

CAT Mock Test 01

Answers and worked solutions

Use this booklet after completing the paper. MCQ keys are option letters; T marks a TITA answer. For numerical answers, equivalent numerical forms such as 20 and 20.0 are accepted. Sentence sequences must match exactly.

Q	Answer	Q	Answer	Q	Answer	Q	Answer
01	B	18	A	35	A	52 T	60
02	C	19 T	2413	36 T	0	53	A
03	A	20 T	3142	37 T	20	54 T	28
04	D	21 T	4	38 T	20	55	C
05	A	22 T	3	39	D	56	D
06	D	23	C	40	B	57	B
07	B	24	C	41	A	58	A
08	C	25 T	3	42 T	5	59	C
09	C	26	C	43	C	60 T	158
10	A	27 T	3	44	D	61	C
11	D	28	B	45 T	14	62	C
12	B	29 T	1622	46 T	21	63	B
13	B	30	B	47	B	64 T	16
14	A	31 T	117	48 T	20	65	D
15	D	32	D	49	D	66	A
16	C	33 T	4	50 T	70	67 T	2
17	C	34	C	51	C	68 T	5

Scoring

Score = 3 x all correct answers - the number of incorrect MCQ answers. Incorrect TITA answers and unanswered questions score zero. Section maxima are VARC 72, DILR 66 and Quant 66; total maximum is 204.

VARC solutions

Passage 1

01 Answer B Numerical evaluation is useful when interpreted in relation to a public space's purpose and distribution of access.

The argument retains measurement but makes its interpretation answerable to purpose and access. A turns one useful enquiry into the chief criterion. C overlooks the continuing need for judgement. D reduces the discussion to one example and adds a test the author does not propose.

02 Answer C an increase in a headline measure can coexist with reduced access for some users.

The example supplies two possible explanations for an increase, including a change that excludes non-paying users. It establishes coexistence, not the typical duration of visits in A, identical use in B, or a systematic counting bias in D.

03 Answer A Interviews with people absent from a busy square reveal that the lack of free seating prevents them from using it.

A shows how asking who is missing uncovers an actionable access problem invisible in attendance totals. B concerns measurement consistency; C concerns revenue; D concerns preference for simplicity. None of B-D shows that a headline count captures the public purpose.

04 Answer D the relevance of a comparison depends on the purpose and context it is meant to illuminate.

The last paragraph explicitly makes comparison answerable to a purpose. It does not replace numbers with testimony, restrict comparison to identical sites, or require conflicts to disappear.

Passage 2

05 Answer A The difference between modifications that generate useful knowledge and the assumption that every modification is an improvement.

The author argues that repair can generate knowledge while warning that improvisation is not automatically beneficial. B assigns roles the passage does not assign. C rejects the complementary value of laboratory knowledge. D is an example rather than the governing distinction.

06 Answer D The records may continue to omit the conditions and reasoning that explain the repair.

The fourth paragraph contrasts records of transactions with explanations. D identifies the missing information. The other choices propose causes that the passage does not supply.

07 Answer B Have engineers and repairers jointly document failure conditions and test promising modifications for safety and repeatability.

B combines the two knowledge sources and retains the safety and reproducibility checks required in the final paragraph. A omits those checks; C discards engineering knowledge; D closes off the learning the author values.

08 Answer C actual use can reveal constraints and solutions that should inform later versions of a product.

C gives the limited inference supported by the argument: use contributes knowledge to future design. A, B and D exaggerate the authority of users or diminish the original design beyond what is stated.

Passage 3

09 Answer C combine stored collections with support for cultivation and the knowledge that sustains adaptation.

C joins the two complementary forms of conservation and includes cultivation knowledge. A introduces a productivity priority absent from the text. B suppresses adaptation. D substitutes another narrow count for the broader account advocated.

10 Answer A It suggests a stable unit of value although the usefulness of seeds depends on changing relationships and knowledge.

The first paragraph contrasts stable monetary units with context-dependent practical value. B and D add policy implications not stated. C reverses the discussion: a seed can remain genetically recognisable while its surroundings change.

11 Answer D Compensate the work of maintaining diverse crops while allowing documented local selection and experimentation.

D addresses the private burden and avoids freezing the inventory or traits. A discourages change; B shifts costs to farmers; C imposes a condition without addressing compensation or experimentation.

12 Answer B A large stored collection may still be inadequate if the material cannot be accessed and cultivated effectively.

The final paragraph explicitly values access, evaluation and continued development beyond accession counts. A contradicts adaptive conservation; C ignores lost knowledge; D ignores the insurance function of stored collections.

Passage 4

13 Answer B Archives are shaped by successive selections, so historical claims require attention to source purposes and evidential limits.

B captures selection at creation, preservation and retrieval, together with disciplined interpretation. A overstates digitisation, C invents a hierarchy of sources, and D licenses the unsupported reconstruction the author rejects.

14 Answer A To show that accurate information about one activity can coexist with silence about related activities outside the source's purpose.

The source can give precise wage data while omitting childcare because of its purpose. Intentional removal, indirect measurement and wholesale avoidance are not established.

15 Answer D Check spelling variants, catalogue coverage and recognition errors before interpreting the absence historically.

D investigates the search layer before converting an empty result into a historical claim. A makes that conversion prematurely; B supplies no evidence about this worker; C discards potentially useful evidence.

16 Answer C Acknowledging that records are selective makes a plausible reconstruction sufficient without corroboration.

The fourth paragraph expressly rejects filling absences by imagination alone. A, B and D are consistent with the author's proposed method.

Verbal ability 1

17 Answer C Forecasts that influence behaviour require evaluation that accounts for how their use changes outcomes.

C preserves the conditional claim about forecasts that affect behaviour. A replaces accuracy with a universal success test. B narrows the claim and invents unobserved routes. D turns a distinction into an absolute requirement.

18 Answer A Translation requires judging how to balance accessibility with the preservation of meaningful differences.

A preserves both costs and the need for judgement. B and D endorse one extreme. C treats the possible loss of distinctions as unavoidable.

Verbal ability 2

19 Answer 2413

Sentence 2 introduces the citywide-versus-local problem. Sentence 4 explains its mechanism. "This unevenness" in 1 refers to that unequal distribution, and "therefore" in 3 draws the evaluation lesson. Sequence: 2-4-1-3.

20 Answer 3142

Sentence 3 introduces whole-life cost. Sentence 1 supplies the other components; "those costs" in 4 points back to them. Sentence 2 closes by generalising the comparison. Sequence: 3-1-4-2.

Verbal ability 3**21 Answer 4**

Sentences 1-2-3-5 develop purposeful simplification using a transit-map example. Sentence 4 concerns advertising revenue, not the map's representation or use.

22 Answer 3

Sentences 1-2-4-5 develop the trade-off between demonstrating and preserving a museum machine. Sentence 3 changes to employment negotiations. Shared industrial vocabulary does not make it part of the argument.

Verbal ability 4**23 Answer C Position 3**

Position 3 follows the funding rule and reclassification, giving "Such a rule" a clear referent. The next sentence supplies the consequence. Position 2 precedes the relevant rule, and position 4 separates the mechanism from its immediate consequence.

24 Answer C Position 3

Position 3 follows the apparent tension between wider access and continuing dependence on specialists. The next sentence explains the access-versus-assessment distinction, then the final sentence concludes.

DILR solutions

Set 1

Master deduction: the complete list is BECAFD, CAFDBE and CBEAFD. These three possibilities support all four answers.

25 Answer 3

If A is in slot 2, C must be in slot 1, D in 4, F in 3, and B-E in 5-6: CAFDBE. A in slot 3 leaves no adjacent pair for B-E while respecting F's restriction. A in slot 4 permits BECAFD and CBEAFD. A cannot be first because C precedes it, or later than 4 because D follows by two slots. There are 3 schedules.

26 Answer C F

Across BECAFD, CAFDBE and CBEAFD, F occupies slots 5, 3 and 5. A and D are even; E can be in 2, 6 or 3. Only F must be in an odd-numbered slot.

27 Answer 3

Only BECAFD starts with B, placing C third. Derive the valid schedules rather than adding an unstated preference about the other speakers.

28 Answer B F

E last fixes B fifth. The remaining conditions give C-A-F-D in slots 1-4, so F is immediately before D.

Set 2

Useful derived table: actual output A/B/C/D = 400/450/480/360; defective output = 20/18/12/18; saleable output = 380/432/468/342.

29 Answer 1622

Actual production is A 400, B 450, C 480 and D 360. Defects are 20, 18, 12 and 18. Saleable output is $380 + 432 + 468 + 342 = 1622$.

30 Answer B 95 : 117

A contributes $400 \times 0.95 = 380$ and C contributes $480 \times 0.975 = 468$. Reduce 380:468 by 4 to obtain 95:117. Applying defect percentages to capacity instead of actual output gives a different, incorrect ratio.

31 Answer 117

C's production rises by $800 \times (0.75 - 0.60) = 120$. Saleable additional units = $120 \times 0.975 = 117$.

32 Answer D Rs. 2400

Revenue from A = $380 \times 120 = \text{Rs. } 45,600$. Revenue from B = $432 \times 100 = \text{Rs. } 43,200$. Difference = Rs. 2400. Compare revenue, not production volume.

Set 3

Records are forced by the points and four matches each: A 2W 2D 0L; B 2W 1D 1L; C 1W 2D 1L; D 1W 1D 2L; E 0W 2D 2L. Outcomes of every individual match are not uniquely fixed without additional conditions.

33 Answer 4

There are 10 matches. Ten decisive matches would distribute 30 points; an actual draw distributes 2 rather than 3. Total points = $8 + 7 + 5 + 4 + 2 = 26$, so $30 - 26 = 4$ matches were drawn.

34 Answer C A did not lose any match.

Each team plays four matches. A's 8 points can only be 2 wins and 2 draws, leaving no loss. B has 2 wins, 1 draw, 1 loss; C has 1 win, 2 draws, 1 loss; D has 1 win, 1 draw, 2 losses.

35 Answer A E

E has only 2 points, below the 3 earned for a win. Its record is 0 wins, 2 draws, 2 losses. All other teams have at least one win.

36 Answer 0

D's only win is then against C. A cannot lose, so A either beats or draws D. B's only loss is already to A; C's only loss is now to D. E cannot beat anyone. If D drew A, D would have to lose to E, impossible. Hence D loses to A and B and draws E. E's other draw must be A: C must beat E to obtain its one win, and B must beat E to obtain two wins. Thus E earns zero points against B and C.

Set 4

Disjoint regions: A only 30; B only 25; C only 20; AB only 15; AC only 5; BC only 0; ABC 15; none 10.

37 Answer 20

The union is 110. Inclusion-exclusion gives $110 = 65 + 55 + 40 - 30 - 20 - 15 + t$, hence $t = 15$ attend all three. Only C = $40 - 20 - 15 + 15 = 20$.

38 Answer 20

The pair-only regions are $AB\ 30 - 15 = 15$, $AC\ 20 - 15 = 5$ and $BC\ 15 - 15 = 0$. Their sum is 20. Do not add the inclusive pairwise counts directly.

39 Answer D 75

Only A = $65 - 30 - 20 + 15 = 30$. Only B = $55 - 30 - 15 + 15 = 25$. Only C = 20. Total = 75. Check: $75 + 20 + 15 + 10 = 120$.

40 Answer B 45

Remove every region inside A. What remains in B or C is B-only 25, C-only 20, and BC-only 0, giving 45. Equivalently, union 110 minus A 65 = 45.

41 Answer A 7/13

Within A, those also in B or C number $30 + 20 - 15 = 35$. The conditional sample space has 65 students, so the probability is $35/65 = 7/13$.

Set 5

Enumerate combinations, not ordered arrangements. The complete feasible list is PQS, PST, PSU, QRS and RSU.

42 Answer 5

With P selected, feasible selections are PQS, PST and PSU. PQU violates U's requirement, PQT contains both Q and T, and PTU lacks S. With R selected, QRS and RSU are feasible; RST costs 16, and the other combinations violate Q/T or U/S. Thus there are 5.

43 Answer C 26

Feasible selections and (cost, benefit) are PQS (12,21), PST (14,26), PSU (9,16), QRS (14,26), RSU (11,21). Maximum benefit is 26, attained by PST and QRS.

44 Answer D S

Every feasible selection in the exhaustive list contains S. This follows from the combination of the selection rules and budget, although selecting S was not an explicit universal requirement.

45 Answer 14

Both benefit-maximising selections, PST and QRS, cost 14. No selection with lower cost reaches benefit 26.

46 Answer 21

PQS, PSU and RSU remain feasible at costs 12, 9 and 11. Their benefits are 21, 16 and 21. The maximum is therefore 21.

Quantitative aptitude solutions

47 Answer B 10

Take cost as 100. Marked price is 150 and the first discount reduces it to 120. The final price must be 108. Thus the second discount is $12/120 = 10\%$. Successive discounts act on different bases.

48 Answer 20

Initially there are 60 litres of milk. Each replacement leaves the fraction $(1 - x/80)$ of the milk then present. Final milk is $80 \times 27/64 = 33.75$ litres. Hence $(1 - x/80)^2 = 33.75/60 = 9/16$. Since $0 \leq x \leq 80$, the remaining fraction is $3/4$. Therefore $x = 20$ litres.

49 Answer D 10

Use 36 units of work. A, B and C complete 3, 2 and 1 units per day. The first phase completes 15 units in 3 days. B and C take $21/3 = 7$ further days. Total = 10 days.

50 Answer 70

Measure arrival times from A's departure. A arrives after $300/60 = 5$ hours. B arrives after $1/2 + 300/90 = 23/6$ hours. Difference = $7/6$ hour = 70 minutes. The meeting information is not needed to compare arrival times.

51 Answer C Rs. 20,000

For two years, $CI - SI = P \times r^2$, with $r = 0.12$. Thus $P \times 0.0144 = 288$, giving $P = \text{Rs. } 20,000$. The difference is interest on the first year's interest.

52 Answer 60

Original total = $20 \times 48 = 960$. New total = $24 \times 50 = 1200$. The four new scores total 240, so their average is 60. Check the weighted average, not the simple average of 48 and 60.

53 Answer A Rs. 30,000

Capital-months are proportional to $360:360:300 = 6:6:5$. C receives $5/17$ of Rs. 1,02,000 = Rs. 30,000.

54 Answer 28

The roots sum to 11 and differ by 3, so they are 7 and 4. Their product equals k , hence $k = 28$. Substitute to check: $(x - 7)(x - 4) = x^2 - 11x + 28$.

55 Answer C 7

For $x < -1$, the expression is $2 - 3x$, giving $x \geq -8/3$. For $-1 \leq x \leq 3/2$, it is $4 - x$, always at most 10. For $x \geq 3/2$, it is $3x - 2$, giving $x \leq 4$. Thus the interval is $[-8/3, 4]$, containing integers -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4: seven.

56 Answer D 133

Use $x^3 + y^3 = (x + y)^3 - 3xy(x + y)$. The value is $343 - 210 = 133$. Alternatively the numbers are 5 and 2, giving $125 + 8$.

57 Answer B 24 cm²

If the legs are a and b , inradius $= (a + b - 10)/2 = 2$, so $a + b = 14$. Also $a^2 + b^2 = 100$. Hence $196 = 100 + 2ab$, so $ab = 48$ and area $= ab/2 = 24 \text{ cm}^2$.

58 Answer A $6\sqrt{13} \text{ cm}$

If sides are a and b , $a + b = 30$ and $ab = 216$. Diagonal squared $= a^2 + b^2 = 900 - 432 = 468 = 36 \times 13$. Diagonal $= 6\sqrt{13} \text{ cm}$.

59 Answer C $169\pi \text{ cm}^2$

The perpendicular from the centre bisects the chord. Radius squared $= 12^2 + 5^2 = 169$. Area is $169\pi \text{ cm}^2$. Using the entire chord as a triangle leg would be incorrect.

60 Answer 158

The first two conditions give $n = 18 + 35k$ for an integer k . Modulo 9 this is $8k$, which must be 5. Thus $k = 4$ modulo 9. The smallest positive value is $n = 18 + 140 = 158$. Check: $158 = 5 \times 31 + 3 = 7 \times 22 + 4 = 9 \times 17 + 5$.

61 Answer C 31

A trailing zero requires a factor $10 = 2 \times 5$. Factors of 2 are more abundant. Count factors of 5: $\text{floor}(125/5) + \text{floor}(125/25) + \text{floor}(125/125) = 25 + 5 + 1 = 31$.

62 Answer C 1260

If the last digit is 0, the first four places have $6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 = 360$ choices. If the last digit is 2, 4 or 6, the first digit has 5 nonzero choices, and the next three have $5 \times 4 \times 3$ choices. This gives $3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 = 900$. Total $= 1260$.

63 Answer B 47/66

There are $12 \text{ choose } 2 = 66$ unordered pairs. Same-colour pairs number $(5 \text{ choose } 2) + (4 \text{ choose } 2) + (3 \text{ choose } 2) = 10 + 6 + 3 = 19$. Different-colour pairs $= 47$, so probability $= 47/66$.

64 Answer 16

Let $y = \log_2 x$. Since $\log_4 x = y/2$, the equation gives $3y/2 = 6$, hence $y = 4$ and $x = 2^4 = 16$.

65 Answer D 46

$650 = 20/2 \times [2a + 19 \times 3]$, so $2a + 57 = 65$ and $a = 4$. The 15th term is $4 + 14 \times 3 = 46$.

66 Answer A 4% loss

The costs are $1200/1.2 = 1000$ and $1200/0.8 = 1500$. Total cost is 2500; total selling price is 2400. Loss is $100/2500 = 4\%$. Equal selling prices do not imply equal costs.

67 Answer 2

Complete the square: $x^2 - 6x + 11 = (x - 3)^2 + 2$. The squared term is at least zero and equals zero at $x = 3$. The minimum is 2.

68 Answer 5

Modulo 3, $2b = 0$, so b must be a multiple of 3. Nonnegativity gives $b \leq 12$. Thus $b = 0, 3, 6, 9, 12$, yielding $a = 20, 15, 10, 5, 0$. There are 5 pairs.

Review your attempt

A score is useful when it leads to a specific change in practice. Record accuracy and speed separately. Reattempt a missed question before reading the explanation, then compare the point at which your reasoning diverged.

Section	Correct	Wrong MCQ	Wrong TITA	Blank	Score
VARC					
DILR					
Quant					
Total					

Understand the mistake

For each question you review, identify the most useful explanation: a concept gap, misreading, an unsuitable approach, a calculation error, or time spent without progress. Use your working to make this judgement; a wrong answer alone does not reveal its cause.

Choose your next practice

If the concept is unclear, study a worked example and solve a related question without a timer. If your method is sound but slow, repeat a small set with timing. If you spent too long choosing a route, compare representations such as a table, equation or small example. Return to the original question after a delay.

Check the reasoning

Ask what is given, what is required, why your method applies and whether the result satisfies every condition. For reading questions, point to the passage evidence and explain why the nearest competing option is weaker.

Interpreting the result

These papers are original practice materials, not standardised assessments. Do not convert their raw scores into predicted CAT percentiles. If you have already read the paper or its solutions, label a later attempt as a reattempt.

Optional counselling

Your papers, scores and solutions do not require contact details. If you would like to discuss MBA study at RCMB, explore the contact and counselling options on rcmb.in.

Format reference

The section structure follows the reported CAT 2025 format. All passages, questions and explanations in this pack were authored for this practice edition; factual claims inside passages should be treated as part of the reading exercise.

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