequences used in writing paragraphs, the starting sentence can be identified as the first part of one of the ten types. (For example, the cause will mostly be the starting sentence in a typical cause and effect sentence structure. Similarly, the starting idea in a sentence sequence involving a contrast is likely to be the starting sentence of the paragraph.)
- Locating the “topic sentence”:** Mostly, one of the sentences in a paragraph will introduce the main topic of the paragraph. This sentence will give us the key to the entire paragraph. Very often, the topic sentence might be the clue to the first

sentence of the passage, but that is not an absolute rule.

- Finding the general theme:** Finding the general theme or main idea from the jumbled sentences may require some skill, but careful reading can reveal which idea is the central or the main one, and can be found if it is most frequently used or when most of the other sentences relate to it.
- Finding logical relationships:** Once you have found the general theme, you should relate the ideas and opinions found in the sentences and place them in a logical sequence. You can look for the interrelation of ideas in the sentences to form a whole. Supporting facts, words or phrases that signal emphasis or a shift in thought, and the relation of one idea to another—for example, the cause and effect relationship, help in finding the logical relationship and thus give clues about the structure of the paragraph.
- Finding the concluding sentence:** The concluding sentence will normally wind up the argument, without leaving any loose ends.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO PARAGRAPH JUMBLES PROBLEM SOLVING

Let us now analyze all the above points with the help of the following solved CAT questions, to make the whole theory very clear.

Consider the following question:



- What does the state do in a country where tax morality is very low?
 - It tries to spy upon the tax payers.
 - It investigates income sources and spending patterns.
 - Exactly what the tax authorities tries to do now even if inconsistently.
 - It could also encourage people to denounce to the tax authorities, any conspicuously prosperous neighbours who may be suspected of not paying their taxes properly.
- The ultimate solution would be an Orwellian system.
 - BACD
 - DBAC
 - ABCD
 - DCBA

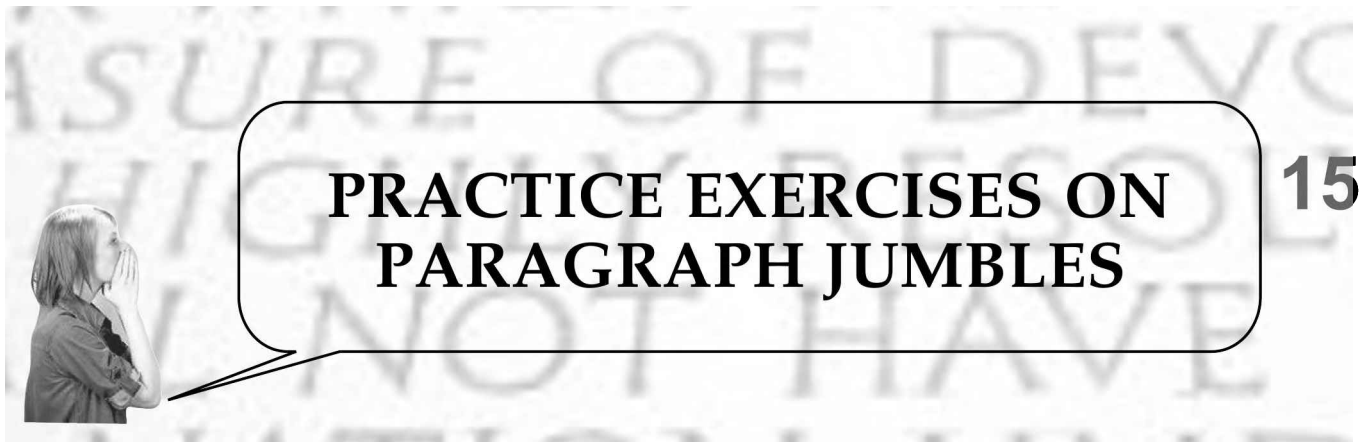
2.196 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

As is seen in the above question, we know that the government here is seeking to solve the problem of tax evasion & looking at the options available for doing so. So the first thing to look for in this jumble is either the starting or the finishing sentence, as we know that the general theme is tax evasion.

Keeping that in mind, the sentence 'D', starting with "it could also.....", shows that this sentence is not the first as it talks of other options of solving the problem before it. The use of the word 'also' here shows that there are other sentences before it. Similarly the sentence 'C', starting with the word "Exactly", also illustrates that it is trying to corroborate a fact previously talked about. So that leaves us with only 'A' or 'B' as the starting sentences. Since spying is the aim of the government and the sentence 'B' directly extends the answer given in 'A', it is the more

logical option as the first sentence in the paragraph. This is followed by sentence 'B', which is just an illustrative restatement of statement 'A' and which is corroborated by sentence 'C', finally ending with sentence 'D', which has to be the last sentence since the paragraph ends with the mention of the "Orwellian system" which was largely about people supplying information to the authorities about others. So ABCD is the correct answer.

Here, it is important to note that if you had good reading habits, you might have been aware of the Orwellian system and would have thus been able to logically solve the jumble faster and more accurately due to your prior knowledge of the subject than a student who has not been reading widely. This again strengthens our previous emphasis on varied reading and its usefulness.



TYPE I

The first line[A] of each question is fixed. Arrange the other four lines in a logical sequence.

Question 1:

- A. As the recession deepens, people across the ideological spectrum declare that capitalism has failed.
 - B. Yet, recessions are not aberrations of capitalism but an intrinsic part of it.
 - C. A bust is an occasion for cleaning out deadwood and failed experiments, and re-inventing capitalism.
 - D. Almost every economic news report carries Countries in recession words like 'crisis' and 'disaster'.
 - E. Markets create boom and bust cycles, arising from human tendencies to swing from euphoria to fear and back.
- (a) ECDB (b) EDCB
(c) DBEC (d) BECD
(e) DCEB

Question 2:

- A. Two decades ago, economist Jerry Muller chronicled never-ending predictions of the demise of capitalism, by its friends as well as foes.
- B. The Great Depression of the 1930s provoked further predictions of capitalism's demise.
- C. Lenin harboured similar illusions: his 1916 book was titled Imperialism: the Last Stage of Capitalism.
- D. In the 1850s, Karl Marx claimed capitalism was dying.
- E. Rosa Luxemburg wrote in The Accumulation of Private Capital (1913), "Though imperialism is the historical method prolonging the career of capitalism, it is also a sure means of bringing it to a swift conclusion."

- (a) DECB (b) CBDE
(c) CDBE (d) DEBC
(e) DCEB

Question 3:

- A. Building new towns is the key to raising productivity of the Indian economy as well.
 - B. Expensive real estate makes education and health care costly as well.
 - C. This jacks up the cost of quality healthcare and education, and these higher costs feed into business costs, affecting India's competitiveness in the global marketplace.
 - D. Right now, artificial shortage of urban land has put a premium on the cost of real estate.
 - E. Office rentals, hotel accommodation, land for factories, all these cost the earth and add to the cost of the goods and services emerging from these expensive sites of production.
 - F. Hospitals and schools in urban areas will find that upwards of 50 per cent of their capital cost is accounted for by real estate.
- (a) DECBF (b) BCDEF
(c) DCEFB (d) DEBFC
(e) CBEFD

Question 4:

- A. In other words, instead of more "reservations", with the resentment that breeds, let us make it easier for minorities to join the police.
- B. Unless young people from minorities see that the police service offers real career opportunities and a good quality of life in the workplace; they will not overcome their negative perceptions.

2.198 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

- C. In India, the promotion of minority police personnel at senior and middle levels and using them as visible symbols of the police force would constitute a powerful model to the minority community.
- D. The fact that, in many Western countries, there are several officers from the visible minorities now at senior officer rank, sends a powerful message to these communities.
- E. But let's not stop with recruitment; we also need to focus on the retention and progression of minority officers.
- (a) EBCD (b) EBDC
(c) DCEB (d) DBCE
(e) ECDB

Question 5:

- A. So when fear happens, just become totally aware and don't get identified with that thought.
- B. You feel insecure because you have a concept of what is security and from that concept you are seeing life.
- C. Anything that does not fit that concept makes you insecure.
- D. With wordless awareness, just watch.
- E. This is called objective watching.
- F. This watching will not allow the previous fears to have a snowballing effect.
- (a) DFECB (b) DFCBE
(c) DFEB C (d) CDEFB
(e) CDBFE

Question 6:

- A. I'm a huge fan of Vikas Swarup's novel, one of the most delightful reads I've enjoyed in years.
- B. He's rescued by a female lawyer who gets him to tell his life story and explain how he, an uneducated slum kid, knew the answers to such difficult questions.
- C. But he has retained the novel's structure and premise, and Danny Boyle has brought its spirit alive in a way that I believe even Swarup would appreciate.
- D. Screenwriter Simon has changed pretty much all of Swarup's stories, introduced a romantic element and even re-baptised the hero.

- E. It's about an orphan boy called Ram Mohammed Thomas who is about to win a TV quiz show based on *Kaun Banega Crorepati* and is arrested on suspicion of having got that far by cheating.
- F. Ram then tells a number of stories, each of which explains how he knew what he happened to know.
- (a) EBFDC (b) EDEBC
(c) CEDBF (d) FEBCD
(e) ECDFB

Question 7:

- A. According to Defence Secretary Gotabaya Rajapaksa, the troops close to PTK, the last remaining LTTE-held town at that time, passed on information about the two aircraft even before the radars detected them.
- B. The Tiger craft flew over Mannar and Wilpattu en route to Colombo. It was their normal route. The troops would have captured the LTTE planes within days, and the LTTE had acted before they lost the craft on the ground."
- C. The Defence Ministry said each aircraft was loaded with explosives weighing 215 kg and added that the pilots failed to drop any bomb.
- D. He said: "The LTTE may have used a straight road in their last stronghold for taking off as the outfit had lost all the airstrips to the troops during the past few months.
- E. There was no explanation as to how the two light-wing aircraft managed to make their way from PTK to the heart of the national capital and come within metres of their purported targets.
- (a) CDEB (b) CDBE
(c) DBCE (d) DBEC
(e) CBDE

Question 8:

- A. Over a span of less than two years, some have been displaced at least a dozen times and are haunted by memories of sleepless nights spent in bunkers, constant bombardment and an uncertain future.
- B. The worst nightmare for them was the possibility of forcible recruitment of their young boys and girls by the Tigers as the military began to corner them from mid-2008.

- C. Reporters who visited the village heard horror tales of innocent citizens caught in the crossfire.
 - D. Every one of the 500-odd families in the village has gone through more or less the same trauma.
 - E. The choice before them was the known devil, the Tigers, and the unknown deep sea, the military.
- (a) CEBD (b) CEDB
(c) CBED (d) CDBE
(e) CBDE

Question 9:

- A. US President Barack Obama made a significant commitment to reversing the previous president's attitude towards combating climate change earlier this week.
 - B. The California regulations would force automakers to reduce vehicle emissions by a third by 2016, four years before new federal standards take effect.
 - C. The move would increase fuel efficiency by as much as eight miles per gallon.
 - D. If, as expected, California receives permission from the EPA to move ahead, it would mean that both US and other automakers would have to produce cars that are more fuel-efficient than current models.
 - E. He directed the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to reconsider allowing the state of California to set stricter fuel-emission standards on vehicles than federal limits.
- (a) BCDE (b) EDCB
(c) EDBC (d) ECBD
(e) CDEB

Question 10:

- A. Under the US Clean Air Act, the state of California is allowed to petition the federal government for a waiver to set its own stricter standards for tailpipe emissions and fuel economy.
- B. Thirteen states have joined California in applying to the EPA, while three others have said that they will impose the standards if the waiver is granted.
- C. The move has not been popular with American carmakers, who successfully argued to the Bush administration that rising standards would cripple the industry.

- D. Other states can choose to adopt California's standards or stick with federal rules.
 - E. That accounts for nearly half the country's auto market, thus forcing car manufacturers worldwide to conform to stricter standards.
- (a) BDCE (b) DBEC
(c) DCBE (d) DBCE
(e) CDBE

Question 11:

- A. Indians and Pakistanis are the same people.
 - B. The idea of India is stronger than the Indian, and the idea of Pakistan weaker than the Pakistani.
 - C. Why then have the two nations moved on such divergent arcs over the last six decades?
 - D. India has progressed into a modern nation occasionally hampered by backward forces. Pakistan is regressing into a medieval society with a smattering of modern elements.
 - E. Multi-religious, multi-ethnic, secular, democratic India was an idea that belonged to the future; one-dimensional Pakistan was a concept borrowed from the fears of the past.
- (a) CBED (b) CBDE
(c) DECB (d) DBCE
(e) EDCB

Question 12:

- A. As the country copes with the aftermath of the horrors of Mumbai, the hard work of reconstruction, of rebuilding—of reimagining our country has begun.
- B. The victims of the killers were from every faith, and Indians of every religion have stood united in their anger and determination.
- C. And yet it was just the weekend before the attacks that the PM had urged senior police officers not to widen "the fault lines in our society" and to act to "restore the faith of the people—especially those belonging to religious and ethnic minorities and the weaker sections—in the impartiality and effectiveness of the police."
- D. One genuine cause of satisfaction must be that there was no demonisation of our Muslim minority, which the terrorists must have hoped to provoke.

2.200 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

E. His words reflected a real conundrum: the general public feels it is not adequately protected against the random violence of terrorists, but every pro active policing effort seriously alienates India's largest minority community.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) DCBE | (b) DEBC |
| (c) EDBC | (d) DBCE |
| (e) BCDE | |

Question 13:

- A. Instead, we saw the majority of Sikhs stay loyal to their country, as a largely Sikh police force, led by a charismatic Sikh officer, K.P.S. Gill, ably combated the minority of Sikh terrorists, while the Indian state orchestrated a democratic political process which brought elected Sikh leaders to power in Punjab.
- B. Obviously, we cannot infuse a significant number of Muslims into these forces overnight.
- C. There are well-known historical and sociological reasons that explain why Muslims are under-represented in the country's police forces, the Central Reserve Police and crucial gendarmeries like UP's Provincial Armed Constabulary.
- D. There is absolutely no reason why a similar approach cannot work with the Muslim community, the overwhelming majority of whom are proud and loyal Indians.
- E. To do so we must start by getting more Muslims into the security forces.
- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (a) DEBC | (b) DECB |
| (c) EDCB | (d) ECB D |
| (e) CDEB | |

Question 14:

- A. The one advantage that people of peace have over war-mongers is numbers.
- B. You can be as private or outspoken as you wish.
- C. But those around you will know that you are for peace.
- D. If enough people turned into peacemakers, war could end.
- E. When the time is right and enough people participate, critical mass can change the world.
- F. The programme for peacemakers asks you to follow a specific practice every day of the week. It takes only a few minutes.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (a) EDBC F | (b) DCBE F |
| (c) DEBC F | (d) DEFBC |
| (e) BCEFD | |

Question 15:

- A. The film will be released in India, both in its original bilingual version and in a version dubbed in Hindi, in January.
- B. There is even a scene involving human excrement that is both revolting and hilarious. But this is not, despite all of that, an exercise in the pornography of poverty.
- C. Slum life is depicted with integrity and dignity, and with a joie de vivre that transcends its setting.
- D. It was filmed in large part with small hand-held digital cameras on location in Dharavi and in the Juhu slums, and the mounds of garbage, the cesspits, the overflowing drains are all very present.
- E. It is easy to see why this movie would appeal to international cinegoers in a way that a bleaker film like *City of Joy* could not.
- F. One fair warning to Indian viewers: its depiction of Indian poverty and slum life is searingly real.
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) FDBEC | (b) FDBCE |
| (c) EFD B C | (d) EBD C F |
| (e) CBEFD | |

Question 16:

- A. I saw the film in New York with an audience made up largely of Indian expatriates.
- B. Danny Boyle reacted to that charge by pointing out that his Scottish characters in *Trainspotting* were also conniving, unprincipled and ruthless, and that he happened to like to depict people like that.
- C. And the film's hero, played by the teenage British Indian actor Dev Patel with a look that combines intensity and expressiveness and yet seems utterly genuine, is as sincere a protagonist as you could hope to find.
- D. In the enthusiastic discussion that followed, only one person reacted negatively, saying that the film seemed to show all Indians as conniving, unprincipled and ruthless, and that the only compassionate people in the film were a pair of white tourists who give Jamal some money.

E. Something tells me that most Indian viewers will take this in stride—we live in a land largely devoid of larger-than-life heroes, and we have learned to take human beings as they are, which is to say, as grossly imperfect.

- (a) DBEC (b) DCEB
(c) EDCB (d) BCED
(e) EDCB

Question 17:

- A. She was undergoing treatment for pneumonia at the time, when the radiologist had raised an alarm and sent her to a cardiologist.
B. Even in my dazed state, I remember wondering how it was at all possible that a well-built woman like Angel could shrink to half her size within a day of being in hospital.
C. It was absurd, insane.
D. Within an hour, she was in hospital and our carefree, happy little world came crumbling down like a house of cards.
E. The bony woman lying helplessly in that sterile hospital room with strange machines blinking around her wasn't my Angel at all.

- (a) DBEC (b) DBCE
(c) DECB (d) DEBC
(e) CBED

Question 18:

- A. Lead researcher Eden King says that a study has revealed that people, who support diversity programs, have changing attitudes in times of economic strife.
B. "The reality is, diversity programs and disadvantaged groups may be the first to go in times of economic uncertainty.
C. This causes real problems for people of socially disadvantaged groups," she says.
D. King points out that competition for fewer jobs and resources often increases tension among workers, and may especially affect minority groups.
E. The study also suggests that those in hiring positions may be less likely to hire a minority job applicant in an economic downturn, she adds.

- (a) EBCD (b) EDBC

- (c) DCBE (d) DCEB
(e) CBED

Question 19:

- A. But the problem is that politics has power; religion has only love, peace and the experience of the divine.
B. Religion has no mundane power like nuclear weapons and atom bombs and guns; its dimension is totally different.
C. It is just like a beautiful rose flower: its beauty, poetry, its dance makes life worth living, gives life meaning and significance.
D. Politics can easily interfere with religion; and it has been interfering all along, to such an extent that it has destroyed many religious values which are absolutely necessary for the survival of humanity and life on this Earth.
E. Religion is not a will to power; religion is a search for truth. And the very search makes the religious man humble, simple, innocent.

- (a) DBCE (b) EDCB
(c) DBEC (d) BDEC
(e) DCBE

Question 20:

- A. Sufism is among the easiest and a unique path to achieve ultimate flowering.
B. The association of the master is satsang, and the world of the master is satnam or the only scripture.
C. Thus, the entire edifice of the Sufi path rests on the Master.
D. It is not a religion but the way... It is the art and science of correct living through a systematic understanding and following of austerities.
E. This path has three pillars which form the basis: Meditation; master and the remembrance; Zikr qulb or repeating the remembrance at the heart centre; tasubbre sheikh or remembrance of the master and marakba or meditation.

- (a) DCBE (b) DECB
(c) CEDB (d) DEBC
(e) CBED

2.202 How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT

Question 21:

- A. The word Master does not refer to a specific person.
 - B. As an individual you cannot see beyond your understanding.
 - C. And as you are, you cannot envision a master.
 - D. This is the state of spiritual awareness.
 - E. This is the reason the masters appear from time to time to manifest that state of awareness, the light absolute and the path laid down by other masters.
- (a) DBCE (b) DECB
(c) BCDE (d) CBED
(e) CEDB

Question 22:

- A. As a novelist myself, I wondered about the changes made to the book on its way to the screen.
 - B. In particular, novels can afford to digress in ways that the attention span of movie audiences cannot accept: a film requires one clear over-arching narrative, fewer characters to keep straight, and a common thread from beginning to end.
 - C. But some of the changes were arguably unnecessary: I lamented, in particular, the loss of *Ram Mohammed Thomas* and his mongrelised *Amar-Akbar-Anthony* exemplifying of Indianess.
 - D. But above all, Danny Boyle's *Slumdog Millionaire* is the work of an artist at the peak of his powers.
 - E. Some I could understand; cinema and novels are distinct art forms, and what works well in one medium does not necessarily translate well into the other.
 - F. I hope that people will both read the book and see the movie to savour the differing strengths of Swarup's original premise and Danny Boyle's transcreation of it.
- (a) EDCBF (b) DCEBF
(c) EBCFD (d) CFEDB
(e) CFBDE

Question 23:

- A. It was time for Tina's annual art show 'Harmony' and Jaya did the honours of inaugurating the same.
- B. Giving Tina all the support she needed was her camera-shy husband Anil her son Jai and her mother-in-law Kokilaben.

- C. And of course, supporting the show and Tina's tireless efforts were a huge number of art lovers and her friends and well-wishers.
 - D. Reema Jain met Jaya warmly, and the two spent some time talking. Adi Godrej and Harsh Goenka made time out for Tina, and congratulated her on her efforts.
 - E. Devieka and her mother took a round of the gallery as did the other guests that included Gulshan Grover, Siddharth Jaideep and Seema Mehrotra and Gauri.
 - F. Joining Jaya was her son Abhishek, looking cool in his crop cut and a black jacket with jeans. But what was cooler was the way he embraced Tina with a warm hug.
- (a) FBCDE (b) FCBDE
(c) EDCBF (d) DFEBF
(e) DBCEF

Question 24:

- A. The space shuttle and its crew of seven blasted off Sunday just as the sun was setting.
 - B. NASA is thrilled to see Discovery finally on its way.
 - C. That's because Discovery needs to be gone from the space station before a Russian rocket lifts off to put a fresh crew at the space station March 26.
 - D. The shuttle is carrying a final set of solar wings for the space station that the astronauts will install.
 - E. A hydrogen leak Wednesday scrapped the first launch attempt. Before that, valve concerns kept postponing the flight that was originally scheduled to launch in mid-February.
 - F. Because of the delays, the mission has been shortened by a day and one of four spacewalks has been dropped.
- (a) BDCEF (b) BDECF
(c) DBEFC (d) DBECF
(e) EDCBF

Question 25:

- A. However, following the collection of evidence and material used by the attackers, and their subsequent verification by the forensic laboratories, the charge sheet puts down, officially and conclusively, what has been reported in the media and stated by officials in the past three months.

- B. In doing so, it debunks conspiracy theories such as the one that Anti-Terrorism Squad chief Hemant Karkare was killed by some “other” groups because of his investigations into the September 29, 2008, Malegaon blast case.
- C. Investigating officials said they put together the charge sheet on the basis of the evidence collected from the boat, that the terrorists hijacked the five targeted sites and approximately 150 eyewitness accounts.
- D. For instance, it categorically states that the men came from Pakistan, and that it was the LeT that planned and executed the attack.
- E. It details the sequence of events and the entire operation in each location.
- (a) DECB (b) DEBC
(c) DCEB (d) DBEC
(e) CBDE

TYPE II

The first line[A] and last line [F] of each question are fixed. Arrange the other four lines in a logical sequence.

Question 1:

- A. The estimate on the number of civilians has been a matter of debate for over six months.
- B. The government contested both these figures as vastly exaggerated and estimated the number to be 75,000.
- C. Neutral observers are now veering round to the view that the government figure appears more reliable.
- D. The United Nations and other international agencies projected a figure of 2.5 lakhs.
- E. The LTTE has consistently maintained that the figure is above four lakhs.
- F. It is improbable for more than a lakh people to be present in LTTE-controlled territory, which is shrinking with every passing day.
- (a) EDCB (b) EDBC
(c) BCED (d) DEBC
(e) BEDC

Question 2:

- A. First, take five minutes to meditate for peace.

- B. Allow them to radiate from your stillness out into your body.
- C. Bring into your mind anyone against whom you have a grievance and let it go.
- D. Close your eyes.
- E. Put your attention on your heart and inwardly repeat the words: peace, harmony, laughter, love.
- F. Then introduce the intention of peace in your thoughts. After a few moments of silence, repeat this prayer: let me be loved, happy and peaceful; let my friends, my perceived enemies, all beings in the world be happy, loved, and peaceful too.
- (a) CBED (b) CDEB
(c) EBDC (d) DEBC
(e) DBEC

Question 3:

- A. India is fast losing its low-cost position. In Mumbai, executive compensation levels for the financial sector are higher than in London, rental costs are above those in New York and electricity is dearer than in Tokyo.
- B. The software sector will have to aspire to be the poet, not just the scribe. Indian exports of its own software, or licensing of its own intellectual property (IP), amounted to only about \$450 million in the year ending March 31, 2007.
- C. Increasingly, Indian companies will have to do more with their intellectual resources.
- D. As Azim Premji, chairman of Wipro, mentioned, in the crucial IT sector, cost arbitrage is one entry point but the continued growth of the sector will have to be based on quality.
- E. Indian companies will need to evolve from their low-cost position.
- F. This is a tiny fraction of India's IT service exports. India's IT sector must go beyond “renting out IQ and start creating IP” if it is to compete in the face of ever-rising costs.
- (a) BDCE (b) EDCB
(c) DBCE (d) ECDB
(e) BCDE

Question 4:

- A. The Defence Ministry proudly proclaimed that the two LTTE-improvised, Czech-manufactured Zlin-

2.204 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

143 aircraft were brought down by anti-aircraft fire within an hour of their detection.

- B. The body of the second pilot was found near the wreckage of the aircraft at Katunayake.
- C. The air raids surprised political and diplomatic circles in Colombo, considering that on the day of the air raids the LTTE was confined to an area of less than 100 sq km.
- D. Incidentally, the air raids coincided with the visit of Sir John Holmes, U.N. Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, for a first-hand assessment of the crisis triggered by the war.
- E. The first craft crashed into the rear of the building housing the Inland Revenue Department, opposite the Air Force headquarters, killing the pilot and two persons in the building, three storeys of which were damaged, and injuring 45, including two airmen.
- F. In the course of his interaction with the media, Sir John hinted at efforts by neutral parties to reach a settlement between the LTTE and the government for safe passage for the trapped civilians.
 - (a) EBCD (b) CDEB
 - (c) BECD (d) EBDC
 - (e) CDBE

Question 5:

- A. The political head of the LTTE, B. Nadesan, urged the international community to affect a ceasefire and initiate a political solution as a priority rather than insist that the LTTE lay down arms.
- B. There is no evidence to suggest that the LTTE is concerned about the safety and welfare of civilians in the war zone.
- C. The government is not prepared on the ground to deal with the internally displaced.
- D. In an appeal to the heads of the co-chair countries, he said: "When a permanent political solution is reached for the Tamil people, with the support and the guarantee of the international community, the situation will arise where there will be no need for the arms of the LTTE."
- E. The Sri Lankan government dismissed it as "hilarious."

F. Samarasinghe told the Human Rights Council in Geneva on March 3 that over 36,000 people trapped in the Wanni had managed to escape the LTTE and flee the theatre of conflict.

- (a) BCDE (b) EDBC
- (c) CBED (d) DEBC
- (e) DECB

Question 6:

- A. However, the ground realities are far from satisfactory.
- B. However, at the moment only one camp, which can accommodate 500 families, is ready. The rest are housed in schools and other public buildings.
- C. To give one example, minutes away from the model village, several hundred people are housed in a school.
- D. The government has been talking for months about its preparedness to accommodate the displaced in temporary camps.
- E. A group of foreign and local media personnel who were flown in to the government "model village" on the outskirts of Vavuniya returned with the impression that the government was simply not geared to meet the gigantic task.
- F. The visiting journalists were taken to the school after they insisted on looking at least one other facility. Each classroom in the school is packed with at least 40 persons. Their belongings are kept on benches along the walls.
 - (a) BCDE (b) EDBC
 - (c) BCED (d) DEBC
 - (e) EDCB

Question 7:

- A. The government is working on a project close to the model camp to create facilities to accommodate more people.
- B. Informed sources suggest that shortage of funds is a serious hurdle.
- C. The authorities are not sure how long it will take to complete the facility.
- D. There is no clarity at the moment on how long the people will stay in the camps.

- E. On paper, the government is gearing up to accommodate 200,000 displaced people.
- F. The government's argument is that it will take time to rebuild infrastructure and remove landmines before the people can return to their original places.
- (a) BCDE (b) BDCE
(c) CEBD (d) CEDB
(e) CBDE

Question 8:

- A. Given that the Indian armed forces have an overwhelming dependence on Russian defence equipment, the news that Russia has grounded its entire fleet of MiG-29 aircraft due to structural defects and subsequently found a large percentage unsafe to fly is ominous.
- B. And in a larger context, this is the latest in a series of developments over the past few years that suggest it is time for India to diversify its sources of defence equipment.
- C. Russia's defence manufacturing base is facing shortfalls in capabilities and capacities, leading to contract deadline overruns and increased costs, as seen repeatedly in the case of the Gorshkov.
- D. The immediate implications for India are worrying. The IAF operates over 60 of the aircraft and is in the midst of procuring 45 more to fly off the much-delayed Admiral Gorshkov and indigenous Cochin-built carriers.
- E. Poor quality and a lack of spare parts only worsen the situation, as do its moribund R&D facilities which compel it to rely on technology dating back to the 1970s and 1980s.
- F. India's ambitious plans to upgrade its military technology and the changing profile of its requirements mean that it can no longer afford to persist with a strategy that depends on Russia as its primary supplier.
- (a) CEBD (b) DBCE
(c) BDCE (d) CEDB
(e) DBEC
- ics of using embryonic stem cells to heal the sick hasn't deterred US President Barack Obama from making a new policy announcement.
- B. By issuing an executive order on March 9, Obama has reversed George W Bush's policy that no federal funding would be available to promote research in human embryonic stem cells.
- C. Stem cells are undefined cells present in adults; they are also found in abundance in embryos and umbilical cord blood.
- D. Though all stem cells have the potential to heal—because they can be coaxed to grow into specific kinds of tissues or organs with cloning technology—it is embryonic stem cells that have greater potential on account of their ability to grow into virtually any body part.
- E. Will the US Congress now allow taxpayers' money to be used for human embryo experiments involving their creation and destruction, overturning the legislative ban it has been renewing every year since 1996?
- F. That's why researchers prefer to work with embryonic stem cells that have greater scope than adult stem cells with their limitations.
- (a) BEDC
(b) CDBE
(c) EBCD
(d) BECD
(e) BCDE

Question 10:

- A. Embryonic stem cells are controversial because the embryos are discarded once the cells are extracted from them. Critics object to creation of embryos for the purpose of harvesting their cells.
- B. Researchers are sourcing these to-be-discarded embryos for stem cells, and not creating new ones for the purpose.
- C. The other objection is that the technology could be used in human reproductive cloning.
- D. However, given the growth of infertility treatments and with more people opting for assisted reproductive techniques, fertility clinics end up with more embryos than they require.

Question 9:

- A. Obama allows federal funding for stem cell research in the US. The controversy in America over the eth-

2.206 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

- E. Fears of reproductive cloning—as opposed to therapeutic cloning—are unfounded, too, since the US, like most countries, expressly prohibits it.
- F. The Indian Council of Medical Research has laid down guidelines on stem cell research, following a proposal to set up a national apex committee for this purpose.
- (a) DBCE (b) BDCE
(c) CEDB (d) CEBD
(e) DBEC

Question 11:

- A. Giving a new twist to probe into Mumbai attacks, Pakistan is now alleging that there were “elements in India” who helped carry out the strikes and wants its investigators to be provided access to them.
- B. In what could further delay the prosecution of Mumbai attackers, the paper said Pakistan is also seeking DNA samples of the terrorists involved in the strikes and more information about contacts made by them through the internet.
- C. In its report, Pakistan has sought results of DNA tests on Ajmal Kasab and the nine other attackers killed by Indian security forces so that these could be matched with their family members, if any, in Pakistan, the sources said.
- D. “There is a strong realisation in Pakistani security agencies that without the help of elements in India, the Mumbai crime could have not been committed,” official sources were quoted as saying by the Dawn newspaper on Tuesday.
- E. Pakistan’s investigation report into the Mumbai attacks, which was reviewed on Monday at a meeting of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet chaired by Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani, would be sent to New Delhi in a couple of days, the paper quoted these officials.
- F. Pakistan wants information about weapons used by the terrorists and details of mobile phone calls made by them and taped by Indian security agencies.
- (a) BCDE (b) EDCB
(c) DBEC (d) DECB
(e) CBDE

Question 12:

- A. Pakistan also wants information regarding IP addresses from which emails were sent to attackers by the alleged perpetrators, the sources said.
- B. An FIR would be registered in a “couple of days” and this would also make the contents of the Pakistani report public, the paper said quoting sources.
- C. It wants India to provide details about people who were reportedly killed by the terrorists when they illegally entered the country’s territorial waters.
- D. The government has described the information provided by India as “insufficient” to reach a logical conclusion and to bring the perpetrators to justice.
- E. The Pakistan government on Monday decided to register a case against the perpetrators of the Mumbai attacks to bring them to justice in accordance with Pakistani laws.
- F. An official statement issued on Monday said further queries would soon be sent to India.
- (a) CEBD (b) BDEC
(c) CEDB (d) EDBC
(e) CBDE

Question 13:

- A. This is not the only fallout of switching to bio-fuels.
- B. Obama’s new energy plan, which backs a greater use of ethanol, could worsen the situation.
- C. In the US, government subsidies have ensured that nearly 30 million tonnes of maize have been diverted for the production of ethanol.
- D. Many American farmers are also switching to maize production from other crops.
- E. Several studies have found evidence of a link between spiraling food prices and increased acreage for crops used to produce bio-fuel.
- F. This has led to an increase in global food prices, particularly of wheat.
- (a) CDEB (b) EBDC
(c) DCEB (d) EBCD
(e) EDBC

Question 14:

- A. The current situation does not warrant such large-scale diversion of land and resources to produce bio-fuels.

- B. Given the global recession, there is little likelihood of oil prices soaring soon. So there is no immediate need to rush to substitute oil.
- C. From a peak of \$147 a barrel last year, oil prices are now below \$40.
- D. The electric car is an innovation that could significantly cut down the world's dependence on oil.
- E. Instead the world should be looking at developing long-term replacements for fossil fuels.
- F. What we need is more research to make electric cars that can run longer on a single charge and are also competitively priced.
- (a) BCDE (b) EDCB
(c) CBED (d) CDEB
(e) BCDE

Question 15:

- A. But Obama, while acknowledging that Detroit's auto majors would see the move as an added burden on an ailing industry in the short term, made clear that the way forward was to embrace green technology.
- B. Such political commitment to fight climate change seems lacking in India. Attempts to set fuel emission standards have been stymied by inter-agency squabbling on exactly how such norms should be set.
- C. It was only with the recent intervention of the Prime Minister's Office that a consensus was reached.
- D. Fuel economy regulations will go some way in reducing India's import bill since we import 78 per cent of our oil.
- E. In doing so, he has sent a clear signal that his administration is prepared to act on climate change even in the face of opposition from interest groups such as the car industry.
- F. The government should follow Obama's example and act quickly to fight climate change and cut oil imports.
- (a) DEBC (b) EBDC
(c) EBCD (d) DBCE
(e) ECDB

Question 16:

- A. Why does the institution of the arranged marriage survive in India in this day and age? The India I am talking about in this case includes the educated

middle class, where the incidence of arranged marriages continues to be high and more importantly, is accepted without any difficulty as a legitimate way of finding a mate.

- B. Twenty years ago, looking at the future, one would have imagined that by now, the numbers of the arranged marriage types would have shrunk and the few remaining stragglers would be looked down upon as belonging to a somewhat primitive tribe.
- C. The answer lies partly in the elastic nature of this institution, and indeed most traditional Indian customs that allows it to expand its definition to accommodate the needs of modernity.
- D. So today's arranged marriage places individual will at the heart of the process; young men and women are rarely forced to marry someone against their wishes.
- E. But this is far from being so.
- F. The role of the parents has moved to that of being presiding deities, with one hand raised in blessing and the other hand immersed purposefully in the wallet.
- (a) BEDC (b) BECD
(c) CDBE (d) CDEB
(e) CBDE

Question 17:

- A. The arranged marriage of today is more clearly manufactured but it also offers a more certain outcome.
- B. In the West, the curiously antiquated notion that it is the prerogative of the man to propose marriage makes for a situation where the promise of marriage is tantalisingly withheld by one of the concerned parties for an indefinite period of time.
- C. Indeed, going by Hollywood movies, it would appear that to mention marriage too early in a relationship is a sure way of scaring off the man.
- D. So we have a situation where marriage is a mirage that shimmers on the horizon frequently, but materialises rarely.
- E. Online matrimonial sites are full of young professionals seeking matches on their own, knowing that what is on the table here is not a date but the promise of marriage.

2.208 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

F. The mating process becomes a serial hunt with the man doing the pursuing to begin a relationship and the woman taking over the role in trying to convert it into something more lasting.

- (a) EBCD (b) CDEB
- (c) EBDC (d) DEBC
- (e) DBEC

Question 18:

- A. At a more fundamental level, the idea that romantic love is the most suitable basis for a long-term relationship is not as automatic as it might appear.
 - B. For a long time, in a lot of cultures, and even now in some, marriage too is a relationship we do not personally control.
 - C. This view of marriage works best in contexts where the idea of the individual is not fully developed. People live in a sticky collective and individuality is blurred.
 - D. Marriage is the only significant kinship tie that we enter into by choice.
 - E. We don't choose our parents, our relatives or our children—these are cards that are dealt out to us.
 - F. A young Saraswat Brahmin boy, earning in four figures was sufficient as a description and one such person was broadly substitutable with another.
- (a) BCDE (b) DBCE
 - (c) BDEC (d) DEBC
 - (e) CEDB

Question 19:

- A. As the role of the individual increases and as dimensions of individuality get fleshed out in ever newer ways, marriage must account for these changes.
- B. In contexts where communities fragment and finding mates as a task devolves to individuals, romance becomes a natural agent of marriage.
- C. For, the greater emphasis on the individual has also meant that personal needs and personal growth come to occupy a privileged position in every individual's life.
- D. The trouble is that while the device works very well in bringing people together, it is not intrinsically equipped to handle these individuals over time.

E. The idea of romance makes the coming together of individuals seem like a natural event. Mutual attraction melts individuals together into a union.

F. Falling in love becomes infinitely easier than staying in it as individuals are no longer defined primarily by the roles they play in marriage.

- (a) EBCD (b) EBDC
- (c) DCEB (d) ECBD
- (e) BCDE

Question 20:

- A. So we have a situation where people fall in and out of love more often, making the idea of romance as a basis of marriage not as socially productive as it used to be.
 - B. In a world where our present has become a poor indicator of our future, the idea of arranging marriages continues to hold charm.
 - C. Of course, the arranged marriage has its own assumptions about what variables make this contract work and these too offer no guarantees.
 - D. It keeps the headiness of romance at bay, and recognises that romance and the sustenance of a socially constructed long-term contract like marriage do not necessarily converge.
 - E. Romantic love seeks to extend the present while the arranged marriage aims at securing the future.
 - F. Whether it is cloaked in tradition as it is in India or in modernity as it is elsewhere, the institution of marriage needs some help.
- (a) CBED (b) EDCB
 - (c) DEBC (d) BCED
 - (e) EDBC

Question 21:

- A. The Indian state was founded on equality and equity: political equality through democracy, religious equality through secularism, gender equality, and economic equity
- B. India, therefore, saw land reforms and the abolition of zamindari. Pakistan has been unable to enforce land reforms.
- C. India and Pakistan were alternative models for a nation-state. Time would determine which idea had the legs to reach a modern horizon.

- D. Economic equality is a fantasy, but without an equitable economy that works towards the elimination of poverty there cannot be a sustainable state.
 - E. The two strands within Pakistan's DNA began to slowly split its personality.
 - F. The father of the nation, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, thought he had produced a child in his own image, but his secular prescription was soon suppressed.
- (a) DBCE (b) BDEC
(c) DBEC (d) BDCE
(e) CBDE

Question 22:

- A. After some debate, the first Constitution in 1956 proclaimed Pakistan as an "Islamic" state.
 - B. The principal institutions of state, and the economy, remained largely in the control of the secular tendency until, through racist prejudice, arrogance and awesome military incompetence it was unable to protect the integrity of the nation.
 - C. No one cared (or dared) to examine what it might mean.
 - D. The crisis of 1969–1971, and the second partition of the subcontinent, which created a Muslim-majority Bangladesh out of a Muslim-majority Pakistan, forced Pakistan to introspect deeply about its identity.
 - E. It was an uneasy compromise.
 - F. Perhaps the last true secularist of this Islamic state was the Western-Oriented-Gentleman Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who came to power in 1971, preached emancipation from poverty and did not mind a spot of whisky in the evening.
- (a) BDEC (b) CEBC
(c) ECBD (d) ECDB
(e) CDBE

Question 23:

- A. If it had been only a question of an individual's excesses Zia's death could have been a swivel moment for the restoration of the pre-Zia era, particularly since his successor was Benazir Bhutto
- B. There are now over 20,000 of them, with perhaps two million students, most (not all) of them controlled by extremists.

- C. The children of Gen Zia are now threatening Islamabad. Sometimes a simple fact can illuminate the nature of a society.
 - D. Worse, prompted by thoughtless advice, Benazir engineered the rise of the Taliban and helped it conquer Kabul.
 - E. But in the quarter century since his sudden death by mid-air explosion, no one in Islamabad has had the courage to change the curriculum or challenge the spread of the madrassas.
 - F. During the 2005 earthquake, male students of the Frontier Medical College were stopped by religious fanatics—their elders—from saving girls from the rubble of their school building.
- (a) EDCB (b) EBDC
(c) BDEC (d) DCEB
(e) DBCE

Question 24:

- A. For six decades, power in Pakistan has teetered between military dictatorship and civilian rule.
 - B. Men like Baitullah Mehsud, Mangal Bagh and Maulana Faziullah are a very different breed from the mullahs who have already been coopted and corrupted by the system.
 - C. When the credibility of civilians was exhausted the people welcomed the army; when the generals overstayed their welcome, the citizen returned to political parties.
 - D. How long before the poor and the middle classes turn to the theocrats waiting to take over? The state has already handed over a province like Swat to Islamic rule.
 - E. Pakistan is facing a dangerous moment, when the credibility of both the military and politicians seems to have ebbed beyond recovery.
 - F. They have a supplementary query which resonates with the street and the village after 9/11: why is Pakistan's army fighting America's war against fellow Muslims?
- (a) DBCE (b) CEBC
(c) DBEC (d) CEDB
(e) BCDE

2.210 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

Question 25:

- A. We could also take a leaf out of Britain's book in what they do to combat racism within the police, as well as enhance cross-cultural knowledge, offering training courses to white officers that include a 'long weekend' spent living with a minority family.
- B. But we must acknowledge the grave risk to the national fabric of any community being alienated from the police.
- C. Of course India is not Britain, and no foreign ideas can simply be imported wholesale into our country.
- D. Britain is far from perfect—as the current discrimination case filed by Deputy Commissioner Tariq Ghafoor suggests—but many Hindu policemen, especially in Gujarat and the suburbs of Mumbai, would benefit immeasurably by spending a few days in a Muslim mohalla.
- E. Let's face it: if our police are not properly and continuously trained in minority relations, the current problems will continue.
- F. Our police forces must reflect the diversity of India. Such a policy would be the "other side of the coin" to a tough security policy which is indispensable to

reassure the common urban resident, terrorised by the bomb blasts, that the Government can keep them safe.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) DEBC | (b) DECB |
| (c) CBED | (d) BCED |
| (e) BDEC | |

ANSWER KEY

Type I

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (d) | 8. (b) | 9. (c) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (d) | 13. (b) | 14. (d) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (a) | 17. (d) | 18. (b) | 19. (c) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (c) | 23. (a) | 24. (c) | 25. (b) |

Type II

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) | 9. (d) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (a) | 13. (d) | 14. (c) | 15. (c) |
| 16. (b) | 17. (a) | 18. (d) | 19. (b) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (c) | 23. (b) | 24. (d) | 25. (b) |

CHAPTER 16: LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY—I

CHAPTER 17: LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY—II

CHAPTER 18: LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY—III

CHAPTER 19: PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS FROM CAT

The following chapters (16 to 18) contain Exercises on Paragraph Sentence Completion on varying levels of Difficulty.

You are required to solve each level of difficulty and try to find out the major sources of error for you—

Is it due to your lack of understanding the information contained in an individual sentence

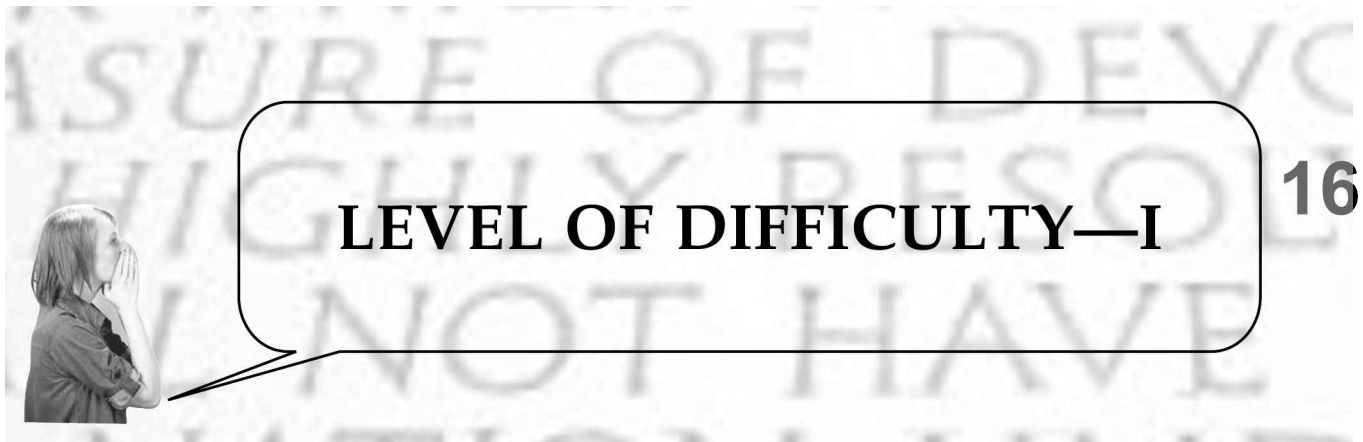
Or

Is it due to your inability to understand the relationships between various sentences within a paragraph?

Based on this analysis, you would need to get back to the drawing board and work on improving your ability to solve such questions—either by working on your ability to comprehend sentences or your ability to identify relationships between sentences and within paragraph—something that can be called your paragraph comprehension ability.



BLOCK II



LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY—I

16

1. (A) God has managed the amazing feat of being worshipped and invisible at the same time.
 (B) Millions of people might describe him as a white bearded father figure sitting on a throne in the sky, but none could claim to be an eyewitness.
 (C) Although it doesn't seem possible to offer a single fact about the Almighty that would hold up in a court of law, somehow the vast majority of people believe in God—as many as 96 percent, according to some polls.
 (D) This reveals a huge gap between belief and what we call everyday reality.
 (E) We need to heal this gap.
 (a) ABCDE (b) BCDEA
 (c) ABDEC (d) CABDE
 (e) BADCE
2. (A) This result was all the more astonishing when it was discovered that the person doing the praying didn't have to know the patient personally, or even know their names.
 (B) Seriously ill patients in hospitals were divided into groups, some being prayed for, while others were not.
 (C) A striking example that there is a reachable place beyond material reality, and that is prayer.
 (D) In all cases, best medical care was still given, yet it became evident that the prayed-for group seemed to recover better.
 (E) Beginning more than twenty years ago, researchers devised experiments to try to verify whether prayer had any efficacy.
 (a) ECBAD (b) CEBDA
 (c) EADCB (d) CBEDA
 (e) ABCDE
3. (A) A snail's neurons pick up signals from the outside worlds so slowly, for example, that events any faster than three seconds would not be perceived.
 (B) In other words, if a snail was looking at an apple, and I quickly reached in and snatched it away, the snail would not be able to detect my hand.
 (C) It would "see" the apple disappear before its very eyes.
 (D) In the animal kingdom some nervous systems are much faster than ours and others much slower.
 (E) In the same way, quantum flashes are millions of time too rapid for us to register, so our brains play a trick on us by "seeing" solid objects that are continuous in time and space, the same way that a movie seems continuous.
 (a) DABCE (b) DEABC
 (c) DACBE (d) EDABC
 (e) ACBDE
4. (A) A person is neither the product of just her environment nor just her genetic make up.
 (B) Let me give an example.
 (C) A child is born with a talent for music, which then gets nurtured through continuous training in a conducive atmosphere.
 (D) The transactional model of child development helps to resolve the split between nature and nurture.
 (E) Rather it is the complex interaction between the two that is key.
 (a) BCDAE (b) DAEBC
 (c) ADBCE (d) ADEBC
 (e) EABCD
5. (A) At first, you think of it as just a matter of growing bigger.

2.214 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

- (B) There is nothing in the world more fascinating than watching a child grow and develop.
- (C) Then, as the infant begins to do things, you may think of it as “learning tricks”.
- (D) In some ways, the development of each child retraces the whole history of the human race, physically and spiritually, step by step.
- (E) But, it’s really more complicated and full of meaning than that.
- (a) BACED (b) DABCE
- (c) ACBDE (d) DACBE
- (e) ABCDE
6. (A) On the one hand, we can trivialize the word by applying it to virtually any human activity.
- (B) On the other hand, we can ignore or reject the significance of the original meaning of the term and replace it with a technical definition, such as “conceptual analysis” or “the methodology of science”.
- (C) Like all expressions, however it is subject to two kinds of distortion.
- (D) The word ‘philosophy’ is of Greek origin and means literally, “love of or friendship for wisdom.”
- (E) This simple linguistic fact shows us at once that philosophy is an intrinsic expression of human nature.
- (a) CABDE (b) ABCDE
- (c) DCABE (d) DECAB
- (e) ACBDE
7. (A) Some books, nevertheless, offer “inside stuff” or “tricks” which they claim will enable you to beat the test.
- (B) This is not to say that the CAT is “beatable”.
- (C) Although the CAT is a difficult test, it is a very learnable test.
- (D) You probably have already realized this.
- (E) There is no bag of tricks that will show you how to master it overnight.
- (a) ABCDE (b) CBEDA
- (c) CABED (d) BACED
- (e) ADBCE
8. (A) Its aim was to remove from dance, any external associations, so that the dancers could concentrate on pure movement and pure pattern.
- (B) Abstract dance was the name of a specific style of ballet, devised in the 1920s and developed at the bahaus.
- (C) Ballroom dancing, for example, is concerned with the pleasure the movement and pattern-making give to the dancers, and not with some external ‘programme’.
- (D) In the wider sense, a great deal of dance is ‘abstract’.
- (a) DBAC (b) BADC
- (c) BDCA (d) BDAC
- (e) ABCD
9. (A) In those countries where the ideals of liberty and equality have received the greatest devotion, and particularly in America, the political constitution has been framed with the precise object of making impossible too great a concentration of power.
- (B) A philosophy that emphasizes the likeness of all men will be averse from recognizing those exceptional qualities in any individual which place him so clearly above his fellows that he may justly claim to lead and influence them.
- (C) A different though related strand of thought is equalitarian.
- (D) Further, when circumstances make it necessary for a particular individual to display qualities of leadership in a very high degree, his position is under constant and bitter attack on the score of dictatorship, and it is necessary for him to conceal his qualities, consciously, behind a façade of ‘ordinariness’.
- (a) CBAD (b) CABD
- (c) CDAB (d) DCAB
- (e) DCBA
10. (A) It has removed many of the material obstacles to the pursuit of the good life from the majority of mankind in those countries at a high level of technical development.
- (B) But it has exposed us to new dangers, not the obvious dangers of new weapons of destruction, but the much more serious ones of a purely materialist view of life.
- (C) The growth of science and technology has conferred obvious and immense benefits upon the community.

- (D) It has also, as we too often forget, made possible new and daring adventures of the mind
 (a) CADB (b) ABDC
 (c) ACBD (d) CDBA
 (e) ABCD
11. (A) There are manifest dangers in the persuasive aspect of leadership.
 (B) It is alarming, for example, to reflect how great a part the power to speak well has acquired in an age of broadcasting.
 (C) It is quite possible for men to feel that they are freely giving their allegiance to a leader, when actually they are simply slaves of his techniques of propaganda.
 (D) At its lowest, the technique of persuasion may involve all those devices of suggestion and propaganda which are so freely available to the unscrupulous in a scientific age.
 (a) ABDC (b) ACBD
 (c) CDBA (d) ADBC
 (e) DABC
12. (A) The leader should possess high intelligence.
 (B) The reasons for this frequent neglect of intelligence as a prerequisite of leadership are complex.
 (C) It is certainly true to say that this is more commonly underrated than any other aspect of leadership.
 (D) There is first, a very general misunderstanding of such a phrase as 'of very high intelligence.'
 (a) ABCD (b) ACBD
 (c) DABC (d) DBAC
 (e) CABD
13. (A) As with everybody else, the guard was ordered to go through the metal detector.
 (B) Before doing so, he handed his M-16 rifle to security personnel, along with other items such as handcuffs and a torch.
 (C) The guard shift was rotating, and a guard in full uniform, was in line in front of him.
 (D) When returning from a business trip, my father approached a security checkpoint at the airport.
 (E) When the guard went through the machine, an alarm went off and he was inspected with a hand-held wand which detected a Swiss army knife inside one of his pockets.
 (a) DCABE (b) DBCAE
 (c) DCAEB (d) BCAED
 (e) ABCDE
14. (A) He required, for instance, that all cars be parked 'about a meter' away from the others cars.
 (B) I had a very organized commanding officer when I was in the army.
 (C) Once he called me over and pointed out a car that was parked less than 'about a meter' away from the other cars.
 (D) I told him that the vehicle in question was owned by Captain Jorge, well known for his ill temper and feared by those above and below him in rank.
 (E) The commander thought for a few minutes and ordered: "Tell everyone to align their cars according to Captain Jorge's".
 (a) ABDCE (b) BACDE
 (c) DCABE (d) EBADC
 (e) ABCDE
15. (A) She had made her last trip to Canada.
 (B) Five years later, she surprised me when she phoned to say she had booked a flight and was coming to visit.
 (C) My mother, who lives in Germany, visited my family in Canada every year.
 (D) But at age 80, she informed us that the 16 hours of travelling was too much for her.
 (E) I asked her what, at age 85, had made her change her mind
 (a) CDBAE (b) CDABE
 (c) CEDAB (d) ABECD
 (e) DACBE
16. (A) On one of our walks, three lads cycled past.
 (B) I am short and stocky with grey hair and beard
 (C) My dog was also short and stocky and had grey hair.
 (D) I heard one of them say, "That's a strange one."
 (E) The second boy agreed, exclaiming, "Yes—It's all grey and fluffy."
 (a) ADCEB (b) CADEB
 (c) BCADE (d) DCABE
 (e) BCDAE

2.216 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

17. (A) Easy or not, etiquette is important.
(B) There's a reason for doing things the way we do them—we just have no idea what it is.
(C) I had to interrupt my cell phone call to tell him off.
(D) I was trying to explain this the other night to my children—Matt, 15, and Becky, 11—who, I'm ashamed to say, have been allowed to develop less-than perfect manners, especially at the table.
(E) At this particular family dinner, I caught Matt buttering his baked potato with his finger.
(a) ABCDE (b) ABDEC
(c) BCDAE (d) BDACE
(e) ABECD
18. (A) Not a plastic tray or all-you-can-eat dessert bar in sight.
(B) Becky, whose idea of great dining is to graze the free sample aisle at cafes, immediately had questions.
(C) The Restaurant was amazing.
(D) A distinguished-looking waiter with an elegant accent presented our menus.
(E) "How can they charge this much for food?"
(a) CDABE (b) ADCBE
(c) EDBCA (d) CADEB
(e) ABCDE
19. (A) A trainee was standing guard inside a room when he heard a pounding on the door and the order "Let men in!"
(B) Through the window, he saw the uniform of an officer and immediately opened the door.
(C) He quickly realized his mistake when the officer yelled, "Airman! Why didn't you check for my authority to enter?"
(D) Guards in air force basic training must check all IDs.
(E) Thinking fast, the airman replied, "Sir, you'd have got in anyway."
(a) DABCE (b) DBACE
(c) DBECA (d) DAEBC
(e) DCABE
20. (A) Peggy Conlon was 15 when her mum, dad and 14 siblings moved to a big house in Adelanto, a tiny town in California's high southern desert.
(B) School lunches were packed assembly-line style; baths taken in shifts in the bathroom—younger kids before bed, older kids in the morning.
(C) Life was all about directing traffic and as the oldest child, Peggy was the chief traffic monitor.
(D) In addition to the Conlon brood, there were cats, dogs, chickens, rabbits and a pony.
(E) Dinner was set on a 3.5 metre long dining table her father had made from a church door.
(a) ADEBC (b) AEBCD
(c) ABECD (d) CABDE
(e) ABCDE
21. (A) There in the soap-scented air and the glare of neon, they sorted, washed, dried, and folded up to 20 loads of clothes.
(B) That's when Mary would talk to her daughter about helping others and her dreams for the future.
(C) Every Friday night, from the time she was eight, Peggy and her mother, Mary, loaded the family station wagon with dirty clothes and drove to a Laundromat.
(D) When they were finally done at about 1 am, they'd head to an all night coffee shop for hot fudge sundaes and a rare quiet time together.
(E) Diapers were always a big item.
(a) CADEB (b) CBDAE
(c) CAEDB (d) BCADE
(e) BACDE
22. (A) I lived with my grandparents until I left home at 16.
(B) She worked and did very well, but she still needed the support her parents provided, and we lived with them in New York for many years.
(C) So all three of them, my mum, Ondrea Smith, and my grandparents Eugene and Ellen Griffith—raised me.
(D) Don't get me wrong; my mum was around too.
(E) But she was a single parent and had me when she was just 21.
(a) AEDCB (b) ADEBC
(c) CADEB (d) ACDED
(e) ABCDE

23. (A) He had been a paramedic in the army in World War II, and when I lived with him, he worked for the post office.
 (B) He was from a west Indian family, and people from the west Indies are known for their frugality—like the work 300 jobs and spend no money.
 (C) I'd see him leave every morning, go to work and come home at night.
 (D) Then he'd do things like fix his own car. And instead of relaxing, he'd be out patrolling the neighborhood, making sure it was safe for his family.
 (E) My grandfather looked like a big Buddha, and his overall vibe was jolly, like Santa.
 (a) EBCAD (b) ECBAD
 (c) EBACD (d) CDABE
 (e) EABCD
24. (A) When I say tough, I mean she was the kind of person that didn't want to be kissed or hugged, but she would show you all the love in the world.
 (B) My grandmother—she was generous, but she was tough.
 (C) They let the employees have certain stuff, damaged goods.
 (D) She used to bring little race cars and other toys home to me every day.
 (E) Talk about a kid being blessed, and God has been looking out for me from the beginning: My grand mother worked in a toy factory!
 (a) EDCAB (b) BAECD
 (c) BCAED (d) EDABC
 (e) BDAEC
25. (A) The man shook his head and pointed to a stage close to my wife, where the pianist was sitting at a grand piano, cheerfully playing away.
 (B) As the negotiations were completely new to her, she had to focus her full attention on the discussion.
 (C) She was invited by some customers to discuss business in a well-known tavern.
 (D) The background music bothered her greatly, so when the waiter was passing her table, she asked if he could turn the music down.
- (E) My wife had just been appointed bank manager of a local branch.
 (a) ECBDA (b) EBCDA
 (c) BCDAE (d) BCDEA
 (e) DAEBC
26. (A) He insisted we check again, and again the deckhand found nothing out of order.
 (B) When the man called a third time, I sent the deckhand directly to his cabin.
 (C) I sent a deckhand to check the lifeboat and called the guest back to say nothing had been found.
 (D) During my work, handling the front desk of a cruise ship, a passenger called to say he'd spotted a stowaway in a lifeboat when he'd glanced out of his cabin window.
 (E) The deckhand soon called to assure me there was no need for alarm: The guest had been reporting on his own reflection in the window.
 (a) EBACD (b) DCBAE
 (c) DCABE (d) DBACE
 (e) EABCD
27. (A) Their son, Matthew, a Navy meteorologist, was assigned there.
 (B) Michael Flocco veered into the driveway of his home and dashed from his truck.
 (C) The stocky sheet-metal worker had rushed back from a construction site nearby to join his wife, Sheila, after learning of the terrorist attack on the Pentagon.
 (D) Michael found Sheila sitting on the couch sobbing.
 (E) It was almost 10:30 am on Tuesday, September 11, 2001.
 (a) BECAD (b) BDECA
 (c) BEDCA (d) DACEB
 (e) BAECD
28. (A) Handsome in his tuxedo.
 (B) Lanky at his high school prom.
 (C) Matthew with the striped kitten—had he been five?
 (D) At ten—smiling in his yellow soccer jersey.
 (E) Throughout the TV replays of the collapsing Trade Towers, Michael's glance shifted from one framed photo to the next.

2.218 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

- (a) ECDBA (b) ABCDE
(c) ECBDA (d) DABCE
(e) DAEB C
29. (A) Matthew was always the kid with his head in the clouds, the stars, the sky.
(B) With high marks, and great moves on the sports field, his dream had been an athletic scholarship, but an injured elbow and a bad rotator cuff got in the way.
(C) So Matthew enlisted in the Navy.
(D) By fourth standard, Matthew was bored with cartoons on TV, and his dad often returned from work to find him lying on the floor, absorbed in the blue and red curves of the cold fronts and low-pressure systems swirling across the weather channel maps.
(E) He hoped to go to college, even though the family's savings would not stretch far.
(a) DABEC (b) DACEB
(c) ADEBC (d) DAEB C
(e) EABDC
30. (A) The couple have diametrically opposite approaches to investing.
(B) Lynn, 58, is a believer in mutual funds and has "a bit of a gambler's streak" that's made her a successful investor.
(C) That could have been the case for Lynn and George Wick.
(D) According to financial planner Michael Banwell, antagonism can arise when couples have different investing styles, especially when there are concerns there won't be enough money to retire with.
(E) George, 12 years her senior, has always put cash into FDs and left it there.
(a) DACBE (b) DCABE
(c) EBADC (d) ECABD
(e) ABCDE
31. (A) With her friends crowded round, she opened a package to find ...a dictionary and a thesaurus.
(B) "She was forever looking for a dictionary and didn't have one," he says, "but it was obvious I didn't get it right."
- (C) On her 25th birthday, Maria Nicosi got a gift from her boy friend, Thomas that she'll never forget.
(D) For his part, Thomas, who went on to become Maria's husband despite the gift, had carefully considered what to get her.
(E) "I felt it should have been something more substantial and romantic." She says.
(a) CDBEA (b) CAEDB
(c) CBAED (d) CEABD
(e) DCABE
32. (A) Once it was installed, however, I realized that the new chair's enormous flowers, so playful in the furniture store, overwhelmed the muted stripes of our downstairs wallpaper.
(B) "It's a little loud, Isn't it?" my husband asked cautiously.
(C) While I was expecting our fifth child, I chose a chair at a discount furniture store to replace a dog-eared, stuffing-spitting relic.
(D) In fact, the sight of the chair in the living room made my teeth hurt.
(E) "It's shouting," I agreed glumly.
(a) ABECD (b) BAECD
(c) CABED (d) CBAED
(e) ABCDE
33. (A) You can't change public perception by force.
(B) So we start making films where violence is not the only solution, like Hero and the next film I plan to make.
(C) When you get older, you start to think, What can we give to the younger audience.
(D) But we are so used to watching heroes use violence to stop violence.
(E) When I was young, I didn't know if the violence was bad or good, so I just did the action — good guy kills bad guy.
(a) ECDBA (b) BDAEC
(c) ECDBA (d) EDCBA
(e) EABCD
34. (A) I really did quit once when I was nine years old)
(B) My coach came to my home every week and just cut my hair, brought a book or food and didn't talk about training.

- (C) He tried to make me feel guilty.
 (D) Children think of quitting many times.
 (E) My foot was broken, and I trained for three days before I decided I didn't want to.
 (a) DABCE (b) DBACE
 (c) DAEB (d) AEBDC
 (e) BACDE
35. (A) In obstructive sleep apnea, tissue in the throat relaxes during sleep, collapsing—and closing off—the airway.
 (B) Worse, he routinely stopped breathing. Tests at a sleep clinic yielded a quick diagnosis: sleep apnea.
 (C) Then his weight ballooned and his blood pressure soared.
 (D) Along with the weight gain, Currie, a 55-year-old radio announcer, developed a snoring problem, his wife informed him.
 (E) Roger Currie quit smoking ten years ago.
 (a) EDCBA (b) ECBDA
 (c) ECDBA (d) EABDC
 (e) EBCDA
36. (A) The result: an epidemic of fatigue that's ratcheting up stress at work and road rage among motorists, and is literally aging us before our time.
 (B) Some of us may need the attention of professionals; others have to make more time for sleep in their schedules.
 (C) People are sleeping less today and snoring more, tossing and turning and eyeing the clock, praying for dawn.
 (D) Either way, quality sleep should be a priority.
 (E) It's a shame, since scientists have made great strides in treating almost every type of sleep disorder often without medication and with great rates of success.
 (a) EBDCA (b) EBDAC
 (c) CAEBD (d) CADEB
 (e) ACBED
37. (A) Van Cauter then tested the volunteers on insulin resistance, a measure of how well the body processes blood sugar.
 (B) Van Cauter recently monitored 27 sleepers between the ages of 23 and 42 in their homes.
 (C) One group slept just over five hours on weeknights; the other eight.
 (D) The greater one's resistance, the greater his risk of diabetes.
 (E) The results were astonishing. The shorter sleepers had 50 per cent more insulin resistance than the longer sleepers.
 (a) BACDE (b) BCADE
 (c) CADBE (d) CADEB
 (e) BDACE
38. (A) "Mum's been murdered," his brother said in a shaky voice.
 (B) It was a burglary gone awry.
 (C) On New Year's Day, 1996, psychologist Everett Worthington's phone rang.
 (D) Two youths had broken in, and she had surprised them.
 (E) She was killed with a crowbar.
 (a) CABDE (b) CDBAE
 (c) ABDEC (d) CDBEA
 (e) ABCDE
39. (A) The role of Western values in contemporary Indian society is a subject on which I have pondered for years.
 (B) Moreover, various stakeholders of our company—employees, investors, customers and vendors—come from across the globe.
 (C) An organization is representative of society, and some of the lessons that I have learnt from the West regarding values are, I think, applicable to us as a nation.
 (D) I come from a company that is built on strong values.
 (E) In dealing with them over the years, I have come to appreciate several aspects of the West's value system.
 (a) ABDEC (b) ADBEC
 (c) DBECA (d) DBCAE
 (e) ABCDE
40. (A) Indian culture has deep-rooted family values.
 (B) Unfortunately, our attitude towards the community is very different from our attitude towards the family.

2.220 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

- (C) Although we keep our homes spotlessly clean, when we go out we do not think twice before littering.
- (D) Parents make enormous sacrifices for their children; children consider it their duty to take care of aged parents.
- (E) And marriage is held to be a sacred union with husband and wife bonded for life.
- (a) AEBCD (b) ACBED
- (c) DEBCA (d) ADEBC
- (e) DABCE
41. (A) "To play great music," he said, "you must keep your eyes on a distant star."
- (B) Eleven years old, I was taking a violin lesson with Georges Enesco, my teacher, in his Paris studio.
- (C) At the time, I took this to mean, simply, "Give your very best to every piece."
- (D) A deep-chested, powerful man with a rugged, gentle face, Enesco looked at me across the violin he held under his chin, and shook his bow.
- (a) BACD (b) BDAC
- (c) DACB (d) DACB
- (e) ACBD
42. (A) I felt the truth of it when I visited Rock-feller Institute.
- (B) They were as dedicated as monks in a 14th century monastery, yet their lives were being fulfilled because their eyes were on the star.
- (C) Here a scientist worked with quite absorption developing antibiotics; there, another investigated a possible cure for tuberculosis; a third studied the effects of too much sugar in the blood.
- (D) You don't have to be a musician to benefit from my teacher's wisdom.
- (a) CBAD (b) ACDB
- (c) DACB (d) DABC
- (e) ABCD
43. (A) They learned that if they brought the kid in, they could get another \$5.
- (B) The first time I went onstage with my father, I was five years old, and we were at a hotel in New York.
- (C) My mother was being paid \$5 as his pianist, and he got \$15 to perform comedy and sing.
- (D) I sang, "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?"
- (a) DCBA (b) ADBC
- (c) BCAD (d) BADC
- (e) DABC
44. (A) I did everything—conducting the orchestra, monologue, mime, audience participation, playing instruments, dancing, singing, production numbers, incredible bits and pieces and wild physicality.
- (B) My mum and dad came back to the dressing room, and I said, "How was it, Dad?"
- (C) Whew! I did a show in Vegas years later, in 1980, the best two hours and 20 minutes I ever had onstage.
- (E) He said, "It wasn't bad for an amateur."
- (a) DBAC (b) BCDA
- (c) CABD (d) BDCA
- (e) BADC
45. (A) When a man is his son's hero, it's about the best thing that God gave us on this planet.
- (B) I can see it now with my son Anthony, who's been traveling with me and documenting my work.
- (C) I was doing a lecture recently.
- (D) And he was out in the audience with a camera, and I caught his face, that twinkles for a second, where his eyes said to me, that's my dad.
- (a) ABCD (b) ACBD
- (c) BACD (d) CBAD
- (e) DABC
46. (A) On the one hand, I want very much for someone else to clean our house, as neither I nor my husband, Ed, has shown any aptitude for it.
- (B) No one but me, for instance, should have to clean up the dental floss heaped like spaghetti near the wastebasket where I toss it each night, never catching on that floss is not something that can be thrown with a high degree of accuracy.
- (C) On the other hand, I'd feel guilt inflicting such distasteful drudgery on another human being.
- (D) Have always wanted and not wanted a cleaning person.

- (a) DACB (b) CBAD
(c) CABD (d) ABDC
(e) BADC
47. (A) "Are you all right?" I asked, as I helped her to her seat. "That turbulence was as bad as it gets."
(B) Flying in the summer in the US means one thing: turbulence.
(C) I was working as a flight attendant when we hit a patch of very rough air just after a young teenager, obviously on her first flight, had entered the bathroom.
(D) After the bumps had subsided, she exited the bathroom, a look of sheer terror etched on her face.
(E) "So that's what it was," she said, "I thought I'd pushed the wrong button."
(a) DAEB (b) BCDAE
(c) AEBDC (d) CADBE
(e) ABCDE
48. (A) And when it happens on rare occasions that we "cheat" death, we believe just for a moment, in immorality.
(B) Today scientists are tempting fate in ways never before imagined, as they demystify the secrets of longevity.
(C) We human beings are the only animals capable of contemplating our own demise.
(D) We mourn, we memorialize, we philosophize and we pray.
(a) DACB (b) DCBA
(c) CDAB (d) ABCD
(e) ABCD
49. (A) An expert in the genetics of aging, she believes that altering genes to extend life span may not be far off.
(B) Campisi is a senior molecular biologist at one of America's top research centers.
(C) Piles of papers rise from the floor like unsteady chimneys, some nearly as tall as four-foot ten scientists.
(D) In her basement office, Judith Campisi sits on the edge of a chair and speaks with wide-eyed enthusiasm, usually reserved for first-year graduate students.
(a) DCBA (b) DBCA
(c) BCAD (d) BDAC
(e) ABCD
50. (A) Paying the cable bill had been on my to-do list, but somehow it hadn't been paid in well, let's just say a number of months.
(B) As I handed over the cheque, I mumbled my apologies and berated myself for my oversight.
(C) I was packing the paper into my briefcase when the doorbell rang.
(D) It was a bill collector from the local cable-TV company.
(E) Shouldn't have been home that afternoon eight years ago, but I had forgotten a term paper and was close to missing the 3pm deadline.
(F) After all, I was a student of library science, and keeping track of papers was supposed to be my specialty.
(a) ECDBAF (b) CDBAFE
(c) ECDABF (d) CDBFEA
(e) CBADEF
51. (A) If you're like me, your toughest decisions will come in your reference files.
(B) My personal rule of thumb is that if I haven't used a piece of information for two years, I get rid of it.
(C) Of course, it's a law of nature that whenever you finally get rid of something, you will always need it the very next day.
(D) I recommend going through your files once a year, discarding information that is old or out-of-date.
(a) DBAC (b) DABC
(c) CBAD (d) BADC
(e) ABCD
52. (A) I placed my new treadmill in the middle of our family room to encourage myself to use it.
(B) "No one," Julia replied in her most convincing tone. "Not even my mum."
(C) My children knew they were not to touch it, but their friends often gravitated to it.
(D) Months after I bought the treadmill, I knew I had been remiss in my fitness plan but didn't realize how much until my five-years-old daughter Julia had her friend Makenzie over to play.

2.222 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

- (E) From a nearby room I heard Julia say, "That's Mummy's treadmill, and no one is allowed to use it."
- (F) "No one?" asked her friend.
- (a) ACDFBE (b) ACDBFE
(c) ACDEFB (d) DCAFBE
(e) ABCDEF
53. (A) Wasting little time, he started T.T. Pond Company and began commercially marketing the product.
- (B) A druggist by profession and a businessman in the making, he was amazed by the curative powers of an extract made using the witch hazel shrub.
- (C) 1907 proved to be a major turning point, with the addition of Ponds Cold Cream, legendary classic even today.
- (D) T.T. Pond did not imagine the success his little trip during 1846 to a remote Indian settlement in upstate New York would create.
- (E) It was called thus because of the cooling effect evaporation caused on the skin.
- (a) DBACE (b) DBCEA
(c) ABCDE (d) ACBDE
(e) ADBCE
54. (A) Nunes is taking me down Transpanteneria Highway, a 150-kilometer ribbon of red dirt and 127 plank bridges, that runs south from Pocone to Porto Jofre.
- (B) They used soil from alongside the highway, leaving trenches filled with water and fish that attract other animals in abundance.
- (C) As a result, the Transpantaneira Highway may offer the greatest wildlife show on earth.
- (D) The engineers who built this raised the surface about four meters from then surrounding terrain to keep it dry during the rainy season.
- (a) DBAC (b) DBCA
(c) ADBC (d) BCAD
(e) BACD
55. (A) Strutting and vaguely comic, two female rheas head for nests where their two males guard the eggs with menacing looks.
- (B) My host, cattle rancher Jose Tocqueville de Carvalho Neta, says that the rheas will occasionally rearrange the eggs in the nest.
- (C) The Ostrich-like birds are here in front of the Campo Neta Lodge, a five-room Mexican farm house in the middle of the Pantanal.
- (D) "This happens so they will not take the sun in only one position."
- (a) ABCD (b) ACBD
(c) ADCB (d) ABDC
(e) CABD
56. (A) But, transportation is difficult and the Pantanal is little known outside of Brazil.
- (B) The people who live here have their fingers crossed.
- (C) Because if ecotourism doesn't work, an alternative is waiting.
- (D) There are now some 60-tourist facilities here, most of them small and locally owned
- (E) Worldwide, the jury is still out on the idea of ecotourism and the Pantanal has become a testing ground
- (a) EDABC (b) DAEB C
(c) ECBAD (d) EDCBA
(e) ABCDE
57. (A) Carolina Coelho sits up in her saddle, turns 90 degrees and points to a stately umbauba tree.
- (B) "Toucans feed on the eggs and nestling of other birds," my guide says.
- (C) "So they make a lot of enemies"
- (D) Shading my eyes with my hand, I still can't see the creature until it flies off with a dozen smaller birds in pursuit.
- (E) "Toucan," she says.
- (a) ADBCE (b) AEDBC
(c) ACDEB (d) ADECB
(e) ABCDE
58. (A) The subject has two half ping-pong balls taped over his eyes and wears headphones that emit a roar of static—he is in a sensory cocoon, a uniform field of light and sound.
- (B) This is so he can pick up psychic signals without distraction.
- (C) On the top floor of the psychology department building at Edinburgh University, Professor

Robert Morris and his team are performing an experiment.

- (D) You read that right: psychic signals.
 (a) CABD (b) BCDA
 (c) ABCD (d) DABC
 (e) ADBC

59. (A) On a cold day in Tornato I meet Professor James Alcock at York University, one of the most widely respected skeptics.

- (B) "I have a lot of respect for the leading parapsychologist I know personally," he says.
 (C) Alcock has spent decades analyzing the procedures used by parapsychologists and advising on how to make them watertight.
 (D) "In a few cases, we've gone through the same research report and independently come up with the same flaws, usually statistical errors."
 (a) ABCD (b) ACBD
 (c) DCBA (d) DCAB
 (e) ADBC

60. (A) He has set up the James Randi Educational Foundation to challenge believers to prove their statements about paranormal abilities.

- (B) If someone chases will-o'-the-wisps like speaking with the dead, it subverts them from things that could really help them.
 (C) So if the paranormal consists of nothing more than occasionally being able to sense that someone is staring at us, does it matter if science accept the parapsychologists' results or not.
 (D) Randi is adamant it does.
 (a) BACD (b) ACDB
 (c) DCBA (d) BCDA
 (e) ABCD

61. (A) Four-year-old Evan Petropoulos has a serious infection.

- (B) So it might be tough to comprehend why the little guy is giggling like a maniac.
 (C) The infection has swollen Evan's right eye shut and put him in considerable pain.
 (D) He's in the hospital with an IV in his arm.
 (a) ACDB (b) CBAD
 (c) BDAC (d) ADCB
 (e) DABC

62. (A) Using humour to ease pain and help healing is no laughing matter to a growing number of doctors, nurses and health care workers.

- (B) We all know that it feels great to engage in a good laugh, but a small yet significant body of research suggests that the ability to see life from the lighter side may be medicinal.
 (C) And even help diabetics control their blood sugar.
 (D) Studies have hinted that humour can alleviate allergy symptoms, increase pain tolerance, bolster the disease-fighting immune system, reduce the risk of stroke and heart attack.
 (a) ADCB (b) ADBC
 (c) ABDC (d) DACB
 (e) ABCD

63. (A) That's where Jennifer Lopez, the daughter of Puerto Rican immigrants, got her start, singing and dancing in neighborhood shows in New York City.

- (B) She's dressed all in white—squeaky-clean running shoes and velour track suit she designed herself, with a "J. Lo" insignia over the breast.
 (C) She's come a long way from the Kips Bay Boys & Girls Club.
 (D) Today she's in Vancouver, filming *An Unfinished Life*, in which she teams up with Robert Redford.
 (a) DBCA (b) ADBC
 (c) CDAB (d) CADB
 (e) ABCD

64. (A) Wandering along the streets of New York city, my daughters and I stop at shoe stores wherever we happen to be.

- (B) This is their choice, these women who as little girls teetered around the house balancing like cranes in my mother's high heels.
 (C) I sit on a bench and wait while they try on shoe after shoe, readjusting their positions in the mirror, eyes down cast, considering their feet.
 (D) "So?" one of them will ask me. "What do you think of these?"
 (a) ADBC (b) DBCA
 (c) ABCD (d) DCBA
 (e) CABD

2.224 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

65. (A) And long before anyone in my class had heard of ballroom dancing, my mother played swing music on the gramophone in the living room, took me in her arms and taught me how.
(B) By age 12, after a series of operations, I could walk unaided.
(C) By the time I was seven, my mother had moved on to tennis, which she decided I could play while wearing black galoshes over my brown orthopedic shoes.
(D) When I turned 15, she signed me up for dancing school with boys.
(a) CABD (b) CBDA
(c) CDAB (d) CBAD
(e) CDBA
66. (A) If my husband, Ed, had his way, you could pop by our place any given night and see me sitting in bed, struggling to hold my head up under the weight of a night-vision headset.
(B) Ed is an early-to-sleep sort of chap, who'll announce around 8 pm "just going to change into my pajamas and read for a while."
(C) Once he becomes horizontal, however, it's pretty much over.
(D) This makes it difficult for yours truly, for I really do read in bed, including the part where you turn the page and read a second one and then a third one.
(a) BACD (b) ACBD
(c) BCAD (d) ABCD
(e) ADBC
67. (A) We call it Pillow Mountain.
(B) I roll over in the middle of the night and find myself suffocating against a towering mound of goose down.
(C) I offered to stop eating in bed if Ed would agree to wean himself from his need for multiple pillows.
(D) A married couple can best be defined as a unit of people whose sleep habits are carefully engineered to keep each other awake.
(a) DABC (b) DCBA
(c) ABCD (d) ACBD
(e) ADBC
68. (A) It's that rare state when it seems you can do no wrong.
(B) You know the feeling.
(C) Maybe you're playing tennis and every shot is landing right where you aim it.
(D) Or perhaps solutions to those gnarly work problems are coming to you so easily that you wonder why they seemed insurmountable before.
(E) Why is it that sometimes you fire on all cylinders and at other times you can't even start the engine?
(F) For most of us, these moments of visions and high performance are too rare.
(G) The answer may be this: You're at your best when you get your mind out of the way.
(a) BACDFEG (b) FEGBAC
(c) CDEGFBA (d) AFEGDCB
(e) ABCDEFG
69. (A) Every bit of his well-muscled arms is covered with tattoos.
(B) Today Kent Lindahl is the father of two children, has finished college, and is working towards a degree in psychotherapy.
(C) Yet fragments of his past will always haunt him.
(D) With his intelligent eyes, neatly trimmed beard and wire-rimmed glasses, Lindahl looks like a professor—until he rolls up his sleeves.
(a) BDCA (b) BCDA
(c) DCBA (d) DBCA
(e) ABCD
70. (A) Amberry teaches professional basketball players how to shoot free throws and has produced an instructional book and video.
(B) The key, he says, is to become mentally absorbed in a physical routine, which clears the head of negative ideas, such as missing the shot.
(C) "You can't have an extraneous thought in your mind when you make that free throw," says Amberry.
(D) Refocusing the mind to eliminate the buzz and the static of everyday thought, according to a new book by Dr Herbert Benson, has powers beyond the basketball court.
(a) ACBD (b) ABCD

- (c) CABD (d) CBDA
(e) BACD
71. (A) So she took her dog, Elsie Mae, for a stroll on the beach near her home in California.
(B) Of course, some people seem to know intuitively that the best way to cope with a problem can be to walk away from it.
(C) Artist and graphic designer Lisa Gizara, 43, was struggling to come up with a fresh advertising idea for one of her clients, a computer company.
(D) She took a few more steps, and saw an image: Michelangelo's "Creations of Adam," which features the famous detail of God's and Adam's fingers nearly touching.
(E) As they tromped across the sand, suddenly a phrase popped into Gizara's head: "Get connected."
(a) DACEB (b) EDCBA
(c) CDAEB (d) BCAED
(e) ABCDE
72. (A) Benson believes that when you "break the train of everyday thought"—a phrase he repeats like a mantra—your body increases production of a gas molecule called nitric oxide (not to be confused with nitrous oxide, or laughing gas).
(B) Scientists once thought nitric oxide, or NO, was merely a toxin.
(C) It's a component of cigarette smoke, for example.
(D) But in the late 1980s, researchers learned that the gas is made in the human body and plays a role in a range of physiological processes, such as controlling blood pressure.
(a) ACBD (b) ABCD
(c) BDCA (d) BCDA
(e) DABC
73. (A) Many of his colleagues told him he was wasting his time and would ruin his career.
(B) But Benson went on to become a pioneer in the now-nourishing field known as mind-body medicine, which explores how our thoughts and feelings contribute to disease.
(C) Benson has grown accustomed to skepticism about his work.
(D) Trained as a cardiologist at Harvard Medical School, Benson began in the 1960s to study how stress affects physical well being, then considered a radical idea.
(a) CDAB (b) CBAD
(c) CDBA (d) CABD
(e) BACD
74. (A) To the soundtrack of cicadas and the wind in the leaves, Abrams repeated the motions, over and over, until her brain and body went on autopilot.
(B) "It's a very Zen kind of thing."
(C) She would sit in the night air for hours, slowly rocking the treadle of a spinning wheel with her feet and guiding the fibres with sweeping motions of her arm.
(D) Consider Charlene Abrams, who spent every free evening in the summer of 1994 on the front step of her home, spinning yarn.
(E) "You get into this almost altered state," says Abrams, 43, a software engineer.
(F) "Sitting there spinning, my mind wanders and goes wherever it needs to go."
(a) ABCDEF (b) ACFBED
(c) DCABEF (d) DACBEF
(e) FABEDC
75. (A) And then suppose you pushed the 'Reverse' button and took a trip in the opposite direction—journeying into the dim recesses of the past.
(B) Just suppose you could clamber aboard a Time Machine and press the 'Forward' button.
(C) You might just land right into your favorite period of history.
(D) Z..a.Ap..Would you hurtle forward through a blinding flash of days and nights, months and years—even long centuries—perhaps, to land into an alien world of the future...?
(E) A world that will be a marvel of technology.
(a) CDABE (b) CBADE
(c) BDEAC (d) BDECA
(e) DABCE
76. (A) Could you think of a world without time?
(B) It all sounds too good to be true, or even practical for that matter, does it not?
(C) To be able to play on endlessly without being told that it was time to go home...

2.226 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

- (D) For a world without time would probably be a totally chaotic place to live in, where everything happened all at once—a kind of topsy-turvy land!
- (E) Imagine what it would be like not to have to tumble out of bed to the shrill buzz of the morning alarm and to hurry to catch the school bus!
- (a) AECBD (b) AECDB
(c) CDBAE (d) ECBDA
(e) DECBA
77. (A) It covers 1, 86,000 miles per second.
(B) This means you would zoom more than seven times around the world in one second!
(C) Light travels at an enormous speed, faster than anything else we know.
(D) The distance will be about 58, 80,000,000,000 miles. This distance is called a light year.
(E) It has a speed more than 5, 00,000 times faster than the Concorde. Now calculate how far light will travel in a year.
(a) CEABD (b) CEDAB
(c) CABDE (d) CABED
(e) CBADE
78. (A) Small distance, such as the length and breadth of this book, are measured in centimeters or inches.
(B) Even millions or billions of miles would not be enough to express these immense distances. We need an altogether different unit for measuring them.
(C) However, sizes and distance in the universe are too vast to be measured in terms of any of these units.
(D) Bigger distances are measured in meters or feet, while still bigger distances are measured in terms of any of these units.
(E) The stars of our galaxy whirl together in space in a gigantic spiral, so vast that ordinary words for describing hugeness just cannot describe this.
(a) ABCDE (b) ADBEC
(c) ADCBE (d) ADCEB
(e) AEBCE
79. (A) In ancient times, man had a very simple picture of the universe.
(B) He believed that the sun, moon, stars, and planets were small objects that moved round the earth.
(C) The universe was taken to be a great dome overhead having glittering lights.
(D) Below, in the centre of all creation, lay the vast, flat, immovable earth, around which everything else moved.
(a) ABCD (b) ABDC
(c) ACBD (d) ACDB
(e) CABD
80. (A) Then the earth turned green and joyful, the birds sang and flowers bloomed. And then came the blazing, hot summer when the earth became parched and dry, and everything dried up.
(B) The cold, windy winter when man huddled before a fire to keep himself warm was followed by spring.
(C) The monsoons provided some solace from the heat. And leaves fell off the trees in autumn before winter came once again.
(D) This cycle of seasons covered about 365 days or a whole year.
(E) It is likely that the change in seasons gave birth to the idea of the year.
(a) EBACD (b) BACDE
(c) EDBAC (d) CABED
(e) ABCDE
81. (A) At night it disappears altogether from our sight.
(B) It is *we* who have moved!
(C) Just as it appeared to our ancestors, the sun seems to us to rise in the east and journey across the vast archway of the sky before setting in the west.
(D) This movement does not actually happen, but appears to do so.
(E) The sun at night is in exactly the same place as it was during the day.
(a) CEABD (b) CADBE
(c) CABED (d) CADEB
(e) BCEAD
82. (A) The shadow clock was a clever invention, although not a very accurate timekeeper.

- (B) It was a fairly simple device, consisting of a straight base placed in an east to west direction, on which stood a crosspiece.
- (C) This crosspiece was placed at the east end of the base in the morning, and shifted to the west end in the afternoon.
- (D) As the sun's rays fell on the crosspiece, it cast its shadow on the base.
- (E) This was marked by a scale of six time divisions, so intervals of time could be measured.
- (a) ABCDE (b) ABECD
(c) ABCED (d) CABED
(e) DACBE
83. (A) If the water level fell to the next mark, it showed that the clock had run for two hours.
- (B) In this way, as marks were exposed, the time could be read.
- (C) To start the clock, the vessel was filled to the brim with water. As the water ran out through the hole in the bottom, the level of water in the vessel kept falling.
- (D) The water-clock was actually a basin shaped, stone vessel with a small hole at the bottom. Its inner walls were marked with divisions to show the hours, so the 'clock' was easy to read.
- (E) When the water level dropped to the first mark on the walls, it indicated that the clock had been running for one hour.
- (a) DEACB (b) DECAB
(c) DCBEA (d) DCEAB
(e) DBCEA
84. (A) The ancient Greek philosopher Plato invented an ingenious alarm clock by fitting a siphon (a bent tube used to transfer liquids from one vessel to another) to a water-clock.
- (B) Plato effectively used this device to summon his pupils for classes at the unearthly hour of 4 a.m..
- (C) Since this had to be set six hours beforehand, Plato probably did not get much sleep himself as he set about adjusting it!
- (D) As soon as the water was level with the top of the siphon, it ran down a tube into a vessel below so quickly that the air in it was compressed, and escaped through a pipe with a piercing whistle.
- (E) It is not likely that they could have continued to sleep once their alarm clock went off.
- (a) ABDEC (b) ADBEC
(c) ABCDE (d) ADBCE
(e) ACBED
85. (A) When the sand has run through from one glass vessel to the other, the egg is hardboiled.
- (B) Today, if you want to boil an egg for three minutes and you have an egg-timer or three minute sandglass, you cannot really go wrong.
- (C) Start the sand 'clock' as soon as you have dropped the egg into boiling water in the fire.
- (D) But if you are impatient and do not wait for the sand to run right through, you will have to eat a rather 'gooey' egg.
- (E) If, on the other hand, the egg keeps boiling after the sandglass has run through, you will have to chew a very hard-boiled egg indeed!
- (a) BAECD (b) BECAD
(c) BCADE (d) BADCE
(e) BACED
86. (A) It was taken from the French word *Cloche* which means a bell.
- (B) French was widely spoken by the English upper classes, and many English words were 'borrowed' from it.
- (C) In fact, even before mechanical clocks existed, churches and monasteries rang bells to tell the common folk that it was time for prayers.
- (D) Bells were, therefore, associated with clocks in those early days of mechanical timekeeping.
- (E) The word 'clock' or 'cloch' as it was called in Middle English, goes back to this time.
- (a) EABDC (b) BACDE
(c) EABCD (d) EACDB
(e) CABDE
87. (A) With the twentieth century, time had to be much more exact.
- (B) After all, it had to keep pace with the new science and technology that was sweeping the modern world.
- (C) Even one-hundredth of a second mattered in fields like astronomy.
- (D) Accuracy no longer meant keeping time to the half minute or even second.

2.228 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

- (a) ABDC (b) ABCD
(c) DCBA (d) DCAB
(e) DABC
88. (A) These were really our earliest calendars.
(B) They simply used sticks with crude notches in them to count the days, or strings with knots in them to keep a record of so many full moons or even seasons.
(C) In those far-off days, there were no fancy calendars like the one you have hung up in your room to keep track of the year.
(D) They probably called a number of days so many 'dawns' or 'suns'.
(E) Ancient tribes used a dawn-to-dawn reckoning to count the days.
(a) EDCAB (b) EDCBA
(c) CEDBA (c) CAEDB
(e) ABCDE
89. (A) Every calendar welcomes the first day of the year as the 'NEW YEAR'. This is one of the oldest and gayest customs of mankind, and is celebrated the world over.
(B) New Year's day is a great time for parties and reunions that ring out the old year and ring in the new one.
(C) It is a time to make New Year 'resolutions' as well, though these are soon forgotten!
(D) In the bigger cities of the world, many people collect in a big square to welcome the New Year. They greet each other and embrace each other.
(E) In London, Trafalgar Square is the traditional gathering place, while Times Square is popular in New York.
(a) ABCED (b) ADECB
(c) ABCDE (d) BCDEA
(e) AEBCD
90. (A) At sixteen, Mamie was something of a knock-out.
(B) She had wide blue eyes, a pert nose, soft brown hair worn long with a dip over her high forehead, and one of the most infectious smiles around.
(C) As the prettiest Doud girl, she drew many young men to the house on Saturday afternoons and Sunday evenings, when they would gather around the piano to sing.
(D) All this was coupled with a gaiety of personality, an honesty and a directness that were most appealing.
(a) DCBA (b) ACDB
(c) CDAB (d) ABDC
(e) DABC
91. (A) He was about to receive an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.
(B) In 1948, he would assume the presidency of Columbia.
(C) Precisely at four o' clock on a snow February afternoon in 1947, Dwight David Eisenhower, in full military uniform, walked down the aisle in the great rotunda of Law Memorial Library at Columbia University in New York City.
(D) In 1945, he had returned in triumph from Europe, where he had served as Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces.
(a) CDAB (b) BDAC
(c) ACBD (d) CABD
(e) ABCD
92. (A) After all, he was only a soldier and a poor boy, and everybody felt he was marrying above his 'class'.
(B) and....people felt she could have done a good deal better.
(C) "The Douds were well off financially,"
(D) When the engagement of Dwight David Eisenhower and Mamie Doud was announced in Denver, neighbours were astounded at Mamie's choice.
(a) ABDC (b) DCBA
(c) ACBD (d) CBDA
(e) ABCD
93. (A) At the end of their lives, it could truly be said that they loved each other more than on the day they first met.
(B) Yet the steadfast devotion and mutual respect of the general and his lady carried them through the travails of World War II and on to the triumphs of the White House.
(C) Ike and Mamie had no such misgivings as they took their vows—or throughout their warm and loving marriage of almost fifty-three years.

- (D) Innumerable army-ordered separations, the tragic loss of their first son, and the rumors on two continents of Ike's involvement with another woman were almost devastating.
- (E) The way was not always smooth.
- (a) ABECD (b) CEDBA
(c) CDEBA (d) BCADE
(e) ABCDE
94. (A) Mother Morag not only saw them, she deliberately came up to her cell to watch them—her window overlooked the road—but this was not Dilbury, England, not the mists and freshness of the downs.
- (B) There, the first sound was the bird chorus, especially larks; here, the first sound was cawing of crows.
- (C) Early every morning of each racing season, Mother Morag, Reverend Mother of the Sisters of our lady of poverty, saw the string go by, a line of horses, brown, bay, chestnut—worst of all colors—in the heat; now and again a roan, or a dappled gray.
- (D) In winter, there was mist, but it swirled above arid dust, because this was Calcutta, India, and the string was not Michael Traherne's—Michael, friend of royalty and other famous owners—it was John Quillan's, he who had defiantly chosen to drop out.
- (a) CBAD (b) ABDC
(c) BACD (d) CABD
(e) ABCD
95. (A) They had to wait in the outer kitchens, among squalid washing up, shouting, horseplay.
- (B) The night round was hard, not only on the sisters but on Solomon and Gulab.
- (C) Solomon often had to stand for half an hour—some restaurants seemed to take pleasure in keeping the sisters waiting—and in the cold-weather months, Solomon and Gulab shivered.
- (D) The sisters, too, often met with contempt.
- (a) BCAD (b) ADCB
(c) DCBA (d) BADC
(e) ABCD
96. (A) Ted raised his head.
- (B) He was sitting where he had sat for most of the last two days, at the desk in the darkest corner of the darkened room.
- (C) He had kept the shutters closed.
- (D) There was nothing on the desk now; the photograph of him and Ella in her "lace curtain" had been shut away in the drawer, as had been the framed form of his new license.
- (a) ADBC (b) BCAD
(c) ABCD (d) DACB
(e) CABD
97. (A) My sense of direction wasn't clear, and at first, I didn't know where we were going.
- (B) We left the car in the almost empty parking area and walked once more into a world of perfect beauty and harmony.
- (C) Beside me, Rick was quiet, though tension showed in his hands on the wheel.
- (D) Not until I saw the lighted bell tower of Tlaquepaque did I realize where we were.
- (a) ACDB (b) DCAB
(c) CBDA (d) ADCB
(e) BACD
98. (A) Without a pause he rushed outside to search the vicinity.
- (B) When Rick came back, I started, as though I'd been in a trance.
- (C) I followed him into the shop, and just when we stepped inside, a sound came back from the back, as if something had been knocked over in the darkness.
- (D) It was a while before he returned, his effort futile.
- (E) He ran into the rear rooms, and I waited tensely among the counters, remembering the desecrated blue cloth upstairs.
- (F) Rick flicked switches, and the shop blazed with light.
- (a) CFEBAD (b) CEFABD
(c) BACEFA (d) CBFEDA
(e) BDCEAF
99. (A) The boy looked puzzled and disappointed.
- (B) As he walked down the path, a park Service ranger heard him blurt out to his mother, "But it looks just like Grandma's house!"

2.230 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

- (C) It does, and it did.
- (D) In 1980, when the Eisenhower Gettysburg farm was opened to the public, a young boy and his mother emerged after a tour of the stone and brick house on the edge of the Civil War battlefield.
- (a) ACDB (b) DACB
(c) CBDA (d) DABC
(e) ABDC
100. (A) “Johnny, how do you keep so lean?”
- (B) Mr. Leventine did not lunch there either—anyone thinking of inviting him would have been quietly persuaded not to by the club secretary, “as they would with me,” John could have said, for a different reason.”
- (C) Mr. Leventine had once lamented. John gritted his teeth.
- (D) The Bengal club had the best food east of Suez and a renowned wine cellar.
- (E) “Sweat,” said John, “and I don’t lunch at the Bengal Club.”
- (F) He detested the nickname.
- (a) EFBDC (b) ACFEDB
(c) CFAEDB (d) DEAFBC
(e) ABCDEF
101. (A) He was arriving tomorrow and she hadn’t finished her programme.
- (B) The school inspector.
- (C) Too late.
- (D) She snuggled down in her bed, hoping to push the worry away for a little longer.
- (E) She knew there was something unpleasant in her memory and that it would be in her consciousness in seconds.
- (F) Sally Jones opened her eyes at seven a.m. that May 8 and looked at the rust stain on the ceiling.
- (a) FEBCDA (b) EBADCF
(c) FEDCBA (d) DCFEBA
(e) EFABCD
102. (A) It was the school inspector and another person, unknown to them.
- (B) A car pulled up, and two men got out and walked toward the little group.
- (C) Sally was reading aloud.
- (D) Magpies called from the pepper tree and, high above, an eagle circled, watching for prey, barely moving its wings.
- (E) Later that day, the children and their teacher were sitting on the grass in the warm winter sun.
- (a) EDCBA (b) ABEDC
(c) EDABC (d) DCEAB
(e) ABCDE
103. (A) Gabrielle Lord published her first novel, *Fortress*, to instant acclaim in her native Australia.
- (B) The eldest of six children, she grew up in Sydney and attended the University of New England, in Armidale, New South Wales.
- (C) Success did not come easily, however.
- (D) Writing appealed to her even as a child—she was composing stories at nine.
- (E) But it wasn’t until she was thirty that she completed her first book, a literary novel that was rejected by every publishing firm to which it was sent.
- (a) ADBCE (b) CDEBA
(c) ACBDE (d) DEBAC
(e) ABCDE
104. (A) I can still hear Mother calling from the staircase landing,” Marry, is your light out?”
- (B) Then I would set the alarm so that in the morning I could get up early, fix a cup of hot cocoa and snuggle back in bed for a blissful hour with my current book.
- (C) Yes, it was—but the streetlight in front of my window threw a very satisfactory beam on my pillow, and most evenings I would manage to sneak in a little extra reading.
- (D) It was heaven!
- (a) ABCD (b) DABC
(c) BCAD (d) ACBD
(e) CABD
105. (A) From halfway up that hill, one can see on the clear autumn day most of the majesty that is Washington.
- (B) Across the muddy Potomac from the Lincoln Memorial a gentle slope rises gradually to what was once the home of Robert E. Lee.

- (C) The three marble monuments and memorials—to the men who forged in the Presidency an instrument of power and compassion—remind a grateful nation that it has been blessed in its gravest trials with its greatest leaders.
- (D) In the distance, the dome of the capital covers a milieu of wisdom and folly, Presidential ambitions and antagonisms, political ideals and ideologies.
- (a) CABD (b) BACD
(c) BCAD (d) DABC
(e) ABCD
106. (A) The senator never wore a ring, a diamond stickpin or any jewellery other than an ordinary watch and tie clasp.
- (B) But he was not ashamed of the fact that his father's wealth had enabled him to present himself for public office without being financially dependent on powerful pressure groups.
- (C) His political campaigns, while costly, avoided the kind of lavish display (such as billboards, full-page advertisements or telethons) that might provoke charges of excess.
- (D) All his government salaries—as Congressman, Senator and President—he donated to charity, roughly half a million dollars.
- (a) ADCB (b) CDBA
(c) ACDB (d) BCAD
(e) DABC
107. (A) Despite many similarities, each of the Kennedys differed from the Senator and from each other.
- (B) But they were bound by ties of genuine filial and fraternal affection, ties that were strengthened by family tragedy and pride.
- (C) But when it came to competing with the rest of the world, the warmth of their solidarity strengthened Jack and awed his adversaries.
- (D) They were all intensely competitive and at home, vied with each other.
- (a) CDAB (b) ABDC
(c) CDBA (d) DCAB
(e) DABC
108. (A) Ever interested in history, he asked Senator Hayden what changes, if any, had occurred in that time, and the reply was: "New members did not speak in those days."
- (B) He was too young, too liberal and too out spoken.
- (C) Senator Kennedy was never a full-fledged member of the Senate's inner circle, the "club" whose influence has been exaggerated by both its defenders and its detractors.
- (D) Early in his first term, his participation in a floor debate caused him to move closer to the front from his seat in the back row, and he found himself temporarily sitting next to Senate "Dean" Carl Hayden, who had entered Congress more than forty years earlier.
- (a) ACDB (b) ABDC
(c) BCDA (d) CBDA
(e) DABC
109. (A) The speech proved to be substantially, and in some ways distressingly prophetic in subsequent years, but it was bitterly criticized at the time in Washington as well as Paris.
- (B) A tremendous amount of staff research preceded every Kennedy talk.
- (C) He was known in the library of Congress as the heaviest borrower of their reference works.
- (D) One of the most carefully researched, widely publicized and officially ignored speeches Senator Kennedy ever delivered was his address in 1957, outlining the interest of America and the west in a negotiated solution of eventual self-determination in Algeria.
- (E) His same speech, he later discovered, was hailed throughout North Africa—and an American correspondent who visited the Algerian camp related to the Senator his surprise at being interviewed by weary grimy rebels on Kennedy's chances for the Presidency.
- (F) He did not make as many major Senate speeches as some of his more vocal colleagues, nor did he measure his—or their—effectiveness by the publicity a speech was given.
- (a) BDEFAC (b) CDEAFB
(c) BCFDAE (d) ADEFBC
(e) ABEDCF
110. (A) The only two other people in the house had been a servant who was drunk and a chauffeur enraged at the servant.

2.232 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

(B) While they chased each other threatening murder, the then Senator sat alone with his crutches in deadly still air, watching nature's fury swirl about him and wondering whether he would survive.

(C) In 1961, he found himself once again in the eye of a hurricane.

(D) John Kennedy once recalled with humor the day at Cape Cod when he sat handicapped by his bad back, in the eye of a New England hurricane.

(a) DABC

(b) CDAB

(c) DACB

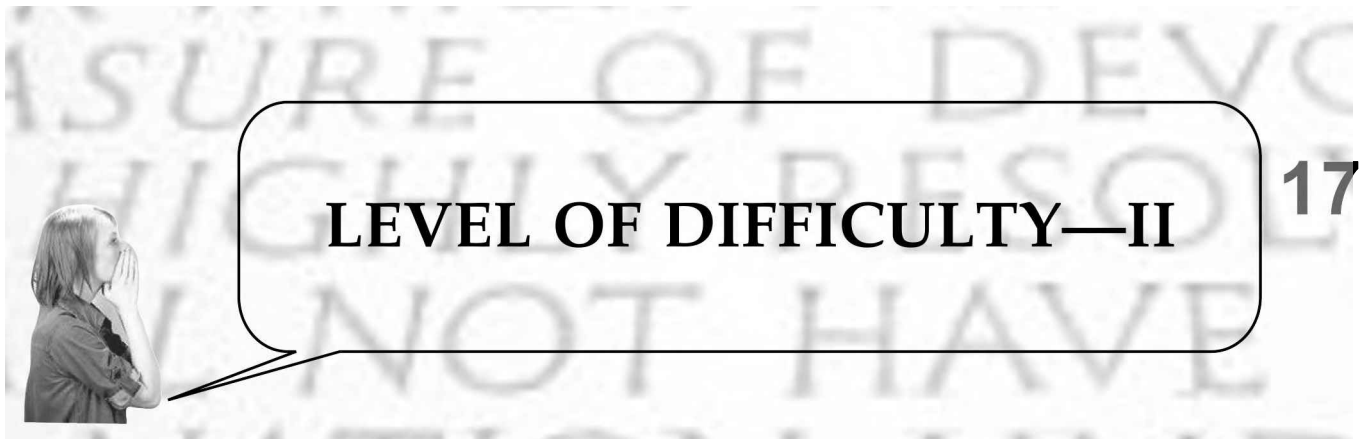
(d) ACDB

(e) CABD

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (b) | 8. (b) | 9. (a) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (b) | 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (b) |

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 16. (c) | 17. (b) | 18. (d) | 19. (a) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (b) | 23. (c) | 24. (b) | 25. (a) |
| 26. (c) | 27. (a) | 28. (a) | 29. (d) | 30. (b) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (c) | 33. (a) | 34. (c) | 35. (c) |
| 36. (c) | 37. (b) | 38. (a) | 39. (b) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (b) | 42. (c) | 43. (c) | 44. (c) | 45. (a) |
| 46. (a) | 47. (b) | 48. (c) | 49. (a) | 50. (c) |
| 51. (b) | 52. (c) | 53. (a) | 54. (c) | 55. (b) |
| 56. (a) | 57. (b) | 58. (a) | 59. (b) | 60. (d) |
| 61. (d) | 62. (c) | 63. (d) | 64. (c) | 65. (a) |
| 66. (d) | 67. (b) | 68. (a) | 69. (b) | 70. (b) |
| 71. (d) | 72. (b) | 73. (a) | 74. (c) | 75. (c) |
| 76. (a) | 77. (d) | 78. (d) | 79. (a) | 80. (a) |
| 81. (d) | 82. (a) | 83. (d) | 84. (b) | 85. (c) |
| 86. (a) | 87. (a) | 88. (b) | 89. (c) | 90. (d) |
| 91. (d) | 92. (b) | 93. (b) | 94. (d) | 95. (a) |
| 96. (c) | 97. (d) | 98. (a) | 99. (d) | 100. (b) |
| 101. (c) | 102. (a) | 103. (c) | 104. (d) | 105. (b) |
| 106. (a) | 107. (b) | 108. (d) | 109. (c) | 110. (a) |



LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY—II

1. (A) Aristotle begins his treatise on metaphysics with the assertion that all human beings have the desire to acquire knowledge.
 (B) As evidence, Aristotle cites the delight that we take in sense perception, and in particular, in vision.
 (C) By this, he means that we value knowledge for its own sake, entirely apart from its utility.
 (D) His teacher, Plato, expressed the delight in vision in a still more radical way in the *Symposium* by attributing it to a demonic force, Eros.
 (E) The sense that discriminates the largest number of intelligible forms.
 (a) ABCDE (b) ACBED
 (c) ABCED (d) ADBCE
 (e) ADBEC
2. (A) There is so much disagreement about the correct sense of Holy Scripture that the claim that this sense is manifest is itself an interpretation, and so subject to rejection.
 (B) Prophets, preachers, and scholars alike, all attempt to derive the genuine will of God from the revealed text.
 (C) The commands of God, that is, the contents of divine revelation, are sufficiently ambiguous that they require interpretation.
 (D) But this distinction cannot be unambiguously preserved, for a very simple reason.
 (E) We seem to have arrived at a sharp distinction between philosophy and religion.
 (a) ABCED (b) CEDAB
 (c) EDCAB (d) CABED
 (e) DABEC
3. (A) Everything that we experience as material reality, is born in an invisible realm beyond space and time, a realm revealed by science to consist of energy and information.
 (B) What would the facts be like if we had them? They would be as follows.
 (C) This invisible source of all that exists is not an empty void, but the womb of creation itself.
 (D) Something creates and organizes this energy.
 (E) It turns the chaos of quantum soup into stars, galaxies, rain forests, human beings, and our own thoughts, emotions, memories and desires.
 (a) ACEDB (b) BACED
 (c) ADCEB (d) BCDEA
 (e) CABDE
4. (A) The experience of God feels like flying.
 (B) It feels as if I'm walking above the ground with such equilibrium that nothing can sway me from my path.
 (C) It's like being the eye of the storm.
 (D) I see without judgment or opinion.
 (E) It's just as everything passes in and out of my awareness like clouds.
 (a) ABEDC (b) ABDCE
 (c) ABCDE (d) ADCEB
 (e) EADCB
5. (A) This is far from true.
 (B) It is typical of modern life to believe that nature is set up to be random and chaotic.
 (C) As one spiritual teacher wisely put it, "The material world is infinite, but it is a boring infinity. The really interesting infinity lies beyond."
 (D) Life looks meaningless when you have worn out old responses, old realities, and an old version of God.
 (E) To bring God back, we have to follow new, even strange responses wherever they lead us.

2.234 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

- (a) DCBEA (b) DCEBA
(c) DECBA (d) BADEC
(e) EABDC
6. (A) The whole universe is as we are, because without the human mind, there would be only quantum soup, billions of random sensory impressions.
(B) He is as real as they are, but just as elusive.
(C) Yet thanks to the mind/brain, we recognize that encoded into the swirling cosmos, are the most valued things in existence: form, meaning, beauty, truth, love.
(D) These are the realities the brain is reaching for when it reaches for God.
(E) The most startling conclusion of our new model is that God is as we are.
(a) EBCDA (b) ADCBE
(c) EACDB (d) AEBCD
(e) DABCE
7. (A) From quarks to quasars, all will be revealed as the old melodramas used to promise.
(B) Is there a place for God in this “everything,” or does the Creator get booted out of his own creation?
(C) Some scientists believe we are closer than ever to a “Theory of Everything,” or TOE, as the physicists dub it. TOE will explain the beginning of the universe and the end of time, the first and last breaths of cosmic existence.
(D) His fate may be important, but when it is wrapped up with ours, it becomes all-important.
(E) The mystery of God wouldn’t exist if the world wasn’t also a mystery.
(a) CBADE (b) CBDAE
(c) EDCAB (d) ECABD
(e) DEABC
8. (A) Neurologists have long divided the brain into old and new. The new brain is an organ to be proud of.
(B) When you have a reasoned thought, it is this area of gray matter, primarily the cerebral cortex that comes into play.
(C) Shakespeare was referring to the new brain (and using it) when he had Hamlet utter, “What a piece of work is a man, how noble in reason, how infinite in faculties.”
(D) But Hamlet was also wrapped up in a murder case that called for vengeance, and as he dug deeper into the sins of his family, he dug deeper into his own mind.
(E) The old brain wanted its due; this is the part of us that claws for survival and is willing to kill, if need be to protect us.
(a) ACEDB (b) ACDEB
(c) ABCDE (d) ABEDC
(e) ADBEC
9. (A) However, each stage of God must give scope to the whole range of human abilities; even in the worst situations, a person aspires to do more than cope.
(B) In stage one, the limit is set by physical circumstances.
(C) If you are surrounded by threats, to survive is a high aspiration. This would be true in a shipwreck, a war, a famine, or an abusive family.
(D) Every stage of God implies a life challenge, which can be expressed in terms of a higher aspiration.
(E) God exists to inspire us, and we express this through the aspirations we set for ourselves. An aspiration is the limit of the possible.
(a) DEACB (b) DEBCA
(c) EDCAB (d) EDCBA
(e) CDEBA
10. (A) Such as the experiences involved in looking at the cat and the mat.
(B) A statement is a posteriori (Latin, literally ‘from the latter’) just if it cannot be known to be true or false independently of experience.
(C) ‘The cat is on the mat’ is a posteriori because it cannot be known to be true or false independently of experience.
(D) One can establish whether it is true or false only by having certain experiences.
(a) BDAC (b) BCAD
(c) BACD (d) BCDA
(e) CABD
11. (A) Philosophers often contrast objective reality and subjective appearances.
(B) How things seem from different points of view and how things really are.
(C) For example, one can contrast how the sand really is, independently of any subjective point

- of view, and the different ways it appears through a fish's eyes and through human eyes.
- (D) In this context, the absolute is usually taken to mean the totality of objective reality, which transcends all subjective points of view upon it.
- (a) ABCD (b) ADBC
(c) BCDA (d) BADC
(e) CABD
12. (A) Absolute advantage, in economics, is a concept of trade in which one country can produce a quantity of a product in a more efficient manner (that is, with fewer resources of labour, land and/or capital) than another country.
- (B) However, this statistics does not carry the implication that Japan should specialize in steel and the UK should not because Japan might be even better relative to the UK at other things.
- (C) For example, in 1981, Japan produced a ton of steel with only 9.4 man-hours at a cost of only \$502, compared with 16.5 man hours and \$622 in the U.K.
- (D) Not only that, but neither absolute nor comparative advantage are necessarily static for all time: Once, UK steel producers were more efficient than the Japanese.
- (E) The real guide to specialization and to maximizing the gains from trade is comparative advantage.
- (a) EACBD (b) ECBAD
(c) ACBED (d) ACBDE
(e) BACDE
13. (A) It marks off the beginning of mathematics from what went before.
- (B) Ever since this discovery, abstraction has been a major theme in the development of mathematics, as those interested in the field have come up with ideas further and further divorced from their basis in the real world, and then sought ways to bring them back to tell us things about the real world which we might otherwise not have known.
- (C) The discoverer of abstraction was the person who first realized that numbers are independent of the objects being counted, that two oranges and two apples (for instance) share a property, 'twoness', which is independent of what kinds of fruit they are.
- (D) Abstraction, the action of divorcing properties of physical objects from the objects themselves, is a fundamental concept, perhaps the most fundamental concept, in mathematics.
- (a) DACB (b) DBCA
(c) CBAD (d) DABC
(e) BACD
14. (A) The aim was to capitalize on the rising status of the artist as the exponent of a liberal art.
- (B) Other cities soon followed Florence's example, a notable case being Rome, where the Academy of St Luke was founded in 1593 with Frederico Zuccaro as its president.
- (C) Towards the end of the 16th century, groups of European painters and sculptors, dissatisfied with the venality and artisanal aspects of the guild system, joined together into academies of art which sought to promote the intellectual and creative aspects of producing art over that of their craft-based predecessors.
- (D) In France, the Academic Royale de Peinture et de Sculpture was founded in 1648 around the ambitious and politically astute Charles Le Brun, who enlisted the royal support which was to make this academy the envy of Europe.
- (E) The first artists' academy (as opposed to the gathering of dilettanti, antiquarians and amateurs also called academies), was established in 1563 in Florence by the artist and historiographer Giorgio Varansi, under the patronage of Cosimo de' Medici and with Michelangelo at its head.
- (a) CABED (b) EABCD
(c) EADBC (d) CAEBD
(e) ABCDE
15. (A) The accommodation theory, in linguistics, starts from the premise that speech accommodation takes place when people modify their speech so that it conforms more with the way their conversational partner speaks.
- (B) For example, the speed at which people talk, the length of both pauses and utterances, the kind of vocabulary and syntax used, as well as intonation, voice pitch and pronunciation are all subject to the accommodation process.

2.236 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

- (C) A wide range of subtle adaptations have been observed, which tend to occur more or less unconsciously.
- (D) This kind of convergence is by no means an automatic feature of all conversations, and we can discern certain social contexts in which accommodation can be predicted.
- (a) ACBD (b) DABC
(c) BDAC (d) ABCD
(e) CABD
16. (A) Managerial accountability, whether in the public or the private sector, similarly requires that managers be answerable for the tasks which they have contracted to perform, according to agreed standards of competence.
- (B) In parliamentary systems, ministers are held to account through oral and written questions—in some cases through ‘interpellation’, that is, through requiring them to give a detailed response to a question on policy or administration.
- (C) Regimes in which rulers cannot be held to account, either by representatives or by judges, are called arbitrary and authoritarian.
- (D) Political accountability is the hallmark of responsible and representative government.
- (E) Political accountability requires the actions of politicians, or public officials, whether they be administrative, ethical or financial, to be open to inspection, scrutiny and challenge.
- (a) DEBCA (b) EDBCA
(c) CDEBA (d) DEBAC
(e) BACDE
17. (A) Their aim was to write about everyday phenomena, and to use words and images for their primary, stripped-down meanings, without metaphor, clogged syntax or other forms of ‘poeticizing’.
- (B) The acmeists were particularly opposed to the mysticism and erotic suggestiveness of symbolist writing, and to the experiments of Mayakovsky and the surrealists.
- (C) The idea of cleansing language, of using words for words’ sake alone, has been a recurring feature of poetry, not least in the 20th century (for example in the work of T.S. Eliot and William Carlos Williams) but the acmeists, in a way characteristic of artists in the 1910s, were the only ones to give it a name and a specific agenda.
- (D) Acmeism (from Greek *ame*, ‘point’) was a movement in Russian poetry of the 1920s led by the writers Niloai Gumilev and Sergei Gorodetsky, and followed by Anna Akmatova and Osip Mandelstam.
- (E) They published a magazine, *Apollo*, from, 1909-17, and were denounced by the authorities as decadent and ‘individualist’: socialism demanded realism of a rather different kind.
- (a) BDAEC (b) CDBAE
(c) CBDAE (d) DABCE
(e) ABCDE
18. (A) Not all actions are bodily movements, and the causal theory of action also applies to mental actions such as imagining and calculating.
- (B) It is not enough for imagining a teddy bear that one has an image as of a teddy bear.
- (C) If a hallucinogenic drug causes me to have an image as of a teddy bear, then I have not imagined a teddy bear, since my having the image as of a teddy bear is something that has happened to me, rather than an action of mine.
- (D) A mental event is an action only if it is caused by an appropriate intention of the subject’s.
- (E) Having an image is an action of mine only if it is preceded by my having an appropriate intention. And if, as a matter of complete coincidence, I intended to imagine a toy just before a hallucinogenic drug caused me to have an image as of a teddy bear, then I have not imagined a teddy bear.
- (a) ABCED (b) DAEBE
(c) ABECD (d) DABEC
(e) BADCE
19. (A) Fossil evidence suggests that the mammals underwent adaptive radiation to produce the range of mammal types extant today.
- (B) Adaptive radiation, in the life sciences, refers to the differentiation (or anagenesis) of one or a few species into many to fill a large number or related ecological niches by adaptation.
- (C) Thus the first bird species may have given rise to many more bird species by adaptive radiation.
- (D) Typically, a species adapts to colonize a new habitat and, this adaptation opening up a new range of niches, adapts again to fill the new niches which are presented.

- (a) BADC (b) BDCA
(c) CBAD (d) CBDA
(e) ABCD
20. (A) It has clearly done much good by bringing many useful inventions, ideas and by-products of major research programmes to a wide number of people.
(B) But to say that this is still all it does would be too superficial.
(C) Advertising is arguably a main vehicle of social communication; and as such, it has become the subject of much critical comment and even concern.
(D) Advertising was conceived essentially as a kind of social, consumer rhetoric: a way of publicly praising goods in order to encourage or persuade the public to use or buy them.
(a) CABD (b) CDBA
(c) DCAB (d) DABC
(e) BDCA
21. (A) The main application of aerodynamics is in aviation.
(B) The concept of flight was established by Leonardo da Vinci, who made sketches of devices similar to the modern helicopter and hang-glider.
(C) Aerodynamic analysis is also used to study the effect that wind will have on such artificial structures as bridges and tower block, on the flow of steam in turbines, or on the operation of wind-power generators.
(D) Although Leonardo's ideas were well ahead of their time, they were doomed to failure, as the principles of aerodynamics were unknown.
(E) Aerodynamics (Greek, 'study of the power of air') is the study of the flow of air or gases in motion.
(a) BDEAC (b) BEDCA
(c) EACBD (d) EBDCA
(e) CABDE
22. (A) In literary criticism, the effective fallacy assumes that works can be read not as independent structures, but in terms of their emotional or other effects on their readers.
(B) In other words, the preconceptions we bring to our reading of any literary work.
(C) Our cultural, emotional and verbal baggage, as well as that of our society and of the author—are part of the 'meaning' of the text as we perceive it, and cannot be dissociated from our perception.
(D) 'Non-affective' reading, by contrast, excludes all such external associations and concentrates solely on what is in the actual text.
(a) ACDB (b) ABCD
(c) ABDC (d) ACBD
(e) CABD
23. (A) The concept of the affluent society, used to describe post-1945 democratic welfare capitalist societies, was pioneered by the Canadian economist, John Kenneth Galbraith.
(B) He argued that a long-term unintended consequence of economic growth in Western democracies was the simultaneous development of 'private affluence' and 'public squalor'.
(C) While very efficient in encouraging the demand for private goods and services, including consumer-durables, liberal-democratic capitalist societies are prone to under-supply public goods, like education, public health, environmental protection and public transport.
(D) Galbraith later embellished this argument: because modern liberal democracies contain satisfied majorities, which have the skills and resources to avoid poverty, a 'culture of contentment' has developed, hostile to active and progressively redistributive big government.
(E) Whereas in the earliest electoral democratic systems, the poor comprised (potential) electoral majorities, affluent or contented societies are likely to be content with tax-cutting conservative administrations.
(a) ACDBE (b) ABCDE
(c) ABDCE (d) ACDBE
(e) ADCEB
24. (A) The main application of aleatory techniques is in the performing arts, and particularly in music.
(B) Aleatory music is, in conception, similar to both Far Eastern art music and to jazz and rock, all of which involve improvisation, on an agreed basis, as a feature of the performance.

2.238 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

- (C) In art music, 20th century composers as significant as Pierre Boulez, Gyorgi Ligeti, Witold Lutoslawski and Karlheinz Stockhausen use aleatory techniques as an integral, and entirely accepted, component of their work.
- (D) In aleatory music the players are encouraged to choose the sequence of movements, sections or individual chords and notes, or to improvise on a pattern or idea suggested by the composer—for example, in Ligeti's *Aventures*, on letters of the alphabet, and in Lutoslawski's *Preludes and Fugue*, on a series of lines, squares and triangles.
- (E) Thus, the result differs from player to player and from performer to performer.
- (a) BACDE (b) CBADE
(c) ACDEB (d) EBACD
(e) ABCDE
25. (A) In the development of numbers, algebraic numbers come in generality between the rational numbers and the real numbers. A rational number is one that can be expressed in the form p/q , where p and q are integers and q is non-zero.
- (B) Suppose that there was a rational number whose square was b . It can be written in its lowest terms as p/q (this means that p and q have no common factors). So $(p/q)^2 = p^2/q^2 = 2$.
- (C) The Greeks discovered the alarming fact (to them) that not all numbers are rational, through a classic use of the technique of proof by contradiction.
- (D) So, cancelling by 2, we see that $2 \times r^2 = q^2$, which means that 2 also divides q . So 2 divides both p and q , contradicting that p/q was in its lowest terms. So, the original assumption must be false.
- (E) Therefore, $p^2 = 2 \times q^2$, so that 2 divides p^2 and therefore p (this is because 2 is a prime number). So we write p as $2 \times r$, and, rewriting the original equation, $(2 \times r)^2 = 4 \times r^2 = 2 \times q^2$.
- (a) CABDE (b) CBEDA
(c) ABEDC (d) ACBED
(e) DEBCA
26. (A) Religious allegory was especially popular in medieval Europe, when stories of love, descriptions of nature and tales of heroic adventure were all allegorized to have a deeper, Christian meaning.
- (B) Allegories may also be philosophical and political.
- (C) Allegory is a form of irony; one in which the added meanings are generally more significant than the events from which they are grafted.
- (D) Typical examples are versions of the Holy Grail and Parsifal legends, in which knights stand for the beleaguered Christian soul, dragons and wizards for the Devil and his minions, and attainment of the goal is overlaid with images of transfiguration and ascension into heaven.
- (a) CADB (b) CBAD
(c) DCBA (d) CDAB
(e) ABCD
27. (A) Trance states can be defined according to the degree of interaction believed to occur between the individual, who is in an altered state, and the spirit realm.
- (B) Modern Psychology locates these changes as arising within the psyche, while other cultures explain them in terms of changes in external reality, such as access to a spirit realm or extrahuman power.
- (C) Altered states of Consciousness is an umbrella term for describing physical and mental states which are not considered part of ordinary experience.
- (D) In states of possession, the spirit is assumed to be in control of the person, who acts as the bodily vehicle by means of which the spirit can communicate.
- (E) They occur in many societies in connection with mystical practices, ecstatic and trance states.
- (a) ABCDE (b) ABDCE
(c) BECDA (d) CEBAD
(e) EABCD
28. (A) As this fact becomes clearer, governments and individuals have begun to look at different propositions in order to save on energy costs.
- (B) With the environmental problems as well as the finite supplies of the four energy sources, more time and research is being spent on alternative sources of energy.
- (C) At this present time, the main sources of energy available to the Westernized culture are oil, gas, coal and nuclear power.

- (D) It has become apparent over the past thirty years that the total energy from a fuel source has to be maximized to its full potential, in order to save money and mineral resources.
 (a) CADB (b) CABD
 (c) DBAC (d) DACB
 (e) ABCD
29. (A) The statement 'all bachelors are male' is analytically true because it is true solely in virtue of its meaning—'bachelor' means 'unmarried adult male'. The statement 'some spinsters are married' is analytically false because it is false solely in virtue of its meaning—'spinster' means 'unmarried adult female'.
 (B) A statement is analytical just if it is true or false solely in virtue of its meaning.
 (C) Whether this statement is true or false depends not only on what it means but also on facts about John on whether or not he is married and an adult.
 (D) A statement is synthetic just if it is not true or false solely in virtue of its meaning. The statement 'John is a bachelor' is synthetic because it is not true or false solely in virtue of its meaning.
 (a) DBAC (b) BADC
 (c) BDCA (d) DACB
 (e) CABD
30. (A) It was felt that their elders had failed them, and that the values of society should be certainly questioned and probably swept away.
 (B) The group included Kingsley Amis, John Osborne, Alan Sillitoe, John Wain and others. Their works attacked the Establishment not merely in thought and utterance, but in a social way (by letting us hear the voice of what one critic disparagingly called 'the bright working class'), and above all, by using techniques of popular culture (notably the routines of stand-up comedy) to subvert such hallowed Establishment forms as the 'novel of ideas' and the 'well-made play'.
 (C) This is, perhaps, a common, even healthy, feeling among the young, but it was particularly vehement from the mid-1950s, and was one of the forces that led to the rise, at about the same time, of 'teenage culture'.
 (D) In the period following World War II, there was a feeling among younger people in many Western countries that the entire fabric of society was rotten.
 (E) In the UK, it was given literary form by a group of writers nicknamed 'the angry young men'.
 (a) DACEB (b) EBACD
 (c) BDCAE (d) DCAEB
 (e) CABDE
31. (A) These are known as the 'supreme feminine figure', what Goethe called the 'Eternal Feminine'.
 (B) The anima as the female element in the male unconscious is often symbolized as a hermaphrodite figure.
 (C) Myths that illustrate the male need to rescue the female in himself are those where the hero rescues the damsel in distress.
 (D) Mistress figures, who guide initiates through spiritual journeys are also symbols of the anima for example, Kwan-yn in Chinese Buddhism, Sophia in Christian Gnostic doctrine or the ancient Greek goddess of wisdom, Pallas Athene.
 (a) DBCA (b) DBAC
 (c) BCDA (d) BADC
 (e) ACBD
32. (A) In Europe, from the 15th century onwards, accounts from travelers about people encountered in distant territories were widely available.
 (B) During the Enlightenment, the idea of 'primitive man existing in a simple communal society, became prevalent.
 (C) Remote and unfamiliar peoples have been a topic of interest since recorded times.
 (D) In 1761, the French philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau lauded the 'noble savage' who lived in a communal and dignified state—an ideal that was preferable, he claimed, to the economic iniquity and social deterioration of European societies.
 (a) ABDC (b) CABD
 (c) BCDA (d) BDCA
 (e) ABCD
33. (A) A contemporary example of organized anti-clericalism is the movement in the US to prevent

2.240 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

religious fundamentalists winning the right to practise religious activities in state schools.

- (B) In the 20th century, political cleavages between clericalists and anti-clericalists shaped electoral support for parties, especially in Italy and France.
- (C) Anti-clericalist movements range from having particularist objectives (for example, getting rid of Jesuits) to general opposition to all types of clerical power (for instance, atheist campaigns in USSR in the 1930s.)
- (D) Anti-clericalism is a liberal or socialist doctrine of opposition to the political authority, power and status of the clergy.
- (E) In Europe, the Catholic clergy were the special target of the currents of anti-clericalism which flourished in the post-Enlightenment era and influenced many European nationalist movements, including the French, Spanish Italian and Irish revolutionary nationalist movements of the mid 19th century.
- (a) DBCEA (b) DCABE
(c) BDCAE (d) DEBCA
(e) EADBC
34. (A) Anxiety (Greek, 'racking'), that is distress of mind, disquietude and uneasiness, is not generally regarded in psychology as an irrational fear—a suggestion that may come from such common phrases as 'Anxiety was driving him out of his mind'.
- (B) Anxiety does not have a clear source, unlike a phobia, but can be traced to unconscious processes (in psychoanalysis) and to faulty responses and thinking (cognitive therapy).
- (C) Psychoanalysis has focused on the unconscious sources of anxiety.
- (D) Originally, it saw anxiety as the outcome of repressed libido.
- (E) Freud also thought at one time that anxiety was the result of an unconscious memory of the birth trauma.
- (a) CABED (b) CADBE
(c) ABCDE (d) CABDE
(e) DBCAE
35. (A) Apocalyptic writers in general, however, are more concerned with the sequence of dire

events, the crumbling of civilization, which precedes that end.

- (B) The root thought that gave rise to apocalyptic literature was the Judaeo-Christian idea that human life, indeed the life of the universe, is not random, but an ordered progression from the Beginning through to the End.
- (C) Some apocalyptic writers, for example William Blake, were particularly concerned with the End, and developed images, ideas and language directly from Revelation, the last book of the New Testament, which details the final days of the world.
- (D) Once such broadening of the idea is allowed, a huge range of writers can be described as apocalyptic, from Swift to George Orwell, from Zola to Wyndham Lewis. Critics have suggested that the apocalyptic imagination is a particular characteristic of 20th century writing, both directly in sf (where writers such as J.G. Ballard, Harry Harrison and George Turner regularly depict the horrors of a future in which present-day problems—the green-house effect, overpopulation, too many cars—are multiplied in geometric progression towards oblivion), or in writers who have used sf ideas and techniques in a wider context, such as John Barth, Alasdair Gray, Thomas Pynchon and Kurt Vonnegut.
- (E) Systopian writing of this kind sees the human race as doomed (usually self-doomed). We are trapped like animals, laboratory specimens at the mercy of irresponsible powers; we are too prolific; we are plundering the planet.
- (a) AECDB (b) BCAED
(c) ECBDA (d) BACDE
(e) CABDE
36. (A) This abstraction is then manipulated mathematically, possibly with other assumptions thrown in (for example, Newton assumed that the attraction between the planets varied according to the inverse of the square of the distance between them), to find a mathematical way of describing this data (in Newton's case, that the planets move in elliptical orbits around the Sun), which can then be verified by further experimentation (which in this example, had already been done a century before by Kepler).

- (B) The whole of physics and much of many other sciences depends on this procedure.
- (C) Mathematics began with the abstraction of properties from the real world around us; it proves its usefulness when the results obtained from this abstraction are turned back again to the real world.
- (D) This is how science works; scientists abstract the properties they wish to study from experimental evidence (for example, the observations of planetary motion over many years were used to find the positions of the planets).
- (E) Applicability is the real strength of mathematics: its relationship to the scientific method is due the fact that it is so successful in explaining the real world.
- (a) CABDE (b) EDCAB
(c) ECDAB (d) CAEBD
(e) DABCE
37. (A) Factions of the Ba'athist Party have held power in Iraq under Saddam Hussein, and in Syria, under President Assad. Their dictatorships have not led to pan-Arabist unity, but rather the converse.
- (B) The Arab league was formed in 1945 with the aspiration to create eventual unity, but it has remained committed only to the moderate goals of inter-governmental co-operation.
- (C) A short-lived United Arab Republic (1958–61) of Syria and Egypt created temporary optimism that a broader pan-Arabic ideal could be achieved.
- (D) Pan-Arabism seeks a unified state embracing all Arabic speaking peoples.
- (E) Like the Pan-Africanist movement was divided between proponents of inter-governmental economic and political co-operation between sovereign Arab states (for example Lebanon), and advocates of the merger of existing Arab states into a single state (such as Syria).
- (a) BACED (b) BACDE
(c) DCEAB (d) DEBCA
(e) EABDC
38. (A) He discovered that images occur which are not always part of our own history or personal experience.
- (B) He also discovered that these elements, which seemed to be inherited from somewhere else, had a tendency to organize themselves into predetermined patterns or symbols; these he called archetypes.
- (C) Freud's analysis of dreams had come up with similar anomalies which he called 'archaic past and biological development, a part of our mind that is close to animals.
- (D) Archetypes (Greek, 'originals') were discovered by Jung through the analysis of dreams.
- (E) Each of us, in this sense, has an extremely old psyche, a deposit of collective images and primitive motifs.
- (a) CABDE (b) DABCE
(c) ECABD (d) DECAB
(e) ABCDE
39. (A) Art Deco design was an amalgam of the changes affecting fine art and design in the interwar years, for example the bold colours of Fauve and Cubist painting and the architecture of modernism.
- (B) Populist application of the new Modernism influenced design across the board from cinemas to radios and vacuum cleaners.
- (C) Art Deco (derived from the phrase 'art as decoration') was a design style universally popular from late 1920s onwards.
- (D) It also led to several important critics and designers criticizing Art Deco as a mere style without the intellectual rigor of hard-line Modern Movement thinking. In this context, the term *Moderene* was used to suggest the Art Deco style as a much less serious version of Modernism.
- (E) It was characterized by geometric forms, distinctive colour combinations, modern materials like stainless steel and in furniture, smooth wraparound surfaces in luxurious veneers.
- (a) CBEAD (b) CEBDA
(c) ADBCE (d) CEABD
(e) BADCE
40. (A) This kind of question is not really answerable in the present state of philosophy and psychology.
- (B) For example, it is not possible to answer the question 'Do computers have knowledge of the

2.242 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

data they process?’ unless you can define the term knowledge. (This question also has consequences in the legal field—can a computer be allowed as a witness in court if it does not really know what it is talking about?)

- (C) Thanks to our limited understanding of human thought, it is quite difficult to define what the goal of artificial intelligence actually is.
- (D) It is an area in which much research has been done since the end of the World War II, beginning with the theoretical work of Alan Turing (1912–54) in the 1940s.
- (E) Artificial Intelligence is the most controversial area of computing today, an area beloved of authors—the duplications of human thought patterns by computer.
- (a) EDCBA (b) ECDAB
(c) ECBDA (d) CEDBA
(e) DABCE
41. (A) Essentially, they are communities which grow up around a religious figure.
- (B) The Upanishad tradition of sages going to the forest to meditate resulted in communities of disciples and devotees settling around their hut, following their teacher’s guidance.
- (C) Probably the most famous in modern times are Rabindranath Tagore’s community at Shantiniketan, West Bengal, where he conducted his educational and cultural experiments (and which is now recognized as a university, although originally, it was closer to deschooling, non-formal education and arts workshops), and Gandhi’s ashram on the banks of the Sabarmati near Ahmedabad, which was a springboard for his independence campaign.
- (D) Ashrams are quite different from Buddhist or western-Christian monasteries.
- (a) DBAC (b) ACDB
(c) BDAC (d) DABC
(e) CABD
42. (A) Insofar as Marx’s and Engels’ writings can be decoded and clearly understood, the Asiatic mode of production refers to a system in which the vast majority of the population lives in villages, in which there is no private property, complex division of labour or significant external trade.

(B) The Asiatic mode of production is both the most obscure and controversial of the ‘modes of production’ (economic systems) mentioned in Karl Marx’s writings.

(C) The villages are exploited by a despot and his officials, to whom they pay a combination of rent and taxes.

(D) They were arbitrary, despotic and stagnant, historical culs-de-sac, which could only be transformed by external intervention by more advanced societies.

(E) The Urban population centred on the court aristocracy and the monarchy, are parasitic on the rural population. Marx described such Oriental societies, following in the tradition of British political economy, as incapable of development into more progressive social formations.

- (a) BACED (b) ABCDE
(c) BCEDA (d) BCDEA
(e) CABDE

43. (A) Although, in many ancient societies, ‘natural’ astrology was the nearest thing to what we might nowadays think of as a ‘proper’ science, and its practitioners were among the most learned and intellectually sophisticated members of the community, two things fatally hampered its development.

(B) First was the lack of instruments to make precise observations of the heavens, and of mathematical systems or devices which would allow any but (in our terms) the crudest calculations.

(C) Second was the interdependence of astrologers with religion.

(D) Because the astrologers dealt with heavenly bodies (which were thought to be under the control of the gods), and because they made predictions, they were thought to have supernatural contracts and abilities denied to less-learned people.

(E) Even in societies as sophisticated as ancient China and ancient Babylon, magic and esoteric Jargon were essential tools of the astrologers, allying them with sibyls, soothsayers and other prophets rather than with surveyors, for instance, or merchants, the other main group skilled in the use of numbers.

- (a) AEBDC (b) ADEBC
(c) EABDC (d) ABCDE
(e) DABCE
44. (A) 'The fool says in his heart, there is not God.'
(B) The *Old Testament* verse accurately sums up the attitude to atheism found in the Bible.
(C) Even in the *Book of Job* (4th century BCE), it is not the existence of God which is questioned, but only his justice, mercy and love.
(D) But the question there is only whether one worships and obeys the true God or a false God.
(E) When Job is finally vindicated, his hypocritical friends are said 'not to know' God, meaning that for all their protestations of faith, they understand nothing.
(a) ABCDE (b) CEDAB
(c) ABDCE (d) ADBCE
(e) BADCE
45. (A) As land plants grew larger and more elaborate, they provided another sink for carbon and another source of free oxygen.
(B) The first green plants were the phytoplankton, which lived in the surface waters of the oceans.
(C) Like other green plants, they liberated oxygen through photosynthesis but then reused it in respiration.
(D) However, because they lived in the deep ocean they caused a small net addition to oxygen levels because some of the carbon compounds incorporated in their cells sank to the bottom of the oceans and were locked into sediments which do not decompose because of the cold, dark and oxygen-free conditions.
(a) BACD (b) ABDC
(c) DABC (d) BCDA
(e) CABD
46. (A) Christians believe that reconciliation between God and humankind took place through the sacrificial life and death of Jesus Christ.
(B) Humankind being too far sunk in sin and misery, and too restricted by the limitations of the human conditions, to initiate reconciliation from the human side, the death of Christ was necessary to transform human awareness, to jolt humankind out of the consequence of sin, to vanquish death and to assuage God's wrath.
(C) Atonement ('at-one-ment'), originally a legal term for the reconciliation of two parties, has been annexed—almost exclusively for theological use.
(D) In Buddhism and Judaism, atonement is thought to be initiated by the divine party, acting out of compassion and love, and despite the alienation caused by human sin and weakness.
(a) CDAB (b) ABDC
(c) ABCD (d) CABD
(e) BDCA
47. (A) It is an economic system that is totally self-sufficient, producing all that is consumed and importing nothing from outside.
(B) Autarky (Greek, 'self-sufficiency'), in economics, is a Utopian aim.
(C) Others have pursued autarky together with social isolation to maintain the mores and genetic purity of the native population or to maintain the leaders' control.
(D) However, because no country is able to produce the whole range of goods demanded, at competitive prices, in practice, autarky condemns its disciples to inefficiency and relative poverty.
(E) Some countries' leaders have attempted to achieve autarky in order to eliminate any reliance on foreign materials and better to defend the society in time of war.
(a) BAECD (b) BECDA
(c) BADEC (d) BADEC
(e) BDACE
48. (A) In politics, autonomy is a relative concept which refers to the degree of freedom from coercion or outside influence which a state, a region, a group or an individual has over its own actions.
(B) However, in practice, the autonomy of sovereign states is limited by international organizations, like the United Nations, NATQ ASEAN, supranational organizations, like the EC, and multiple forms of economic, cultural and political interdependence between states.
(C) The expression the 'autonomy of the state', when used by historians or political scientists may also refer to the ability of state officials to pursue state interests, rather than simply reflecting or reacting to the interests of dominant groups in society.

2.244 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

- (D) Theoretically, all states which are recognised in the world system as sovereign are thought to be autonomous from other states.
(a) DCAB (b) ACDB
(c) CDBA (d) CADB
(e) ABCD
49. (A) International balance of power theories focus on the mechanisms which are used to prevent war or aggression between and among sovereign states, the key idea being that wars are caused by a disruption of the existing balance of power.
(B) Debate among historians and political theorists has centered on whether or not a single hegemony (or dominant power) is necessary to prevent war and whether (and how) deterrence is essential to the preservation of stability in international relations. The relations between the 'great powers' between 1815 and 1945 remain the subject of controversy for balance of power theorists.
(C) Theories which describe conditions of equilibrium in political systems are called 'balance of power' theories.
(D) Internal balance of power theories describe the political process through which certain parties and interest groups influence the allocation of resources or access to political power.
(E) They can be divided into those which describe stability within internal (or domestic) political systems and those which refer to external or international systems.
(a) DCEAB (b) CADEB
(c) CEADB (d) CEDAB
(e) EADBC
50. (A) By the mid-20th century, ballet throughout the world had become an esoteric and extravagant minority interest, exclusive and self-obsessed.
(B) It still has its purist corners, dazzling shrines to decadence—the Japanese court tradition and Bolshoi tradition come to mind.
(C) But elsewhere, the influence of folk dance and popular dance from around the world, and even of athletics and gymnastics, has made ballet one of the most eclectic and dynamic of all performing arts.
(D) But in the latter half of the century, with increased international travel and awareness of other cultures, ballet has been regenerated.
(a) ABCD (b) ADBC
(c) ADCB (d) ACBD
(e) CABD
51. (A) Batteries have come a long way since then and are now used in everything from a watch to powerful fuel cells.
(B) Batteries consist of one or more electric cells which produce electric currents directly from chemical reactions.
(C) The first battery was the Voltaic Pile, named after Alessandro Volta (1745–1827).
(D) Volta discovered that, by using dissimilar metals immersed in water with a little acid added, an electric current was produced.
(a) BCDA (b) ACDB
(c) BACD (d) CDAB
(e) ABCD
52. (A) The rule shows how to handle 'conditional probabilities', ones which show the effect of one event on another.
(B) Bayes's rule is used to find the probability of an event experimentally; the experimenter starts off with a degree of belief in each of his or her hypotheses, and uses Bayes's rule to modify these degrees of belief according to the results of experimentation (for example, an experiment could consist of asking a patient if he or she has back pains). The method is commonly used today by computers, providing 'expert systems' used in medicine, prospecting and fault diagnosis.
(C) We make one event (that the patient claims to have back pains) a condition of the other (that he or she has back trouble). It is usual to write the conditional probability of event A , given that event B is known to have happened, as $p(A|B)$; Bayes's rule tells us that $p(A) = p(AB) \times p(B) + p(A \text{ not } B) \times p(\text{not } B)$.
(D) For example, the probability that a patient has back trouble is higher if it is known that he or she claims to have back pains.
(E) Bayes's rule, formulated by Thomas Bayes (1702–61), sparked off a radical new direction in statistics, the application in mathematics of probability theory.
(a) EBACD (b) EABCD

- (c) EACBD (d) EADCB
(e) EDCBA
53. (A) When the future date arrives, the bear expects to buy in at a lower price to deliver the stock that had been sold under the future contract at a higher price.
(B) A market in which prices are falling or are expected to fall is called by economists a bear market.
(C) Likewise, the term bear can be applied to a person who expects stock prices to fall and sells stock that he or she does not have for delivery at a future date.
(D) It is a designation commonly used in securities markets and commodity markets and is the opposite of a bull market.
(a) BACD (b) BCAD
(c) BDCA (d) ACBD
(e) ABCD
54. (A) To some extent, it arises naturally enough from the events of our time.
(B) An age that has seen Fascist states trample down the liberties of a continent, and has heard them hail their leaders with a mindless and horrifying devotion, will understandably view with distrust the whole conception of leadership.
(C) The very word is contaminated by the associations of a fuhrer or a Duce, and, seen in the light of our experiences, the great leader-figures of the past, Napoleon or Fredrick the Great for example, seem unworthy of the respect, still less of the admiration, with which they have sometimes been regarded.
(D) The reasons for the rejection of the idea of leadership are complex.
(a) DABC (b) CDBA
(c) CABD (d) DBAC
(e) ACBD
55. (A) It is sometimes contented that modern war has become so highly technical in character that the role of the army, with its demands for leadership at all levels, has become far less important.
(B) Let us take as an example, exercise of leadership in war, the most obvious field in which it is required—in deed, so obvious that the reactions of many people towards the whole subject are coloured by the picture of the leader as a military commander.
(C) The very fact that many of the problems which arise in a technical world are necessarily very complex in character, sometimes divert attention from the fact that they require leadership to solve them.
(D) But, though the fields in which leadership has to be exercised have changed, most of its essential qualities remain as necessary as ever.
(a) CDBA (b) CADB
(c) ADCB (d) CDAB
(e) DABC
56. (A) Leadership in any of the fields in which it is most obvious, in the armed forces, in politics, in commerce, has until quite recently been determined by birth.
(B) The fact that the principle is still obviously followed to some degree in the very different social climate of today reminds us how strong it was, and how unquestioningly it was accepted.
(C) It imposes on us rather a greater obligation to investigate the qualities of good leadership and its recognition by other means, if birth and wealth are no longer to be the criteria of choice.
(D) But the rejection of an elite recruited by birth in the democratic and equalitarian temper of the modern, world does not imply that all leadership can be dispensed with.
(a) ABCD (b) ABDC
(c) CDAB (d) BADC
(e) CABD
57. (A) A belief in equality of opportunity of and in the necessity of recruiting leaders from every class imposes on society an obvious obligation to break down those obstacles as rapidly and as completely as possible.
(B) Others are more peculiar to individual circumstance, and attempts to overcome them by society are less easy to envisage and less likely to succeed.
(C) Some of them are removable by social change; bad housing, inferior education, the limitations on personal development imposed by poverty are all barriers to the emergence of leadership among some sections of the community.
(D) In practice, there are admittedly very great difficulties in the way of realizing the ideal of equality of opportunity.

2.246 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

- (a) DCBA (b) DCAB
(c) BACD (d) BADC
(e) DACB
58. (A) At present, many of those most prominent in our national life, particularly in trade unionism, business, and industry, are men who received little formal education.
(B) Among men of the most obvious distinction and holding the most responsible positions, a number can be found who left school at eleven or twelve.
(C) To cite these as examples of the fact that high intellectual capacity is unnecessary for leadership is to make an elementary confusion between ability and educational attainment, quite apart from the fact that many of them have by private study, more than repaired the deficiencies of their formal education.
(D) But, much more important, such an attitude shows a failure to grasp the magnitude of the educational revolution of the past forty years.
(E) With any educational change, there is inevitably a time-lag before its effects become clear in society, but it is nevertheless surprising that the full meaning of the 1902 Act is still only imperfectly realised.
(a) ABCDE (b) ADCBE
(c) ACBDE (d) EABDC
(e) CABDE
59. (A) I have to admit that knowing all the finer points of etiquette is not always easy.
(B) For instance, it is just not civilized to hover over someone's table in a busy coffee shop, eyeing her half finished tea until she finally lets you have her seat.
(C) Loosely defined, the right way to do things is how I do them myself.
(D) The well-bred thing to do is to stand quietly at a discreet distance until the table is vacated and then elbow out of your way anyone who tries to get there first.
(E) As an adult, I have come to see that there is a right and wrong way to do everything.
(a) EDBCA (b) ECDAB
(c) ECBDA (d) CDEBA
(e) DABCE
60. (A) However, Indians were charged 10% extra premium.
(B) Humiliating as it may seem today, it was much more so for self respecting Indians then.
(C) Life insurance, known to India since Vedic times, arrived here from England in its modern form only in the year 1818, to insure Europeans and support their widows.
(D) Under pressure of influential Indians, Insurance Companies that were established later started insuring Indians.
(E) It all began like this... "The Company does not Insure Natives of India" Shocking?!? But this is exactly what our forefathers had to face in their own land in an era much before nationalisation of life insurance in India.
(a) EDCAB (b) EDACB
(c) ECDAB (d) CEDAB
(e) DEACB
61. (A) Did you ever wonder what your long policy number means, and how, among fifteen crore policyholders, your number is unique?
(B) A series of roughly ten crore numbers are allotted to each of the 7 zonal offices of LIC, and further to lower offices.
(C) So your number arises systematically from the series that your issuing branch gets.
(D) Well, the 9-digit number makes a count of one hundred crores (short by one).
(E) And, by the way, did you know that each time you breathe, LIC settles 3 claims. Are you counting?
(a) ABDCE (b) ACBDE
(c) ADBCE (d) DABCE
(e) BACED
62. (A) Everyone has insecurities.
(B) When you show yourself in the world and display your talents, you naturally stir up all kinds of resentment, envy, and other manifestations of insecurity.
(C) This is to be expected. You cannot spend your life worrying about the petty feelings of others.
(D) With those above you, however, you must take a different approach.
(E) When it comes to power, outshining the master is perhaps the worst mistake of all.

- (a) EDABC (b) ACBED
(c) ABCDE (d) ABDEC
(e) AECBD
63. (A) They also become spoiled and tyrannical.
(B) But hire a former enemy and he will be more loyal than a friend, because he has more to prove.
(C) If you have no enemies, find a way to make them.
(D) In fact, you have more to fear from friends than from enemies.
(E) Be wary of friends—they will betray you more quickly, for they are easily aroused to envy.
(a) CDBEA (b) CEDAB
(c) ECDAB (d) EABDC
(e) BADCE
64. (A) The problem is that you often do not know your friends as you imagine.
(B) It is natural to want to employ your friends when you find yourself in times of need.
(C) The world is a harsh place, and your friends soften the harshness.
(D) Why depend on a stranger when you have a friend at hand?
(E) Besides, you know them.
(a) CBDEA (b) BCEDA
(c) CBADE (d) CDBEA
(e) EABCD
65. (A) Although it is generally best not to mix work with friendship, there are times when a friend can be used to greater effect than an enemy.
(B) A man of power, for example, often has dirty work that has to be done.
(C) But for the sake of appearances, it is generally preferable to have other people do it for him.
(D) Friends often do this the best, since their affection for him makes them willing to take chances.
(E) Also, if your plans go awry for some reason, you can use a friend as a convenient scapegoat.
(a) ABCDE (b) DCEAB
(c) ADCEB (d) ABDCE
(e) EBACD
66. (A) Do not give them the chance to sense what you are up to:
(B) If at any point in the deception you practice, people have the slightest suspicion as to your intentions, all is lost.
(C) Throw them off the scent by dragging red herrings across the path.
(D) Use false sincerity; send ambiguous signals, set up misleading objects of desire.
(E) Unable to distinguish the genuine from the false, they cannot pick out your real goal.
(a) EACDB (b) ABCDE
(c) BCDEA (d) BACDE
(e) CADBE
67. (A) How and why has the atmosphere changed so much? The earliest atmosphere probably consisted of gases like hydrogen, helium, methane, ammonia and carbon dioxide (CO₂)—gases which occur in the atmospheres of the other planets.
(B) Less well known but much more interesting is the fact that the present-day composition is totally different from that of the primitive.
(C) Hence, the atmosphere for most of the Earth's history, consisted largely of CO₂ with small amounts of nitrogen.
(D) Most of these gases were lost and replaced by atmospheres of gases emitted by volcanoes.
(E) The Earth's atmosphere is made up of 79% nitrogen, 21% oxygen and a small but growing trace of carbon dioxide.
(a) ABECD (b) EBACD
(c) EADCB (d) ADCBE
(e) DEABC
68. (A) That is the Homeric Question which has intrigued classical scholars down the centuries.
(B) One genius who selected, refined, and embellished the material from the countless lays available in those far-off times and bound them together to produce the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* in their present form.
(C) Modern opinion is overwhelmingly in favour of the view that there was, indeed, one outstanding poet named Homer among the throng of minstrels in Greek-speaking world during the eighth or ninth century before Christ.
(D) Were the early epic masterpieces, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, composed by one hand or by many?
(a) CABD (b) DCBA
(c) DABC (d) BDAC
(e) ABCD

2.248 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

69. (A) But two special themes made certain appeal to an audience nurtured on memories of a magnificent past:
(1) The siege of Troy which was the supreme glory of their heroic ancestry, and (2) the wanderings overseas forced upon their forebears by the all-conquering Dorians.
(B) But such a splendid theme could not be worthily expressed in short lays.
(C) As the art of minstrelsy was passed down from one generation to the next, a repertoire of short lays about the heroic times was built up.
(D) Every well-born Ionian was familiar with the history of the Trojan War and its sequel.
(E) The grandeur of the subject called into being narrative verse which used the traditional saga as raw material but was composed in epic dimensions, magnifying the two favourite themes far beyond historical fact.
(a) CBEAD (b) ADCBE
(c) CADBE (d) BACDE
(e) EABCD
70. (A) The Athenians are revolutionary and their designs are characterised by swiftness alike in conception and execution; you have a genius for keeping what you have got, accompanied by a total want of invention and, when forced to act, you never go far enough.
(B) They are adventurous beyond their power and daring beyond their judgment and in danger, they are sanguine; your way is to attempt less than your power justifies, to mistrust even what your judgement sanctions and to convince yourself that there will be no end to your danger.
(C) They are prompt, you procrastinate; they are never at home, you are never from it; they hope by leaving it to extend their acquisitions, you fear any new enterprise will endanger what you possess.
(D) They are swift to follow up a success and slow to recoil from a reverse; their bodies they spend ungrudgingly in their country's cause; their intellect they jealously husband to be employed in her service.
(a) CADB (b) ABCD
(c) BADC (d) ABDC
(e) DABC
71. (A) We have no black looks or angry words for a neighbour if he enjoys himself in his own way, we abstain from the little act of churlishness which, though they leave no mark, yet cause annoyance to those who notes them.
(B) But our laws secure equal justice for all their private disputes, and our public opinion welcomes and honours talent in every branch of achievement, not for any sectional reason, but on grounds of excellence alone.
(C) And, as we give free play to all in our public life, so we carry the same spirit into our daily relation with one another.
(D) Our constitution is named a democracy because it is in the hands not of the few but of the many.
(a) DBCA (b) CDAB
(c) ADBC (d) DACB
(e) CADB
72. (A) And their story is not graven only on stone over their native earth, but lives on far away, without visible symbol, woven into stuff of other men's lives...
(B) Fix your eyes on the greatness of Athens as you have it before you day by day, fall in love with her, and when you feel her greatness, remember that this greatness was won by men with courage, with knowledge of their duty, and with a sense of honour in action, who, if they failed in any ordeal, disdained to deprive the city of their service, but sacrificed their lives as the best offering on her behalf.
(C) So they gave their bodies to the commonwealth and received, each so for his own memory, praise that will never die, and with it the grandest of all sepulchres, not that in which their mortal bones are laid, but a home in the minds of men where their glory remains fresh to stir to speech or action as the occasion comes by.
(D) For the whole earth is the sepulchre of famous men.
(a) ADCB (b) BCDA
(c) BDCA (d) DCBA
(e) CBDA
73. (A) In early youth, the poet as well as an intellectual, Plato it is believed, was a great wrestler, and he also served as a soldier.

- (B) It is through that he adopted the name of Plato, because of his broad shoulders.
- (C) He was not only born a free man but an aristocrat, his father's name being Ariston, a descendant of one of the legendary founder of Athens, while on his mother's side, he was related to many wealthy and well-born Athenians.
- (D) Plato, the father of Western philosophy, used to say that he thanked the Gods for three things: one, that he was born a free man and not a slave; that he was born a Greek and not Barbarian; and three, that he lived in the days of Socrates.
- (a) ACBD (b) CADB
(c) DCBA (d) ACBD
(e) BACD
74. (A) The whole of Plato's philosophy is expressed in dialogues and many of early dialogues preserve an air of having risen from chance conversations in the streets.
- (B) He also attacked the Sophists, the new brand of philosophers who, in Athens, were examining everything and teaching the people no longer to respect the old ideas on which the city had been founded and whose brilliant speech and witty paradoxes attracted men to them—and yet Plato himself had all the qualities, and often used them, of these enemies of his.
- (C) Plato's philosophy seems to arise directly out of daily life and this is one of its great charms.
- (D) For this father and fountain-head of philosophy, unequalled in the breadth of his ideas, is also unmatched for the persuasive beauty of his writing.
- (E) Plato is said to have burnt his poems after he met Socrates and he adopted a very severe view of poet in republic—but he could not help being a poet himself.
- (a) ACDEB (b) CADEB
(c) ABCDE (d) CDABE
(e) DBCAE
75. (A) Socrates, who always stated that he was only wise because other men thought they knew certain thing for sure while he knew he did not know, went about asking very simple questions and using the language of metaphor of the market place.
- (B) It has the many sided attraction of thought at its fullest and most elegant, combined with an intense moral preoccupation, the preoccupation of getting somewhere, of not being satisfied with the most ingenious argument, the most appealing and attractive arrangement of ideas.
- (C) The work of Plato can be said to be the simple moral teaching Socrates understood, re-expressed by the most brilliant man of his age who preserved, while being the passionate disciple of Socrates, the quantities of mind he was born with, those of the clever fashionable world.
- (D) Socrates was the contrary of Plato—a man of the people, a sort of poor monk whose teaching, based on questioning and cross-questioning, tended to turn to ridicule the poetry, the eloquence and the metaphysics of which the young aristocratic Plato was a master.
- (a) CDAB (b) ADCB
(c) DACB (d) BDCA
(e) BACD
76. (A) He was convinced that truth and goodness exist and are inseparable, and that virtue is one thing and is dependent upon knowledge.
- (B) On account of this unity of goodness, truth and beauty, Plato considered that the arts—music, literature, poetry, architecture, rhetoric, politics and the practical arts—must be the servant of moral philosophy and only have value in so far as they serve it.
- (C) In essence, the doctrine of Plato has many similarities with that of Christianity's.
- (D) But it is a doctrine founded on an intellectual view of man and of the soul rather than one based on belief in God and Redeemer of mankind.
- (E) There is a false architecture, false music, literature, etc., which takes man away from the pursuit of the perfect and help him to remain ignorant and malformed, and there is the converse.
- (F) Plato's foremost place as a philosopher lies in his conception of unity.
- (a) FABECD (b) CBEDAF
(c) FACEDB (d) ABFCDE
(e) EFACBD

2.250 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

77. (A) In all his writing on philosophy, whether political or ethical, Aristotle reveals himself as a teleologist, this is attempting the interpretation of things under discussion in terms of purpose or end (Greek *telos*: end).
- (B) "Every art and every science," it begins," and in like manner every action and every moral choice, aims, it is thought at some good".
- (C) What that good is depends of course on the things concerned: some activities are undertaken only for what they lead to or produce and bring about, while others are engaged in for their own sakes.
- (D) So far as man is concerned, this end must be the good of man.
- (E) But it is surely clear that there must be something that may be fairly described as the Chief Good, that is, the best thing of all.
- (F) This is clearly evidenced from the very first statement of his *Nicomachean Ethics*.
- (a) ABEFDC (b) BDCAFE
(c) AFBCED (d) DCBEFA
(e) FAEDCB
78. (A) For some say it is one of those things which are palpable and apparent, as pleasure or wealth or honour; in fact, some one thing, some another; nay, often times the same man gives a different account of it, for when ill, he calls it health, when poor, wealth; and conscious of their own ignorance, men admire those who talk grandly and above their comprehension.
- (B) To use the more common form, "happiness (says Aristotle) is what both the multitude and the refined few call it, and 'living well' and 'doing well' they conceive to be the same with 'being happy'; but about the nature of this happiness men dispute, and the multitude do not in their account of it agree with wise."
- (C) Now, what is this very special Good?
- (D) There is pretty general agreement that is eudaimonia, a Greek word which is usually translated as Happiness, although a possibly better rendering would be Well-being or Welfare.
- (a) DBAC (b) CDBA
(c) BCDA (d) ADBC
(e) ABCD
79. (A) After some pages descriptive of the liberal Man, who "will give and spend on proper objects, and in proper proportion, in great things and small alike, and all this with pleasure to himself", we come to a portrait of the Magnificent Man, which is doubtless based on what Aristotle had observed of the great aristocratic, popularity seeking spenders of Athens.
- (B) "The expenses of the Magnificent Man are great fitting: such also are his works."
- (C) The kind of expenditure which he will incur will be what are called honourable, "such as dedicatory offering to the gods, and furnishing their temples, and sacrifices, and in like manner everything that has reference to the deity, and all such public matters as are objects of honourable ambition, as when men think it is their duty to furnish a chorus for the stage splendidly, or fit out and maintain a three-decker for the navy, or give a great public feast...It is characteristic of the Magnificent Man to do magnificently whatever he is about."
- (D) He will consider how a thing may be done most beautifully and fittingly, rather than for how much.
- (a) ACBD (b) CDBA
(c) BACD (d) ABDC
(e) DABC
80. (A) Comparisons between Vergil and his great Greek prototype, Homer, are inevitable, although academic admirers of the Latin poet find them odious, arguing that Homer composed for an audience which knew only the epic on the grand scale and that his poetry was meant to be heard, not read.
- (B) Nevertheless it can hardly be disputed that poetic merits of the *Aeneid* are far below those of *Iliad*, lacking the unity of purpose and integrity of construction of the earlier work as well as its truth and simplicity.
- (C) It is also true that Homer's society was relatively uncomplicated, with a nobility not unlike the barons of England's feudal ages, whereas Vergil's civilisation was complex and he wrote for scholarly and thoroughly educated readers.
- (D) Perhaps a model, however masterly, can never quite capture the spontaneous freshness of a glorious original.

- (a) DCBA (b) ACBD
(c) CABD (d) ABCD
(e) BACD
81. (A) But later, when scholars had deciphered the cuneiform inscriptions of Babylon and Assyria, the historicity of a large part of the Old Testament was vindicated.
- (B) The story of Abraham, for instance, is now to be seen much more than a folk tale, for the discoveries in the 'thirties of the Amorite Kingdom ruled by the smiling-faced Mari kings have unearthed cities such as Harun and Nathor mentioned in the Bablical narrative, but totally unknown till they were unearthed'.
- (C) By the end of the century, when the work of geologists and physicists had begun to enlarge man's knowledge about the beginning of the physical world, the *Bible* as history, began to be considered largely as fable or folk-lore; by Christians it was thought divinely inspired but still basically mythical.
- (D) To the simple-minded then, as in past centuries, the story of the *Old Testament* appeared as exact, literal history.
- (E) When Queen Victoria came to the throne, it was generally believed that the world was created in 4004 BC.
- (F) In fifty years or so, when so much has been discovered by archaeology about the Middle East and Egypt, the claim of the whole Old Testament story to be a valuable historical record, has been more and more accepted.
- (a) DCAEFB (b) EDCAFB
(c) ACEFDB (d) FCDABE
(e) CABDEF
82. (A) When the Meccans challenged Mohammed to perform a miracle as proof of his Divine mission, he appealed, boldly and confidently, to the book which was taking shape under his supervision.
- (B) It was indeed a miracle, the miracle of miracles, this book that had come down from heaven ...
- (C) So wonderful a work (he maintained), written in such superlatively beautiful language and expressing the most profound and majestic of religious truths, could surely not have been written by mere man, most certainly not by such an unlettered man as he was himself.
- (D) The book in question was *Koran*, as we generally call it, although a more correct rendering is *Quran*, which is an Arabic word meaning reading, lecture, or recitation, or perhaps that which ought to be read.
- (a) ACBD (b) BACD
(c) ABCD (d) CDBA
(e) DCAB
83. (A) Fortunately, the lack of details available about the life of Shakespeare does not apply to Dante, who is revealed to us as the hero of one of the strangest and most beautiful love stories in the world.
- (B) If a limit may be set to the period of medieval literature, Dante's *Divine Comedy* may be said to have brought it to an end in a glorious climax.
- (C) Of all the great figures, who embellish the pageant of literature, Dante shares an equal place with Shakespeare.
- (D) Here all the greatest and best in thought and work that flowered in the millenium between the fall of Roman Empire and the close of the thirteenth century, is given a new vitality and endowed with poetic passion.
- (a) ACDB (b) DBAC
(c) BDCA (d) CDBA
(e) BACD
84. (A) There were numerous religious shrines at home and abroad that attracted the pilgrims hosts, but in England, by far the most popular was Canterbury, where in the great cathedral stood the magnificent tomb of Thomas Beckett—St. Thomas of Canterbury—hard by the spot where in 1170 he had been brutally slain by four of King Henry's knights.
- (B) On an April morning, many centuries ago, a band of pilgrims set out from the Tabard inn in Southwark to go to Canterbury.
- (C) We should not suppose that the fact that they were pilgrims means that they were specially devout.
- (D) Pilgrimages in the Middle Ages—and the year in question is somewhere in the thirteen-eighties—were a most welcome break in the monotonous

2.252 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

round of daily existence, an occasion for seeing the sight and meeting fresh people and exchanging gossip and tales of high life, and of low.

- (a) DBAC (b) ACDB
- (c) BADC (d) BCDA
- (e) CADB

85. (A) It was invented by More, and is a reminder of the fact that it was one of the most famous figures of revivals of Learning that was inspired by the rediscovery of the ancient classical civilisation of Greece and Rome after the long night of middle ages.
- (B) Of all the cities that men have built in the cloudlands, the most famous is the one described in a small book written by the English scholar-statesman, Sir Tomas More, in the beginning of the sixteenth century.
- (C) It is called *Utopia*, and so famous it is that ever since, all similar imaginary commonwealths have been referred to as Utopias.
- (D) It comes from the Greek words, *ou* meaning not, and *topas*, a place, and so means literally, nowhere.
- (E) The word is a made-up one.
- (a) BCEDA (b) CDBCA
 - (c) ADCBE (d) EDCAB
 - (e) ABCDE
86. (A) What an audacious declaration it is, this of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, that "Man is born free; and everywhere he is in chains!"
- (B) No matter that the critics in every generation have insisted that the first part of the declaration is untrue, since men come into the world carrying a heavy burden of heredity; and that as for the second part, there are quite a lot of places in the world nowadays where chains have long ceased to form part of the political machinery.
- (C) No matter: it has a splendid, fine-sounding ring about it, and our political philosophy would be ever so much duller without it.
- (D) When he first spat it out, it shocked and shattered the complacency of the eighteenth century, and it has been an inspiration and encouragement to the young and hopeful ever since.

- (a) ADCB (b) CBAD
- (c) BADC (d) ADBC
- (e) CDBA

87. (A) From them he obtained a mass of information on business matters that came in exceedingly useful in writing his book.
- (B) He may well have felt that his career was fixed, but then in 1764, he was invited to accompany the young Duke of Buccleugh on the customary "grand tour" of the continent.
- (C) In the middle of the eighteenth century, Glasgow was still a small provincial city, but by 1760 it had supplanted Bristol as the principal tobacco port, and its "tobacco lords" were fine men of business.
- (D) Adam Smith cultivated their acquaintance, and felt highly honoured when he was invited to join their weekly dining-club.
- (a) DBCA (b) CDAB
 - (c) DACB (d) BCDA
 - (e) ABCD
88. (A) Now a few words on the third of the main themes of the *Wealth of Nations*, the one which is of greatest practical interest and importance—what may be described as his policy or programme of action.
- (B) Under the influence of Mercantilist ideas, Adam Smith declared, "nations have been taught that their interest consisted in beggaring all their neighbours... Commerce which ought naturally to be, among nations as among individuals, a bond of union and friendship, has become the most fertile source of discord and animosity."
- (C) It will be found for the most part in his fourth book, where we have a lengthy, detailed, and highly critical examination of the "Commercial or Mercantile System" that was the accepted ideology of the principle governments of his time.
- (D) The Mercantilists held that wealth consists primarily of money, and mercantilist governments strove to foster home industries and encourage the export of as large an amount of goods as possible, and to import as little possible, when the difference would have to be made up in cash or bullion.

- (a) CDAB (b) ACDB
(c) BADC (d) BACD
(e) CADB
89. (A) Mention should be made, too, of the many pithy sayings that ought to find a place in every dictionary of quotations.
- (B) For example, “the delightful art” of gardening, “the desire for food is limited by the narrow capacity of the human stomach”, “a man is of all sorts of luggage the most difficult to be transported”, and “When you have got a little money, it is often easy to get more: the great difficulty is to get that little”.
- (C) All these things are of secondary importance, however.
- (D) The really important thing about Adam Smith is that it was he who mapped out the ground and prepared the way for Economics to become what it is today, one of the most interesting, stimulating and vitally important of the science that are the instruments of human progress.
- (a) ABCD (b) DABC
(c) CDBA (d) BCDA
(e) CABD
90. (A) Here, perhaps even more importantly than with any other science, the scientist has created a barrier of terms by which to express thoughts and ideas about matter affecting us all—the origins of knowledge and wisdom—but which effectively cuts off the ordinary man from the thinker, the man who by terming himself philosopher, clearly looks upon himself, as the word implies, as the fount of wisdom.
- (B) Unfortunately, as with most sciences, the would-be interpreter of philosophy finds himself becoming involved in almost insoluble complications of expression if he does not use some of the jargon, the special terms by which philosophers convey, in a kind of shorthand, their own particular thoughts to their professional colleagues.
- (C) If a really outstanding example of non-communication were ever to be sought, scarcely a better one could be cited than that of
- (D) The preceding paragraph, simple though it is in philosophical expression, is nevertheless sufficient to show the non-philosophic student that, like all sciences, philosophy has acquired its own particular jargon which only the initiated can understand with ease.
- (a) DBAC (b) ACDB
(c) CABD (d) DCAB
(e) BACD
91. (A) All our intuitions have a dual nature; objects appear to be outside ourselves and externally co-existent in space; and they also seem to exist within our own minds, either simultaneously or in succession, and so, in time.
- (B) The reason why all our intuitions are bound up with these two forms lies in the manner in which our faculty of imagination receives the impression of objects.
- (C) Space and time, then, are pure intuitions, which are present a priori in advance of any real sensation, inherent in the faculty of imagination in our soul, and are thus only necessary ideas a priori, underlying all intuitions.
- (D) Thus, space and time are the two forms to which all our intuitions are bound, and as they are ideas directly related to objects, they are themselves intuitions.
- (a) BDAC (b) ADBC
(c) BACD (d) CADB
(e) DABC
92. (A) The important place that it occupies in Marx’s system is shown by the hundreds of pages that he devotes in *Capital* to its elucidation and illustration.
- (B) But nowhere do we find any indication that Marx had ever been inside a cotton-mill or down a coal-mine, that he had ever visited pottery or ironworks or railway shed; and all the detail with which his pages are filled was what he could collect from seat No.7 in row G in the British Museum reading-room.
- (C) Most of his supporting material is drawn from English practice, for the very good reason that it was in England that the capitalized system had mainly originated and had reached its most advanced development.

2.254 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

- (D) This theory of surplus value is Marx's special contribution to economic ideology, and it is no wonder that it made a strong appeal to the workers, especially those engaged in factory production in the industrialised countries of Europe and America.
- (a) DCAB (b) CADB
(c) BCDA (d) DACB
(e) ABCD
93. (A) Before the modern system of capitalist enterprise could come into existence, there had to be what Marx calls the stage of "primary accumulation", which he defines as "the historical process whereby the producer was divorced from the means of production."
- (B) These were "the idyllic methods of primary accumulation", which cleared the ground for capitalist agriculture and provided urban industry with the requisite number of "masterless proletarians".
- (C) This was effected through the spoliation of the property of the Church at the Reformation, the subsequent alienation of the State domains, the transformation of feudal property and the property of the Scottish clans, by a system of ruthless terrorism, into modern private property.
- (D) Hard upon their heels came the commercial wars between the great European powers, fought over the whole surface of the globe, of which a recent sequel had been the opium wars against China.
- (E) Then followed the discoveries of gold and silver in America, the extirpation or enslavement and entombment of the native, the beginning of the conquest of the East Indies, the transformation of Africa into a source of raw material of the slave trade—these were the incidents that characterised the "rosy dawn of the period of capitalist production".
- (a) ACEBD (b) DABCE
(c) ACBED (d) CAEDB
(e) EADCB
94. (A) He had been led to this discovery by applying to dreams, a new method of psychological investigation which had proved of great value in the solution of phobias, obsessions, delusions and so on—namely, psycho-analysis.
- (B) Serious-minded people were apt to smile at all this, but one day he was astonished to find that the view of dream which most nearly approached the truth was not the medical one—that dreams are caused entirely by sensory and somatic stimuli—but the popular one.
- (C) The methods of interpretation consist in transferring the content of a dream as it is remembered, either by replacing it piecemeal in accordance with a fixed key, or by replacing the dream as a whole by a certain series of symbols.
- (D) Having thus set out his problem, and referred to the more recent pronouncements on the nature of dreams by scientists and medical men, Freud points out that popular opinion has taken little heed of scientific judgments in this field, and persists in the belief that dreams have meaning which relates to the prediction of the future and which can be discovered by some process of interpretation of a content which is often confused and puzzling.
- (E) An investigation into the significance of dream inquiries, first, into the psychological significance of dreaming, into the relation of dreams to the mental processes and into any biological function dreams may have; while, second, it tries to discover whether dreams can be interpreted, whether the content of individual dreams has a "meaning" such as can be found in other psychological structures.
- (a) EDCBA (b) ABEDC
(c) DEBCA (d) DECBA
(e) ABCDE
95. (A) The impression which acts as the dream-instigator may be such an important one that we feel no surprise at being concerned with it in the day-time.
- (B) If we unravel dream-displacement by analysis, we obtain what appears to be completely trustworthy information about dream-instigators and the connection of dreams with waking life.
- (C) By analysis, we find that every dream without exception, goes back to an impression received during the last few days.

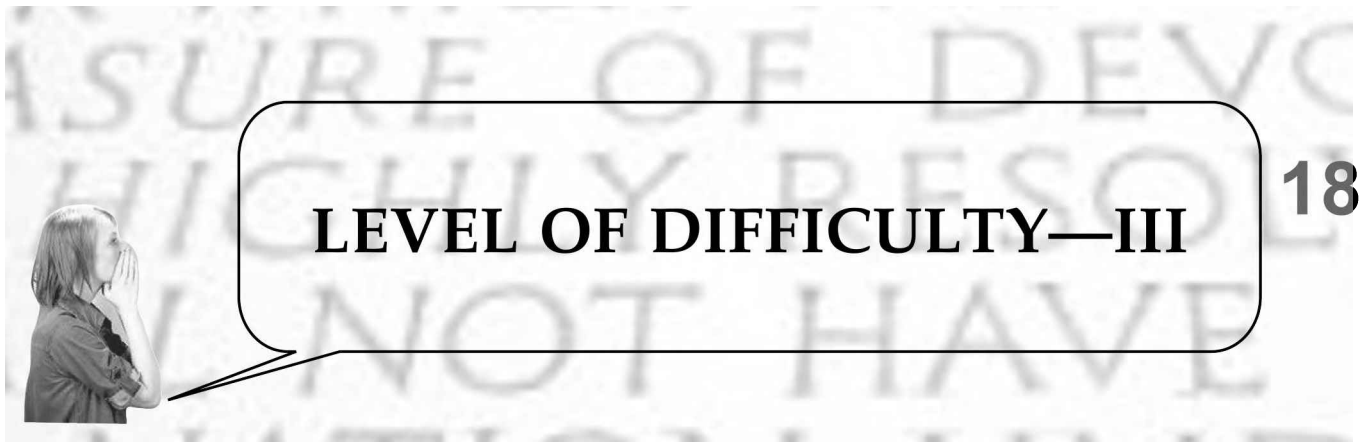
- (D) As a rule, however, if a connection is to be found between a dream-content and an impression received the previous day, it is usually so trivial that we can recall it only with difficulty, and dream content seems concerned with trivialities.
- (a) DBAC (b) ACDB
(c) BCAD (d) DCAB
(e) ABCD
96. (A) Joe had had trouble falling asleep, and once asleep, he went from one dream to another.
(B) The phone rang.
(C) He was showing a house to a young couple.
(D) He looked at it but could not find it.
- (a) ADCB (b) ACBD
(c) BDCA (d) CBAD
(e) ADBC
97. (A) I dressed and fixed breakfast in the small kitchen.
(B) Afterward, I stepped out on the narrow deck to breathe the mountain air.
(C) The answers would come gradually, I told myself.
(D) The next morning, I awakened early and lay quietly, trying to orient myself.
(E) Last night, there had been much that was strange and perplexing.
- (a) DECAB (b) ADECB
(c) CABDE (d) ADCEB
(e) BADCE
98. (A) Later that night, as I sat up in bed trying to read *the Book of the Hopi*, my thoughts were melancholy and not the pages.
(B) Mountain silence seemed to press all around the small guesthouse, threatening me.
(C) I was about to put the book aside and attempt to fall asleep when a light tapping sounded on the outside door.
(D) In my present state of mind, the sound was unnerving.
(E) Nevertheless, I drew on my robe and went into the little hallway.
- (a) DBCAE (b) ADBCE
(c) ABCDE (d) CAEBD
(e) EDCBA
99. (A) "Who's there?" I called.
(B) I sighed and turned the latch, not at all sure that I could cope with Marilla just then.
- (C) "It's me—Marilla. Open the door, Lindsay."
(D) She stood on the flagstones outside, dressed in pajamas and one of her father's sweaters, and holding both hands behind her back.
(E) She smiled at me angelically.
- (a) ACBDE (b) BACED
(c) DBCEA (d) CABDE
(e) ECABD
100. (A) I decided to ask her a direct question.
(B) "You've already told me that Sybil came to talk to you about the dinner on the day she disappeared. Was there anything else?"
(C) For a moment, I thought Orva wouldn't answer.
(D) Then she seemed to make a decision.
- (a) ACDB (b) BADC
(c) CADB (d) ABCD
(e) DABC
101. (A) A Roman chariot decorated with the figure of Columbia on the front.
(B) On Sunday afternoons John Doud, wearing goggles and a long white coat, took the family for outings in his Stanley Steamer, one in a series of cars that he owned.
(C) Sometimes they would go to City Park, where the Doud girls would wander through the Zoological Gardens or listen to band concerts.
(D) Other times, they went to Elitch Gardens, one of the oldest amusement parks in the country, where Mamie had a favorite seat on the merry-go-round —
- (a) DCAB (b) BCDA
(c) CBDA (d) CDAB
(e) ABCD

ANSWER KEY

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) | 9. (b) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (c) | 13. (a) | 14. (d) | 15. (a) |
| 16. (b) | 17. (d) | 18. (a) | 19. (b) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (b) | 23. (b) | 24. (c) | 25. (d) |
| 26. (a) | 27. (d) | 28. (d) | 29. (b) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (c) | 32. (b) | 33. (d) | 34. (c) | 35. (b) |
| 36. (c) | 37. (d) | 38. (b) | 39. (d) | 40. (a) |
| 41. (d) | 42. (a) | 43. (d) | 44. (c) | 45. (d) |

2.256 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 46. (a) | 47. (d) | 48. (b) | 49. (d) | 50. (b) | 76. (a) | 77. (c) | 78. (b) | 79. (d) | 80. (b) |
| 51. (a) | 52. (d) | 53. (c) | 54. (a) | 55. (d) | 81. (b) | 82. (a) | 83. (c) | 84. (d) | 85. (a) |
| 56. (b) | 57. (b) | 58. (a) | 59. (c) | 60. (c) | 86. (d) | 87. (b) | 88. (b) | 89. (a) | 90. (d) |
| 61. (c) | 62. (c) | 63. (d) | 64. (b) | 65. (a) | 91. (b) | 92. (d) | 93. (c) | 94. (a) | 95. (c) |
| 66. (d) | 67. (b) | 68. (c) | 69. (c) | 70. (b) | 96. (b) | 97. (a) | 98. (c) | 99. (a) | 100. (d) |
| 71. (a) | 72. (b) | 73. (c) | 74. (a) | 75. (c) | 101. (b) | | | | |



LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY—III

18

1. (A) Put simply, the ancient Greek city (*polis*) was configured as a kosmos before the philosophers adopted the pertinent term and used it to assert that the natural world is likewise, an intelligible and ordered whole.
 - (B) To begin with, there is the question of philosophy's origins within the first self-governing civic polities known to man.
 - (C) The annually elected magistrates of the city of Crete that appears to have pioneered constitutional forms were called kosmoi.
 - (D) It is revealing that the kosmos and its cognates were used in the political realm well before they were appropriated by the philosophers.
 - (E) The army described in the Catalogue of Ships in the second book of Homer's *Iliad*, was arranged in its appropriate ranks by a kosmetor.
 - (a) BDECA (b) BDACE
 - (c) DBCEA (d) DCEAB
 - (e) EDACB
2. (A) He was familiar with Hesiod's *Theogony*, a poetic treatment of the origin of the gods and the kosmos, and he knew something of the beliefs of the barbarians.
 - (B) But for the opinions of mankind he had little, if any, respect.
 - (C) *Xenophanes* knew perfectly well that "mortal men believe that gods are begotten, and that they have the dress, voice, and body of mortals."
 - (D) "If oxen, horses, or lions had hands with which to sketch and fashion works of art as men do," he remarked, "then horses would draw the forms of god like horses, oxen like oxen, and they would each make their god's bodies similar in frame to the bodies that they themselves possess."
 - (E) Indeed, he observed, "the Ethiopians claim that their gods are snub-nosed and black; the Thracians, that theirs are blue-eyed and red-headed."
 - (a) ABEDC (b) DCABE
 - (c) ABDEC (d) CABDE
 - (e) EACDB
3. (A) The wisdom that he attributes to the philosopher in the *Republic* is possessed by no one he knows—and arguably for good reason.
 - (B) Its implausibility as an actual project owes less to the unlikelihood that one can indoctrinate a class of Auxiliaries and deny them property and family ties than to the requirement that wisdom rule.
 - (C) Plato's *Socrates* never claims that he is himself wise—only that he has encountered no one wiser than himself.
 - (D) Plato's *Republic* is not a blueprint for utopia.
 - (E) It exploits the political idealism of the young, represented by Plato's brothers, for the sake of an exploration of the limits of politics, the nature of the human soul, and the superiority of the philosophical life.
 - (a) DBECA (b) DAEB C
 - (c) DEBCA (d) DACEB
 - (e) DCEAB
4. (A) In this spirit, *Xenophanes* dismisses the Olympian gods outright.
 - (B) It was inevitable that philosophy's debt to politics be repaid.

- (C) Aristotle intimates that Anaximander of Miletus and the first phusiologoi—"those exercising logos regarding nature"—espoused a species of monotheism;
- (D) From speculation about the natural world, one can all too easily draw conclusions about matters of more immediate concern to man.
- (E) This was in keeping with their presumption that the natural world reflects a single ordering principle.
- (a) BDCEA (b) CABED
(c) DEABC (d) BCADE
(e) ABCDE
5. (A) The idea that life arose, and continues to arise, spontaneously in mud, was proposed by the Greek philosopher Anaxiamander who suggested that a spiny fish had been the first animal to emerge onto the land and had given rise to other animals by the process of transmutation (change of form).
- (B) Biogenesis is an ancient explanation for the origin of life, supported by superficial observation of events such as the emergence of maggots from rotting meat or the appearance of mice near a piece of old cheese.
- (C) It began to be accepted that higher organisms could not appear by spontaneous generation, but the discovery of animalcules (microorganisms) by the early microscopist Antonie van Leeuwenhoek revived the theory.
- (D) This basic concept was recapitulated in a variety of forms (the 9th century Arab biologist Al-Jahic refers to the spontaneous generation of life in mud in his Book of Animals) until the 17th century, when William Harvey, through his work on deer embryos, proposed that 'everything comes from the egg' in 1651.
- (E) This was followed by the Italian physician Francesco Redi's demonstration in 1668, that meat which was shielded from flies bore no maggots.
- (a) BDEAC (b) BADEC
(c) BADCE (d) BDACE
(e) BEDCA
6. (A) Beggar-my-neighbor, in economics, is a trade policy of competitive devaluation, where countries devalue their exchange rates in rapid succession in order to make export prices more competitive.
- (B) This was prevalent in the 1930s. It is harder to achieve under floating rates, though the Japanese are often accused of trying to keep the yen artificially low to encourage their exports.
- (C) Although beggar-my-neighbor policies work for a short time, to boost the domestic economy, there are several detrimental results—(1) the protected industry is inefficient, so consumers have to pay higher prices; (2) trading partners are forced to retaliate with their own protectionist policies; and (3) they earn less foreign exchange, so buy less of the first country's exports.
- (D) In effect, everyone is beggared.
- (E) This happened in the 1920s and 1930s, but was partly outlawed by GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) after 1947. The slow-growing 1970s and 1980s and early 1990s have rekindled beggar-my-neighbor instincts.
- (a) ABCDE (b) ADCBE
(c) ACBDE (d) ABECD
(e) AEDCB
7. (A) My life is constantly thrown headlong into transcendent thing, and passes wholly outside me.
- (B) I am thinking of the Cartesian cogito, wanting to finish this work, feeling the coolness of the paper under my hand, and perceiving the trees of the boulevard through the window.
- (C) This book, once begun, is not a certain set of ideas; it constitutes for me an open situation, for which I could not possibly provide any complex formula, and in which I struggle blindly on until, miraculously, thoughts and words become organized by themselves.
- (D) The cogito is either this thought which took shape three centuries ago in the mind of Descartes, or the meaning of the books he has left for us, or else an eternal truth which emerges from them, but in any case, is a cultural being of which it is to say that my thought strains towards it rather than that it embraces it, as my body, in a familiar surrounding, finds its orientation and makes its way among objects

without my needing to have them expressly in mind.

- (a) BADC (b) CBAD
- (c) BCAD (d) ACDB
- (e) ADBC

8. (A) It is the same with the recent achievements of our material civilisation; Our Western scientific knowledge and our technique for turning it to account are perilously esoteric.
- (B) All acts of social creation are the work either of individual creators or, at most, of creative minorities; at each successive advance, the great majority of the members of society are left behind.
- (C) If we glance at the great religious organisations extant in the world today, Christian, Islamic, and Hindu, we shall find that the great bulk of their nominal adherents, still live in a mental atmosphere which, so far as religion is concerned, is not far removed from simple paganism.
- (D) The great new social forces of Democracy and Industrialism have been evoked by a tiny creative minority, and the great mass of humanity still remains substantially on the same intellectual and moral level in which it lay before the titanic new social forces began to emerge.
- (a) CADB (b) DBAC
 - (c) DACB (d) BCAD
 - (e) ABDC
9. (A) This tendency to over-stress the contribution of character, and to put it in an altogether misleading antithesis to intellect, is also probably characteristic of equalitarian societies.
- (B) Differences in intellectual capacity are particularly distasteful to the equalitarian, who can with comfort fall back on a vague mystique of character as the principal attribute of such leadership as he will allow, and which he may delude himself is very widely diffused.
- (C) Whereas a high intelligence is not usually a spectacular quality to the majority of people, courage, tenacity, and dominance are.
- (D) The contribution of intelligence to leadership is underestimated, perhaps, because in the popular picture of the leader, attributes of character are far more obvious than those of intellect.

- (a) DCAB (b) BCAD
- (c) ACDB (d) CADB
- (e) ABCD

10. (A) What we mean by a work of art is, then, an entity which provides a more or less lasting possibility for a number of consumers to make such actualisation or concretions on the basis of a material thing or a series of physical 'happenings' which are the existential substrate of the work of art.
- (B) Roman Ingarden, who discusses the same thing, uses the word 'concretion' in order to emphasise that the process of actualisation is one of rendering the indeterminate determinate or concrete.
- (C) Appreciation, then, consists in bringing an appropriate aesthetic object into awareness to the fullest possible degree on the basis of the material thing or 'happening' to which we are attending.
- (D) In previous writing, as here, I have used the word 'actualisation'—making actual what is latent or potential—for this process.
- (a) CDBA (b) ADCB
 - (c) DCBA (d) CBDA
 - (e) BDAC
11. (A) *Aesthetic experience* is a mode of cognition by direct apprehension and it consists of focusing awareness upon whatever is presented to the senses.
- (B) It is a basic form of mental activity in so far as sensory awareness is fundamental to all our dealings with the world in which our lives are fated to be spent.
- (C) Sensuous awareness is the first step out from imprisonment within the solitariness which is the penalty of individual existence, and from this step all else follows.
- (D) We can only manipulate our environment to our needs and desires, to obdurances of the environment, to the extent that we become directly acquainted with it through our organs of sense.
- (a) ACBD (b) ABDC
 - (c) ABCD (d) BCAD
 - (e) BACD

2.260 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

12. (A) For example, if a person holds an attitude towards the United States, military participation in the Persian gulf war and discusses this issue with a friend, this attitude would likely become linked, in a molar schema, with both the friends, attitude on the issue and the person's attitude towards the friend.
- (B) As our discussion of bonds between attitude and values has already shown, attitudes are generally not isolated within the individual's mind, but are linked to other's attitudes in molar cognitive structures.
- (C) These connections between attitudes develop as a product of a social interaction.
- (D) Of particular interest to social psychologists are the cognitive linkages that may be formed between attitudes towards issues and attitudes towards people.
- (a) DCAB (b) DCBA
(c) BDCA (c) BDAC
(e) ABCD
13. (A) In this model, subjective norm is itself a function of normative beliefs, which represent perception of a significant other's preference about whether one should engage in a behaviour.
- (B) The model quantifies these beliefs by multiplying the subjective likelihood that a particular significant other (called a referent) thinks the person should perform the behaviour, times the person's motivation to comply with that referent's expectations.
- (C) For example, an individual might believe that his mother thinks that he should not donate money to the democratic party and that his best friend thinks he should donate.
- (D) These products, which are analogous to the expectancy times value products, computed for behavioral beliefs, are then summed over the various salient referent persons.
- (a) ACBD (b) DCBA
(c) DBCA (d) CBAD
(e) ADCB
14. (A) Worth considering in the context of the probabilogical model's treatment of belief change is the question of how change in a premise is brought about.
- (B) Baye's theorm specifies how beliefs should change if information is used properly (that is, according to the law of mathematical probability.)
- (C) Whereas the probabilogical model considers the effect of change in one belief (a premise) a on change in another belief (a conclusion), it does not consider how new information changes belief in the premise in the first place.
- (D) The approach thus provides a normative model that prescribes how beliefs , which are called hypothesis in this tradition (e.g. "research on groups will become dominant in social psychology"), should change in response to the introduction of some new information called evidence or datum in this tradition.
- (a) ADCB (a) CBAD
(c) CDBA (d) ACBD
(e) DABC
15. (A) Much of this research has documented a reliable tendency of persuasion to decrease when fewer arguments are presented.
- (B) For example, in several experiments by 'Insko' and his colleagues, subjects were presented with varying numbers of arguments supporting the guilt or innocence of a fictitious defendant.
- (C) Across the various studies, increasing the number of guilty arguments significantly increased the subjects' tendencies to render guilty verdicts, whereas increasing the number of not guilty arguments increased the subjects' tendencies to judge the defendant innocent.
- (D) Because lowering message comprehensibility presumably decreases the persuasiveness of high quality messages by lessening the amount of supportive argumentation received, it is also important to consider research that has varied the number of arguments that a message contains.
- (a) DBCA (b) DABC
(c) ABCD (d) CBAD
(e) BDCA
16. (A) It is worth noting that McGuire felt that the compensation principle applied to a large set of individual difference dimensions, not only to the few variables he used to illustrate his logic and predictions (e.g., self-esteem, intelligence, anxiety.)

- (B) In large part, this belief was based on another, that complete susceptibility or non-susceptibility to influence attempts, was less adaptive for human organisms than being susceptible in some situation and non-susceptible in others.
- (C) For example, rather than being ubiquitously persuasive, people with low self-esteem were predicted to be some times more persuasive than people with moderate(or high) self-esteem and sometimes less persuasive.
- (D) Taken together, the compensation in situational weighting principles of the Mcguire paradigm allowed him to model this view point.
 (a) DCBA (b) ABDC
 (c) ACBD (d) ABCD
 (e) CDBA
17. (A) The definition of the object is, as we have seen, that it exists in parts, and that consequently, it acknowledges between itself and other objects, only external and mechanical relationships, whether in the narrow sense of motion received and transmitted or in the wider sense of the relation of function to variable.
- (B) It was of course realised that in the circuit of behaviour, new particular forms emerge, and the organism with the power transforming the physical world.
- (C) Where it was desired to insert the organism in the universe of objects and thereby close off that universe, it was necessary to translate the functioning of the body into the language of the stimulus and receptor, receptor and Empfinder.
- (D) But in fact, it attributed to the nervous systems, the occult power of creating the different structure of our experience, and whereas sight, touch and hearing are so many ways of gaining access to the object, these structures found themselves transformed into compact qualities derived from the local distinction between the organs used.
 (a) ACBD (b) CDBA
 (d) ABDC (d) DACB
 (e) DCBA
18. (A) Intellectualism set out, it is true, to discover by reflection, the structure of perception, instead of explaining it in terms of a combination of associative forces and attention, but its gaze upon perception is not yet direct.
- (B) Sensation is no longer presupposed as a real element of consciousness.
- (C) This will be seen better by examining the role played in its analysis by the notation of judgement.
- (D) Judgement is often introduced as what sensation lacks to make perception possible.
- (E) But when it is desired to delineate the structure of perception, it is done by joining up the points of sensation.
 (a) EDABC (b) DABCE
 (c) ACDBE (d) CDBAC
 (e) BCEAD
19. (A) Intellectualism is unequal to dealing with this perceptual life, either falling short of it overshooting it; it calls up as limiting cases, the manifold qualities which are merely the outer or casing of object, and from there it passes on to a consciousness of that which claims to hold within itself, the law or secret of that object, and for this reason, deprives the development of the experience of its contingency and the object of its distinctive perceptual style.
- (B) This move from thesis to antithesis, this flying from one extreme to the other, which is the regular procedure of intellectualism, leaves the starting-point of analyses unaffected.
- (C) We started off from a world in itself which acted upon our eyes so as to cause us to see it, and we now have consciousness of or thought about the world, but the nature of this world remains unchanged: it is still defined by the absolute mutual exteriority of its part, and is merely duplicated throughout its extent by a thought which sustains it.
- (D) An object is an organism of colour, smells, sounds and tactile appearances, which symbolise, modify and accord with each other according to the laws of real logic which it is the task of science to make explicit, and which it is far from having analysed completely.
 (a) DACB (b) CABD
 (c) DABC (d) ACDB
 (e) BACD

2.262 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

20. (A) Between sense experience and knowing, common experience establishes a difference which is not that between the quality and the concept.
(B) This had been possible only at the price of moving far from the ordinary acceptance of the word.
(C) Empiricism had emptied it of all mystery by bringing it down to the possession of a quality.
(D) 'Sense experience' has become once more a question for us.
(a) DABC (b) ABDC
(c) CADB (d) DCBA
(e) ABCD
21. (A) As soon as one grew tired of them, to picture consciousness in the process of perceiving to revive the forgotten perceptual experience, and to relate them to it, they were found to be inconceivable.
(B) By dint of making these difficulties more explicit, we were drawn implicitly into a new kind of analysis, into a new dimension in which they were destined to disappear.
(C) So, 'sensation' and 'judgement' have together lost their apparent clearness: we have observed that they were clear only as long as the prejudice in favour of the world was maintained.
(D) The criticism of the constancy hypothesis and more generally, the reduction of the idea of 'the world' opened up a phenomenal field which now has to be more accurately circumscribed, and suggested and assigned its place in relation to scientific knowledge, and to psychological and philosophical reflection.
(a) CABD (b) CDAB
(c) DCBA (d) ADBC
(e) CBDA
22. (A) I am trying to express in this way a certain manner of approaching the object, the 'gaze' in short, which is as indubitable as my own thought, as directly known by me.
(B) But what do these words mean? Is not to see always to see from somewhere? To say that the house itself is seen from nowhere is surely to say that it is invisible! yet when I say that I see the house with my own eyes, I am saying something that cannot be challenged; I do not mean that my retina and crystalline lens, my eyes as material organs, go into action and cause me to see it; with only myself consult, I can know nothing about this.
(C) Our perception ends in objects, and the object once constituted, appears as the reason for all experiences of it which we have had or could have.
(D) For example, I see the next-door house from a certain angle, but it would be seen differently from the right bank of the Seine, or from the inside, or again from an aeroplane: the geometrized projection of these perspectives and of all perspectives, that is, the perspective position from which all can be derived, the house seen from nowhere.
(a) CDAB (b) BCDA
(c) ADBC (d) CDBA
(e) BADC
23. (A) In order not to prejudge the issue, we shall take objective thought on its own terms and not ask it any questions which it does not ask itself.
(B) We cannot remain in this dilemma of having to fail to understand either the subject or the object.
(C) If we are led to rediscover the experience behind it, this shift to ground will be attributed only to the difficulties which objective thought itself raises.
(D) We must discover the origin of the object at the very centre of our experience; we must describe the emergence of being and we must understand how, paradoxically, there is for us an in-itself.
(a) ABDC (b) CDAB
(c) BDAC (d) DACB
(e) ABCD
24. (A) Just as we speak of repression in the limited sense when I retain through time one of the momentary worlds through which I have lived, and make it the formative element of my whole life—so it can be said that my organism, as a prepersonal cleaving to the general form of the world, as an anonymous and general existence, plays, beneath my personal life, the part of an inborn complex. It is not some kind of inert thing; it too has something of the momentum of existence.

- (B) Thus, there appears round our personal existence, a margin of almost impersonal existence. The human world which each of us has made for himself is a world in general terms to which one must first of all belong in order to be able to enclose oneself in the particular context of a love or an ambition.
- (C) To the extent that I have ‘sense organs’, a ‘body’ and ‘psychic functions’ comparable with other men’s, each of the moments of my experience ceases to be an integrated and strictly unique totality, in which details exist only in virtue of the whole; I become the meeting point of ‘causalities’.
- (D) In so far as inhabiting a ‘physical world’, in which consistent ‘stimuli’ and typical situations recur—and not merely the historical world in which situations are never exactly comparable—my life is made up of rhythms which have not their reason in what I have chosen to be, but their condition in the humdrum setting which is mine.
- (a) BADC (b) CDBA
(c) ADBC (d) CDAB
(e) BDAC
25. (A) In its descriptions of the body from the point of view of the self, classical psychology was already wont to attribute to it ‘characteristics’ incompatible with the status of an object.
- (B) In the first place, it was stated that my body is distinguishable from the table or the lamp in that I can turn away from the latter whereas my body constantly perceived.
- (C) It is not the case that ever-renewed perspectives simply provide it with opportunities of displaying its permanence, and with contingent ways of presenting itself to us.
- (D) It is therefore an object which does not leave me. But in that case, is it still an object? If the object is an invariable structure, it is not one in spite of the changes of perspective, but in that change or through it.
- (E) It is an object, which means that it is standing in front of us, only because it is observable, situated, that is to say, directly under our hand or gaze, indivisibly overthrown and re-integrated with every movement they make.
- (F) Otherwise, it would be true like an idea and not present like a thing.
- (a) ACBDEF (b) ADBCEF
(b) CDBAFE (d) ABDCEF
(e) FEDACB
26. (A) It is red and golden.
(B) Our leaf falls.
(C) It detaches itself with a little plopping sound from its place high up in the tree.
(D) The sun catches it and it glitters with mist and dew.
(E) It plunges straight down through the tree and then hesitates and hovers for a while just below the lowest branches.
(F) It now descends in a leisurely arc and lingers for another moment before it finally settles on the ground.
- (a) CADBEF (b) BCAEDF
(c) BCAEFD (d) AFDEBC
(e) FACBDE
27. (A) They are almost universally recognisable and immediate in their appeal.
(B) All these are qualities to which most people can readily respond because, although they are raised above their normal intensity, they are all qualities to which we habitually respond in everyday life.
(C) Consider, for example, the overwhelming pathos of the *Perpignan Crucifix*, the dignity and power of Michelangelo’s *Moses*, the tenderness of the gesture of the man’s hand in Rodin’s *The Kiss*, the warm radiance of Maillol’s and Renoir’s sculptures of women, the erotic appeal of an Indian apsara, and the youthful charm of choirboys in Lucca della Robbia’s *Cantoria*.
(D) There are some qualities of sculpture which may be appreciated without much effort.
- (a) DACB (b) ABCD
(c) DCBA (d) CBAD
(e) BACD
28. (A) Such expression and our perception of it operate according to the same principles in the simulated figures of art as in real life.
(B) Artists have been praised for their success in depicting accurately and unambiguously, the

2.264 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

outward manifestations of emotion in the figures which their pictures displayed.

- (C) The depiction or description of external emotional expression (physiognomic qualities) has been a prominent feature of much of the world's art, particularly art produced in the tradition of naturalism.
- (D) A person with a delicate sensibility for emotional expression in life, one who can read them with more than ordinary perceptivity and sympathy, will be for that reason, better qualified to appreciate this kind of art.
- (a) BACD (b) DABC
(c) BCAD (d) CBAD
(e) ABCD
29. (A) His subject is virtually a matter of indifference, if you hang together still life's, portraits, landscapes, and figure studies by him, you find that the difference of subject is of minor importance because all are dominated by his struggle to realise spatial structure by certain technical means common to all and to build into a composition of spatial planes.
- (B) On his attitude to landscape, Cezanne himself is quoted by Joachim Gasquet as saying: Here is motif.
- (C) The planes of a head, for example, are described as if they had formed the sides of a mountain, an arm as if it had been a tree trunk and a still life may have the formal properties of a landscape.
- (D) Cezanne is a classical example of an artist whose theme was, almost consistently, the solution of problems connected with the interpretation of visible things in terms of spatial structure.

- (a) DACB (b) DCAB
(c) ACBD (d) CABD
(e) CDBA

30. (A) Relationship, patterns, and higher-order qualities, which before had been invisible, leap into prominence and become organized into the whole.
- (B) It is sharper and more vivid in detail as if it had been removed from the periphery to the focus of vision and it acquires structure by which it is compacted into a unified configuration.
- (C) Though much more complicated and more intricate, the process is akin to what happens when from seeing a picture as a chaotic assemblage of unrelated colours and shapes, we see it as a coherent whole with new structural and expressive qualities permeating the whole.
- (D) When a work of art is successfully apprehended in appreciation, the new aesthetic object which is actualized to awareness is perceived with more lucidity, as if a caul had been removed from in front of it.
- (a) ACDB (b) CBAD
(c) DBAC (d) DABC
(e) BACD

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (a) | 8. (d) | 9. (a) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (c) | 13. (a) | 14. (d) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (b) | 17. (a) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (d) | 23. (c) | 24. (b) | 25. (d) |
| 26. (b) | 27. (a) | 28. (d) | 29. (a) | 30. (c) |



CAT 1994

Directions for Questions 1 to 8: In each question a set of six sentences of a continuous paragraph are provided. The sentence numbered 1 starts the paragraph and the sentence numbered 6 ends it. Arrange statements A, B, C, D between 1 and 6 to form a coherent paragraph.

1.

1. What does the state do in a country where tax morality is very low?
 - (A) It tries to spy upon the taxpayers.
 - (B) It investigates income sources and spending patterns.
 - (C) Exactly what the tax authority tries to do now, even if inconsistently.
 - (D) It could also encourage people to denounce to the tax authorities any conspicuously prosperous neighbours who may be suspected of not paying their taxes properly.

6. The ultimate solution would be an Orwellian system.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) BACD | (b) DBAC |
| (c) ABCD | (d) DCBA |

2.

1. The fragile Yugoslav state has an uncertain future.
 - (A) Thus, there will surely be chaos and uncertainty if the people fail to settle their differences.
 - (B) Sharp ideological differences already exist in the country.
 - (C) Ethnic, regional, linguistic and material disparities are profound.
 - (D) The country will also lose the excellent reputation it enjoyed in the international arena.
6. At worst, it will once more become vulnerable to international conspiracy and intrigue.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) BCAD | (b) ADCB |
| (c) ACBD | (d) DBCA |

3.

1. India's experience of industrialization is characteristic of the difficulties faced by a newly independent developing country.
 - (A) In 1947, India was undoubtedly an under-developed country with one of the lowest per capita incomes in the world.
 - (B) Indian industrialization was the result of a conscious deliberate policy of growth by an indigenous political elite.
 - (C) Today India ranks fifth in the international community of nations if measured in terms of purchasing power.
 - (D) Even today, however, the benefits of Indian industrialization since independence have not reached the masses.

6. Industrialisation in India has thus been a limited success: One more example of growth without development.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) CDAB | (b) DCBA |
| (c) CABD | (d) BACD |

4.

1. The new Economic Policy comprises the various policy measures and changes introduced since July 1991.
 - (A) There is a common thread running through all these measures.
 - (B) The objective is simple—to improve the efficiency of the system.
 - (C) The regulatory mechanism involving multitude of controls has fragmented the capacity and reduced competition even in the private sector.

2.266 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

- (D) The thrust of the new policy is towards creating a more competitive environment as a means to improving the productivity and efficiency of the economy.
6. This is to be achieved by removing the barriers and restrictions on the entry and growth of firms.
- (a) DCAB (b) ABCD
(c) BDAC (d) CDBA
- 5.
1. It is significant that one of the most common objections to competition is that it is blind.
- (A) This is important because in a system of free enterprise based on private property, chances are not equal and there is indeed a strong case for reducing that inequality of opportunity.
- (B) Rather it is a choice between a system where it is the will of a few persons that decides which is to get what and one where it depends at least partly, on the ability and the enterprise of the people concerned.
- (C) Although competition and justice may have little else in common, it is as much a commendation of competition as of justice that it is no respecter of persons.
- (D) The choice today is not between a system in which everybody will get what he deserves according to some universal standard and one where individual shares are determined by chance or goodwill.
6. The fact that opportunities open to the poor in a competitive society are much more restricted than those open to the rich, does not make it less true that in such a society, the poor are more free than a person commanding much greater material comfort in a different type of society.
- (a) CDBA (b) DCBA
(c) ABCD (d) BADC
- 6.
1. The necessity for regional integration in South Asia is underlined by the very history of the last 45 years since the liquidation of the British Empire in this part of the world.
- (A) After the partition of the Indian subcontinent, Pakistan was formed in that very area which the imperial powers had always marked out as the potential base for operations against the Russian power in Central Asia.
- (B) Because of the disunity and ill-will among the South Asian neighbours, particularly India and Pakistan, great powers from outside the area could meddle into their affairs and thereby keep neighbours apart.
- (C) It needs to be added that it was the bountiful supply of sophisticated arms that emboldened Pakistan to go for warlike bellicosity toward India.
- (D) As part of the cold war strategy of the US, Pakistan was sucked into Washington's military alliance spreading over the years.
6. Internally too, it was the massive induction of American arms into Pakistan which empowered the military junta of that country to snuff out the civilian government and destroy democracy in Pakistan.
- (a) ACBD (b) ABDC
(c) CBAD (d) DCAB
- 7.
1. Commercial energy consumption shows an increasing trend and poses the major challenge for the future.
- (A) The demand, for petroleum, during 1996–97 and 2006–07 is anticipated to be 81 million tonnes and 125 million tonnes respectively.
- (B) According to the projections of the 14th Power Survey Committee Report, the electricity generation requirements from utilities will be about 416 billion units by 1996–97 and 824 billion units by 2006–07.
- (C) The production of coal should reach 303 million tonnes by 1996–97 to achieve Plan targets and 460 million tonnes by 2006–07.
- (D) The demand for petroleum products has already rapidly outstripped indigenous production.
6. Electricity is going to play a major role in the development of infrastructural facilities.
- (a) DACB (b) CADB
(c) BADC (d) ABCD
- 8.
1. The success of any unit in a competitive environment depends on prudent management of resources.
- (A) In this context, it would have been more appropriate if the concept of accelerated depreciation

tion, together with additional incentives towards capital allowances for recouping a portion of the cost of replacements out of the current generations had been accepted.

- (B) Added to this are the negligible retention of profits because of inadequate capital allowances and artificial disallowances of genuine outflows.
- (C) One significant cause for the poor generation of surpluses is the high cost of capital and its servicing cost.
- (D) The lack of mechanism in Indian tax laws for quick recovery of capital costs has not received its due attention.

6. While this may apparently look costly from the point of view of the exchequer, the ultimate cost to the Government and the community in the form of losses suffered through poor viability will be prohibitive.

- (a) ADBC (b) BCDA
- (c) CBDA (d) DBAC

Directions for Questions 9 to 14: A number of sentences are given below which, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

9. (A) Realists believe that there is an objective reality out there independent of ourselves.
- (B) This reality exists solely by virtue of how the world is, and it is in principle discoverable by application of the methods of science.
- (C) They believe in the possibility of determining whether or not a theory is indeed really true or false.
- (D) I think it is fair to say that this is the position to which most working scientists subscribe.
- (a) ABCD (b) CDBA
 - (c) DCBA (d) BCAD
10. (A) There is a strong manufacturing base for a variety of products.
- (B) India has come a long way on the technology front.
- (C) But the technology adopted has been largely of foreign origin.
- (D) There are, however, areas such as atomic energy, space, agriculture and defence where significant strides have been made in evolving relevant technologies within the country.

- (a) ADCB (b) DBAC
- (c) BACD (d) CBAD

11. (A) In emission trading, the government fixes the total amount of pollution that is acceptable to maintain a desired level of air quality.

(B) Economists argue that this approach makes air pollution control more cost effective than the current practice of fixing air pollution standards and expecting all companies to pollute below these standards.

(C) USA uses emission trading to control air pollution.

(D) It then distributes emission permits to all companies in the region, which add up to the overall acceptable level of emission.

- (a) BADC (b) ACBD
- (c) CBAD (d) DBAC

12. (A) The individual companies vary in size, from the corner grocery to the industrial giant.

(B) Policies and management methods within firms range from formal, well-planned organizations and controls to slipshod day-to-day operations.

(C) Various industries offer a wide array of products or services through millions of firms largely independent of each other.

(D) Variation in the form of ownership contributes to diversity in capital investment, volume of business, and financial structure.

- (a) DBCA (b) CADB
- (c) BADC (d) ADCB

13. (A) All levels of demand, whether individual, aggregate, local, national, or international are subject to change.

(B) At the same time, science and technology add new dimensions to products, their uses and the methods used to market them.

(C) Aggregate demand fluctuates with changes in the level of business activity, GNP, and national income.

(D) The demand of individuals tend to vary with changing need and rising income.

- (a) CBDA (b) DCAB
- (c) BCAD (d) ADCB

14. (A) Secret persons shall strike with weapons, fire or poison.

(B) Clans, mutually supporting each other, shall be made to strike at the weak points.

2.268 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

- (C) He shall destroy their caravans, herds, forests and troop reinforcements.
(D) The conqueror shall cause enemy kingdom to be destroyed by neighbouring kings, jungle tribes, pretenders or unjustly treated princes.
(a) DCBA (b) ABCD
(c) BDCA (d) ADCB

CAT 1995

Directions for Questions 15 to 17: *Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D to form a logical sequence between sentences 1 and 6.*

15.

1. That was the day that Walter Alva made the boldest decision of his career.
(A) He had believed that somehow the situation would resolve itself.
(B) First, he apologized to his teammates for putting them in danger.
(C) He now encouraged anyone who wished to leave to do so without delay.
(D) Until recently, he explained, his fascination with the tomb had blinded him to the peril of their position.
6. None did.
(a) BACD (b) DBAC
(c) BDAC (d) DCBA

16.

1. During this summer, I spent blissfully long days with my friend.
(A) In the afternoons, we would retire to the cottage, and she would talk about her husband—what a fine man he'd been.
(B) I discovered she made the finest shortbread (a kind of biscuit) in the universe.
(C) Once or twice she seemed about to cry and left the room quickly to make more tea.
(D) We could explore Bear Wood, munching happily and discussing the books she had lent me.
6. But she always came back smiling.
(a) BCAD (b) ADCB
(c) ACBD (d) BDAC

17.

1. The chainsaw howled as I finished cutting through the branch.

- (A) The branch crashed to the ground, taking my spectacles with it.
(B) I almost dropped the saw as I shielded my face from the twigs that brushed by.
(C) Howard retrieved my glasses and handed them up to me.
(D) I pulled the saw away, and my husband tugged against the other end of the rope that I had tied just above the cut.

6. Are you okay? He asked.

- (a) BCAD (b) DBAC
(c) DCAB (d) BDAC

Directions for Questions 18 to 19: *Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.*

18. (A) One reason can be that the total investment allocated to power was deficient.
(B) However, it may also be that the demand for power was based on incorrect information.
(C) The question arises as to why the planning of the power sector in Indian plans turned out to be faulty, as widely alleged.
(D) In that case, obviously the plan was bad even on paper.
(a) DABC (b) CBAD
(c) CADB (d) DBAC
19. (A) Children need to be loved, and in a sense they cannot have too much of it.
(B) She herself doesn't want to grow up and attempts to make time stand still.
(C) Fortunately, she cannot succeed.
(D) But it is not because of love that a mother prevents her child from growing up.
(a) ACDB (b) DABC
(c) CADB (d) ADCB

CAT 1996

Directions for Questions 20 to 22: *Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D to form a logical sequence between sentences 1 and 6.*

20.

1. The market mechanism is the natural coordinator of private sector activities.

- (A) It is also linked to the centrality of the notion of a free contract for both the operation of the market mechanism and the safeguarding of private property.
- (B) This is linked to the autonomy of the decision maker under the market mechanism.
- (C) It is futile to expect the State unit to behave as if it were privately owned.
- (D) It is time to get rid of this vain hope once and for all.

6. There is no reason to be astonished by the fact that the State ownership permanently recreates the bureaucracy because it is but an organic part of the bureaucratic hierarchy.

- (a) BADC (b) ACDB
- (c) DCBA (d) BACD

21.

1. A manager is faced with innumerable situations in which he has to make a choice.

- (A) These are not the only kind of decisions that managers take.
- (B) As a seller, he has to decide what to sell.
- (C) As a producer, he has to decide what to produce, how to produce, how much to produce and where to produce.
- (D) As a buyer, he has to decide what to buy.

6. They generally face a wide range of situations involving choice.

- (a) ABCE (b) DCBA
- (c) CDAB (d) BDAC

22.

1. Operating a small motel, I tried to avoid answering the doorbell before 6:30 a.m.

- (A) One morning at about five o'clock, the doorbell rang.
- (B) So I had a box put up next to the door and placed a sign on it saying, Deposit keys here.
- (C) But some guests continued to summon me as early as 4:30 a.m.
- (D) Customers were told to leave their keys in the rooms when checking out.

6. When I opened the office door, a smiling guest greeted me with: I just wanted you to know, I put my key in the box.

- (a) DCBA (b) DACD
- (c) BADC (d) ABDC

Directions for Questions 23 to 27: Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter: Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given to construct a coherent paragraph.

23. (A) Widely publicized tables of income levels of all countries indicate that when incomes are higher, the greater is the contribution made by the manufacturing industry.

(B) Countries which have little or no industry are almost invariably poor.

(C) The lesson is clear: to overcome poverty and backwardness, a country must industrialize.

(D) Industrialization is seen as the key to growth and a prerequisite for development.

- (a) CBAD (b) DCBA
- (c) DABC (d) CABD

24. (A) A wife may not be sure that what her husband is saying means the end.

(B) She has found that people's voices often get higher or shriller when they lie, and they are more likely to stumble over words.

(C) According to De Paulo, changes in voice can be significant.

(D) She should listen closely, not only to what he says, but how he says it.

- (a) ADCB (b) ACDB
- (c) ADBC (d) ABCD

25. (A) He pulled popcorn dipped in ketchup out of her mouth with a pair of pliers.

(B) Soon Steven was making horror pictures, using his sisters as victims.

(C) A few years later, Steven borrowed his dad's eight-millimeter movie camera to film 'The Last Train Wreck' using his own electric train set.

(D) In one, he played a dentist, with his sister Ann as the patient.

- (a) CBAD (b) DACB
- (c) DABC (d) CBDA

26. (A) In bulk processing, a set of standard prices typically emerge.

2.270 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

- (B) Competing therefore means keeping products flowing, trying to improve quality, getting costs down.
- (C) Let us look at the two cultures of competition.
- (D) Production tends to be repetitive—much the same from day to day or even from year to year.
- (a) CDBA (b) ABDC
- (c) CADB (d) DCBA
27. (A) A moment later, my prospective fiancée reappeared and shoved a ticket to Jiuquan through the hatch.
- (B) The queue gazed at me dumbstruck, then broke into a little ripple of applause.
- (C) The station master and clerk retreated into the back room.
- (D) I lifted it like a trophy.
- (a) CABD (b) ACDB
- (c) ACBD (d) CADB

CAT 1997

Directions for Questions 28 to 30: *Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D to form a logical sequence between sentences 1 and 6.*

28.

1. So now, let's sum it up.
- (A) We can call this the material of knowledge.
- (B) According to Kant, there are two elements that contribute to man's knowledge of the world.
- (C) The other is the internal conditions in man himself.
- (D) One is the external conditions that we cannot know of before we have perceived them through the sense.
6. We can call this the form of knowledge.
- (a) BDAC (b) BADC
- (c) CADB (d) CBDA

29.

1. I may have a strong desire for a fresh ripe peach, but no peaches may be available.
- (A) I am about to take a bite when news arrives of an accident injuring someone dear to me.
- (B) The hay fever passes.
- (C) On the other hand, I buy some peaches but a sudden attack of hay fever prevents me from enjoying their fragrance or taste.

- (D) My interest in the peach vanishes.
6. I no longer have any appetite.
- (a) DCBA (b) CBAD
- (c) ABCD (d) ACBD

30.

1. A nation, like an individual, has many personalities and many approaches to life.
- (A) If there is a strong organic bond between different personalities, it is well.
- (B) Otherwise, this could lead to disintegration and trouble.
- (C) Normally, some kind of equilibrium is eventually established.
- (D) If normal development is arrested, then conflict arises between different personalities.
6. In the mind and spirit of India, there has been this fundamental conflict due to a long period of arrested growth.
- (a) ABCD (b) BDCA
- (c) CABD (d) DBCA

Directions for Questions 31 to 33: *Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.*

31. (A) Because negotiations had been delayed until the last moment, he was at a tremendous disadvantage.
- (B) Only then did the truth dawn on him.
- (C) He broke off talks and returned home.
- (D) My friend was under intense pressure to make concessions.
- (a) DBAC (b) ACBD
- (c) ABCD (d) DBCA
32. (A) "Son, why are you reading that sissy magazine?" he asked.
- (B) "There's an article that tells women where to meet men" I responded; pointing to the magazine's cover.
- (C) "I need to know where I'm supposed to be."
- (D) When I was a teenager, my father caught me reading one of my older sister's magazines.
- (a) DCAB (b) ADCB
- (c) DABC (d) DACB

33. (A) "Actually," Ronnie replied, "I asked my wife."
 (B) One day, a man named Ronnie answered a difficult one correctly to put the men in front.
 (C) Impressed, the host kept Ronnie on the line and asked how he knew the answer to such a tough question.
 (D) Occasionally, a local radio station airs "Battle of the sexes," in which listeners phone in to answer trivial questions.
 (a) BCAD (b) ACDB
 (c) CABD (d) DBCA

CAT 1998

Directions for Questions 34 to 36: *Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D to form a logical sequence between sentences 1 and 6.*

34.
 1. Why are horses the same?
 (A) It may be old and lame, and in time, it will die.
 (B) A particular horse 'flows', naturally.
 (C) But there is something all horses have in common.
 (D) You probably don't think they are at all.
 6. But the 'form' of the horse is eternal and immutable.
 (a) DCAB (b) CABD
 (c) CBDA (d) DCBA

35.
 1. Buddhism is a way to salvation.
 (A) But Buddhism is more severely analytical.
 (B) In the Christian tradition, there is also a concern for the fate of human society conceived as a whole, rather than merely as a sum or network of individuals.
 (C) Salvation is a property, or achievement, of individuals.
 (D) Not only does it dissolve society into individuals; the individual in turn is dissolved into component parts and instants, a stream of events.
 6. In modern terminology, Buddhist doctrine is reductionism.
 (a) BCAD (b) ADBC
 (c) CBAD (d) CDAB

36.
 1. Matrilineal systems of land inheritance advantaged women in many respects, especially in granting them economic and social security.
 (A) Women, in particular; were profoundly affected by these changes.
 (B) The large joint family estates came to be partitioned; there was an increasing penetration of market forces and patriarchal ideologies spread in influence.
 (C) These systems, however, did not remain fixed over time.
 (D) Interventions by the colonial and post-colonial states, and the processes of social change which these set in motion, eroded customary practices.
 6. At the same time, their customary exclusion from major authority in public bodies meant that they were unlikely to be the ones directing the changes.
 (a) BDCA (b) CDBA
 (c) CDAB (d) CABD

Directions for Questions 37 to 39: *Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.*

37. (A) However, the real challenge today is unlearning, which is much harder.
 (B) But the new world of business behaves differently from the world in which we grew up.
 (C) Learning is important for both people and organizations.
 (D) Each of us has a 'mental model' that we've used over the years to make sense.
 (a) DBCA (b) CABD
 (c) DACB (d) CBDA
 38. (A) A large number of intellectuals believe that the North is using its military and economic powers to force unequal contracts on the South.
 (B) The make-believe ethical issue of the sanctity of law camouflages the unethicality of the entire transaction, which is a travesty of the ethical concept of the greatest good for the greatest number.

2.272 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

- (C) Once these contracts are made, the North uses the façade of legality and ethics to pin down the South.
- (D) Thus, it suffers from the flaw that the law—one of the useful means to implement ethics—has fouled the ethicality of the ends.
- (a) DACB (b) CBDA
(c) ACBD (d) BDAC
39. (A) The fact that he could find absolutely nothing to substantiate their wild claims made no difference.
- (B) We always gave the poor man a cup of tea, and he grew quite fond of some of the animals.
- (C) The neighbors, now thoroughly indignant, kept bombarding the local health authorities.
- (D) On an average, twice a week, the poor inspector was forced to come up to the house.
- (a) DBAC (b) CDAB
(c) ADBC (d) CADB
41. (A) Group decision making, however, does not necessarily fully guard against arbitrariness and anarchy, for individual capriciousness can get substituted by collusion of group members.
- (B) Nature itself is an intricate system of checks and balances, meant to preserve the delicate balance between various environmental factors that affect our ecology.
- (C) In institutions also, there is a need to have in place a system of checks and balances which inhibits the concentration of power in only some individuals.
- (D) When human interventions alter this delicate balance, the outcome have been seen to be disastrous.
- (a) CDAB (b) BCAD
(c) CABD (d) BDCA
42. (A) He was bone-weary and soul-weary, and found himself muttering, “either I can’t manage this place, or it’s unmanageable”.
- (B) To his horror; he realized that he had become the victim of an amorphous, unwitting, unconscious conspiracy to immerse him in routine work that had no significance.
- (C) It was one of those nights in the office when the office clock was moving towards four in the morning and Bennis was still not through with the incredible mass of paper stacked before him.
- (D) He reached for his calendar and ran his eyes down each hour, half-hour, and quarter hour, to see where his time had gone that day, the day before, the month before.
- (a) ABCD (b) CADB
(c) BDCA (d) DCBA

CAT 1999

Directions for Questions 40 to 44: *Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.*

40. (A) In rejecting the functionalism in positivist organization theory, either wholly or partially, there is often a move towards a political model of organization theory.
- (B) Thus the analysis would shift to the power resources possessed by different groups in the organization and the way they use these resources in actual power plays to shape the organizational structure.
- (C) At the extreme, in one set of writings, the growth of administrators in the organization is held to be completely unrelated to the work to be done and to be caused totally by the political pursuit of self-interest.
- (D) The political model holds that individual interests are pursued in organizational life through the exercise of power and influence.
- (a) ADBC (b) CBAD
(c) DBCA (d) ABDC
43. (A) With that I swallowed the shampoo, and obtained most realistic results almost on the spot.
- (B) The man shuffled away into the back regions to make up a prescription, and after a moment, I got through on the shop-telephone to the Consulate, intimating my location.
- (C) Then, while the pharmacist was wrapping up a six-ounce bottle of the mixture, I groaned and inquired whether he could give me something for acute gastric cramp.

(D) I intended to stage a sharp gastric attack, and entering an old-fashioned pharmacy, I asked for a popular shampoo mixture, consisting of olive oil and flaked soap.

- (a) DCBA (b) DACB
(c) BDAC (d) BCDA

44. (A) Since then, intelligence tests have been mostly used to separate dull children in school from average or bright children, so that special education can be provided to the dull.

(B) In other words, intelligence tests give us a norm for each age.

(C) Intelligence is expressed as intelligence quotient, and tests are developed to indicate what an average child of a certain age can do—what a 5-year-old can answer, but a 4-year-old cannot, for instance.

(D) Binet developed the first set of such tests in the early 1900s to find out which children in school needed special attention.

(E) Intelligence can be measured by tests.

- (a) CDABE (b) DECAB
(c) EDACB (d) CBADE

Directions for Questions 45 to 49: Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. The first and last sentences are 1 and 6, and the four in between are labeled A, B, C and D. Choose the most logical order of these four sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph from sentences 1 to 6.

45.

1. Security inks exploit the same principle that causes the vivid and constantly changing colours of a film of oil on water.

(A) When two rays of light meet each other after being reflected from these different surfaces, they have each traveled slightly different distances.

(B) The key is that the light is bouncing off two surfaces, that of the oil and that of the water layer below it.

(C) The distance the two rays travel determines which wavelengths, and hence colours, interface constructively and look bright.

(D) Because light is an electromagnetic wave, the peaks and troughs of each ray then interface either constructively, to appear bright, or destructively, to appear dim.

6. Since the distance the rays travel changes with the angle as you look at the surface, different colours look bright from different viewing angles.

- (a) ABCD (b) BADC
(c) BDAC (d) DCAB

46.

1. Commercially reared chicken can be unusually aggressive, and are often kept in darkened sheds to prevent them pecking at each other:

(A) The birds spent far more of their time—up to a third—pecking at the inanimate objects in the pens, in contrast to birds in other pens which spent a lot of time attacking others.

(B) In low light conditions, they behave less belligerently, but are more prone to ophthalmic disorders and respiratory problems.

(C) In an experiment, aggressive head pecking was all but eliminated among birds in the enriched environment.

(D) Altering the bird's environment, by adding bales of wood—shavings to their pens, can work wonders.

6. Bales could diminish aggressiveness and reduce injuries; they might even improve productivity, since a happy chicken is a productive chicken.

- (a) DCAB (b) CDBA
(c) DBAC (d) BDCA

47.

1. The concept of a 'nation-state' assumes a complete correspondence between the boundaries of the nation and the boundaries of those who live in a specific state.

(A) Then there are members of national collectivities who live in other countries, making a mockery of the concept.

(B) There are always people living in particular states who are not considered to be (and often do not consider themselves to be) members of the hegemonic nation.

(C) Even worse, there are nations which never had a state or which are divided across several states.

2.274 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

(D) This, of course, has been subject to severe criticism and is virtually everywhere, a fiction.

6. However, the fiction has been, and continues to be, at the basis of nationalist ideologies.

- (a) DBAC (b) ABCD
(c) BACD (d) DACB

48.

1. In the sciences, even questionable examples of research fraud are harshly punished.

- (A) But no such mechanism exists in the humanities—much of what humanities researchers call research does not lead to results that are replicable by other scholars.
(B) Given the importance of interpretation in historical and literary scholarship, humanities researchers are in a position where they can explain away deliberate and even systematic distortion.
(C) Mere suspicion is enough for funding to be cut off, publicity guarantees that careers can be effectively ended.
(D) Forgeries, which take the form of practices in which the forger intersperses fake and real parts can be defended as mere mistakes or aberrant misreading.

6. Scientists fudging data have no such defenses.

- (a) BDCA (b) ABDC
(c) CABD (d) CDBA

49.

1. Horses and communism were, on the whole, a poor match.

- (A) Fine horses bespoke the nobility the party was supposed to despise.
(B) Communist leaders, when they visited villages, preferred to see cows and pigs.
(C) Although a working horse was just about tolerable, the communists were right to be wary.
(D) Peasants from Poland to the Hungarian Pustza preferred their horses to party dogma.

6. 'A farmer's pride is his horse, his cow may be thin but his horse must be fat,' went a Slovak saying.

- (a) ACDB (b) DBCA
(c) ABCD (d) DCBA

the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

50. (A) If caught in the act, they were punished, not for the crime, but for allowing themselves to be caught, with another lash of the whip.

(B) The bellicose Spartans sacrificed all the finer things in life for military expertise.

(C) Those fortunate enough to survive babyhood were taken away from their mothers at the age of seven to undergo rigorous military training.

(D) This consisted mainly of beatings and deprivation of all kinds like going around barefoot in winter, and worse, starvation so that they would be forced to steal food to survive.

(E) Male children were examined at birth by the city council and those deemed too weak to become soldiers were left to die of exposure.

- (a) BECDA (b) ECADB
(c) BCDAE (d) ECDAB

51. (A) This very insatiability of the photographing eye changes the terms of confinement in the cave, our world.

(B) Humankind lingers unregenerately in Plato's cave, still reveling, its age-old habit, in mere images of truth.

(C) But being educated by photographs is not like being educated by older images drawn by hand; for one thing, there are a great many more images around, claiming our attention.

(D) The inventory started in 1839 and since then, just about everything has been photographed, or so it seems.

(E) In teaching us a new visual code, photographs alter and enlarge our notions of what is worth looking at and what we have a right to observe.

- (a) EABCE (b) BDEAC
(c) BCDAE (d) ECDAB

52. (A) To be culturally literate is to possess the basic information needed to thrive in the modern world.

(B) Nor is it confined to one social class; quite the contrary.

(C) It is by no means confined to "culture", narrowly understood as an acquaintance with the arts.

Directions for Questions 50 to 54: *The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose*

- (D) Cultural literacy constitutes the only sure avenue of opportunity for disadvantaged children, the only reliable way of combating the social determinism that now condemns them.
- (E) The breadth of that information is great, extending over the major domains of human activity from sports to science.
- (a) AECBD (b) DECBA
(c) ACBED (d) DBCAE
53. (A) Both parties use capital and labour in the struggle to secure property rights.
- (B) The thief spends time and money in his attempt to steal (he buys wire cutters) and the legitimate property owner expends resources to prevent the theft (he buys locks).
- (C) A social cost of theft is that both the thief and the potential victim use resources to gain or maintain control over property.
- (D) These costs may escalate as a type of technological arms race unfolds.
- (E) A bank may purchase more and more complicated and sophisticated safes, forcing safecrackers to invest further in safecracking equipment.
- (a) ABCDE (b) CABDE
(c) ACBED (d) CBEDA
54. (A) The likelihood of an accident is determined by how carefully the motorist drives and how carefully the pedestrian crosses the street.
- (B) An accident involving a motorist and a pedestrian is such a case.
- (C) Each must decide how much care to exercise without knowing how careful the other is.
- (D) The simplest strategic problem arises when two individuals interact with each other and each must decide what to do without knowing what the other is doing.
- (a) ABCD (b) ADCB
(c) DBCA (d) DBAC

CAT 2000

Directions for Questions 55 to 59: Arrange sentences A, B, C and D to form a logical sequence between sentences 1 to 6.

55.

1. Making people laugh is tricky.
- (A) At times, the intended humour may simply not come off.
- (B) Making people laugh while trying to sell them something is a tougher challenge, since the commercial can fall flat on two grounds.
- (C) There are many advertisements which do amuse, but do not even begin to set the cash tills ringing.
- (D) Again, it is rarely sufficient for an advertiser simply to amuse the target audience in order to reap the sales benefit.
6. There are indications that in substituting the hard sell for a more entertaining approach, some agencies have rather thrown out the baby with the bath water.
- (a) CDBA (b) ABCD
(c) BADC (d) DCBA

56.

1. Picture a termite colony, occupying a tall mud hump on an African Plain.
- (A) Hungry predators often invade the colony and unsettle the balance.
- (B) The colony flourishes only if the proportion of soldiers to workers remains roughly the same, so that the queen and workers can be protected by the soldiers, and the queen and soldiers can be serviced by the workers.
- (C) But its fortunes are presently restored, because the immobile queen, walled in well below ground level, lays eggs not only in large enough numbers, but also in the varying proportions required.
- (D) The hump is alive with worker termites and soldier termites going about their distinct kinds of business.
6. How can we account for her mysterious ability to respond like this to events on the distant surface?
- (a) BADC (b) DBAC
(c) ADCB (d) BDCA

57.

1. According to recent research, the critical period of developing language skills is between the ages of three and five and a half years.
- (A) The read-to child already has a large vocabulary and a sense of grammar and sentence structure.

2.276 How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT

- (B) Children who are read to in these years have a far better chance of reading well in school, indeed, of doing well in all their subjects.
- (C) And the reason is actually quite simple.
- (D) This correlation is far and away the highest yet found between home influences and school success.

6. Her comprehension of language is therefore very high.

- (a) DACB (b) ADCB
- (c) ABCD (d) BDCA

58.

1. High-powered outboard motors were considered to be one of the major threats to the survival of the Beluga whales.

- (A) With these, hunters could approach Belugas within hunting range and profit from its inner skin and blubber.
- (B) To escape an approaching motor, Belugas have learned to dive to the ocean bottom and stay there for up to 20 minutes, by which time the confused predator has left.
- (C) Today, however; even with much powerful engines, it is difficult to come close, because the whales seem to disappear suddenly just when you thought you had them in your sights.
- (D) When the first outboard engines arrived in the early 1930s, one came across 4 and 8HP motors.

6. Belugas seem to have used their well-known sensitivity to noise to evolve an 'avoidance' strategy to outsmart hunters and their powerful technologies,

- (a) DACB (b) CDAB
- (c) ADBC (d) BDAC

59.

1. The reconstruction of history by post-revolutionary science texts involves more than a multiplication of historical misconstructions.

- (A) Because they aim quickly to acquaint the student with what the contemporary scientific community thinks it knows, textbooks treat the various experiments, concepts, law and theories of the current normal science as separately and as nearly seriatim as possible.
- (B) Those misconstructions render revolutions invisible; the arrangement of the still visible

material in science texts implies a process that, if it existed, would deny revolutions a function.

- (C) But when combined with the generally unhistorical air of science writing and with the occasional systematic misconstruction, one impression is likely to follow.
- (D) As pedagogy, this technique of presentation is unexceptionable.

6. Science has reached its present state by a series of individual discoveries and inventions that, when gathered together, constitute the modern body of technical knowledge.

- (a) BADC (b) ADCB
- (c) DACB (d) CBDA

CAT 2001

Directions for Questions 60 to 64: *The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter: Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.*

- 60. (A) Although there are large regional variations, it is not infrequent to find a large number of people sitting here and there and doing nothing.
 - (B) Once in office, they receive friends and relatives who feel free to call any time without prior appointment.
 - (C) While working, one is struck by the slow and clumsy actions and reactions, indifferent attitudes, procedure rather than outcome orientation, and the lack of consideration for others.
 - (D) Even those who are employed often come late to the office and leave early, unless they are forced to be punctual.
 - (E) Work is not intrinsically valued in India.
 - (F) Quite often, people visit ailing friends and relatives or go out of their way to help them in their personal matters even during office hours.
- (a) ECADBF (b) EADCFB
 - (c) EADBFC (d) ABFCBE

- 61. (A) But in the industrial era, destroying the enemy's productive capacity means bombing the factories which are located in the cities.
- (B) So in the agrarian era, if you need to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, what you want to

do is burn his fields, or if you're really vicious, salt them.

- (C) Now in the information era, destroying the enemy's productive capacity means destroying the information infrastructure.
 - (D) How do you do battle with your enemy?
 - (E) The idea is to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, and depending upon the economic foundation, that productive capacity is different in each case.
 - (F) With regard to defence, the purpose of the military is to defend the nation and be prepared to do battle with its enemy.
- (a) FDEBAC (b) FCABED
(c) DEBACF (d) DFEBAC

62. (A) Michael Hofman, a poet and translator, accepts this sorry fact without approval or complaint.
- (B) But thanklessness and impossibility do not daunt him.
- (C) He acknowledges too—in fact he returns to the point often that best translators of poetry always fail at some level.
- (D) Hofman feels passionately about his work, and this is clear from his writings.
- (E) In terms of the gap between worth and rewards, translators come somewhere near nurses and street-cleaners.
- (a) EACDB (b) ADEBC
(c) EACBD (d) DCEAB

63. (A) Passivity is not, of course, universal.
- (B) In areas where there are no lords or laws, or in frontier zones where all men go armed, the attitude of the peasantry may well be different.
- (C) So indeed, it may be on the fringe of the unsubmitive.
- (D) However, for most of the soil-bound peasants, the problem is not whether to be normally passive or active, but when to pass from one state to another.
- (E) This depends on an assessment of the political situation.
- (a) BEDAC (b) CDABE
(c) EDBAC (d) ABCDE

64. (A) The situations in which violence occurs and the nature of that violence tends to be clearly defined at least in theory, as in the proverbial

Irishman's question: "Is this a private fight or can anyone join in?"

- (B) So the actual risk to outsiders, though no doubt higher than our societies, is calculable.
 - (C) Probably the only uncontrolled applications of force are those of social superiors to social inferiors and even here, there are probably some rules.
 - (D) However, binding the obligation to kill, members of feuding families engaged in mutual massacre will be genuinely appalled if by some mischance, a bystander or outsider is killed.
- (a) DABC (b) ACDB
(c) CBAD (d) DBAC

CAT 2003

Directions for Questions 65 to 72: *The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.*

65. (A) The wall does not simply divide Israel from a putative Palestinian state on the basis of the 1967 borders.
- (B) A chilling omission from the road map is the gigantic 'separation wall' now being built in the West Bank by Israel.
- (C) It is surrounded by trenches, electric wire and moats; there are watchtowers at regular intervals.
- (D) It actually takes in new tracts of Palestinian land, sometimes five or six kilometers at a stretch.
- (E) Almost a decade after the end of South African apartheid, this ghastly racist wall is going up with scarcely a peep from Israel's American allies, who are going to pay for most of it.
- (a) EBCAD (b) BADCE
(c) AEDCB (d) ECADB
66. (A) Luckily, the tide of battle moved elsewhere after the American victory at Midway and an Australian victory over Japan at Milne Bay.
- (B) It could have been no more than a delaying tactic.
- (C) The Australian military, knowing the position was hopeless, planned to fall back to the south-east in the hope of defending the main cities.

2.278 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

- (D) They had captured most of the Solomon Islands and much of New Guinea, and seemed poised for an invasion.
- (E) Not many people outside Australia realize how close the Japanese got.
- (a) EDCBA (b) ECDAB
- (c) ADCBE (d) CDBAE
67. (A) Call it the third wave sweeping the Indian media.
- (B) Now, they are starring in a new role, as suave dealmakers who are in a hurry to strike alliances and agreements.
- (C) Look around and you will find a host of deals that have been inked or are ready to be finalized.
- (D) Then the media barons wrested back control from their editors, and turned marketing warriors with the brand as their missile.
- (E) The first came with those magnificent men in their mahogany chambers who took on the world with their mighty fountain pens.
- (a) ACBED (b) CEBDA
- (c) CAEBD (d) AEDBC
68. (A) The celebrations of economic recovery in Washington may be as premature as that "Mission Accomplished" banner hung on the USS Abraham Lincoln to hail the end of the Iraq war.
- (B) Meanwhile, in the real world, the struggles of families and communities continue unabated.
- (C) Washington responded to the favorable turn in economic news with enthusiasm.
- (D) The celebrations and high-fives up and down Pennsylvania Avenue are not to be found beyond the Beltway.
- (E) When the third quarter GDP showed growth of 7.2% and the monthly unemployment rate dipped to 6%, euphoria gripped the US capital.
- (a) ACEDB (b) CEDAB
- (c) ECABD (d) ECBDA
69. (A) To much of the Labour movement, it symbolises the brutality of the upper classes.
- (B) And to everybody watching, the current mess over fox hunting symbolises the government's weakness.
- (C) To fox hunting's supporters, Labour's 1991 manifesto commitment to ban it, symbolises the party's metropolitan roots and hostility to the countryside.
- (D) Small issues sometimes have large symbolic power.
- (E) To those who enjoy thundering across the countryside in red coats after foxes, foxhunting symbolises the ancient roots of rural lives.
- (a) DEACB (b) ECDBA
- (c) CEADB (d) DBAEC
70. (A) In the case of King Merolchazzar's courtship of the Princess of the Outer Isles, there occurs a regrettable hitch.
- (B) She acknowledges the gifts, but no word of a meeting date follows.
- (C) The monarch, hearing good reports of a neighbouring princess, dispatches messengers with gifts to her court, beseeching an interview.
- (D) The princess names a date, and a formal meeting takes place; after that everything buzzes along pretty smoothly.
- (E) Royal love affairs in olden days were conducted on the correspondence method.
- (a) ACBDE (b) ABCDE
- (c) ECDAB (d) ECBAD
71. (A) Who can trace to its first beginnings, the love of Damon for Pythias, of David for Jonathan, of Swan for Edgar?
- (B) Similarly with men.
- (C) There is about great friendships between man and man a certain inevitability that can only be compared with the age-old association of ham and eggs.
- (D) One simply feels that it is one of the things that must be so.
- (E) No one can say what was the mutual magnetism that brought the deathless partnership of these wholesome and palatable foodstuffs about.
- (a) ACBED (b) CEDBA
- (c) ACEBD (d) CEABD
72. (A) Events intervened, and in the late 1930s and 1940s, Germany suffered from "over-branding".

- (B) The British used to be fascinated by the home of Romanticism.
- (C) But reunification and the federal government's move to Berlin have prompted Germany to think again about its image.
- (D) The first foreign package holiday was a tour of Germany organized by Thomas Cook in 1855.
- (E) Since then, Germany has been understandably nervous about promoting itself abroad.
 - (a) ACEBD (b) DECAB
 - (c) BDAEC (d) DBAEC

CAT 2004

Directions for Questions 73 to 77: *The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.*

73. (A) He felt justified in bypassing Congress altogether, on a variety of moves.
 (B) At times, he was fighting the entire Congress.
 (C) Bush felt he had a mission to restore power to the presidency.
 (D) Bush was not fighting just the democrats.
 (E) Representative democracy is a messy business, and a CEO of the White House does not like a legislature of second guessers and time wasters.
 (a) CAEDB (b) DBAEC
 (c) CEADB (d) ECDBA
74. (A) The two neighbours never fought each other.
 (B) Fights involving three male fiddler crabs have been recorded, but the status of the participants was unknown.
 (C) They pushed or grappled only with the intruder.
 (D) We recorded 17 cases in which a resident that was fighting an intruder, was joined by an immediate neighbour, an ally.
 (E) We therefore tracked 268 intruder males until we saw them fighting a resident male.
 (a) BEDAC (b) DEBAC
 (c) BDCAE (d) BCEDA
75. (A) In the west, Allied Forces had fought their way through southern Italy as far as Rome.
 (B) In June 1944, Germany's military position in World War Two appeared hopeless.

- (C) In Britain, the task of amassing the men and materials for the liberation of northern Europe had been completed.
 (D) The Red Army was poised to drive the Nazis back through Poland.
 (E) The situation on the eastern front was catastrophic.
 (a) EDACB (b) BEDAC
 (c) BDECA (d) CEDAB
76. (A) But this does not mean that death was the Egyptians' only preoccupation.
 (B) Even papyri come mainly from pyramid temples.
 (C) Most of our traditional sources of information about the Old Kingdom are monuments of the rich like pyramids and tombs.
 (D) Houses in which ordinary Egyptians lived have not been preserved, and when most people died, they were buried in simple graves.
 (E) We know infinitely more about the wealthy people of Egypt than we do about the ordinary people, as most monuments were made for the rich.
 (a) CDBEA (b) ECDAB
 (c) EDCBA (d) DECAB
77. (A) Experts such as Larry Burns, head of research at GM, reckon that only such a full hearted leap will allow the world to cope with the mass motorisation that will one day come to China or India.
 (B) But once hydrogen is being produced from biomass or extracted from underground coal or made from water, using nuclear or renewable electricity, the way will be open for a huge reduction in carbon emissions from the whole system.
 (C) In theory, once all the bugs have been sorted out, fuel cells should deliver better total fuel economy than any existing engines.
 (D) That is twice as good as the internal combustion engine, but only five percentage points better than a diesel hybrid.
 (E) Allowing for the resources needed to extract hydrogen from hydrocarbon, oil, coal or gas, the fuel cell has an efficiency of 30%.
 (a) CEDBA (b) CEBDA
 (c) AEDBC (d) ACEBD

2.280 *How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT*

ANSWER KEY

CAT 1994

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (d) | 9. (a) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (d) | 13. (b) | 14. (c) | |

CAT 1995

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 15. (c) | 16. (d) | 17. (b) | 18. (a) | 19. (d) |
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CAT 1996

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 20. (a) | 21. (c) | 22. (c) | 23. (b) | 24. (d) |
| 25. (d) | 26. (c) | 27. (c) | | |

CAT 1997

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 28. (a) | 29. (d) | 30. (a) | 31. (b) | 32. (d) |
| 33. (d) | | | | |

CAT 1998

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 34. (d) | 35. (c) | 36. (b) | 37. (a) | 38. (c) |
| 39. (b) | | | | |

CAT 1999

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 40. (a) | 41. (d) | 42. (b) | 43. (a) | 44. (c) |
| 45. (b) | 46. (d) | 47. (a) | 48. (c) | 49. (c) |
| 50. (a) | 51. (d) | 52. (a) | 53. (b) | 54. (d) |

CAT 2000

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 55. (c) | 56. (b) | 57. (d) | 58. (a) | 59. (a) |
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CAT 2001

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 60. (c) | 61. (d) | 62. (c) | 63. (d) | 64. (b) |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|

CAT 2003

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 65. (b) | 66. (a) | 67. (d) | 68. (d) | 69. (a) |
| 70. (c) | 71. (b) | 72. (c) | | |

CAT 2004

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 73. (d) | 74. (a) | 75. (b) | 76. (b) | 77. (a) |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|