

CAT Mock Test 02

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	D	35 T	5	52	D
02	A	19 T	3241	36	D	53 T	42
03	D	20 T	2413	37	D	54	C
04	C	21 T	2	38 T	150	55 T	-1
05	C	22 T	5	39	B	56	C
06	B	23	C	40	A	57	A
07	D	24	B	41 T	22	58 T	36
08	A	25 T	8	42 T	12	59	D
09	A	26	C	43	C	60	B
10	C	27 T	3	44 T	57	61 T	288
11	D	28	C	45	C	62	C
12	B	29 T	45	46 T	1	63	B
13	D	30 T	142	47	B	64	D
14	B	31	B	48	A	65 T	71
15	A	32	C	49 T	26	66	B
16	C	33 T	9	50	C	67 T	18
17	B	34	B	51 T	20	68	A

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 A model's value depends on the suitability of its simplifications and evidence for a specified use.

B captures the governing relation between purpose, assumptions and evidence. A endorses completeness, C universalises a conditional advantage of simplicity, and D turns sensitivity testing into a substitute for measurement.

02 Answer A predicting a direction of change and reliably estimating a specific magnitude.

The example contrasts predicting additional traffic with estimating an exact number of route changes. B and C are details not developed as contrasts. D concerns an earlier point about idealisation, not the example's specific role.

03 Answer D investigating that input and treating the affected conclusion cautiously.

The fourth paragraph says sensitivity can identify information worth obtaining and decisions requiring caution. A protects a preferred result, B ignores the uncertainty, and C abandons a tool whose limits have instead become clearer.

04 Answer C Strong performance on past data is insufficient by itself to establish reliability under changed conditions.

The third paragraph explicitly allows a close historical fit alongside poor performance after change. A contradicts purposeful simplification; B removes evidence; D overstates the case for simple models.

Passage 2

05 Answer C Supply systems should be assessed using explicit dependencies, disruption consequences and usable recovery options.

C includes the author's risk-based evaluation and emphasis on usable alternatives. A elevates distance above other dependencies. B creates an absolute condition. D proposes the unlimited protection the author rejects.

06 Answer B The suppliers may themselves depend on the same underlying source.

The second paragraph identifies a common upstream dependency hidden behind different company names. C and D are possible diversification costs, but they do not explain the shared point of failure in the example. A is not stated.

07 Answer D A factory resumes production quickly because staff have rehearsed switching to a previously tested substitute input.

D shows that recovery relies on practised knowledge and validated alternatives. The other examples address growth, price or demand rather than usable response capacity.

08 Answer A their usefulness may consist in reducing losses during interruptions rather than generating output in normal operation.

The concluding paragraph changes the evaluation from ordinary days to disruption and recovery. A captures this contingency value. B and C invent financial claims, while D overstates the protection provided by reserves.

Passage 3

09 Answer A Practice should be evaluated by later independent performance as well as by immediate fluency.

A preserves the distinction between in-session ease and durable, independent performance. B rejects useful support, C ignores calibration of difficulty, and D dismisses immediate fluency more strongly than the passage permits.

10 Answer C qualify the claim that difficulties during practice can be productive.

The third paragraph limits the productive-difficulty argument: challenge needs an entry point and interpretable feedback. A returns to continuous repetition, B demands complete prior explanation, and D delays feedback without justification.

11 Answer D A student plays the phrase without prompts several days later and adapts it to a changed rhythm.

D combines delayed retrieval with transfer to a changed context. A may depend on immediate support, B measures time rather than learning, and C measures familiarity rather than independent performance.

12 Answer B Evidence about which parts of an approach the learner can reconstruct and where support is still needed.

The second paragraph connects interruptions and retrieval attempts with exposing recoverable decisions and gaps. B expresses that diagnostic information. Effort, numerical difficulty and composition history are different matters.

Passage 4

13 Answer D Recognising craft as art is valuable but should be accompanied by attention to use, relationships and interpretive authority.

D preserves the value of recognition while adding the other dimensions. A and C reject aesthetic attention, which the conclusion explicitly retains. B ignores disagreement and the limits of representation.

14 Answer B contextual materials are themselves selected representations rather than a complete restoration of original relationships.

The third paragraph explains selection, editing and framing. B captures mediation without dismissing these materials. A, C and D add claims that do not follow.

15 Answer A Allowing makers' objections to change display decisions and acknowledging disagreements that remain.

The fourth paragraph requires consultation to affect decisions and warns against a single representative voice. B is its explicit counterexample. C erases difference; D adds context without addressing authority.

16 Answer C To show that different exhibition frames can each illuminate one aspect while obscuring another.

Function can obscure individual invention; originality can obscure shared learning. C expresses this paired limitation. The argument does not abandon labels, deny originality or prohibit investigation of use.

Verbal ability 1

17 Answer B The choices users effectively encounter depend on presentation and ranking as well as the number available.

B preserves the distinction between availability and experienced choice. A and D prescribe changes not required by the argument. C invents a motive unrelated to visibility.

18 Answer D Standards aid coordination, but persistence can reflect switching costs that must be weighed when evaluating alternatives.

D retains the initial benefit, possible reason for persistence, and transition-aware comparison. A prejudices the trade-off. B contradicts the distinction. C adds a universal adoption condition.

Verbal ability 2

19 Answer 3241

Sentence 3 introduces variation. Sentence 2 draws out the misleading single-reading case. "That conclusion" in 4 points to 2, and 1 supplies the remedy. Sequence: 3-2-4-1.

20 Answer 2413

Sentence 2 introduces selection through completion. Sentence 4 identifies the missing participants. Sentence 1 explains the resulting bias; sentence 3 gives the evaluation implication. Sequence: 2-4-1-3.

Verbal ability 3

21 Answer 2

Sentences 1-3-4-5 connect occupant behaviour to energy performance and design learning. Sentence 2 concerns rental prices rather than operation or energy.

22 Answer 5

Sentences 1-2-3-4 develop the trade-off in restoration and a way to make it transparent. Sentence 5 changes to marketing editions of novels.

Verbal ability 4

23 Answer C Position 3

Position 3 follows the differing traffic exposure, giving "This difference" a clear referent, and introduces the misleading comparison that follows.

24 Answer B Position 2

Position 2 places the contrast signalled by "instead" after the printed-copy example. It also supplies the general claim about service-dependent digital access that "For instance" then illustrates. Positions 3 and 4 leave that example without its preceding general claim; position 1 gives "instead" no established contrast.

DILR solutions

Set 1

All eight arrangements: ABDGCEF, ABDGEFC, DABGCEF, DABGEFC, DEFGABC, DEFGCAB, EFDGABC and EFDGCAB.

25 Answer 8

The AB and EF blocks cannot cross G in position 4. C occupies a right-side position and D must be on the left: if D were right, C and D would use two right-side slots, leaving neither two-letter block able to fill the remaining single slot. The left side is therefore AB with D, or EF with D. Each left side has two orders; each corresponding right side has two orders. Total $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$.

26 Answer C A

A must be immediately followed by B, so it cannot be last. Valid arrangements can end with B, C or F.

27 Answer 3

With D first, the arrangements are DABGCEF, DABGEFC, DEFGABC and DEFGCAB. Position 5 can contain C, E or A, giving 3 different books.

28 Answer C The seventh book is either B or F.

C fifth leaves one of the complete blocks AB or EF in positions 6-7. Hence the last book is B or F. The other block and D occupy positions 1-3 in either order, so none of the other statements is forced.

Set 2

Departure loads at P, Q, R and S are 60, 70, 80 and 60. Boarding counts are 60, 25, 45 and 12; alighting counts at Q, R, S and T are 15, 35, 32 and 60.

29 Answer 45

At Q, 15 alight, leaving 45; 25 board, making 70. At R, 35 alight, leaving 35. To depart with 80, 45 must board.

30 Answer 142

Count every boarding once: 60 at P, 25 at Q, 45 at R and 12 at S. Total = 142. No one reboards, so the boarding total equals the number of different passengers.

31 Answer B 3850

Segment loads are 60, 70, 80 and 60: after S, $80 - 32 + 12 = 60$. The weighted total is $60 \times 10 + 70 \times 15 + 80 \times 20 + 60 \times 10 = 3850$ passenger-km.

32 Answer C 35

Q removes 15 original passengers, leaving 45. At R, 35 must alight; only 25 are new Q passengers, so at least 10 more original passengers leave. At most 35 originals remain. At S, the 45 new R passengers can supply all 32 alighting passengers, so keeping those 35 originals until T is possible.

Set 3

Nine routes and times: SABCDT 11; SABCT 13; SABDT 12; SACDT 13; SACT 15; SADT 14; SBCDT 12; SBCT 14; SBDT 13.

33 Answer 9

From D there is 1 route to T. From C there are 2: directly to T or via D. From B there are $2 + 1 = 3$. From A there are $3 + 2 + 1 = 6$. From S there are $6 + 3 = 9$. Count from the destination backwards.

34 Answer B 11 minutes

Working backwards, minimum remaining times are D 3, C 4, B 6, A 7 and S 11. The route S-A-B-C-D-T takes $4 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 3 = 11$ minutes.

35 Answer 5

S-A-B-C-D-T uses 5 links. The network is acyclic and contains only the four intermediate locations A, B, C and D; no route can use more than 5 links.

36 Answer D 12 minutes

S-A-B-D-T takes $4 + 1 + 4 + 3 = 12$. Alternatives through A-C-D or B-D directly from S take at least 13. Closing B-C changes the shortest route but does not remove B from consideration.

Set 4

Overall passes A/B/C/D = 80/90/70/60; male passes = 40/48/34/28. Use the correct gender-specific denominators when comparing pass rates.

37 Answer D 87.5%

Overall passes = $0.75 \times 400 = 300$. A, B and D contribute 80, 90 and 60, totalling 230. C therefore has 70 passes out of 80 students: 87.5%.

38 Answer 150

Female passes total $40 + 42 + 36 + 32 = 150$. Subtract from 300 overall passes to obtain 150 male passes.

39 Answer B B

A: $40/50$ and $40/50 = 80\%$, gap 0. B: women $42/60 = 70\%$, men $48/60 = 80\%$, gap 10 percentage points. C: women $36/40 = 90\%$, men $34/40 = 85\%$, gap 5. D: women $32/50 = 64\%$, men $28/50 = 56\%$, gap 8. B has the largest gap.

40 Answer A 7 : 6

C has 70 passes and D has 60. The ratio is $70:60 = 7:6$; do not compare enrolment totals instead.

41 Answer 22

D enrolls 50 men. Total passes are 60, of whom 32 are women, leaving 28 male passes. Male failures = $50 - 28 = 22$.

Set 5

Use a single variable $B = b$. The feasible values are 15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,26,27. The exclusion of 25 follows from the requirement that all four allocations differ.

42 Answer 12

Let $B = b$. Then $A = 55 - b$, $C = 50 - b$ and $D = b - 5$. The bounds and C greater than D restrict b to integers from 15 through 27; A greater than C is automatic. Exclude $b = 25$ because B and C would both be 25. No other equality occurs in this range. There are $13 - 1 = 12$ distributions.

43 Answer C 30

$A - D = (55 - b) - (b - 5) = 60 - 2b$, maximised at the smallest feasible b , 15. The difference is 30, realised by $(A,B,C,D) = (40,15,35,10)$.

44 Answer 57

$A = 55 - 24 = 31$ and $C = 50 - 24 = 26$. Their sum is 57; D receives 19, satisfying the other conditions.

45 Answer C 28

$A = 55 - b$ is minimised when b is largest. With $b = 27$, allocations are (28,27,23,22), all distinct and feasible. Thus the minimum is 28.

46 Answer 1

$C - D = 55 - 2b$. At the largest feasible $b = 27$, this is 1. It is positive as required and the distribution (28,27,23,22) is valid.

Quantitative aptitude solutions

47 Answer B 12.5%

Original savings are 10,000 and expenditure 40,000. New income is 60,000; desired savings are 15,000. New expenditure is 45,000, an increase of $5000/40000 = 12.5\%$.

48 Answer A 3 : 5

Mixture cost = $63/1.2 = \text{Rs. } 52.50$ per kg. By weighted differences, cheaper:dearer = $(60 - 52.5):(52.5 - 40) = 7.5:12.5 = 3:5$. Check: $(3 \times 40 + 5 \times 60)/8 = 52.5$.

49 Answer 26

Let B's daily rate be b and A's be $1.6b$. Their combined rate is $2.6b = 1/10$, so $b = 1/26$. B needs 26 days. A being 60% faster refers to rate, not 60% less time.

50 Answer C 2.5 km/h

Downstream speed is 15 km/h and upstream speed is 10 km/h. Current speed is half their difference: $(15 - 10)/2 = 2.5 \text{ km/h}$.

51 Answer 20

Relative speed = 90 km/h = 25 m/s. The distance needed for complete crossing is the sum of lengths, 500 m. Time = $500/25 = 20$ seconds.

52 Answer D Rs. 10,000

The third-year growth factor is $13310/12100 = 1.1$, giving a 10% rate. Principal = $12100/(1.1)^2 = \text{Rs. } 10,000$.

53 Answer 42

Write current ages as $4k$ and $7k$. Then $(4k + 6)/(7k + 6) = 5/8$, so $32k + 48 = 35k + 30$ and $k = 6$. B is 42. Check: $30:48 = 5:8$ after six years.

54 Answer C 2

The polynomial factors as $(x - k)(x - 2)$. Its roots are k and 2 , equal precisely when $k = 2$. Equivalently the discriminant is $(k - 2)^2$.

55 Answer -1

Between -3 and 2 the left side is 5 , so there is no solution there. For $x \geq 2$, it is $2x + 1 = 9$, giving $x = 4$. For $x \leq -3$, it is $-2x - 1 = 9$, giving $x = -5$. Sum = -1 .

56 Answer C 18

Cube the given sum: $27 = x^3 + 1/x^3 + 3(x + 1/x)$. Subtract 9 to obtain 18. There is no need to find the two possible values of x .

57 Answer A 50 cm²

The diagonal is 10, so for side lengths a, b , $a^2 + b^2 = 100$. Since $(a - b)^2 \geq 0$, $2ab \leq 100$, giving area $ab \leq 50$. Equality is attained by a square.

58 Answer 36

Areas are in ratio 4:9. Write them as $4k$ and $9k$. Difference $5k = 45$ gives $k = 9$, so the smaller area is 36 cm^2 .

59 Answer D It increases by 8%.

Volume is proportional to radius squared times height. New-to-old ratio = $1.2^2 \times 0.75 = 1.08$. Volume increases by 8%.

60 Answer B 3

Since $3^3 = 27$ leaves remainder 1 modulo 13, powers repeat in blocks of 3. As $100 = 3 \times 33 + 1$, the remainder is the same as for 3^1 , namely 3.

61 Answer 288

Write $N = 2^a \times 3^b$, with $a \geq 2$ and $b \geq 1$ because 12 divides N . The divisor count requires $(a + 1)(b + 1) = 18$. Feasible exponent pairs are (2,5), (5,2), (8,1), giving $N = 972, 288, 768$. The smallest is 288.

62 Answer C 31

With 2 women: $(4 \text{ choose } 2)(3 \text{ choose } 2) = 18$. With 3 women: $(4 \text{ choose } 3)(3 \text{ choose } 1) = 12$. With 4 women: 1. Total = 31. Equivalently, subtract the 4 committees with only 1 woman from all 35 committees.

63 Answer B 5/12

A product divisible by 6 needs a factor 2 and a factor 3. Of 36 ordered outcomes, 9 have both outcomes odd and 16 have neither outcome divisible by 3. Their overlap consists of 4 outcomes using only 1 and 5. Favourable outcomes = $36 - 9 - 16 + 4 = 15$, giving $15/36 = 5/12$.

64 Answer D $\sqrt{10}$

The domain requires $x > 1$. Combine logarithms: $(x - 1)(x + 1) = 3^2 = 9$, so $x^2 = 10$. Only positive $\sqrt{10}$ satisfies the domain.

65 Answer 71

The 12th term equals $S_{12} - S_{11}$. In general, $S_n - S_{(n-1)} = 3[n^2 - (n - 1)^2] + 2 = 6n - 1$. At $n = 12$ the term is 71.

66 Answer B 80

Let the exam score be e . Then $0.3 \times 60 + 0.7e = 74$, so $0.7e = 56$ and $e = 80$. The weights sum to 1; averaging 60 and e equally would be incorrect.

67 Answer 18

Substitute $x = 12 - 2y$. Then $xy = 12y - 2y^2 = 18 - 2(y - 3)^2$. The maximum is 18 at $y = 3$, $x = 6$, which satisfy positivity and the constraint.

68 Answer A 240/11

At 4:00 the hour hand is 120 degrees ahead. The minute hand gains at $6 - 0.5 = 5.5$ degrees per minute. Time to gain 120 degrees is $120/5.5 = 240/11$ minutes. The hour hand continues moving during the interval.

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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