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The five sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) given below, when properly sequenced would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequence of the order of the sentences and key in the sequence of the five numbers as your answer.

Question 1:

1. The characteristic differences between music and architecture are the same as those which subsist between time and space.
2. It sustains the same relation to music and the other arts as does the human body to the various organs which compose, and consciousnesses which animate it.
3. The energy which everywhere animates form is a type of time within space; the mind working in and through the body is another expression of the same thing.
4. Correspondingly, music is dynamic, subjective, mental, of one dimension; while architecture is static, objective, physical, of three dimensions.
5. Now, time and space are such abstract ideas that they can be dealt with best through their corresponding correlatives in the natural world, for it is a fundamental theosophical tenet that nature everywhere abounds in such correspondences; that nature, in its myriad forms, is indeed the concrete presentment of abstract unities.

Question 2:

1. That's not to say that unhappy people can't succeed - which is just as well, as a sad person reading this and telling herself she must cheer up to be successful is unlikely to help matters.
2. From our review of more than 170 cross-sectional, longitudinal and experimental studies, it's clear that wellbeing promotes career success in many ways.
3. Happy people's optimistic expectations appear to be realistic, too.
4. Both negative and positive emotions are adaptive to situations - there's a time to be sad, just like there's a time to be happy.
5. To the contrary, history demonstrates that depressed individuals such as Abraham Lincoln and Winston Churchill can accomplish incredible feats.

Question 3:

1. In America, highly educated women, who are in stronger position in the labour market than less qualified ones, have higher rates of marriage than other groups.
2. Some work supports the Becker thesis, and some appears to contradict it.
3. And, as with crime, it is equally inconclusive.
4. But regardless of the conclusion of any particular piece of work, it is hard to establish convincing connections between family changes and economic factors using conventional approaches.
5. Indeed, just as with crime, an enormous academic literature exists on the validity of the pure economic approach to the evolution of family structures.

Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out. Choose its number as your answer and key it in.

Question 4:

1. Now, suppose, the exporter has an input tax credit of Rs. 20,000; what he can do is set off the ITC against his exports IGST tax payment and pay only Rs. 3040 in cash and export the good.
2. There are two ways to exports, which are treated as zero rated: either through Bond/LUT or by paying the IGST on the exports.
3. The exchange rate based on the RBI reference rate is say, Rs. 64 to One USD.
4. Suppose an exporter is exporting goods worth USD 2000.
5. Thus, the INR value of exports becomes 128,000 and if the IGST rate is 18%, then the IGST payment on exporting the good is 18% of 128,000 amounting to Rs. 23,040.

Question 5:

1. But the data seem eerily consistent with my experience: My 40s and early 50s were not an especially happy period of my life, notwithstanding my professional fortunes.

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2. The field of 'happiness studies' has boomed over the past two decades, and a consensus has developed about well-being as we advance through life.
3. Nothing about this pattern is set in stone, of course.
4. In *The Happiness Curve: Why Life Gets Better After 50*, Jonathan Rauch, a Brookings Institution scholar, reviews the strong evidence suggesting that the happiness of most adults declines through their 30s and 40s, then bottoms out in their early 50s.
5. A few researchers have looked at this cohort to understand what drives their unhappiness.

Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the sentence that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

Question 6:

Most people at their first consultation take a furtive look at the surgeon's hands in the hope of reassurance. Prospective patients look for delicacy, sensitivity, steadiness, perhaps unblemished pallor. On this basis, Henry Perowne loses a number of cases each year. Generally, he knows it's about to happen before the patient does: the downward glance repeated, the prepared questions beginning to falter, the overemphatic thanks during the retreat to the door.

- (1) Other people do not communicate due to their poor observation.
- (2) Other patients don't like what they see but are ignorant of their right to go elsewhere.
- (3) But Perowne himself is not concerned.
- (4) But others will take their place, he thought.
- (5) These hands are steady enough, but they are large.

Question 7:

Trade protectionism, disguised as concern for the climate, is raising its head. Citing competitive-ness concerns, powerful industrialized countries are holding out threats of a levy on imports of energy-intensive products from developing countries that refuse to accept their demands. The actual source of protectionist sentiment in the OECD countries is, of course, their current lacklustreeconomic performance, combined with the challenges posed by the rapid economic rise of Chinaand India - in that order.

- (1) Climate change is evoked to bring trade protectionism through the back door.
- (2) OECD countries are taking refuge in climate change issues to erect trade barriers against these two countries.
- (3) Climate change concerns have come as a convenient stick to beat the rising trade power of China and India.
- (4) Defenders of the global economic status quo are posing as climate change champions.
- (5) Today's climate change champions are the perpetrators of global economic inequity.

Question 8:

Mattancherry is Indian Jewry's most famous settlement. Its pretty streets of pastel coloured houses, connected by first-floor passages and home to the last twelve saree-and-sarong-wearing, white-skinned Indian Jews are visited by thousands of tourists each year. Its synagogue, built in 1568,with a floor of blue-and-white Chinese tiles, a carpet given by Haile Selassie and the frosty Yaheh selling tickets at the door, stands as an image of religious tolerance.

- (1) Mattancherry represents, therefore, the perfect picture of peaceful co-existence.
- (2) India's Jews have almost never suffered discrimination, except for European colonizers and each other.
- (3) Jews in India were always tolerant.
- (4) Religious tolerance has always been only a façade and nothing more.
- (5) The pretty pastel streets are, thus, very popular with the tourists.

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Passage 1:

The famous gorilla experiment conducted by Harvard University when a woman dressed in a gorilla suit ambled across the floor thumping her chest, but 50% of the audience didn't notice. The study shows we often err when it comes to concentration and perception. Humans have a limited capacity for attention which in turn means that we have a limited capacity to process information at any given point of time.

When we open our eyes, the whole image gets projected on the retina, but only selective parts of the image are sensed by the brain. This is because as the amount of information in the image was too great to be processed, the brain selectively puts its attention on the most important aspects. Scientists have found that highly prominent events may go unnoticed.

Researchers now recognize a phenomenon known as "change blindness", which means that people often fail to detect changes in their field of vision, so long that the change takes place during an eye movement or when the view is somehow interrupted. It has been discovered that our brain tries to construct a meaningful whole out of stimuli that fits in with the scenario of its interest and is capable of discarding majority of other information. This fact can be easily explained by observing a child play the game "spot the difference". On the first look the child finds the pictures to be similar. Only after careful attention, does he find the differences. The present decade has seen a lot of research into this field. The questions that the scientists are trying to answer are: What is the amount of visual input a brain can consciously and unconsciously encode? Why do some objects come in the field of observation and not others? What happens to information that is subconsciously perceived?

Arian Makc and Grvin Rock also conducted many experiments and co authored a book "Inattentional Blindness" in 1998. One of their experiments was very simple. They asked the subjects to observe a cross on the computer screen. The subjects were repetitively asked to judge which arm of the cross was longer. They were in a way made to concentrate on the cross. After some time, unrepentantly, another brightly coloured object was inserted in their field of vision. The researchers reported that the participants often failed to notice the unexpected object on the screen, even when it appeared in the middle of their line of vision. The study gave a conclusive proof that there exists a wide gulf between perception and attention. Some psychologists are of the view that intentional blindness may be in some way related to selective memory instead of selective perception. The cause of the 'intentional amnesia' may be organic, functional or circumstantial.

Harvard university researchers have concluded that "we consciously see far less of our world than we think we do. We might well encode much of our visual world without awareness." We believe that we generally see what is in front of us and by basically looking. But looking and seeing are two different events. It has been observed that we look without seeing during moments of intense concentration. We have all observed that our eyes may be open, the images form on the retina, but still we have limited perception. We all remember these moments of blurred visuals and they come usually when either we are in deep thoughts or involved in an interesting conversation.

9) Which of the following statements can be directly inferred from the passage about intentional blindness?

1. Intentional blindness is the brain's mechanism to filter out unwanted detail. It is a common phenomenon as people often err when it comes to observing details in a setting.
2. The majority of people live in a world of their own because unless they pay close attention, even the most conspicuous events can go unnoticed.
3. People believe that seeing is a natural and intrinsic reaction and the mind of a man is like a videotape; the mind recalls what the eyes see.
4. The cognitive scientists believe that inattentive blindness results from "the inhibition of attention."

10) The primary purpose of the passage is

1. to report different investigations conducted by the researchers about intentional blindness

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2. to illustrate the fact that intentional blindness results when people fail to pay close attention
3. to describe the views of the cognitive scientists about human perception and attention
4. to explain the concept of 'intentional blindness' and its universality

11) The passage answers all the below given questions except:

1. Why people, a lot of times, fail to detect changes in their field of vision?
2. What brings some visual objects to conscious awareness, while others remain unnoticed?
3. Are the causes of 'intentional blindness' organic or circumstantial?
4. What is the difference between perception and attention?

12) The role of the last paragraph of the passage is

1. to open a new field of investigation for researchers
2. to lend credence to the concept through empirical evidence
3. to allay the apprehensions of skeptics
4. to support the thesis with corroborating opinions, based on scientific findings

13) The tone of the passage is

1. overwhelming
2. logic driven and inquisitive
3. introspective and ruminative
4. mesmerizing and iconoclastic

Passage 2:

Language is not a cultural artifact that we learn the way we learn to tell time or how the federal government works. Instead, it is a distinct piece of the biological makeup of our brains. Language is a complex, specialized skill, which develops in the child spontaneously, without conscious effort or formal instruction, is deployed without awareness of its underlying logic, is qualitatively the same in every individual, and is distinct from more general abilities to process information or behave intelligently. For these reasons some cognitive scientists have described language as a psychological faculty, a mental organ, a neural system, and a computational module. But I prefer the admittedly quaint term “instinct”. It conveys the idea that people know how to talk in more or less the sense that spiders know how to spin webs. Web-spinning was not invented by some unsung spider genius and does not depend on having had the right education or on having an aptitude for architecture or the construction trades. Rather, spiders spin spider webs because they have spider brains, which give them the urge to spin and the competence to succeed. Although there are differences between webs and words, I will encourage you to see language in this way, for it helps to make sense of the phenomena we will explore.

Thinking of language as an instinct inverts the popular wisdom, especially as it has been passed down in the canon of the humanities and social sciences. Language is no more a cultural invention than is upright posture. It

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is not a manifestation of a general capacity to use symbols: a three-year-old, we shall see, is a grammatical genius, but is quite incompetent at the visual arts, religious iconography, traffic signs, and the other staples of the semiotics curriculum. Though language is a magnificent ability unique to Homo sapiens among living species, it does not call for sequestering the study of humans from the domain of biology, for a magnificent ability unique to a particular living species is far from unique in the animal kingdom. Some kinds of bats home in on flying insects using Doppler sonar. Some kinds of migratory birds navigate thousands of miles by calibrating the positions of the constellations against the time of day and year. In nature's talent show, we are simply a species of primate with our own act, a knack for communicating information about who did what to whom by modulating the sounds we make when we exhale.

Once you begin to look at language not as the ineffable essence of human uniqueness but as a biological adaptation to communicate information, it is no longer as tempting to see language as an insidious shaper of thought, and, we shall see, it is not. Moreover, seeing language as one of nature's engineering marvels — an organ with “that perfection of structure and co-adaptation which justly excites our admiration,” in Darwin's words - gives us a new respect for your ordinary Joe and the much-maligned English language (or any language). The complexity of language, from the scientist's point of view, is part of our biological birthright; it is not something that parents teach their children or something that must be elaborated in school — as Oscar Wilde said, “Education is an admirable thing, but it is well to remember from time to time that nothing that is worth knowing can be taught.” A preschooler's tacit knowledge of grammar is more sophisticated than the thickest style manual or the most state-of-the-art computer language system, and the same applies to all healthy human beings, even the notorious syntax fracturing professional athlete and the, you know, like, inarticulate teenage skateboarder. Finally, since language is the product of a well-engineered biological instinct, we shall see that it is not the nutty barrel of monkeys that entertainer-columnists make it out to be.

14) According to the passage, which of the following does not stem from popular wisdom on language?

- (1) Language is a cultural artifact.
- (2) Language is a cultural invention.
- (3) Language is learnt as we grow.
- (4) Language is unique to Homo sapiens.
- (5) Language is a psychological faculty.

15) Which of the following can be used to replace the “spiders know how to spin webs” analogy as used by the author?

- (1) A kitten learning to jump over a wall
- (2) Bees collecting nectar
- (3) A donkey carrying a load
- (4) A horse running a Derby
- (5) A pet clog protecting its owner's property

16) According to the passage, which of the following is unique to human beings?

- (1) Ability to use symbols while communicating with one another.
- (2) Ability to communicate with each other through voice modulation.
- (3) Ability to communicate information to other members of the species.
- (4) Ability to use sound as means of communication.
- (5) All of the above.

17) According to the passage, complexity of language cannot be taught by parents or at school to children because

- (1) children instinctively know language.
- (2) children learn the language on their own.
- (3) language is not amenable to teaching.
- (4) children know language better than their teachers or parents.
- (5) children are born with the knowledge of semiotics.

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18) Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

- (1) Language is unique to Homo sapiens.
- (2) Language is neither learnt nor taught.
- (3) Language is not a cultural invention or artifact as it is made out.
- (4) Language is instinctive ability of human beings.
- (5) Language is use of symbols unique to human beings.

Passage 3:

Scientists have long recognised the incredible diversity within a species. But they thought it reflected evolutionary changes that unfolded imperceptibly, over millions of years. That divergence between populations within a species was enforced, according to Ernst Mayr, the great evolutionary biologist of the 1940s, when a population was separated from the rest of the species by a mountain range or a desert, preventing breeding across the divide over geologic scales of time. Without the separation, gene flow was relentless. But as the separation persisted, the isolated population grew apart and speciation occurred.

In the mid-1960s, the biologist Paul Ehrlich - author of *The Population Bomb* (1968) - and his Stanford University colleague Peter Raven challenged Mayr's ideas about speciation. They had studied checkerspot butterflies living in the Jasper Ridge Biological Preserve in California, and it soon became clear that they were not examining a single population. Through years of capturing, marking and then recapturing the butterflies, they were able to prove that within the population, spread over just 50 acres of suitable checkerspot habitat, there were three groups that rarely interacted despite their very close proximity.

Among other ideas, Ehrlich and Raven argued in a now classic paper from 1969 that gene flow was not as predictable and ubiquitous as Mayr and his cohort maintained, and thus evolutionary divergence between neighbouring groups in a population was probably common. They also asserted that isolation and gene flow were less important to evolutionary divergence than natural selection (when factors such as mate choice, weather, disease or predation cause better-adapted individuals to survive and pass on their successful genetic traits). For example, Ehrlich and Raven suggested that, without the force of natural selection, an isolated population would remain unchanged and that, in other scenarios, natural selection could be strong enough to overpower gene flow...

19) Which of the following best sums up Ehrlich and Raven's argument in their classic 1969 paper?

- A. Ernst Mayr was wrong in identifying physical separation as the cause of species diversity
- B. Checkerspot butterflies in the 50-acre Jasper Ridge Preserve formed three groups that rarely interacted with each other
- C. While a factor, isolation was not as important to speciation as natural selection
- D. Gene flow is less common and more erratic than Mayr and his colleagues claimed.

20) All of the following statements are true according to the passage EXCEPT

- A. Gene flow contributes to evolutionary divergence.
- B. *The Population Bomb* questioned dominant ideas about species diversity.
- C. Evolutionary changes unfold imperceptibly over time.
- D. Checkerspot butterflies are known to exhibit speciation while living in close proximity.

21) The author discusses Mayr, Ehrlich and Raven to demonstrate that

- A. evolution is a sensitive and controversial topic.
- B. Ehrlich and Raven's ideas about evolutionary divergence are widely accepted by scientists.
- C. the causes of speciation are debated by scientists.
- D. checkerspot butterflies offer the best example of Ehrlich and Raven's ideas about speciation.

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Passage 4:

Do sports mega events like the summer Olympic Games benefit the host city economically? It depends, but the prospects are less than rosy. The trick is converting...several billion dollars in operating costs during the 17-day fiesta of the Games into a basis for long-term economic returns. These days, the summer Olympic Games themselves generate total revenue of \$4 billion to \$5 billion, but the lion's share of this goes to the International Olympics Committee, the National Olympics Committees and the International Sports Federations. Any economic benefit would have to flow from the value of the Games as an advertisement for the city, the new transportation and communications infrastructure that was created for the Games, or the ongoing use of the new facilities.

Evidence suggests that the advertising effect is far from certain. The infrastructure benefit depends on the initial condition of the city and the effectiveness of the planning. The facilities benefit is dubious at best for buildings such as velodromes or natatoriums and problematic for 100,000-seat Olympic stadiums. The latter require a conversion plan for future use, the former are usually doomed to near vacancy. Hosting the summer Games generally requires 30-plus sports venues and dozens of training centers. Today, the Bird's Nest in Beijing sits virtually empty, while the Olympic Stadium in Sydney costs some \$30 million a year to operate.

Part of the problem is that Olympics planning takes place in a frenzied and time-pressured atmosphere of intense competition with the other prospective host cities — not optimal conditions for contemplating the future shape of an urban landscape. Another part of the problem is that urban land is generally scarce and growing scarcer. The new facilities often stand for decades or longer. Even if they have future use, are they the best use of precious urban real estate?

Further, cities must consider the human cost. Residential areas often are razed and citizens relocated (without adequate preparation or compensation). Life is made more hectic and congested. There are, after all, other productive uses that can be made of vanishing fiscal resources.

22) The central point in the first paragraph is that the economic benefits of the Olympic Games

- A. are shared equally among the three organising committees.
- B. accrue mostly through revenue from advertisements and ticket sales.
- C. accrue to host cities, if at all, only in the long term.
- D. are usually eroded by expenditure incurred by the host city.

23) Sports facilities built for the Olympics are not fully utilised after the Games are over because

- A. their scale and the costs of operating them are large.
- B. their location away from the city centre usually limits easy access.
- C. the authorities do not adapt them to local conditions.
- D. they become outdated having being built with little planning and under time pressure.
- E.

24) The author feels that the Games place a burden on the host city for all of the following reasons EXCEPT that

- A. they divert scarce urban land from more productive uses.
- B. they involve the demolition of residential structures to accommodate sports facilities and infrastructure.
- C. the finances used to fund the Games could be better used for other purposes.
- D. the influx of visitors during the Games places a huge strain on the urban infrastructure.