

# CAT Questions for Practice

## Difficulty Level - Medium

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

Before the 1800s, fashion was slow. You had to source your own materials like wool or leather, prepare them, weave them, and then make the clothes. The Industrial Revolution introduced new technology—like the sewing machine. Clothes became easier, quicker, and cheaper to make. Dressmaking shops emerged to cater to the middle classes. Many of these dressmaking shops used teams of garment workers or home workers. Around this time, sweatshops emerged, along with some familiar safety issues. The first significant garment factory disaster was when a fire broke out in New York's Triangle Shirtwaist Factory in 1911. It claimed the lives of 146 garment workers, many of whom were young female immigrants.

A. The Industrial Revolution introduced new technology, making clothes easier, quicker, and cheaper. Dressmaking shops emerged, with sweatshops and safety issues, leading to the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory disaster i

B. Fashion was al tion which made everyone's life e

C. The industry r h resulted in many hazards an

D. Clothes becam garment industries more c safety issues.

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

Globally, 49% of bird species are declining, one in eight are threatened with extinction and at least 187 species are confirmed or suspected to have gone extinct since 1500. Most of these have been endemic species living on islands, although there is an increase in birds now going extinct on larger land masses, particularly in tropical regions. In Ethiopia, for example, the conversion of grassland to farmland has caused an 80% decrease in endemic.

A. The conversion of grassland to farmland is causing the bird to go extinct since 1500.

B. Bird species are declining, threatened with extinction, and 187 species have gone extinct since 1500, mostly on islands.

C. Birds are going extinct in many regions particularly in tropical regions with great landmasses like Ethiopia.

D. There is an increase in birds going extinct on large landmasses which was not possible before 1500.

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

The past decade has seen a decline in the uptake of almost all routine vaccinations for children in England. Currently, no childhood vaccinations meet the 95% target set by the World Health Organization. The US has a similar shortfall, and the WHO warns that the long-term decline in childhood vaccination rates is a global phenomenon. Here, the consequences have been increased cases of vaccine-preventable diseases such as whooping cough in nurseries and schools, as well as a rising number of polio samples found in sewage in London.

- A. The decline in childhood vaccination rates is a global phenomenon, leading to increased cases of vaccine-preventable diseases and polio samples in sewage.
- B. No childhood vaccinations meet the target set by the WHO and as a consequence various diseases are rising in schools.
- C. A decline in the uptake of routine vaccinations for children is forcing various organisations to issue a warning against this practice.
- D. The rising number of polio samples found in sewage points towards the government's negligence in failing to meet the standard targets.

**4. The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3 and 4) below, when properly sequenced, would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequencing of the order of the sentences and choose the correct option.**

- 1. I have just finished my three-hour shift doing the night shift. It's a long way to a three-hour shift doing the night shift.
- 2. But I think unless it's too much for me, I'll stick with it.
- 3. When I get home, I'll be exhausted. It's it too much?
- 4. I have always been a night person. Probably.

- A. 3241
- B. 1234
- C. 1324
- D. 1243

**5. The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3 and 4) below, when properly sequenced, would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequencing of the order of the sentences and choose the correct option.**

- 1. What we really are comes to the fore only rarely and in some specific circumstances.
- 2. What we think of ourselves as is, often, what determines how we behave, and our behaviour, we believe, determines what others think of us.
- 3. However, what we really are is hidden from others, either because we deliberately hide it from others or because we are unaware of how we actually are.
- 4. Like when we are in a crisis or under tremendous pressure, or conversely, when we are in a position of power and authority.

- A. 2314
- B. 2413

C. 4312

D.3214

**6. The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3 and 4) below, when properly sequenced, would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequencing of the order of the sentences and choose the correct option.**

1. It is an incredibly versatile tool which is quick and easy to handle.
2. Starting from measuring the distance between any two locations to providing directions to the drivers, bikers, walkers, and users of public transportation it helps users in a variety of ways.
3. Google Maps is one of the most widely used services nowadays.
4. Google Maps have made out life much easy and now it's difficult to imagine a life without it.

A. 1324

B. 3124

C. 2341

D. 2143

**7. The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3 and 4) below, when properly sequenced, would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequencing of the order of the sentences and choose the correct option.**

1. When you are
2. When you are \_\_\_\_\_ as true as you'd thought.
3. Take Danny, w
4. He recently sai \_\_\_\_\_ t.

A. 1324

B. 3124

C. 2341

D. 1234

**8. There is a sentence that is missing in the paragraph below. Look at the paragraph and decide in which blank (option 1, 2, 3, or 4) the following sentence would best fit.**

**Sentence: We do not yet know how it is going to be assimilated into our lives.**

There is no denying that an ultra-smart AI — let's not call it AGI yet although it spooked a Google engineer so much that he called it sentient — has arrived. (1)\_\_\_\_\_. No one knows, not even Open AI CEO Sam Altman, whose company is behind GPT. (2)\_\_\_\_\_ But the way it's moving, it is fairly safe to predict that AI tools like ChatGPT, Bard and Mid Journey are going to be part of the fabric that will unfold around our 21st-century world in a few years from now. (3)\_\_\_\_\_ The possibilities are endless and even if only some of them come true, our world will be changed in a fundamental way. (4)\_\_\_\_\_ somewhat like how it was changed when humans realised they could control and master fire, or the day when someone figured out wheel, or in that year recently when Tim-Berners Lee wove his World Wide Web.

- A. Option 1
- B. Option 2
- C. Option 3
- D. Option 4

**9. There is a sentence that is missing in the paragraph below. Look at the paragraph and decide in which blank (option 1, 2, 3, or 4) the following sentence would best fit.**

**Sentence: This meant it competed for prey with smaller carnivores.**

(1)\_\_\_\_\_. To conserve species and restore ecosystems effectively we have to understand historical context. The thylacine was an apex predator, at the top of the food chain, albeit one that hunted smaller prey relative to its size. (2)\_\_\_\_\_. Thylacines may have shaped the behaviour and reduced the abundance of devils and quolls and their prey, wallabies and pademelons. (3)\_\_\_\_\_ This competition thus affected how the devil and quolls evolved in terms of prey size and the size of their canine teeth. (4)\_\_\_\_\_ Wedge-tailed eagles are probably the closest analogue now to the thylacine.

- A. Option 1
- B. Option 2
- C. Option 3
- D. Option 4

**10. There is a sentence that is missing in the paragraph below. Look at the paragraph and decide in which blank (option 1, 2, 3, or 4) the following sentence would best fit.**

**h and decide in**

**Sentence: On the way to the mountains, I actually used to**

**nd wide, I**

The mountains still draw my heart from far away. (1)\_\_\_\_\_. In childhood, when I saw a mountain or a hill from a distance, it seems like they are calling me mountains and mounds. To the rough-dry mountains of a distance of two miles, I used to go away by gallop several times. (2)\_\_\_\_\_. Then raised questions in my mind, the people of the cold and lush mountains talk about, they go there in the summer, they will not know what kind? (3)\_\_\_\_\_ The desire to see those mountains from the beautiful moments of childhood could be completed in the summer holidays last year. (4)\_\_\_\_\_ In fact, it was actually a new and enjoyable experience for me.

- A. Option 1
- B. Option 2
- C. Option 3
- D. Option 4

**The passage below is accompanied by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.**

How we as human beings develop cognitively has been thoroughly researched. Theorists have suggested that children are incapable of understanding the world until they reach a particular stage

of cognitive development. Cognitive development is the process whereby a child's understanding of the world changes as a function of age and experience.

No theory of cognitive development has had more impact than the cognitive stages presented by Jean Piaget. Piaget, a Swiss psychologist, suggested that children go through four separate stages in a fixed order that is universal in all children. Piaget declared that these stages differ not only in the quantity of information acquired at each, but also in the quality of knowledge and understanding at that stage. Piaget's four stages are known as the sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, and formal operational stages.

The sensor motor stage in a child is from birth to approximately two years. During this stage, a child has relatively little competence in representing the environment using images, language, or symbols. An infant has no awareness of objects or people that are not immediately present at a given moment. Piaget called this a lack of object permanence. Object permanence is the awareness that objects and people continue to exist even if they are out of sight.

The preoperational stage is from the age of two to seven years. The most important development at this time is language. Children develop an internal representation of the world that allows them to describe people, events, and feelings. Children at this time use symbols, they can pretend when driving their toy car across the couch that the couch is actually a bridge. Children in the preoperational stage are characterized by what Piaget called egocentric thoughts. The world at this stage is viewed e to an adult can be uninformative ble--even though they are i s also results in others' inability t le of conservation. Thi d physical appearance of o olled up in the shape of a ball, t iece is bigger because it is rolle

The concrete operational stage lasts from the age of seven to twelve years of age. The beginning of this stage is marked by the mastery of the principle of conservation. Children develop the ability to think in a more logical manner and they begin to overcome some of the egocentric characteristics of the preoperational period. One of the major ideas learned in this stage is the idea of reversibility. This is the idea that some changes can be undone by reversing an earlier action. An example is the ball of clay that is rolled out into a snake piece of clay. Children at this stage understand that you can regain the ball of clay formation by rolling the piece of clay the other way. Children can even conceptualize the stage in their heads without having to see the action performed. The formal operational stage begins in most people at age twelve and continues into adulthood. This stage produces a new kind of thinking that is abstract, formal, and logical. Thinking is no longer tied to events that can be observed. A child at this stage can think hypothetically and use logic to solve problems. It is thought that not all individuals reach this level of thinking.

Most developmental theorists have agreed that Piaget has provided us with an accurate account of age-related changes in cognitive development. Piaget's suggestion, that cognitive performance cannot be attained unless cognitive readiness is brought about by maturation and environmental stimuli, has been instrumental in determining the structure of educational curricula.

**11. Which statement best captures the essence of the passage?**

A. Quantitatively & qualitatively different cognitive stages mark the development of a child.

- B. Cognitive readiness is the result of optimum development at each stage.
- C. Preoperational stage is more important in the development of a child than other stages.
- D. Piaget's theory dominates the field of child psychology.

**12. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?**

- A. Preoperational child starts enjoying make believe plays.
- B. A preoperational child will think that the amount has doubled when a piece of cake has been cut into two.
- C. Conservation and reversibility are two dimensions of the same concept.
- D. Concrete operational child is capable of logical & abstract thinking.

**13. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?**

**Piaget did not suggest that**

- A. Every child goes through the same stages.
- B. The order of occurrence of the stages is fixed
- C. Not everyone i
- D. Nature is mor

**14. It can be infe**

- A. Language obst
- B. The concept o ciples.
- C. Egocentric tho
- D. The cognitive readiness cannot be precipitated through individual effort.

**15. The concrete operational stage lasts from the age of**

- A. seven to twelve years
- B. eight to ten years
- C. nine to thirteen years
- D. five to eleven years

**The passage below is accompanied by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.**

Tens of thousands of years ago, a huge horse species walked, trotted and galloped across the shifting sands of what is today South Africa's Cape south coast.

The Giant Cape Zebra (*Equus capensis*) weighed an estimated 450 kg. Its extant relatives in southern Africa are far smaller: the plains zebra weighs between 250 and 300 kg and the Cape mountain zebra is the smallest of all zebra species, with a mass of between 230 and 260 kg.

The Giant Cape Zebra became extinct just over 10,000 years ago. This may have been partly because of the loss of its preferred habitat of extensive grasslands, as rising sea levels flooded the vast

Palaeo-Agulhas Plain. But until now it hasn't been clear how common the species was on the Cape south coast because its body fossils are predominantly from southern Africa's west coast.

That's where ichnology – the study of tracks and traces – comes in. Since 2007 our team has documented more than 350 fossil vertebrate tracksites along a 350 km stretch of the Cape south coast.

Now, by studying the tracks left by those galloping, walking and trotting zebra so long ago, we're able to say that they must have been a fairly regular sight on the landscape of the Cape south coast, and were more common than was suggested by the body fossil record in the area. This confirms the capacity of the body fossil record and ichnology to complement each other.

Being able to look back in time in this way doesn't just help scientists to better understand ancient landscapes. It's also an important part of understanding what's changed over time and the effects of climate change and humans.

In our recently published article, we described how we have identified 26 equid tracksites – including tracks belonging to *Equus capensis* – in aeolianites (cemented dunes) on South Africa's Cape south coast in the vicinity of towns like Still Bay and Plettenberg Bay.

This is especially exciting because equid tracks dating to the Pleistocene epoch, which started 2.6 million years ago and ended about 11,700 years ago, are rare. In fact, our finds mean that the Cape south coast accounts for more than 90% of the Pleistocene equid tracksites found in Africa. Other sites are in Kenya, Ethiopia and Tanzania.

Thirteen of the tracksites are smaller than 10 cm or less in length. The tracks are well preserved and some are known as a "frog wall" because they contain tracks that look like a frog's footprints (a measurement). The wall and what is inside it is made of sand and silt.

## 16. The given passage discusses

- A. fossilised giant zebra tracks found in South Africa
- B. ancient landscapes and their diversity
- C. fossil record of various African sites
- D. patterns on Zebra and their size

## 17. The study of tracks and traces is called

- A. etymology
- B. entomology
- C. ichnology
- D. palaeology

## 18. Which of the following statements is NOT correct according to the passage?

- A. The Giant Cape Zebra became extinct just over 1000 years ago.
- B. The Cape mountain zebra is the smallest of all zebra species.
- C. Aeolianites are also called cemented dunes.

D. The plains zebra weighs between 250 and 300 kg.

**19. Since 2007 the team has documented how many fossil vertebrate tracksites?**

A. Less than 150

B. Less than 270

C. More than 370

D. More than 350

**20. Four jumbled up sentences, related to a topic, are given below. Three of them can be put together to form a coherent paragraph. Identify the odd one out.**

1. Scientists can't directly observe black holes with telescopes that detect x-rays, light, or other forms of electromagnetic radiation.

2. We can, however, infer the presence of black holes and study them by detecting their effect on other matter nearby.

3. If a black hole passes through a cloud of interstellar matter, for example, it will draw matter inward in a process known as accretion.

4. When a star b itself.

A. Option 1

B. Option 2

C. Option 3

D. Option 4