

CAT 2020 Question Paper with Solution Slot 3 VARC

Direction (Q 1-4): The passage below is accompanied by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

[There is] a curious new reality: Human contact is becoming a luxury good. As more screens appear in the lives of the poor, screens are disappearing from the lives of the rich. The richer you are, the more you spend to be off-screen. . . . The joy — at least at first — of the internet revolution was its democratic nature. Facebook is the same Facebook whether you are rich or poor. Gmail is the same Gmail. And it's all free. There is something mass market and unappealing about that. And as studies show that time on these advertisement-support platforms is unhealthy, it all starts to seem *déclassé*, like drinking soda or smoking cigarettes, which wealthy people do less than poor people. The wealthy can afford to opt out of having their data and their attention sold as a product. The poor and middle class don't have the same kind of resources to make that happen. Screen exposure starts young. And children who spent more than two hours a day looking at a screen got lower scores on thinking and language tests, according to early results of a landmark study on brain development of more than 11,000 children that the National Institutes of Health is supporting. Most disturbingly, the study is finding that the brains of children who spend a lot of time on screens are different. For some kids, there is premature thinning of their cerebral cortex. In adults, one study found an association between screen time and depression. . . . Tech companies worked hard to get public schools to buy into programs that required schools to have one laptop per student, arguing that it would better prepare children for their screen-based future. But this idea isn't how the people who actually build the screen-based future raise their own children. In Silicon Valley, time on screens is increasingly seen as unhealthy. Here, the popular elementary school is the local Waldorf School, which promises a back-to-nature, nearly screen-free education. So as wealthy kids are growing up with less screen time, poor kids are growing up with more. How comfortable someone is with human engagement could become a new class marker. Human contact is, of course, not exactly like organic food But with screen time, there has been a concerted effort on the part of Silicon Valley behemoths to confuse the public. The poor and the middle class are told that screens are good and important for them and their children. There are fleets of psychologists and neuroscientists on staff at big tech companies working to hook eyes and minds to the screen as fast as possible and for as long as possible. And so human contact is rare. . . . There is a small movement to pass a "right to disconnect" bill, which would allow workers to turn their phones off, but for now a worker can be punished for going offline and not being available. There is also the reality that in our culture of increasing isolation, in which so many of the traditional gathering places and social structures have disappeared, screens are filling a crucial void.

1. Which of the following statements about the negative effects of screen time is the author least likely to endorse?

- A. It is designed to be addictive.
- B. It is shown to have adverse effects on young children's learning.
- C. It increases human contact as it fills an isolation void.
- D. It can cause depression in viewers.

Answer: C

Solution:

Options A, B and D are strongly supported by the passage. The third paragraph of the passage mentions that screen exposure has adverse effects on young children's learning, it can lead to depression and it has been designed to be addictive. Therefore, options A, B and D are eliminated.

But the author disagrees with the argument made in option C that screens are increasing human contact, though, they are filling the void.

Option C is not supported by the passage and is, therefore, the correct answer.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

2. The author claims that Silicon Valley tech companies have tried to "confuse the public" by:

- A. concealing the findings of psychologists and neuroscientists on screen-time use from the public.
- B. pushing for greater privacy while working with advertisement-support platforms to mine data.
- C. promoting screen time in public schools while opting for a screen-free education for their own children.
- D. developing new work-efficiency programmes while lobbying for the "right to disconnect" bill.

Answer: C

Solution:

The passage states, '...But with screen time, there has been a concerted effort on the part of Silicon Valley behemoths to confuse the public'. He argues that tech companies have worked hard to make public schools get into programs "that require schools to have one laptop per student" while they do not advocate the same idea in schools where their children study. They procure 'back-to-nature, nearly screen-free education' for their own children. This has been cleverly devised to 'confuse the public'.

Option C best captures the essence of the excerpt and is, therefore, the correct answer.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

3. The author is least likely to agree with the view that the increase in screen-time is fuelled by the fact that:

- A. screens provide social contact in an increasingly isolating world.
- B. some workers face punitive action if they are not online.
- C. with falling costs, people are streaming more content on their devices.
- D. there is a growth in computer-based teaching in public schools.

Answer: C

Solution:

The question asks for an option which probably is not a cause leading to an increase in the screen time.

Option A is supported by the passage. The passage states that screens pitch in for the void that is caused as a result of isolation.

Option B is also supported by the passage. The passage states, 'for now a worker can be punished for going offline and not being available.'

Option D too has been supported by the passage and, therefore, dismissed.

Only option C is not mentioned in the passage. It is beyond the scope and is, therefore, the correct answer.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

4. The statement 'The richer you are, the more you spend to be off-screen.' is supported by which other line from the passage?

- A. '. . . studies show that time on these advertisement-support platforms is unhealthy . . .'
- B. 'How comfortable someone is with human engagement could become a new classmarker.'
- C. 'Gmail is the same Gmail. And it's all free.'
- D. '. . . screens are filling a crucial void.'

Answer: B

Solution:

The question asks for an option that corroborates the given statement. The given statement means that the class to which a person belongs is demarcated by the amount of time he spends on screen. The richer one gets the less time one spends on screen. Spending more time on screen is a 'déclassé'. Thus, the idea stated in option B is in conformity with the argument made above.

Hence, the correct answer is option B.

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

Extra Tag: Byju's

Extra Tag: CAT 2020 Slot 3

Direction (Q 5-9): The passage below is accompanied by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Mode of transportation affects the travel experience and thus can produce new types of travel writing and perhaps even new "identities." Modes of transportation determine the types and duration of social encounters; affect the organization and passage of space and time; . . . and also affect perception and knowledge—how and what the traveler comes to know and write about. The completion of the first U.S. transcontinental highway during the 1920s . . . for example, inaugurated a new genre of travel literature about the United States—the automotive or road narrative. Such narratives highlight the experiences of mostly male protagonists "discovering themselves" on their journeys, emphasizing the independence of road travel and the value of rural folk traditions. Travel writing's relationship to empire building— as a type of "colonialist discourse"—has drawn the most attention from academicians. Close connections have been observed between European (and American) political, economic, and administrative goals for the colonies and their manifestations in the cultural practice of writing travel books. Travel writers' descriptions of foreign places have been analyzed as attempts to validate, promote, or challenge the ideologies and practices of colonial or imperial domination and expansion. Mary Louise Pratt's study of the genres and conventions of 18th- and 19th-century exploration narratives about South America and Africa (e.g., the "monarch of all I survey" trope) offered ways of thinking about travel writing as embedded within relations of power between metropole and periphery, as did Edward Said's theories of representation and cultural imperialism. Particularly Said's book, *Orientalism*, helped scholars understand ways in which representations of people in travel texts were intimately bound up with notions of self, in this case, that the Occident defined itself through essentialist, ethnocentric, and racist representations of the Orient. Said's work became a model for demonstrating cultural forms of imperialism in travel texts, showing how the political, economic, or administrative fact of dominance relies on legitimating discourses such as those articulated through travel writing. Feminist geographers' studies of travel writing challenge the masculinist history of geography by questioning who and what are relevant subjects of geographic study and, indeed, what counts as geographic

knowledge itself. Such questions are worked through ideological constructs that posit men as explorers and women as travelers—or, conversely, men as travelers and women as tied to the home. Studies of Victorian women who were professional travel writers, tourists, wives of colonial administrators, and other (mostly) elite women who wrote narratives about their experiences abroad during the 19th century have been particularly revealing. From a “liberal” feminist perspective, travel presented one means toward female liberation for middle- and upper-class Victorian women. Many studies from the 1970s onward demonstrated the ways in which women’s gendered identities were negotiated differently ‘at home’ than they were ‘away,’ thereby showing women’s self-development through travel. The more recent post structural turn in studies of Victorian travel writing has focused attention on women’s diverse and fragmented identities as they narrated their travel experiences, emphasizing women’s sense of themselves as women in new locations, but only as they worked through their ties to nation, class, whiteness, and colonial and imperial power structures.

5. American travel literature of the 1920s:

- A. celebrated the freedom that travel gives.
- B. showed participation in local traditions.
- C. presented travellers’ discovery of their identity as different from others.
- D. developed the male protagonists’ desire for independence.

Answer: A

Solution:

The passage suggests that the completion of the first U.S. transcontinental highway led to the creation of a new genre of travel literature that highlighted the experiences of mostly the male protagonists who discovered themselves on their journeys, and emphasized the independence of road travel. So, these records in general celebrated the freedom that travel brought. This idea has been best captured in option A.

Options B, C, and D are not backed by the passage and, therefore, get dismissed.

Hence, the correct answer is option A.

6. From the passage, it can be inferred that scholars argue that Victorian women experienced self-development through their travels because:

- A. they were on a quest to discover their diverse identities.
- B. their identity was redefined when they were away from home.
- C. they developed a feminist perspective of the world.
- D. they were from the progressive middle- and upper-classes of society.

Answer: B

Solution:

The last paragraph of the passage indicates that women experienced self-development through travel because they displayed different identities at home and while they were away. 'Many studies from the 1970s....women's self-development through travel.' This is best supported by option B.

Option A mentions 'diverse identities' which is very vague and, therefore, it can be eliminated.

The passage suggests that travel was a means of liberation for middle and upper class women. Option D does not state this and is eliminated.

Option C is beyond the scope of the passage and, therefore, also eliminated.

Hence, the correct answer is option B.

7. From the passage, we can infer that feminist scholars' understanding of the experiences of Victorian women travelers is influenced by all of the following EXCEPT scholars':

- A. awareness of gender issues in Victorian society.
- B. perspective that they bring to their research.
- C. knowledge of class tensions in Victorian society.
- D. awareness of the ways in which identity is formed.

Answer: C

Solution:

The question asks for an option that, according to feminist scholars, does not influence Victorian women travelers' experience.

According to the passage, feminist geographers' (scholars') understanding of the experiences of Victorian women travelers 'challenge the masculinist history of geography', by working through 'ideological constructs' and has focused attention on 'women's diverse and fragmented identities as they narrated their travel experiences'. Thus, the feminist scholars' newly formed perspective, awareness of gender issues and of diverse and fragmented identities of Victorian woman have been discussed in the passage. Therefore, options A,B and D are eliminated. Only option C has not been mentioned in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

8. From the passage, we can infer that travel writing is most similar to:

- A. autobiographical writing.
- B. feminist writing.

- C. political journalism.
- D. historical fiction.

Answer: A

Solution:

Option A can be inferred from the passage. The passage states that the male protagonists shared experiences of discovering themselves on the journey. So it can be deduced that 'travel writing' is 'autobiographical' in nature - 'inaugurated a new genre of travel literature..... value of rural folk traditions.' Therefore, option A is correct.

Options B, C and D cannot be deduced from the passage to be similar to travel writing.

Hence, the correct answer is option A.

9. According to the passage, Said's book, "Orientalism":

- A. argued that cultural imperialism was more significant than colonial domination.
- B. demonstrated how cultural imperialism was used to justify colonial domination.
- C. illustrated how narrow minded and racist westerners were.
- D. explained the difference between the representation of people and the actual fact.

Answer: B

Solution:

The passage states that Said's work became a model for showcasing cultural forms of imperialism in travel texts and it showed how the political, economic, or administrative domination was based on the justification of these travel writings. This has been best captured in Option B.

Options A, C, and D are not supported by the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is option B.

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

Extra Tag: Byju's

Extra Tag: CAT 2020 Slot 3

Direction (Q 10-13): The passage below is accompanied by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Although one of the most contested concepts in political philosophy, human nature is something on which most people seem to agree. By and large, according to Rutger Bregman in his new book *Humankind*, we have a rather pessimistic view – not of ourselves exactly, but of everyone else. We see other people as selfish, untrustworthy and dangerous and therefore we behave towards them with defensiveness and suspicion. This was how the 17th-century philosopher Thomas Hobbes conceived our natural state to be, believing that all that stood between us and violent anarchy was a strong state and firm leadership. But in following Hobbes, argues Bregman, we ensure that the negative view we have of human nature is reflected back at us. He instead puts his faith in Jean-Jacques Rousseau, the 18th-century French thinker, who famously declared that man was born free and it was civilization – with its coercive powers, social classes and restrictive laws – that put him in chains. Hobbes and Rousseau are seen as the two poles of the human nature argument and it's no surprise that Bregman strongly sides with the Frenchman. He takes Rousseau's intuition and paints a picture of a prelapsarian idyll in which, for the better part of 300,000 years, Homo-sapiens lived a fulfilling life in harmony with nature . . . Then we discovered agriculture and for the next 10,000 years it was all property, war, greed and injustice. . . . It was abandoning our nomadic lifestyle and then domesticating animals, says Bregman, that brought about infectious diseases such as measles, smallpox, tuberculosis, syphilis, malaria, cholera and plague. This may be true, but what Bregman never really seems to get to grips with is that pathogens were not the only things that grew with agriculture – so did the number of humans. It's one thing to maintain friendly relations and a property-less mode of living when you're 30 or 40 hunter-gatherers following the food. But life becomes a great deal more complex and knowledge far more extensive when there are settlements of many thousands. "Civilization has become synonymous with peace and progress and wilderness with war and decline," writes Bregman. "In reality, for most of human existence, it was the other way around." Whereas traditional history depicts the collapse of civilizations as "dark ages" in which everything gets worse, modern scholars, he claims, see them more as a reprieve, in which the enslaved gain their freedom and culture flourishes. Like much else in this book, the truth is probably somewhere between the two stated positions. In any case, the fear of civilizational collapse, Bregman believes, is unfounded. It's the result of what the Dutch biologist Frans de Waal calls "vener theory" – the idea that just below the surface, our bestial nature is waiting to break out. . . . There's a great deal of reassuring human decency to be taken from this bold and thought-provoking book and a wealth of evidence in support of the contention that the sense of who we are as a species has been deleteriously distorted. But it seems equally misleading to offer the false choice of Rousseau and Hobbes when, clearly, humanity encompasses both.

10. None of the following views is expressed in the passage EXCEPT that:
- A. the author of the review believes in the vener theory of human nature.
 - B. Hobbes and Rousseau disagreed on the fundamental nature of humans, but both believed in the need for a strong state.
 - C. Bregman agrees with Hobbes that firm leadership is needed to ensure property rights and regulate strife.

D. most people agree with Hobbes' pessimistic view of human nature as being intrinsically untrustworthy and selfish.

Answer: D

Solution:

The question here asks for an argument that has been made in the passage.

Option A is incorrect. It was the Dutch biologist Frans de Waal who advocated the veneer theory.

Option B is partly correct and supported by the passage but the latter part of the argument is incorrect as Rousseau did not believe in a strong state.

Option C is beyond the scope of the passage and therefore eliminated.

Option D is supported by the first paragraph of the passage. It states that 'Although one of the most contested concepts.....Thomas Hobbes conceived our natural state to be'.

Hence, the correct answer is option D.

11. According to the passage, the 'collapse of civilisation' is viewed by Bergman as:

- A. a sign of regression in society's trajectory.
- B. a time that enables changes in societies and cultures.
- C. resulting from a breakdown in the veneer of human nature.
- D. a temporary phase which can be rectified by social action.

Answer: B

Solution:

The second last paragraph of the passage suggests that according to Bergman, what traditional historians described as the dark age, the collapse of civilization, where everything became worse, modern historians viewed it differently. They saw them as 'more as a reprieve, in which the enslaved gain their freedom and culture flourishes.' So in Bergman's view those 'dark ages' were actually periods of deliverance or relief according to modern historians. Thus, option B is the correct answer and options A, C and D are eliminated.

Hence, the correct answer is option B.

12. According to the author, the main reason why Bergman contrasts life in pre-agricultural societies with agricultural societies is to:

- A. advocate the promotion of less complex societies as a basis for greater security and prosperity.
- B. make the argument that an environmentally conscious lifestyle is a more harmonious way of living.
- C. bolster his argument that people are basically decent, but progress as we know it can make them selfish.
- D. highlight the enormous impact that settled farming had on population growth.

Answer: C

Solution:

According to the passage, Bergman agrees with the view put forward by Rousseau, who believed that man was born free and it was civilization – with its coercive powers, social classes and restrictive laws – that put him in chains. So, Bergman in support of this 'paints a picture of a prelapsarian idyll' and portrays the fact that 'Homo sapiens lived a fulfilling life in harmony with nature . . . Then we discovered agriculture and for the next 10,000 years it was all property, war, greed and injustice.' This implies that people before the dawn of civilization were free and simple and the advent of civilization made them selfish. Thus, option C is the correct answer.

Options A, B, and D are, therefore, eliminated.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

13. The author has differing views from Bergman regarding:

- A. a property-less mode of living being socially harmonious.
- B. the role of pathogens in the spread of infectious diseases.
- C. the role of agriculture in the advancement of knowledge.
- D. a civilised society being coercive and unjust.

Answer: D

Solution:

The question asks for an option that reflects the author's difference of opinion with that of Bergman. Bergman, in accordance with the notion of the French thinker Rousseau, believed that man was born free and it was civilization – with its coercive powers, social classes and restrictive laws – that put him in chains. But the author objects this point of view in the fourth paragraph of the passage by stating that 'This may be true, but what Bergman.....so did the number of humans.' Therefore, the author differs from Bergman in his perception of the role played by society. This is best explained in option D.

Options A, B, and C are thus eliminated.

Hence, the correct answer is option D.

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

Extra Tag: Byju's

Extra Tag: CAT 2020 Slot 3

Direction (Q 14-18): The passage below is accompanied by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

I've been following the economic crisis for more than two years now. I began working on the subject as part of the background to a novel, and soon realized that I had stumbled across the most interesting story I've ever found. While I was beginning to work on it, the British bank Northern Rock blew up, and it became clear that, as I wrote at the time, "If our laws are not extended to control the new kinds of super-powerful, super-complex, and potentially super-risky investment vehicles, they will one day cause a financial disaster of global-systemic proportions." . . . I was both right and too late, because all the groundwork for the crisis had already been done—though the sluggishness of the world's governments, in not preparing for the great unraveling of autumn 2008, was then and still is stupefying. But this is the first reason why I wrote this book: because what's happened is extraordinarily interesting. It is an absolutely amazing story, full of human interest and drama, one whose byways of mathematics, economics, and psychology are both central to the story of the last decades and mysteriously unknown to the general public. We have heard a lot about "the two cultures" of science and the arts—we heard a particularly large amount about it in 2009, because it was the fiftieth anniversary of the speech during which C P. Snow first used the phrase. But I'm not sure the idea of a huge gap between science and the arts is as true as it was half a century ago—it's certainly true, for instance, that a general reader who wants to pick up an education in the fundamentals of science will find it easier than ever before. It seems to me that there is a much bigger gap between the world of finance and that of the general public and that there is a need to narrow that gap, if the financial industry is not to be a kind of priesthood, administering to its own mysteries and feared and resented by the rest of us. Many bright, literate people have no idea about all sorts of economic basics, of a type that financial insiders take as elementary facts of how the world works. I am an outsider to finance and economics, and my hope is that I can talk across that gulf. My need to understand is the same as yours, whoever you are. That's one of the strangest ironies of this story: after decades in which the ideology of the Western world was personally and economically individualistic, we've suddenly been hit by a crisis which shows in the starkest terms that whether we like it or not—and there are large parts of it that you would have to be crazy to like—we're all in this together. The aftermath of the crisis is going to dominate the economics and politics of our societies for at least a decade to come and perhaps longer.

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

- A. the story of the economic crisis is also one about international relations, global financial security, and mass psychology.
- B. the difficulty with understanding financial matters is that they have become so arcane.
- C. economic crises could be averted by changing prevailing ideologies and beliefs.
- D. the failure of economic systems does not necessarily mean the failure of their ideologies.

Answer: D

Solution:

The question asks for an option which if true is not supporting an argument made in the passage.

Option A is corroborated by the passage, as the author states that the crisis is 'absolutely amazing story, full of human interest..... psychology are both central to the story'.

Option B is also backed by the passage. The author states that there is a need to narrow that gap, if the financial industry 'administers its own mysteries', which implies that it appears mysterious and difficult to understand.

Option C is also supported by the passage as the author states that 'If our laws are not extended..... financial disaster of global-systemic proportions', which clearly implies that he believes that if prevailing ideologies are changed, an economic crisis can be averted.

Option D is not backed by the passage because the author in the last paragraph states that the economic crisis shows the failure of the personally and economically individualistic ideology of the Western world. Therefore, Option D if true is not supported by the passage and is, thus, the correct answer.

Hence, the correct answer is option D.

15. Which one of the following, if false, could be seen as supporting the author's claims?

- A. Most people are yet to gain any real understanding of the workings of the financial world.
- B. The global economic crisis lasted for more than two years.
- C. The economic crisis was not a failure of collective action to rectify economic problems.
- D. The huge gap between science and the arts has steadily narrowed over time.

Answer: C

Solution:

The question asks for an option which if untrue would be in sync with the argument made by the author in the passage.

Option A again is true and agrees with the claims made by the author in the passage - 'It seems to me that there is a much bigger.....a need to narrow that gap.' Eliminate option A.

Option B is true according to the passage and, thus, gets eliminated.

Option D is also true and backed by the passage 'But I'm not sure the idea of a huge gap between science and the arts is as true as it was half a century ago.' Eliminate option D.

Option C, however, is untrue and in accordance with the claims made in the passage. The passage states that 'the sluggishness of the world's governments in not preparing for the great unraveling of autumn 2008, was then and still is stupefying' indicates that all of this collectively led to the economic crisis. Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

16. Which one of the following, if true, would be an accurate inference from the first sentence of the passage?

- A. The economic crisis outlasted the author's preoccupation with it.
- B. The author is preoccupied with the economic crisis because he is being followed.
- C. The author's preoccupation with the economic crisis is not less than two years old.
- D. The author has witnessed many economic crises by travelling a lot for two years.

Answer: C

Solution:

The very first sentence of the passage indicates that the author has been following the economic crisis for more than two years. The first sentence suggests that he has been concentrating on this issue for more than two years now.

Therefore, going by this information, option C is an accurate inference.

Options A, B and D are therefore eliminated.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

17. According to the passage, the author is likely to be supportive of which one of the following programmes?

- A. The complete nationalisation of all financial institutions.
- B. Economic policies that are more sensitively calibrated to the fluctuations of the market.
- C. An educational curriculum that promotes developing financial literacy in the masses.
- D. An educational curriculum that promotes economic research.

Answer: C

Solution:

The author in the passage states that 'It seems to me that there is a much bigger gap between the world of finance and that of the general public.' 'Many bright, literate people have no idea about all sorts of economic basics, of a type that financial insiders take as elementary facts of how the world works.' Therefore, he is most likely to support an educational curriculum that promotes developing financial literacy for the masses.

Options A, B and D are therefore eliminated.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

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

- A. In the decades to come, other ideologies will emerge in the aftermath of the crisis.
- B. The ideology of individualism must be set aside in order to deal with the crisis.
- C. Whoever you are, you would be crazy to think that there is no crisis.
- D. The aftermath of the crisis will strengthen the central ideology of individualism in the Western world.

Answer: B

Solution:

In the last paragraph of the passage, the author argues the most ironical part of the story is that after decades of the ideology of the Western World pertaining to personal and economic matters which was essentially individualistic, we have been hit by a crisis where we have all landed up in the same situation. We all are together in this whether we like it or not. The author hints at discarding this individualistic approach and dealing with the crisis together. This is in conformity with option B.

Option C is not the main argument which is about the aftermath of the crisis.

Option A is totally out of the scope of the passage and therefore ruled out. Option D contradicts the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is option B.

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

Extra Tag: Byju's

Extra Tag: CAT 2020 Slot 3

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

Aesthetic political representation urges us to realize that 'the representative has autonomy with regard to the people represented' but autonomy then is not an excuse to abandon one's responsibility. Aesthetic autonomy requires cultivation of 'disinterestedness' on the part of actors which is not indifference. To have disinterestedness, that is, to have comportment towards the beautiful that is devoid of all ulterior references to use – requires a kind of aesthetic commitment; it is the liberation of ourselves for the release of what has proper worth only in itself.

A. Aesthetic political representation advocates autonomy for the representatives drawing from disinterestedness, which itself is different from indifference.

B. Disinterestedness, as distinct from indifference, is the basis of political representation.

C. Disinterestedness is different from indifference as the former means a non-subjective evaluation of things which is what constitutes aesthetic political representation.

D. Aesthetic political representation advocates autonomy for the representatives manifested through disinterestedness which itself is different from indifference.

Answer: A

Solution:

The main ideas are:

- aesthetic political representation demands that the representative has (autonomy) self governance with respect to the people represented
- but this cannot be an excuse to abandon one's responsibility.
- raising of disinterestedness is required for Aesthetic autonomy, which is different from indifference.

- to possess disinterestedness, is to have a behavior towards the beautiful that is devoid of all ulterior references.

Option B misses out on the key idea of aesthetics in political representation and is, therefore, incomplete.

Option C brings in a new idea of "non-subjective evaluation of things" which is beyond the scope of the passage.

Option D states about autonomy being "manifested through disinterestedness" while the passage talks about "cultivation of disinterestedness." Eliminate option D.

The passage is best summed up in option A.

Hence, the correct answer is option A.

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

Tag Type: Type 1

Extra Tag: Byju's

Extra Tag: CAT 2020 Slot 3

20. **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 advocated a conservative approach to antitrust enforcement that espouses faith in efficient markets and voiced suspicion regarding the merits of judicial intervention to correct anticompetitive practices.

2) Many industries have consistently gained market share, the lion's share - without any official concern; the most successful technology companies have grown into veritable titans, on the premise that they advance 'public interest'.

3) That the new anti-competitive risks posed by tech giants like Google, Facebook, and Amazon, necessitate new legal solutions could be attributed to the dearth of enforcement actions against monopolies and the few cases challenging mergers in the USA.

4) The criterion of 'consumer welfare standard' and the principle that antitrust law should serve consumer interests and that it should protect competition rather than

individual competitors was an antitrust law introduced by, and named after, the Chicago school'.

Answer: 4123

Solution:

Sentence 4 introduces the paragraph. It mentions 'consumer welfare standard with respect to antitrust law'.

Sentence 1 continues the idea and elaborates about the 'antitrust law named after Chicago school'. Pronoun 'It' in sentence 1 confirms the link as it refers to the Chicago school.

Sentences 2 and 3 are linked. Sentence 2 talks about consistent growth of tech titans and sentence 3 relates this to the 'dearth of enforcement actions.'

Hence, the correct sequence is 4123.

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

Tag Type: Type 1

Extra Tag: Byju's

Extra Tag: CAT 2020 Slot 3

21.**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) Each one personified a different aspect of good fortune.
- 2) The others were versions of popular Buddhist gods, Hindu gods and Daoistgods.
- 3) Seven popular Japanese deities, the Shichi Fukujin, were considered to bring good luck and happiness.
- 4) Although they were included in the Shinto pantheon, only two of them, Daikokuand Ebisu, were indigenous Japanese gods.

Answer: 3142

Solution:

Sentence 3 initiates the paragraph, it introduces 'Shichi Fukujin' the seven popular Japanese deities.

Sentence 1 adds to the idea by mentioning that each of the seven gods 'personified a different aspect of good fortune'.

The 42 link is evident, since sentence 4 talks about only two of them while sentence 2 talks about the rest 'others'.

Hence, the correct sequence is 3142.

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

Tag Type: Type 1

Extra Tag: Byju's

Extra Tag: CAT 2020 Slot 3

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

Brown et al. (2001) suggest that 'metabolic theory may provide a conceptual foundation for much of ecology just as genetic theory provides a foundation for much of evolutionary biology'. One of the successes of genetic theory is the diversity of theoretical approaches and models that have been developed and applied. A Web of Science (v. 5.9. Thomson Reuters) search on genetic* + theor* + evol* identifies more than 12000 publications between 2005 and 2012 . Considering only the 10 most-cited papers within this 12000 publication set, genetic theory can be seen to focus on genome dynamics, phylogenetic inference, game theory and the regulation of gene expression. There is no one fundamental genetic equation, but rather a wide array of genetic models, ranging from simple to complex, with differing inputs and outputs, and divergent areas of application, loosely connected to each other through the shared conceptual foundation of heritable variation.

- A. Genetic theory has a wide range of theoretical approaches and applications and Metabolic theory must have the same in the field of ecology.
- B. Genetic theory provides an example of how a range of theoretical approaches and applications can make a theory successful.
- C. Genetic theory has a wide range of theoretical approaches and application and is foundational to evolutionary biology and Metabolic theory has the potential to do the same for ecology.

D. Genetic theory has evolved to spawn a wide range of theoretical models and applications but Metabolic theory need not evolve in a similar manner in the field of ecology.

Answer: C

Solution:

The key ideas are:

- The passage suggests that according to Brown et.al metabolic theory has the potential to provide a conceptual basis for ecology just as genetic theory provides a foundation for evolutionary biology.
- Application and development of different models and diversity of theoretical approaches is one of the achievements of genetic theory.
- Then citations to back the argument have been made.

Option A is partly correct but the latter half enforces that genetic theory and 'metabolic theory' wide range of theoretical approaches and applications. This has not been mentioned in the passage. Eliminate option A.

Option B again brings a different idea: the passage is not about 'how a range of theoretical approaches and applications can make a theory successful.' Eliminate option B.

Option D states that metabolic theory does not need to evolve in a similar manner, a feature that has not been discussed in the passage and it therefore gets eliminated.

Only option C captures the key points and is therefore the best answer.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

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

Tag Type: Type 1

Extra Tag: Byju's

Extra Tag: CAT 2020 Slot 3

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

The dominant hypotheses in modern science believe that language evolved to allow humans to exchange factual information about the physical world. But an alternative view is that language evolved, in modern humans at least, to facilitate social bonding. It increased our ancestors' chances of survival by enabling them to hunt more successfully or to cooperate more extensively. Language meant that

things could be explained and that plans and past experiences could be shared efficiently.

A. Experts are challenging the narrow view of the origin of language, as being merely used to describe facts and label objects, to being necessary to promote more complex interactions among humans.

B. Most believe that language originated from a need to articulate facts, but others think it emerged from the need to promote social cohesion and cooperation, thus enabling human survival.

C. Since its origin, language has been continuously evolving to higher forms, from being used to identify objects to ensuring human survival by enabling our ancestors to bond and cooperate.

D. From the belief that humans invented language to process factual information, scholars now think that language was the outcome of the need to ensure social cohesion and thus human survival.

Answer: B

Solution:

The main ideas are:

- Dominant hypotheses/(majority of people) believe that language originated as a tool/medium used to share facts.
- An alternative view presented about the use of language in modern humans is believed to have been to facilitate social bonding.
- Use of language facilitated planning, cooperation thereby improving the chances of survival of our ancestors.

Option A uses the words like 'Experts' and 'narrow view' which are beyond the scope of the passage.

Option C brings in evolution of language 'to higher forms' which is beyond the scope of the supplied passage

Option D talks about a switch in the belief around use of language, which is out of context. Secondly, it mentions the opinion to be that of scholars - something not stated in the passage.

Option B captures the key points well.

Hence, the correct answer is option B.

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

Tag Type: Type 1

Extra Tag: Byju's

Extra Tag: CAT 2020 Slot 3

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) Complex computational elements of the CNS are organized according to a "nested" hierarchic criterion; the organization is not permanent and can change dynamically from moment to moment as they carry out a computational task.
- 2) Echolocation in bats exemplifies adaptation produced by natural selection; a function not produced by natural selection for its current use is exaptation -- feathers might have originally arisen in the context of selection for insulation.
- 3) From a structural standpoint, consistent with exaptation, the living organism is organized as a complex of "Russian Matryoshka Dolls" -- smaller structures are contained within larger ones in multiple layers.
- 4) The exaptation concept, and the Russian-doll organization concept of living beings deduced from studies on evolution of the various apparatuses in mammals, can be applied for the most complex human organ: the central nervous system(CNS).

Answer: 2341

Solution:

Sentence 2 explains the difference between natural selection and exaptation. This initiates the sequence and sets the context.

Sentence 3 explains exaptation from a structural standpoint and introduces the idea of 'Russian Matryoshka Dolls'. The two concepts 'exaptation concept', and 'the Russian-doll organization concept' get linked to the CNS in sentence 4.

Finally, sentence 1 explains the concepts in relation with the Central Nervous System (CNS). Hence, the correct sequence is 2341.

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

Tag Type: Type 1

Extra Tag: Byju's

Extra Tag: CAT 2020 Slot 3

25. **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 logic of displaying one's inner qualities through outward appearance was based on a distinction between being a woman and being feminine.
- 2) 'Appearance' became a signifier of conduct - to look was to be and conformity to the feminine ideal was measured by how well women could use the tools of the fashion and beauty industries.
- 3) The makeover-centric media sets out subtly and not-so-subtly, 'good' and 'bad' ways to be a woman, layering these over inequalities of race and class.
- 4) The denigration of working-class women and women of colour often centres on their perceived failure to embody feminine beauty.
- 5) 'Woman' was considered a biological category, but femininity was a 'process' by which women became specific kinds of women.

Answer: 3

Solution:

Sentences 1245 are linked. All the sentences indicate the idea of being a woman and being feminine.

Sentence 5 introduces the theme and explains the terms woman and femininity.

Sentence 2 takes the idea forward, explains how 'appearance' got associated with 'femininity'.

Sentence 1 continues with the role that 'appearance' plays and sentence 4 brings the flip side of 'the measure of femininity'.

Sentence 3 shares the role of the 'makeover centric media' which does not fit into the context. Secondly, it is not about femininity.

Hence, the correct answer is sentence 3.

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

Tag Type: Type 2

Extra Tag: Byju's

Extra Tag: CAT 2020 Slot 3

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) Machine learning models are prone to learning human-like biases from the training data that feeds these algorithms.
- 2) Hate speech detection is part of the on-going effort against oppressive and abusive language on social media.
- 3) The current automatic detection models miss out on something vital: context.
- 4) It uses complex algorithms to flag racist or violent speech faster and better than human beings alone.
- 5) For instance, algorithms struggle to determine if group identifiers like "gay" or "black" are used in offensive or prejudiced ways because they're trained on imbalanced datasets with unusually high rates of hate speech.

Answer: 3

Solution:

Sentences 2-4-1-5 are linked.

Sentence 2 introduces the idea of hate speech detection.

'It' in sentence 4 refers to 'Hate speech detection'. So the 2-4 link is evident.

Sentence 1 continues the theme and explains how the 'algorithms' detect 'hate speech' and sentence 5 is an example to what has been stated in sentence 1. So 2-4-1-5 are linked .

Sentence 3 talks about something which is unrelated and incomplete. It is not about the theme of hate speech detection.

Hence, the correct answer is sentence 3.

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

Tag Type: Type 2

Extra Tag: Byju's

Extra Tag: CAT 2020 Slot 3