

CAT 2020 Question Paper with Solution Slot 2 VARC

Direction (Q1-5): The passage below is accompanied by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

In a low-carbon world, renewable energy technologies are hot business. For investors looking to redirect funds, wind turbines and solar panels, among other technologies, seem a straight forward choice. But renewables need to be further scrutinized before being championed as forging a path toward a low-carbon future. Both the direct and indirect impacts of renewable energy must be examined to ensure that a climate-smart future does not intensify social and environmental harm. As renewable energy production requires land, water, and labor, among other inputs, it imposes costs on people and the environment. Hydropower projects, for instance, have led to community dispossession and exclusion . . . Renewable energy supply chains are also intertwined with mining, and their technologies contribute to growing levels of electronic waste . . . Furthermore, although renewable energy can be produced and distributed through small-scale, local systems, such an approach might not generate the high returns on investment needed to attract capital. Although an emerging sector, renewables are enmeshed in long-standing resource extraction through their dependence on minerals and metals . . . Scholars document the negative consequences of mining . . . even for mining operations that commit to socially responsible practices[:] “many of the world’s largest reservoirs of minerals like cobalt, copper, lithium,[and] rare earth minerals”—the ones needed for renewable technologies—“are found in fragile states and under communities of marginalized peoples in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.” Since the demand for metals and minerals will increase substantially in a renewable-powered future . . . this intensification could exacerbate the existing consequences of extractive activities. Among the connections between climate change and waste, O’Neill . . . highlights that “devices developed to reduce our carbon footprint, such as lithium batteries for hybrid and electric cars or solar panels[,] become potentially dangerous electronic waste at the end of their productive life.” The disposal of toxic waste has long perpetuated social injustice through the flows of waste to the Global South and to marginalized communities in the Global North . . . While renewable energy is a more recent addition to financial portfolios, investments in the sector must be considered in light of our understanding of capital accumulation. As agricultural finance reveals, the concentration of control of corporate activity facilitates profit generation. For some climate activists, the promise of renewables rests on their ability not only to reduce emissions but also to provide distributed, democratized access to energy . . . But Burke and Stephens . . . caution that “renewable energy systems offer a possibility but nota certainty for more democratic energy futures.” Small-scale, distributed forms of energy are only highly profitable to institutional investors if control is consolidated somewhere in the financial chain. Renewable energy can be produced at the household or neighborhood level. However, such small-scale, localized production is unlikely to generate high returns for investors. For financial growth to be sustained and expanded by the renewable sector, provide distributed, democratized access to energy and large asset management firms will likely drive those developments.

1. All of the following statements, if true, could be seen as supporting the arguments in the passage, EXCEPT:

- A. The example of agricultural finance helps us to see how to concentrate corporate activity in the renewable energy sector.
- B. Marginalised people in Africa, Asia and Latin America have often been the main sufferers of corporate mineral extraction projects.
- C. The possible negative impacts of renewable energy need to be studied before it can be offered as a financial investment opportunity.
- D. One reason for the perpetuation of social injustice lies in the problem of the disposal of toxic waste.

Answer: C

Solution:

The author claims "agricultural finance reveals the concentration of control of corporate activity facilitates profit generation".

Option A supports this argument about agricultural finance.

The passage states "disposal of toxic waste has long perpetuated social injustice through the flows of waste to the Global South and to marginalized communities in the Global North".

Options B and D support the above argument of the author.

Option C cannot be said to support the arguments in the passage.

Refer to the lines, 'though investment in renewable energy is a straightforward choice, further scrutiny is needed before declaring that it will lead to a low-carbon future.' The author says whether renewable energy will really lead to a carbon free future needs to be carefully scrutinised- the scrutiny is not about investment as the option implies.

2. Which one of the following statements, if true, could be an accurate inference from the first paragraph of the passage?

- A. The author does not think renewable energy systems can be as efficient as non-renewable energy systems.
- B. The author has reservations about the consequences of non-renewable energy systems.
- C. The author's only reservation is about the profitability of renewable energy systems.

D. The author has reservations about the consequences of renewable energy systems.

Answer: D

Solution: Refer to these lines of the first paragraph - "For investors looking to redirect funds, wind turbines and solar panels, among other technologies, seem a straightforward choice. But renewables need to be further scrutinized before being championed as forging a path toward a low-carbon future."

So the author does not advocate renewable energy unconditionally- He has misgivings about renewable energy.

Hence D is the right answer.

3. Which one of the following statements, if false, could be seen as best supporting the arguments in the passage?

- A. Renewable energy systems are as expensive as non-renewable energy systems.
- B. Renewable energy systems have little or no environmental impact.
- C. The production and distribution of renewable energy through small-scale, local systems is not economically sustainable.
- D. Renewable energy systems are not as profitable as non-renewable energy systems.

Answer: B

Solution:

The question asks us which option if false would support the author's arguments- so look for an option which contradicts the author's main argument.

The author talks of the negative consequences of using renewable energy such as hydroelectric projects, mining, etc.

B mentions the exact opposite. If it is false, it would support the author's main argument of the adverse environmental impact of renewable energy systems.

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

4. Based on the passage, we can infer that the author would be most supportive of which one of the following practices?

- A. The study of the coexistence of marginalised people with their environments.
- B. Encouragement for the development of more environment-friendly carbon-based fuels.

- C. More stringent global policies and regulations to ensure a more just system of toxic waste disposal.
- D. The localised, small-scale development of renewable energy systems.

Answer: C

Solution:

The author's main argument against renewable energy use is that it has adverse environmental impact and it affects the marginalised communities the most. One aspect of renewable energy use that has affected marginalised communities is the toxic waste disposal. Hence the author would support option C.

5. Which one of the following statements best captures the main argument of the last paragraph of the passage?

- A. The development of the renewable energy sector is a double-edged sword.
- B. Most forms of renewable energy are not profitable investments for institutional investors.
- C. Renewable energy systems are not democratic unless they are corporate-controlled.
- D. Renewable energy produced at the household or neighbourhood level is more efficient than mass-produced forms of energy

Answer: A

Solution:

In the last paragraph of the passage, the author mentions that the two main objectives of activists for renewable energy are emissions and to provide distributed, democratised access to energy.

He mentions why this democratised access may not be possible, because to be lucrative and give high returns on investment, production and distribution need to be highly concentrated. So renewable energy might be controlled by large corporations.

The overall argument of the passage and the main point of the last paragraph are the same- that renewable energy has both benefits and drawbacks.

This is best expressed in option A.

###TOPIC###Verbal||Reading Comprehension||Reading Comprehension###

Extra Tag: Byju's

Extra Tag: CAT 2020 Slot 2

Direction (Q6-10): The passage below is accompanied by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

The claims advanced here may be condensed into two assertions: [first, that visual culture is what images, acts of seeing, and attendant intellectual, emotional, and perceptual sensibilities do to build, maintain, or transform the worlds in which people live. [And second, that the]study of visual culture is the analysis and interpretation of images and the ways of seeing (orgazes) that configure the agents, practices, conceptualities, and institutions that put images to work. . . . Accordingly, the study of visual culture should be characterized by several concerns. First, scholars of visual culture need to examine any and all imagery – high and low, art and nonart. . . . They must not restrict themselves to objects of a particular beauty or aesthetic value. Indeed, any kind of imagery may be found to offer up evidence of the visual construction of reality. . . . Second, the study of visual culture must scrutinize visual practice as much as images themselves, asking what images do when they are put to use. If scholars engaged in this enterprise inquire what makes an image beautiful or why this image or that constitutes a master piece or a work of genius, they should do so with the purpose of investigating anartist’s or a work’s contribution to the experience of beauty, taste, value, or genius. No amount of social analysis can account fully for the existence of Michelangelo or Leonardo. They were unique creators of images that changed the way their contemporaries thought and felt and have continued to shape the history of art, artists, museums, feeling, and aesthetic value. But study of the critical, artistic, and popular reception of works by such artists as Michelangelo and Leonardo can shed important light on the meaning of these artists and their works for many different people. And the history of meaning-making has a great deal to do with how scholars as well as lay audiences today understand these artists and their achievements. Third, scholars studying visual culture might properly focus their interpretative work onlife worlds by examining images, practices, visual technologies, taste, and artistic style as constitutive of social relations. The task is to understand how artifacts contribute to the construction of a world. . . . Important methodological implications follow: ethnography and reception studies become productive forms of gathering information, since these move beyond the image as a closed and fixed meaning-event. . . .Fourth, scholars may learn a great deal when they scrutinize the constituents of vision, that is, the structures of perception as a physiological process as well as the epistemological frameworks informing a system of visual representation. Vision is a socially and a biologically constructed operation, depending on the design of the human body and how it engages the interpretive devices developed by a culture in order to see intelligibly. . . . Seeing . . . operates on the foundation of covenants with images that establish the conditions for meaningful visual experience. Finally, the scholar of visual culture seeks to regard images as evidence for explanation, not as epiphenomena.

6. "No amount of social analysis can account fully for the existence of Michelangelo or Leonardo." In light of the passage, which one of the following interpretations of this sentence is the most accurate?

- A. Social analytical accounts of people like Michelangelo or Leonardo cannot explain their genius.
- B. Michelangelo or Leonardo cannot be subjected to social analysis because of their genius.
- C. No analyses exist of Michelangelo's or Leonardo's social accounts.
- D. Socially existing beings cannot be analysed, unlike the art of Michelangelo or Leonardo which can.

Answer: A

Solution: Refer to the lines from where the question has been taken - "No amount of social analysis can account fully for the existence of Michelangelo or Leonardo. They were unique creators of images that changed the way their contemporaries thought and felt and have continued to shape the history of art, artists, museums, feeling, and aesthetic value. But study of the critical, artistic, and popular reception of works by such artists as Michelangelo and Leonardo can shed important light on the meaning of these artists and their works."

Rephrasing these lines we can see that the author says that we cannot analyse and explain artists such as Michaelangelo or Leonardo. They were one of a kind and they have shaped and continue to shape the art world through their work. A study of their work can help better understand the meaning of their art and them as artists.

This is best expressed in option A - social accounts are incapable of explaining the work of artists such as Michaelangelo or Leonardo as they were unique and remarkable.

7. All of the following statements may be considered valid inferences from the passage, EXCEPT:

- A. artifacts are meaningful precisely because they help to construct the meanings of the world for us.
- B. understanding the structures of perception is an important part of understanding how visual cultures work.
- C. studying visual culture requires institutional structures without which the structures of perception cannot be analysed.
- D. visual culture is not just about how we see, but also about how our visual practices can impact and change the world

Answer: C

Solution:

An understanding of the main idea of the passage and referring to particular points mentioned will help us identify the correct answer.

Option A has been stated by the author as one of the characteristics of the study of visual culture- Refer to the lines "The task is to understand how artifacts contribute to the construction of a world." From this we can infer that artifacts help us to construct the meaning of the world.

Option B can be inferred from the lines - "scholars may learn a great deal when they scrutinize the constituents of vision, that is, the structures of perception as a physiological process as well as the epistemological frameworks informing a system of visual representation."

We can therefore infer that perception is an important part of understanding visual culture.

Option D has been mentioned in the introductory paragraph.

"[first, that visual] culture is what images, acts of seeing, and attendant intellectual, emotional, and perceptual sensibilities do to build, maintain, or transform the worlds in which people live. "

Option C cannot be inferred on the basis of information given in the passage. The passage does not mention that institutional structures are important to the study of visual culture.

8."Seeing . . . operates on the foundation of covenants with images that establish the conditions for meaningful visual experience." In light of the passage, which one of the following statements best conveys the meaning of this sentence?

- A. Sight as a meaningful visual experience is possible when there is a foundational condition established in images of covenants.
- B. The way we experience sight is through images operated on by meaningful covenants.
- C. Images are meaningful visual experiences when they have a foundation of covenants seeing them.
- D. Sight becomes a meaningful visual experience because of covenants of meaningfulness that we establish with the images we see.

Answer: D

Solution:

This is an easy question- just requires you to simplify the lines in your own words and choose the option that conveys that simple meaning best.

The given sentence says 'seeing' or sight works on the basis of 'covenants' or agreements with the images we see. This process establishes a visual experience which is meaningful.

Option A expresses the meaning of the line exactly - simplified it says sight becomes a meaningful visual experience when there is a condition established in images of covenants.

9. Which one of the following best describes the word "epiphenomena" in the last sentence of the passage?

- A. Phenomena supplemental to the evidence
- B. Phenomena amenable to analysis
- C. Overarching collections of images
- D. Visual phenomena of epic proportions

Answer: A

Solution: Refer to the lines in the last paragraph "the scholar of visual culture seeks to regard images as evidence for explanation, not as epiphenomena".

For scholars, images are evidence not epiphenomena- so epiphenomena can be inferred to mean something other than evidence or supplemental to evidence.

So option A is the correct answer.

10. Which set of keywords below most closely captures the arguments of the passage?

- A. Scholars, Social Analysis, Michelangelo and Leonardo, Interpretive Devices.
- B. Imagery, Visual Practices, Life worlds, Structures of Perception.
- C. Visual Construction of Reality, Work of Genius, Ethnography, Epiphenomena.
- D. Visual Culture, Aesthetic Value, Lay Audience, Visual Experience.

Answer: B

Solution:

An understanding of the structure of the passage will help you identify the right answer quickly and correctly.

The passage starts with defining and describing visual culture and then enumerates the different points that characterise a study of visual culture.

Option A is incorrect as scholars Michelangelo and Leonardo are mentioned to elaborate a point.

Option B has captured most of the key words of the passage and in the right order. Hence, it is the correct answer.

Option C is incorrect as terms such as work of genius and epiphenomena are words used to explain a main point - not the key arguments by themselves.

Option D can easily be eliminated for the word 'lay audience'.

Hence option B is the correct answer.

###TOPIC###Verbal||Reading Comprehension||Reading Comprehension###

Extra Tag: Byju's

Extra Tag: CAT 2020 Slot 2

Direction (Q11-14): The passage below is accompanied by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

174 incidents of piracy were reported to the International Maritime Bureau last year, with Somali pirates responsible for only three. The rest ranged from the discreet theft of coils of rope in the Yellow Sea to the notoriously ferocious Nigerian gunmen attacking and hijacking oil tankers in the Gulf of Guinea, as well as armed robbery off Singapore and the Venezuelan coast and kidnapping in the Sundar bans in the Bay of Bengal. For [Dr. Peter] Lehr, an expert on modern-day piracy, the phenomenon's history should be a source of instruction rather than entertainment, piracy past offering lessons for piracy present. . . . But . . . where does piracy begin or end? According to St Augustine, a corsair captain once told Alexander the Great that in the forceful acquisition of power and wealth at sea, the difference between an emperor and a pirate was simply one of scale. By this logic, European empire-builders were the most successful pirates of all time. A more eclectic history might have included the conquistadors, Vasco da Gama and the East India Company. But Lehr sticks to the disorganised small fry, making comparisons with the renegades of today possible. The main motive for piracy has always been a combination of need and greed. Why toil away as a starving peasant in the 16th century when a successful pirate made up to £4,000 on each raid? Anyone could turn to freebooting if the rewards were worth the riskIncreased globalisation has done more to encourage piracy than suppress it. European colonialism weakened delicate balances of power, leading to an influx of opportunists on the high seas. A rise in global shipping has meant rich pickings for freebooters. Lehr writes: "It quickly becomes clear that in those parts of the world that have not profited from globalization and modernisation, and where abject poverty and the daily struggle for survival are still a reality, the root causes of piracy are still the same as they were a couple of hundred years ago." . . . Modern pirate prevention has failed. After the French yacht Le Gonant was ransomed for \$2million in 2008, opportunists from all over Somalia flocked to the coast for a piece of the action. . . . A consistent rule, even today, is there are never enough warships to patrol pirate-infested waters. Such ships are costly and only solve the problem temporarily; Somali piracy is bound to return as soon as the warships are withdrawn. Robot shipping, eliminating

hostages, has been proposed as a possible solution; but as Lehr points out, this will only make pirates switch their targets to smaller carriers unable to afford the technology. His advice isn't new. Proposals to end illegal fishing are often advanced but they are difficult to enforce. Investment in local welfare put a halt to Malaysian piracy in the 1970s, but was dependent on money somehow filtering through a corrupt bureaucracy to the poor on the periphery. Diplomatic initiatives against piracy are plagued by mutual distrust: the Russians execute pirates, while the EU and US are reluctant to capture them for fear they'll claim asylum.

11. "Why toil away as a starving peasant in the 16th century when a successful pirate made up to £4,000 on each raid?" In this sentence, the author's tone can best be described as being:

- A. facetious, about the hardships of peasant life in medieval England
- B. analytical, to explain the contrasts between peasant and pirate life in medieval England.
- C. ironic, about the reasons why so many took to piracy in medieval times.
- D. indignant, at the scale of wealth successful pirates could amass in medieval times.

Answer: C

Solution:

An understanding of the overall tone of the passage and the given lines will help you identify the tone easily.

Option A is incorrect as facetious means not serious, humorous, or flippant - the toiling peasants have not been mentioned in a humorous context.

Option B - There is no analysis or comparison between the lives of peasants and pirates.

Option D is incorrect- Indignant means justified anger- the author makes a point but it's not to show anger.

The correct answer is C - The author mentions how much more profitable it was to take up piracy than to toil away as a peasant in medieval times. This brings out the irony in the situation - hence the tone is ironic - that it was better to be dishonest and be a pirate than to follow an honest peasant's profession.

12. We can deduce that the author believes that piracy can best be controlled in the long run:

- A. if we eliminate poverty and income disparities in affected regions.
- B. through lucrative welfare schemes to improve the lives of people in affected regions.

- C. through international cooperation in enforcing stringent deterrents.
- D. through the extensive deployment of technology to track ships and cargo.

Answer: A

Solution:

The author talks of need and greed as the main reasons for piracy in the medieval ages. The areas of the world where piracy is prevalent are areas which have not benefited from globalisation, and abject poverty and the daily struggle for survival continue to be the causes of modern day piracy. The poverty eradication measures have not succeeded. The international efforts and methods to check piracy have not succeeded.

So we can infer that the author would agree with a course of action that would root out the main cause of piracy - poverty and income disparity.

Hence option A is the correct answer.

13. The author ascribes the rise in piracy today to all of the following factors EXCEPT

- A. the high rewards via ransoms for successful piracy attempts.
- B. decreased surveillance of the high seas.
- C. the growth in international shipping with globalization.
- D. colonialism's disruption of historic ties among countries

Answer: B

Solution:

Refer to the lines "Increased globalisation has done more to encourage piracy than suppress it. European colonialism weakened delicate balances of power, leading to an influx of opportunists on the high seas. A rise in global shipping has meant rich pickings for freebooters;"

Also the lines- "A consistent rule... is there are never enough warships to patrol pirate-infested waters. Such ships are costly and only solve the problem temporarily;"

From this we can see that the author has mentioned A, C, and D.

B cannot be inferred- the author has mentioned that we cannot have enough ships to patrol the high seas- it does not mean that surveillance in the high seas has come down.

Hence option B is the correct answer.

14. "A more eclectic history might have included the conquistadors, Vasco da Gama and the East India Company. But Lehr sticks to the disorganised small fry . . ."

From this statement we can infer that the author believes that:

- A. Vasco da Gama and the East India Company laid the ground for modern piracy.
- B. the disorganised piracy of today is no match for the organised piracy of the past.
- C. colonialism should be considered an organised form of piracy.
- D. Lehr does not assign adequate blame to empire builders for their past deeds.

Answer: C

Solution: Refer to the lines from which the quote has been taken to understand its contextual meaning-

"...the difference between an emperor and a pirate was simply one of scale. By this logic, European empire-builders were the most successful pirates of all time. A more eclectic history might have included the conquistadors, Vasco da Gama and the East India Company. But Lehr sticks to the disorganised small fry"

So the author implies the conquistadors, the East India company, and Vasco da Gama should be considered pirates for their actions were no different from piracy, though it was more organised and planned.

Hence option C is the correct answer.

###TOPIC###Verbal||Reading Comprehension||Reading Comprehension###

Extra Tag: Byju's

Extra Tag: CAT 2020 Slot 2

Direction (Q15-18): The passage below is accompanied by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Aggression is any behavior that is directed toward injuring, harming, or inflicting pain on another living being or group of beings. Generally, the victim(s) of aggression must wish to avoid such behavior in order for it to be considered true aggression. Aggression is also categorized according to its ultimate intent. Hostile aggression is an aggressive act that results from anger, and is intended to inflict pain or injury because of that anger. Instrumental aggression is an aggressive act that is regarded as a means to an end other than pain or injury. For example, an enemy combatant may be subjected to torture in order to extract useful intelligence, though those inflicting the torture may have no real feelings of anger or animosity toward their subject. The concept of aggression is very broad, and includes many categories of behavior (e.g., verbal aggression, street crime, child abuse, spouse abuse, group conflict, war, etc.). A number of theories and models of aggression have arisen to explain these diverse forms of behavior, and these theories/models tend to be categorized according to their specific focus. The most common system of categorization groups the various approaches to aggression into three separate areas, based upon the three key variables that are present

whenever any aggressive act or set of acts is committed. The first variable is the aggressor him/herself. The second is the social situation or circumstance in which the aggressive act(s) occur. The third variable is the target or victim of aggression. Regarding theories and research on the aggressor, the fundamental focus is on the factors that lead an individual (or group) to commit aggressive acts. At the most basic level, some argue that aggressive urges and actions are the result of inborn, biological factors. Sigmund Freud (1930) proposed that all individuals are born with a death instinct that predisposes us to a variety of aggressive behaviors, including suicide (self directed aggression) and mental illness (possibly due to an unhealthy or unnatural suppression of aggressive urges). Other influential perspectives supporting a biological basis for aggression conclude that humans evolved with an abnormally low neural inhibition of aggressive impulses (in comparison to other species), and that humans possess a powerful instinct for property accumulation and territorialism. It is proposed that this instinct accounts for hostile behaviors ranging from minor street crime to world wars. Hormonal factors also appear to play a significant role in fostering aggressive tendencies. For example, the hormone testosterone has been shown to increase aggressive behaviors when injected into animals. Men and women convicted of violent crimes also possess significantly higher levels of testosterone than men and women convicted of nonviolent crimes. Numerous studies comparing different age groups, racial/ethnic groups, and cultures also indicate that men, overall, are more likely to engage in a variety of aggressive behaviors (e.g., sexual assault, aggravated assault, etc.) than women. One explanation for higher levels of aggression in men is based on the assumption that, on average, men have higher levels of testosterone than women.

15. All of the following statements can be seen as logically implied by the arguments of the passage EXCEPT:

- A. a common theory of aggression is that it is the result of an abnormally low neural regulation of testosterone.
- B. if the alleged aggressive act is not sought to be avoided, it cannot really be considered aggression.
- C. the Freudian theory of suicide as self-inflicted aggression implies that an aggressive act need not be sought to be avoided in order for it to be considered aggression.
- D. Freud's theory of aggression proposes that aggression results from the suppression of aggressive urges.

Answer: A

Solution:

Option A cannot be seen as implied in the passage as it states something different from what has been given in the passage.

The passage states '...a biological basis for aggression concludes that humans evolved with an abnormally low neural inhibition of aggressive impulses'.

The answer option mentions testosterone. Hence, we can say that option A cannot be inferred from the passage.

16. The author identifies three essential factors according to which theories of aggression are most commonly categorised. Which of the following options is closest to the factors identified by the author?

- A. Hostile – Instrumental – Hormonal.
- B. Psychologically – Sociologically – Medically.
- C. Extreme – Moderate – Mild.
- D. Aggressor – Circumstances of aggression – Victim.

Answer: D

Solution:

A quick reading of the first paragraph of the passage will help you get the answer.

"The first variable is the aggressor him/herself. The second is the social situation or circumstance in which the aggressive act(s) occur. The third variable is the target or victim of aggression."

This is mentioned in D. Hence option D is the answer.

17. "[A]n enemy combatant may be subjected to torture in order to extract useful intelligence, though those inflicting the torture may have no real feelings of anger or animosity toward their subject." Which one of the following best explicates the larger point being made by the author here?

- A. The use of torture to extract information is most effective when the torturer is not emotionally involved in the torture.
- B. In certain kinds of aggression, inflicting pain is not the objective, and is no more than a utilitarian means to achieve another end.
- C. Information revealed by subjecting an enemy combatant to torture is not always reliable because of the animosity involved.
- D. When an enemy combatant refuses to reveal information, the use of torture can sometimes involve real feelings of hostility.

Answer: B

Solution: The enemy combatant has been mentioned as an example of instrumental aggression -an aggressive act that is regarded as a means to an end other than pain or injury. So torturing an enemy combatant is only a means to get information. The objective is not to inflict pain through torture.

Hence option B is the correct answer.

18. The author discusses all of the following arguments in the passage EXCEPT that:

- A. the nature of aggression can vary depending on several factors, including intent.
- B. men in general are believed to be more hormonally driven to exhibit violence than women.
- C. several studies indicate that aggression may have roots in the biological condition of humanity.
- D. aggression in most societies is kept under control through moderating the death instinct identified by Freud.

Answer: D

Solution:

Option A has been mentioned in the first paragraph - 'Aggression is also categorized according to its ultimate intent.'

Option B has been mentioned in the last paragraph - 'Numerous studies... indicate that men, overall, are more likely to engage in a variety of aggressive behaviors'

Option C has been mentioned in the lines 'Other influential perspectives supporting a biological basis for aggression.' The author discusses the role of hormones, etc. in this context

Option D has not been mentioned- the option misrepresents what has been stated as Freud's theory.

Hence option D is the correct answer.

###TOPIC###Verbal||Reading Comprehension||Reading Comprehension###

Extra Tag: Byju's

Extra Tag: CAT 2020 Slot 2

19. **Direction:** The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.

With the Treaty of Westphalia, the papacy had been confined to ecclesiastical functions, and the doctrine of sovereign equality reigned. What political theory could then explain the origin and justify the functions of secular political order? In his Leviathan, published in 1651, three years after the Peace of Westphalia, Thomas Hobbes provided such a theory. He imagined a "state of nature" in the past when the absence of authority produced a "war of all against all." To escape such intolerable insecurity, he theorized, people delivered their rights to a sovereign power in return for the sovereign's provision of security for all within the state's border. The sovereign state's monopoly on power was established as the only way to overcome the perpetual fear of violent death and war.

- A. Thomas Hobbes theorized the voluntary surrender of rights by people as essential for the emergence of sovereign states.
- B. Thomas Hobbes theorized the emergence of sovereign states as a form of transactional governance to limit the power of the papacy.
- C. Thomas Hobbes theorized that sovereign states emerged out of people's voluntary desire to overcome the sense of insecurity and establish the doctrine of sovereign equality.
- D. Thomas Hobbes theorized the emergence of sovereign states based on a transactional relationship between people and sovereign state that was necessitated by a sense of insecurity of the people.

Answer: D

Solution:

The main points of the paragraph:

According to Thomas Hobbes' theory, people were in a state of insecurity and war in the state of nature. To escape this, they gave their rights to a sovereign power in return for the sovereign's provision of security for all within the state's border.

This is best expressed in option D.

Option A is incomplete as it does not mention the reason for the surrender of rights = the insecurity

Option B is incorrect as it incorrectly mentions limiting the power of papacy as the reason for the emergence of the state.

Option C is incorrect as it mentions the doctrine of sovereign equality which has not been mentioned in the paragraph.

###TOPIC###Verbal||Verbal Reasoning||Paragraph Summary###

Tag Type: Type 1

Extra Tag: Byju's

Extra Tag: CAT 2020 Slot 2

20. **Direction:** The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.

All humans make decisions based on one or a combination of two factors. This is either intuition or information. Decisions made through intuition are usually fast, people don't even think about the problem. It is quite philosophical, meaning that someone who made a decision based on intuition will have difficulty explaining the reasoning behind it. The decision-maker would often utilize her senses in drawing

conclusions, which again is based on some experience in the field of study. On the other side of the spectrum, we have decisions made based on information. These decisions are rational — it is based on facts and figures, which unfortunately also means that it can be quite slow. The decision-maker would frequently use reports, analyses, and indicators to form her conclusion. This methodology results in accurate, quantifiable decisions, meaning that a person can clearly explain the rationale behind it.

- A. Decisions based on intuition and information result in differential speed and ability to provide a rationale.
- B. We make decisions based on intuition or information on the basis of the time available.
- C. It is better to make decisions based on information because it is more accurate, and the rationale behind it can be explained.
- D. While decisions based on intuition can be made fast, the reasons that led to these cannot be spelt out.

Answer: A

Solution:

The main points are - there are two types of decisions- 1 based on intuition and 2 based on information.

The decisions based on intuition are fast, philosophical, and based on people's senses. The decision maker cannot explain the reasoning behind the decision.

The decisions based on information are rational, based on facts and figures, and hence slow. The decision maker can explain the rationale behind the decision.

These key points are best explained in option A.

Hence option A is the correct answer.

###TOPIC###Verbal||Verbal Reasoning||Paragraph Summary###

Tag Type: Type 1

Extra Tag: Byju's

Extra Tag: CAT 2020 Slot 2

21.Direction: The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.

The rural-urban continuum and the heterogeneity of urban settings pose an obvious challenge to identifying urban areas and measuring urbanization rates in a consistent way within and across countries. An objective methodology for

distinguishing between urban and rural areas that is based on one or two metrics with fixed thresholds may not adequately capture the wide diversity of places. A richer combination of criteria would better describe the multifaceted nature of a city's function and its environment, but the joint interpretation of these criteria may require an element of human judgment.

- A. With the diversity of urban landscapes, measurable criteria for defining urban areas may need to be supplemented with human judgement.
- B. Distinguishing between urban and rural areas might call for some judgement on the objective methodology being used to define a city's functions.
- C. The difficulty of accurately identifying urban areas means that we need to create a rich combination of criteria that can be applied to all urban areas.
- D. Current methodologies used to define urban and rural areas are no longer relevant to our being able to study trends in urbanization.

Answer: A

Solution:

The main idea of the passage is that the rural-urban continuum poses the challenge of identifying urban areas and measuring urbanisation rates. To do so we need a combination of measurable criteria and human judgement.

Option A explains this best.

Option B and C mention only one aspect and hence are incomplete.

Option D is too general and does not mention what the author mentions as a method to face the challenge of the rural-urban continuum.

###TOPIC###Verbal||Verbal Reasoning||Paragraph Summary###

Tag Type: Type 1

Extra Tag: Byju's

Extra Tag: CAT 2020 Slot 2

22. **Direction:** The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4) below, when properly sequenced would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequencing of the order of the sentences and key in the sequence of the four numbers as your answer:

1. While you might think that you see or are aware of all the changes that happen in your immediate environment, there is simply too much information for your brain to fully process everything.

2. Psychologists use the term 'change blindness' to describe this tendency of people to be blind to changes though they are in the immediate environment.
3. It cannot be aware of every single thing that happens in the world around you.
4. Sometimes big shifts happen in front of your eyes and you are not at all aware of these changes.

Answer: 1342

Solution:

When you read all the sentences in the sequence, you can identify 1 as the starting sentence as it mentions the subject, that is the brain and is a general statement on the brain and its tendency, it is a stand alone statement - does not need a previous reference to make sense.

This is followed by 3 as the 'it' in 3 clearly refers to the brain and expands on the limitations mentioned in 1.

4 and 2 form a pair as 4 talks about you not being aware and 2 provides a term 'change blindness' for the tendency.

Hence the order is 1342.

###TOPIC###Verbal||Verbal Reasoning||Parajumbles###

Tag Type: Type 1

Extra Tag: Byju's

Extra Tag: CAT 2020 Slot 2

23. **Direction:** Five jumbled up sentences, related to a topic, are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a coherent paragraph. Identify the odd one out and key in the number of the sentence as your answer.

1. The victim's trauma after assault rarely gets the attention that we lavish on the moment of damage that divided the survivor from a less encumbered past.

2. One thing we often do with narratives of sexual assault is sort their respective parties into different temporalities: it seems we are interested in perpetrators' futures and victims' pasts.

3. One result is that we don't have much of a vocabulary for what happens in a victim's life after the painful past has been excavated, even when our shared language gestures toward the future, as the term "survivor" does.

4. Even the most charitable questions asked about the victims seem to focus on the past, in pursuit of understanding or of corroboration of painful details.

5. As more and more stories of sexual assault have been made public in the last two years, the genre of their telling has exploded --- crimes have a tendency to become not just stories but genres.

Answer: 4

Solution:

All the sentences mention victims and seem to be about the same subject. So we need to read the sentences carefully and link them into a coherent paragraph to identify the odd one out.

5 introduces the topic that stories of sexual assault have become a genre as their number has increased.

2 continues with the theme of stories by mentioning that the narratives (or stories) often focus on the perpetrators' future and the victims' past.

The next in the sequence can be tricky - could it be 4 which again focuses on the victims past? or 3 the result of this difference in focus?

The answer is clearly 3 - It is not 4 - the author has not mentioned that the questions asked to the victim are traumatic or unkind and even the most 'charitable' among them tend to focus on the past- hence it is talking of another aspect of the subject. **Here itself the answer is clear that 4 is the odd one out.**

(3 clearly is the next sentence in the sequence as it mentions the result of selected focus - that is a limited vocabulary with regard to the victim. 1 ends the sequence.)

###TOPIC###Verbal||Verbal Reasoning||Parajumbles###

Tag Type: Type 2

Extra Tag: Byju's

Extra Tag: CAT 2020 Slot 2

24. **Direction:** The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4) below, when properly sequenced would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequencing of the order of the sentences and key in the sequence of the four numbers as your answer:

1. But the attention of the layman, not surprisingly, has been captured by the atom bomb, although there is at least a chance that it may never be used again.

2. Of all the changes introduced by man into the household of nature, [controlled]large-scale nuclear fission is undoubtedly the most dangerous and most profound.

3. The danger to humanity created by the so-called peaceful uses of atomic energy may, however, be much greater.

4. The resultant ionizing radiation has become the most serious agent of pollution of the environment and the greatest threat to man's survival on earth.

Answer: 2413

Solution: Reading all the sentences in the sequence we can identify 2 as the starting sentence as it introduces the topic, that is nuclear fission. 2 states that nuclear fission is the most dangerous and profound change introduced by man.

4 expands on this by stating the dangers - the most serious agent of pollution and the most serious threat to man's survival.

1 is the next in the sequence as it introduces our misperception with "but"- the layman's attention is captured by the atom bomb.

3 shows the mistake in the layman's view by stating that the dangers posed by the peaceful uses of atomic energy may be greater than even the bomb.

Hence 2413 is the correct sequence.

###TOPIC###Verbal||Verbal Reasoning||Parajumbles###

Tag Type: Type 1

Extra Tag: Byju's

Extra Tag: CAT 2020 Slot 2

25. **Direction:** The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4) below, when properly sequenced would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequencing of the order of the sentences and key in the sequence of the four numbers as your answer:

1. It also has four movable auxiliary telescopes 1.8 m in diameter.

2. Completed in 2006, the Very Large Telescope (VLT) has four reflecting telescopes, 8.2 m in diameter that can observe objects 4 billion times weaker than can normally be seen with the naked eye.

3. This configuration enables one to distinguish an astronaut on the Moon.

4. When these are combined with the large telescopes, they produce what is called interferometry: a simulation of the power of a mirror 16 m in diameter and the resolution of a telescope of 200 m.

Answer: 2143

Solution: This is an easy question as it is a description of a telescope and its working - so the flow of ideas is easy to predict.

2 starts the sequence by introducing the topic- VLT.

1 follows as it gives a description of its main parts.

4 is the next sentence as it tells you what happens when ' these' or the parts mentioned in 1 are combined.

3 concludes the sequence by talking about the total configuration.

Hence 2143 is the correct order.

###TOPIC###Verbal||Verbal Reasoning||Parajumbles###

Tag Type: Type 1

Extra Tag: Byju's

Extra Tag: CAT 2020 Slot 2

26. **Direction:** Five jumbled up sentences, related to a topic, are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a coherent paragraph. Identify the odd one out and key in the number of the sentence as your answer:

1. You can observe the truth of this in every e-business model ever constructed: monopolise and protect data.

2. Economists and technologists believe that a new kind of capitalism is being created - different from industrial capitalism as was merchant capitalism.

3. In 1962, Kenneth Arrow, the guru of mainstream economics, said that in a free market economy the purpose of inventing things is to create intellectual property rights.

4. There is, alongside the world of monopolised information and surveillance, a different dynamic growing up: information as a social good, incapable of being owned or exploited or priced.

5. Yet information is abundant. Information goods are freely replicable. Once a thing is made, it can be copied and pasted infinitely.

Answer: 2

Solution: When you read all the sentences, it is clear that 3 and 1 are linked - 3 talks of inventions and intellectual property rights while 1 says one can see this in e-biz models - monopolise and protect data.

4 continues with the theme of monopoly by mentioning monopolised information - surveillance - and information as a social good.

5 expands on the theme of information - by mentioning another aspect of information.

2 is the odd one out as its theme is different. It doesn't talk of information, data protection, or monopoly, it talks of the creation of a new kind of capitalism.

Hence 2 is the answer.

###TOPIC###Verbal||Verbal Reasoning||Parajumbles###

Tag Type: Type 2

Extra Tag: Byju's

Extra Tag: CAT 2020 Slot 2

