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## CAT Model Paper 5 Questions and Answers with Explanation Part 11

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Solve the questions given below on the basis on the following information:

The faces of a cube are painted using six different colours. The following information is also known:

The red face is adjacent to the yellow and the face brown but they do meet at a corner.

The green face is adjacent to the silver face.

The silver and pink faces are opposite each other.

The pink face is adjacent to the green face.

The bottom face is brown in color.

Q: 52. The face opposite the face coloured red is

- (A) Pink
- (B) Brown
- (C) Silver
- (D) Green

Ans: (D)

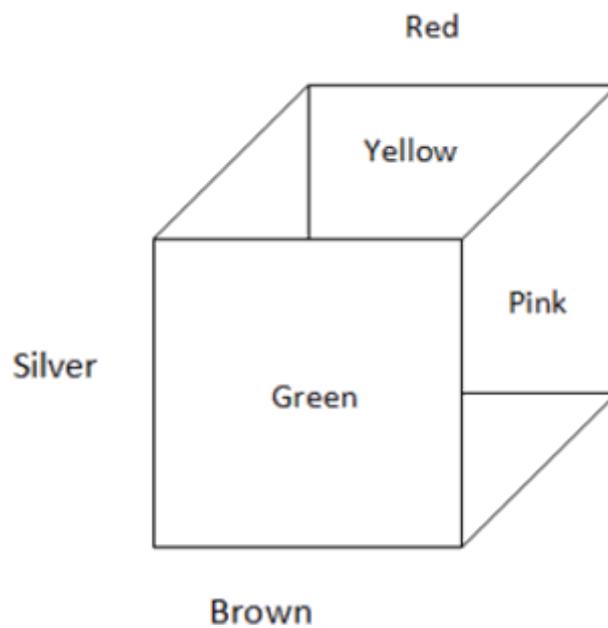
Solution:

Based on the data given, the following diagram can be made:

Green is opposite to Red

Silver is opposite to Pink

Yellow is opposite to Brown



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So the face opposite to red is green.

Q: 53. The faces adjacent to green are

- (A) Yellow, Pink, Red and Silver
- (B) Brown, Pink, Red and Silver
- (C) Red, Silver, Yellow and Pink
- (D) Pink, Silver, Yellow and Brown

Ans: (D)

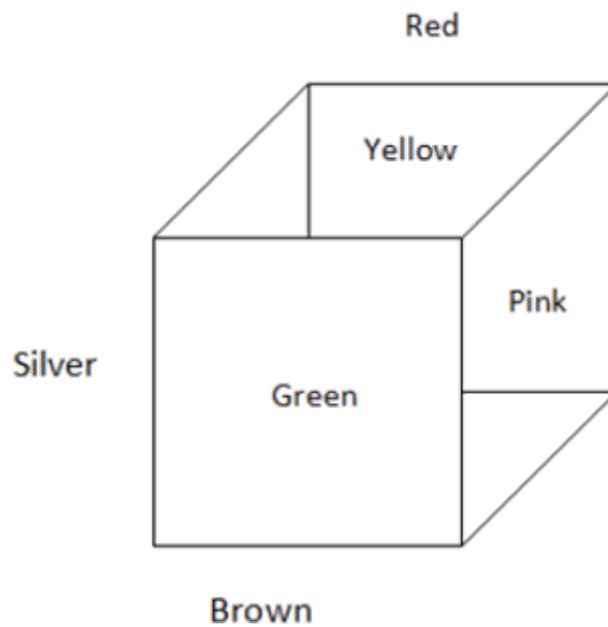
Solution:

Based on the data given, the following diagram can be made:

Green is opposite to Red

Silver is opposite to Pink

Yellow is opposite to Brown



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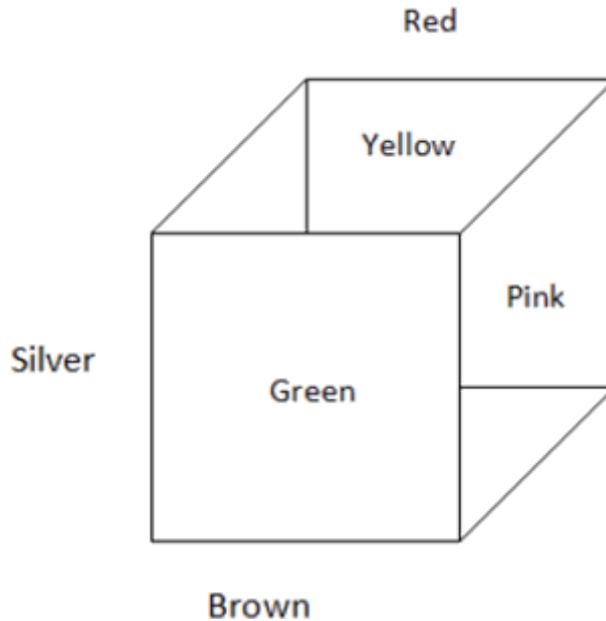
Red is the face opposite Green and hence it is not adjacent to it. All others colours are adjacent to Green.

Q: 54. The upper face is \_\_\_\_\_ in color

- (A) Red
- (B) Pink
- (C) Yellow
- (D) Silver

Ans: (C)

Solution:



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Based on the data given, the following diagram can be made:

Green is opposite to Red

Silver is opposite to Pink

Yellow is opposite to Brown

As can be seen from the diagram, the upper face is Yellow.

Q: 55. The sentences 1,2,3,4,5 and 6 below when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. From among the four choices given below the question, choose the MOST LOGICAL ORDER of sentences that constructs a coherent paragraph.

- (1) He did something unusual, at least by the standards of politics in the state.
- (2) What should be the language of politics?
- (3) Much indignation was expressed over the indefensible remarks by Maharashtra Deputy Chief Minister Ajit Pawar (not directed at anyone in particular) .
- (4) Or, to be more precise, what should the language of politicians in power be?
- (5) This issue captured headlines in the Marathi media recently.

(6) In a public speech, he used coarse language, raw imagery and crude humour.

(A) 324516

(B) 245316

(C) 245361

(D) 324165

Ans:

Solution:

The passage can start with either 324 or 2453. cannot be selected because 3, where a person is named, is separated from 1 and 6, 2 sentences that use “he” and must therefore refer to the person named in 3, by two sentences (2 and 4) that are about something unrelated to the specific person. Therefore, 1 and 6 would be “suspended in mid-air” with nothing concrete to tie the “he” to.

If, therefore, 2453 has to be selected, the only choice is to decide which of 16 and 61 makes sense after 2453. 16 makes more sense because having identified the particular individual in 3, 1 refers to his action in general (did something unusual) while 6 identifies what that “something unusual” that he did was.

Q: 56. Identify the sentence in which the word SHINE has been used incorrectly.

(A) The class immediately took a shine to the new professor

(B) He runs every morning, come rain or shine

(C) My brother shines at tennis

(D) There are always people in office who shine to the boss, hoping to get a raise, rather than working hard

Ans: (D)

Solution:

The correct usage is shine up to someone which means to try to impress or please.

‘The class immediately took a shine to the new professor’ means the class liked the professor.

‘He runs every morning, come rain or shine’ means he runs regardless of anything.

‘My brother shines at tennis’ means the brother is very good at tennis.

Q: 57. In each of the questions given below, four sentences are given labelled 1, 2, 3 and 4. Of these, three statements need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the option that does not fit the sequence.

- (A) The policy of reservation of the cane area and the minimum distance between sugar mills needs to go
- (B) The partial decontrol of sugar is a welcome step in the right direction
- (C) Abolishing the 10 per cent levy will benefit sugar mills by about 2,700 crore
- (D) This would help them to clear a part of the cane arrears, which touched 12,203 crore on February 28

Ans: (A)

Solution:

All except 'The policy of reservation of the cane area and the minimum distance between sugar mills needs to go' speak about the decontrol of the sugar sector which already been achieved and how that will benefit the mills. 'The policy of reservation of the cane area ... .' is something that still needs to be done.

Directions for Questions 58 to 60: Answer the questions based on the passage given below.

The fast expanding grey area between India's urban and rural segments — you could call it semi-rural or Rurban — is increasingly determining the shape of India's democracy as well as market economy. This aspirational segment has grown faster than you could imagine and the people here are consuming and voting robustly. The 2009 National Election Study by CSDS found that the much touted "urban voter apathy" was a misnomer in the semi-rural areas with urban characteristics. This segment not only recorded, on average, 10 per cent higher voting than metros like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Bangalore, it also saw higher voting than the rural constituencies.

So the Rurban voter, who is participating in a dynamic market economy, is voting with a lot more passion than seen before. The outcome of the 2014 general elections will be shaped in some ways by this growing segment. To get an idea of how this Rurban segment has grown over the past decade, one has to just see the increase in the number of census towns that do not have a municipal set-up and are administered by panchayats. India's population census shows that in 2001, there were a little over 5,000 towns, of which about 1,200 were census towns with a rurban character. A decade later, in 2011, the total number of towns was 8,000, of which 4,000 were census towns. So, 90 per cent of the increase in urbanisation over this decade happened in the form of census towns under panchayat administration. This is the most fascinating and unique aspect of India's rurbanisation.

An extensive study of this phenomenon by the global investment firm, Credit Suisse, says "a meaningful part of urbanisation in India is just villages growing larger, merging together, moving away from agriculture, and thus being classified as towns". These new Rurban entities appear to have evolved organically and have assumed a life of their own. In some ways, they may approximate the Gandhian notion of a highly

decentralised village economy. In contrast, Karl Marx had envisaged that the forces of capitalism would herd together scattered village populations into dense and optimal production and consumption centres. India doesn't seem to be strictly following this pattern, witnessed in the West through the spread of 20<sup>th</sup> century capitalism. It may be partly because in the mid- 20<sup>th</sup> century you could naturally build a brand new town with half a million population just around a big steel mill that employed over 1,50, 000 workers. Today, technology advances ensure that the same steel mill can be run by less than 10,000 workers. So, massive technology change itself could be resulting in India not

Instead, we seem to have a growing number of village clusters coming together to create viable production and consumption units, moving away from agriculture, into services and small manufacturing. Some economists may be tempted to dismiss this as a highly unviable and low equilibrium economy caused by lack of policy planning. But this is not just about pure economics and there are deeper tendencies – social and cultural – that need to be studied before rejecting India's growing "Rurban" base out of hand.

Q: 58. Which of the following is NOT true for India's rurban entities?

- (A) Villages growing larger and clustering
- (B) Villages shedding their reliance on farming
- (C) Villages defying the concept that a big mill can build a new town
- (D) Villages coming together under the forces of capitalism

Ans: (D)

Solution:

Refer to the third paragraph. 'Villages growing larger and clustering', 'Villages shedding their reliance on farming' and 'Villages defying the concept that a big mill can build a new town' are mentioned as a characteristic of India's rurban entities. 'Villages coming together under the forces of capitalism' as Karl Marx had envisaged is shown as inapplicable to the Indian rurbans.

Q: 59. What is the style of the passage?

- (A) Narrative
- (B) Analytical
- (C) Argumentative
- (D) Abstract

Ans: (B)

Solution:

The passage is not narrative as it does not give us an account of connected events, a story or a tale.

The passage is not argumentative either. The author is not presenting views that are conflicting to his/her own while trying to prove his/her point.

The passage is clearly not abstract or abstruse.

The passage is analytical as the author is analysing the growth of India's urban and rural segments.

Q: 60. Which of the following is true for the rural voter?

- (A) He shows signs of urban voter apathy
- (B) He is not aspirational
- (C) His area is administered by a panchayat
- (D) He will not be a deciding factor in the 2014 election

Ans: (C)

Solution:

Refer to paragraphs 1 and 2. It says the Rural voter does not show urban voter apathy, so ' He shows signs of "urban voter apathy" ' are wrong. He is aspirational and consumerist, so ' He is not aspirational ' is wrong. ' His area is administered by a panchayat ' is correct. Rural entities are administered by panchayats as explained in paragraph 2. ' He will not be a deciding factor in the 2014 election ' is wrong since paragraph 2 says: "The outcome of the 2014 general elections will be shaped in some ways by this growing segment."

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