

## Para Jumbles (CAT Questions)

**DIRECTIONS for Questions 1 to 7:** Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of the sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.



CAT - 1998



CAT - 1999

3. A. Group decision-making, however, does not necessarily fully guard against arbitrariness and anarchy, for individual capriciousness can get substituted by collusion of group members.

B. Nature itself is an intricate system of checks and balances, meant to preserve the delicate balance between various environmental factors that affect our ecology.



CAT - 1999



CAT - 1999



CAT - 1999

CAT-2000



CAT- 2001

**DIRECTIONS for Questions 8 to 38:** The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

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

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

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

- D. Binet developed the first set of such tests in the early 1900s to find out which children in school needed special attention.
  - E. Intelligence can be measured by tests.
    - (a) CDABE
    - (b) DE CAB
    - (c) EDACB
    - (d) CBADE

CAT - 1999



CAT - 2000



CAT-2000

CAT-2000



CAT-2000



CAT-2001



CAT - 2001



CAT - 2002



CAT - 2002

CAT - 2002



3D  
CAT 2002(L)



CAT - 2003(L)



CAT 2008(L)

21. A. I am much more intolerant of a human being's shortcomings than I am of an animal's, but in this respect I have been lucky, for most of the people I have come across have been charming.

B. Then you come across the unpleasant human animal—the District Officer who drawled, 'We chaps are here to help you chaps,' and then proceeded to be as obstructive as possible.

C. In these cases of course, the fact that you are an animal collector helps; people always seem delighted to meet someone with such an unusual occupation and go out of their way to assist you.

D. Fortunately, these types are rare, and the pleasant ones I have met more than compensated for them—but even so, I think I will stick to animals.

E. When you travel round the world collecting animals you also, of necessity, collect human beings.







CAT-2007






CAT - 2007

42. A. I had six thousand acres of land, and had thus got much spare land besides the coffee plantation. Part of the farm was native forest, and about one thousand acres were squatters' land, what [the Kikuyu] called their *shambas*.  
B. The squatters' land was more intensely alive than the rest of the farm, and was changing with the seasons the year round. The maize grew up higher than your head as you walked on the narrow hard-trampled footpaths in between the tall green rustling regiments.  
C. The squatters are Natives, who with their families hold a few acres on a white man's farm, and in return have to work for him a certain number of days in the year. My squatters, I think, saw the relationship in a different light, for many of them were born on the farm, and their fathers before them, and they very likely regarded me as a sort of superior squatter on their estates.

CAT - 2007

**DIRECTIONS for Questions 43 to 45:** The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

43. A. Although there are large regional variations, it is not infrequent to find a large number of people sitting here and there and doing nothing.

B. Once in office, they receive friends and relatives who feel free to call any time without prior appointment.

C. While working, one is struck by the slow and clumsy actions and reactions, indifferent attitudes, procedure rather than outcome orientation, and the lack of consideration for others.

D. Even those who are employed often come late to the office and leave early unless they are forced to be punctual.

E. Work is not intrinsically valued in India.

F. Quite often people visit ailing friends and relatives or go out of their way to help them in their personal matters even during office hours.

(a) ECADB  
(b) EADCFB

(c) EADBFC  
(d) ABFCBE

CAT - 2001

44. A. But in the industrial era destroying the enemy's productive capacity means bombing the factories which are located in the cities.

B. So in the agrarian era, if you need to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, what you want to do is burn his fields, or if you're really vicious, salt them.

C. Now in the information era, destroying the enemy's productive capacity means destroying the information infrastructure.

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

CAT - 2001



CAT - 2002

**DIRECTIONS for Questions 46 to 54:** Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. The first and last sentences are 1 and 6, and the four in between are labelled A, B, C and D. Choose the most logical order of these four sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph from sentences 1 to 6.

46. 1. Making people laugh is tricky.

  - A. At times, the intended humour may simply not come off.
  - B. Making people laugh while trying to sell them something is a tougher challenge, since the commercial can fall flat on two grounds.
  - C. There are many advertisements which do amuse but do not even begin to set the cash registers ringing.
  - D. Again, it is rarely sufficient for an advertiser simply to amuse the target audience in order to reap the sales benefit.



CAT - 2000



CAT - 2000



CAT - 2000

1. In the sciences, even questionable examples of research fraud are harshly punished.
    - A. But no such mechanism exists in the humanities — much of what humanities researchers call research does not lead to results that are replicable by other scholars.
    - B. Given the importance of interpretation in historical and literary scholarship, humanities researchers are in a position where they can explain away deliberate and even systematic distortion.
    - C. Mere suspicion is enough for funding to be cut off; publicity guarantees that careers can be effectively ended.
    - D. Forgeries which take the form of pastiches in which the forger intersperses fake and real parts can be defended as mere mistakes or aberrant misreading.
  6. Scientists fudging data have no such defences.
    - (a) BDCA
    - (b) ABDC
    - (c) CABD
    - (d) CDAB

CAT - 2000

## Answer Key

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<b>1</b>	b	<b>2</b>	a	<b>3</b>	d	<b>4</b>	b	<b>5</b>	a	<b>6</b>	d	<b>7</b>	a	<b>8</b>	c	<b>9</b>	a	<b>10</b>	c
<b>11</b>	a	<b>12</b>	b	<b>13</b>	c	<b>14</b>	d	<b>15</b>	c	<b>16</b>	d	<b>17</b>	b	<b>18</b>	c	<b>19</b>	a	<b>20</b>	d
<b>21</b>	a	<b>22</b>	b	<b>23</b>	b	<b>24</b>	a	<b>25</b>	d	<b>26</b>	d	<b>27</b>	a	<b>28</b>	c	<b>29</b>	c	<b>30</b>	c
<b>31</b>	a	<b>32</b>	b	<b>33</b>	d	<b>34</b>	c	<b>35</b>	a	<b>36</b>	b	<b>37</b>	d	<b>38</b>	b	<b>39</b>	d	<b>40</b>	a
<b>41</b>	e	<b>42</b>	c	<b>43</b>	c	<b>44</b>	a	<b>45</b>	c	<b>46</b>	c	<b>47</b>	b	<b>48</b>	d	<b>49</b>	a	<b>50</b>	a
<b>51</b>	b	<b>52</b>	d	<b>53</b>	a	<b>54</b>	c												