

CAT 1992 Actual Paper

Answer and Explanations

1	d	21	a	41	d	101	b	121	b	141	a
2	c	22	b	42	d	102	d	122	b	142	c
3	c	23	d	43	a	103	c	123	c	143	c
4	b	24	a	44	d	104	a	124	b	144	c
5	d	25	c	45	b	105	d	125	c	145	c
6	d	26	a	46	b	106	c	126	d	146	c
7	b	27	d	47	d	107	b	127	b	147	d
8	a	28	a	48	d	108	a	128	d	148	c
9	d	29	c	49	c	109	a	129	d	149	c
10	a	30	d	50	b	110	d	130	b	150	b
11	b	31	b			111	c	131	c		
12	a	32	a			112	b	132	c		
13	b	33	a			113	d	133	b		
14	d	34	d			114	c	134	c		
15	a	35	c			115	b	135	c		
16	b	36	c			116	a	136	b		
17	b	37	b			117	d	137	c		
18	b	38	a			118	b	138	a		
19	c	39	b			119	d	139	b		
20	a	40	d			120	b	140	d		

1. d B shows the problem faced by a researcher, D. elaborates why this happens, A continues with it and C., by using 'however' introduces the way out of the problem.
2. c D starts with 'but' and states why use of electricity in industries poses problems. A. continues with the idea and the word 'also' shows that it should follow D. B. presents an alternate to the costly options by using 'in contrast', C. states another reason to avoid using mineral resources for generating electricity and leads to 6.
3. c The user of word 'rather' in B. indicates that it should follow 1. D. states that the competition depends on five basic competitive forces, A. continues with the same idea. C. states that not all industries have the same potential an this is elaborated in 6.
4. b B supports the fact presented in 1., A. gives reasons for the argument. D. talks about how science affects war and C. states its overall result, leading to the conclusion in 6.
5. d D talks about a lovely scenery in a countryside, which was introduced in 1. C. talks about other positive points of a countryside, B. uses 'but' to state that there are negative points too, A. elaborates on the idea and leads to 6.
6. d D introduces communism as a kind of a welfare state introduced in 1. A. presents the other side of communism, B. elaborates on the idea, and C. leads to the conclusion stated in 6.
7. b B states how we start knowing a man, C. talks about growing acquaintance, A. about it leading to intimacy and D leads to the conclusion as presented in 6.
8. a D introduces an action of the government, A. explains what it is, C. relates it to another action and B. concludes the passage by stating the consequences of the action.

9. d C starts with 'once upon a time' indicating that this should be the beginning of the passage. B. talks about how C. prompted Indians to stay closer to Soviet Union, D. states how this could be done and A. elaborates on the same.
10. a C introduces an American to the passage, D. states who he was, B. talks about something he said, and A. shows the author's reaction to it.
11. b D introduces the topic of the passage, A. talks about consequences of D. C. elaborates on the idea and refers to an error which is again referred to in B. as 'this error'. Therefore B. should follow C.
12. a B states how to evaluate our target for export growth, D. continues with it by using 'even', A. uses D. as a background to compare the current target and C. concludes the passage.
13. b B introduces central programmes as the subject of the passage, C. shows how they grow, D. states that it is difficult to curtail them and A. concludes the passage.
14. d D shows that the passage is about poverty in Indian society, and about the author seeing it in Bombay. C. states the effect it had on the author, B. talks about poverty being in the open and A., by using 'it' for the poverty shows that it should follow B.
15. a D introduces the fact that journalists and teachers are often criticized for speaking out their mind. C. starts by using 'but' and states that unlike journalists and teachers writers are not hampered much. B. continues with the idea, and uses the pronoun 'they' for the writers, showing that it should follow C. and A. concludes the passage.
16. b If all boys are good and good people are educated, it follows that boys are educated.
17. b If all those who are sincere are graduates as well as dull, it implies that all graduates are dull.
18. b Sham won a lottery though he is not intelligent. This shows that intelligence is not needed to win a lottery.
19. c If good managers are intuitive and Supriya is a good manager it follows that she is intuitive.
20. a No college athlete is a professional and all well paid persons are professional. This implies that no well paid person is a college athlete.
21. a If all people with high ideals are intolerant but no poor thinker is intolerant, it follows that no poor thinker has high ideals.
22. b If all engineers can sing and all those who can sing are music lovers. It follows that all engineers are music lovers.
23. d All sociable people are well dressed and some sociable people are dull. Thus it follows that some of the dull people are well dressed.
24. a Though Iran and Iraq are members of the UN, they are not friends, implying that all members of the UN are not friends.
25. c The answer to this question can be neither 'No' nor 'Yes' as both would contradict the given conditions.
26. a The answer to the question has to be 'yes' implying that Laxman is 'Yes' hence Ram has to be 'No'
27. d The answer to this question can be 'No' as well as 'Yes'.
28. a All others are adjectives.
29. c All others refer to something one receives.
30. d All others are synonyms.
31. b All others are kinds of governments.

32. a All others refer to individuals who have been honoured in some way.
33. a All others refer to individuals who use their skills or abilities. Authority cannot be called a skill.
34. d All others refer to 'travel'.
35. c If only one had failed than the person who had failed would have known that the other two had passed so he had failed. But the question states that no one still knows his own result.
36. c A composer composes a symphony and an author writes a novel.
37. b Like a trunk holds a tree upright, a chassis holds a car together.
38. a An arc is a part of a circle, just as a segment is a part of a line.
39. b A cow is a part of herd and a child is a part of a family.
40. d Wool is natural and acrylic is man made. Similarly cotton is natural and tereylene is man made.
41. d A doctor treats diseases and a teacher treats ignorance.
42. d Ornithology is a study of birds and botany is a study of plants.
43. a One eats food when one experiences hunger and one sleeps when one experiences weariness.
44. d A spear can be said to be a bigger kind of a dart, similarly a cannon is a bigger gun.
45. b Bricks are used to make a building, asphalt is used to make a highway.
46. b 'Which' should be used for an inanimate noun 'team'.
47. d The correct and more concise usage is 'garden in its front'.
48. d The correct usage is 'planning to go there'
49. c The correct pronoun to be used is 'none' instead of 'not'.
50. b The use of 'to' before 'go' is redundant in answer (b). Therefore, the correct answer is option (b).
101. b The discovery led to treatment of some bacterial infections.
102. d The medical fraternity has grown richer due to the current medical practices in America.
103. c The reason is simply that medical practices differ in different countries.
104. a It is beneficial in the short term.
105. d Cholesterol screening applied under 'Care rather than cure' movement could be controversial as today's view of what constitutes a good diet may prove to be wrong tomorrow.
106. c The outcomes movement is likely to have only a modest affect because effectiveness of drugs is not same in all patients.
107. b Bio technologies have produced new drugs but they are very expensive.
108. a It will restrict the public use of costly medicines, leaving the poor to fend for themselves.

109. a Smith deals with virtues of self interest in a very practical, factual way. He has been referred to as a pragmatist.
110. d Smith says competition leads to regulation of quantity.
111. c Smith favoured free trade to prevent market failure.
112. b Smith says that if free trade is not there, producers might try to form near monopolies.
113. d The passage states that government has to try to defend people from violence, injustice, and oppression and has to provide certain public works because the market has in some way failed.
114. c A free rider problem arises due to failure of collective defence and administration of justice, and an R & D department of an industry cannot be used to solve it.
115. b According to Smith competition directly affects prices, quality of goods and quantity of goods produced.
116. a Government intervention is often a cause of market breaking down, requiring more intervention on Government's part.
117. d Smith is against laws prohibiting import.
118. b The greater complexity in the modern manufacturing process has not been presented as an argument for government intervention.
119. d The passage does not talk about flexibility in the role of the government. Infact it states that government should confine itself only to certain tasks.
120. b Modern government offers preferences as if it costs nothing.
121. b A jet stream has length, width as well as depth.
122. b Most data is available over the Northern hemisphere.
123. c A jet stream is defined as 'a strong, narrow air current'.
124. b Jet streams are caused by confluence of air masses with very different temperatures.
125. c Jet streams have not been shown to cause flight delays.
126. d The strong easterly jet streams causes summer monsoon over India.
127. b The sub tropical jet stream is associated with fair weather.
128. d In the lands with insufficient rainfall, where water is brought in from outside for irrigation, salinization can take place.
129. d The passage talks about problems as well as remedies for soil infertility.
130. b Natural fertility exhausts the fastest in humid tropical forests.
131. c The passage does not talk of fertilizer fixation through lightning.
132. c Crop rotation preserves soil and prevents build up of pests.
133. b The Nile basin contains heavy soil with poor drainage properties.
134. c Legumes have nodules in their roots.

135. c The author criticizes the application of scientism to social sciences.
136. b The last paragraph highlights that in social sphere there is no single cause by the creation of which one can create a certain effect at will.
137. c The author has tried to show that scientism cannot be properly applied to explain social behaviour.
138. a According to scientism there is only one truth the truth of science and the methods of physical science can thus be applied to other fields of enquiry, like the social sciences.
139. b The author has attacked the approach of scientism towards social sciences.
140. d The passage uses comparisons with familiar objects and very simple language, indicating that it is aimed at people with little technical knowledge of astronomy.
141. a The first sentence of the passage shows that the passage is about the variety of motions of the earth.
142. c The Earth's rotation on its axis causes the alternation between day and night, which we all know takes only 24 hours.
143. c The author has used comparisons with objects like a top and references to geometric shapes like cones.
144. c Physiology is a study of the way living things function, hence the passage must have been taken from a book on physiology.
145. c Mesenteries are thin sheets of connective tissues from which certain organs are suspended.
146. c The nutrients and waste materials are exchanged between blood and organs through the peri-vascular spaces.
147. d The cells of adipose tissue are specialized for storage of fat.
148. c The connective tissues develop in the middle layer of the early embryo.
149. c Cartilage, stroma and synovia are examples of connective tissues.
150. b Cartilage permits smooth gliding movements between opposed surfaces.