CAREERS 360

PREPARATION Series

MAT 2025

Success Kit

Preparation Tips, Mock Test, Study Material, Sample Paper

Powered by: AMITY UNIVERSITY – NOIDA (DELHI NCR) –

Contents

Introduction 3

MAT Exam Pattern 4

MAT Section-wise Number of Questions 4

MAT Preparation Tips 5

Section-wise MAT Preparation 6

Important Books for MAT 23

Other Useful Resources: 24

a. 3000+ Most Important Words - Vocabulary Builder
b. 500+ Most Important Idioms and Phrases
c. 300+ Most Important Phrasal Verbs
d. Permutation & Combination - Video Lectures and Practice Questions
e. Mastering DILR Questions with Expert Solutions

MAT Sample Paper 25

MAT Full Mock Test 26

CAREERS360

Introduction

Shutterstock

Management Aptitude Test (MAT) is a standardised test being administered since 1988 to facilitate Business Schools (B-Schools) to screen candidates for admission to MBA and allied programmes. Govt. of India, Ministry of HRD approved MAT as a national level test in 2003. Any B-School - national or international - can consider MAT Score as an admission input based on the Score Cards issued to the candidates. The MAT entrance exam is conducted by the All India Management Association (AIMA) four times a year – February, May, September, and December. AIMA is conducting the MAT 2023 September session in two modes, namely – Computer-based test (CBT) and Paper Based Test (PBT).

CAREERS360

MAT Exam Pattern

Particulars	Details of MAT 2025
Duration of exam	2 hours
Mode of Exam	Online & Offline
Type of questions	MCQs
Total number of sections	Five sections with 30 questions in each of them
Total number of questions	150
Marking scheme	1 mark for each correct answer, and there will be a negative marking of 0.25 marks for every wrong answer.

Mat Section-Wise Number of Questions

Section name	Total number of questions
Intelligence and Critical Reasoning	30
Data Analysis and Sufficiency	30
Language Comprehension	30
Indian and Global Environment	30
Mathematics	30
MAT exam total marks	150

CAREERS360

MAT Preparation Tips

Shutterstock

- Try using the Pomodoro Method of study if you have trouble staying focused and studying for extended periods of time. Set a timer for 25 uninterrupted minutes (a "Pomodoro") of study time, then take a quick 5-minute break. Rinse and Repeat.
- Solve a practice exam every four days. If you initially receive a low grade, it's okay. You will eventually perform better and receive higher grades.
- The key to success is consistency, thus it's crucial for MAT Preparation to stick to a set routine.
- Start reading during your breaks; read a few good books in the genres you enjoy, and make a note of any new words you come across.
- Learn to give the areas that require more work a higher priority.
- Sleep well, at least 7-8 hours every day without fail.
- Don't just spend all your time studying because that could fatigue you and have negative physical effects. Maintain some level of physical activity during your preparation.

Section-wise MAT Preparation

Regarding the number of questions and the total number of points, each segment of the MAT exam has been given equal weight. To ace every component and pass the MAT exam, MAT preparation should include section-by-section study techniques.

1. For Language Comprehension Preparation

The Language Comprehension section in the MAT exam assesses your ability to understand and analyse written material.

A. Reading Practice:

- Develop a habit of reading newspapers, magazines, articles, and even novels. This will help you become accustomed to different writing styles and improve your reading speed. Some useful websites are **The Indian Express and The Hindu**.
- Read on a wide range of subjects, including business, economics, science, and current affairs. This will help you become comfortable with diverse content.
- Look for articles or passages and practice summarising their main points. This will improve your ability to understand and retain information.
- Focus on subject-verb agreement rules in English grammar. Pay attention to the singular and plural forms of verbs when used with different subjects.
- Analyse the RC passages from previous year MAT papers to understand the question types and patterns. Practice answering questions with time constraints to improve your speed and accuracy.
- Reading Comprehension - Focus on improving your reading speed without compromising on comprehension. Practice summarising passages to grasp the central idea effectively.

This section tests your ability to understand and interpret passages, as well as draw inferences and conclusions from them. Here's a step-by-step guide on how to approach Reading Comprehension questions in the MAT exam:

a. **Read Actively:** Approach the passage with an engaged and focused mindset. Understand that you have a limited time to read and answer questions, so make the most of it.
b. **Skim the Passage:** Quickly read through the passage to get a general understanding of the main idea, tone, and structure. Pay attention to topic sentences, headings, and any bolded or italicised text.
c. **Analyse the Questions:** Before diving into the details of the passage, take a quick look at the questions. This will give you an idea of what information to focus on while reading.
d. **Read the Passage Thoroughly:** Read the passage again, but this time, read it more carefully. Focus on understanding the details, supporting examples, and the author's argument or perspective.
e. **Take Notes (Optional):** If you find it helpful, jot down key points or make marginal notes while reading. This can help you remember important information.
f. **Answer Direct Questions First:** Start with questions that have specific answers directly stated in the passage. These questions are generally faster to answer.
g. **Inferential Questions:** For questions that require you to make inferences or draw conclusions, carefully analyse the passage and look for clues. Pay attention to words like "imply," "infer," "suggest," etc.
h. **Pay Attention to Tone and Author's Perspective:** Understanding the tone of the passage and the author's perspective can often help in answering questions related to the main idea or the author's purpose.
i. **Eliminate Incorrect Options:** Use the process of elimination to rule out incorrect options. This can narrow down your choices and increase your chances of selecting the correct answer.
j. **Manage Your Time:** Keep an eye on the clock. If you're spending too much time on a single question, it might be better to move on and come back to it later if time permits.
k. **Practice Regularly:** Regular practice is key to improving your reading comprehension skills. Work on a

variety of passages to expose yourself to different writing styles and topics.

l. **Stay Calm and Confident:** Keep a positive mindset and remain confident in your abilities. Avoid getting stuck on a difficult question; it's better to move forward and come back if needed.

Remember, reading comprehension skills can be honed with practice and time. The more you practise, the better you'll become at efficiently extracting information from passages.

Here is an example of a previous year MAT question:

Title: The Green Revolution

The Green Revolution, a period of rapid agricultural development, took place in the mid-20th century. It was characterised by the introduction of new farming technologies, including high-yield crop varieties, chemical fertilisers, and modern irrigation methods. These innovations led to a significant increase in agricultural productivity and played a crucial role in alleviating global hunger. One of the key figures associated with the Green Revolution is Norman Borlaug, an American agronomist who developed high-yield wheat varieties. His work is credited with saving over a billion lives by increasing food production. However, the Green Revolution was not without its critics. Some argue that it led to environmental degradation due to the excessive use of chemical inputs and monoculture farming practices.

Question:

What were some of the key technologies introduced during the Green Revolution?

A) High-yield crop varieties, chemical fertilisers, and modern irrigation methods.

B) Traditional farming techniques, organic fertilisers, and ancient irrigation methods.

C) Genetically modified organisms, hydroponics, and advanced ploughing techniques.

D) Crop rotation, manual labour, and natural pest control.

Answer:

In the passage, the question asks about the key technologies introduced during the Green Revolution. The relevant information can be found in the first paragraph:

"The Green Revolution, a period of rapid agricultural development that took place in the mid-20th century. It was characterised by the introduction of new farming technologies, including high-yield crop varieties, chemical fertilisers, and modern irrigation methods."

From this sentence, we can clearly see that the technologies introduced during the Green Revolution were:

a. High-yield crop varieties

b. Chemical fertilisers

c. Modern irrigation methods

These are the key technologies mentioned in the passage, so the correct answer is:

A) High-yield crop varieties, chemical fertilisers, and modern irrigation methods.

B. Vocabulary Building:

- Make it a habit to learn a few new words every day. Use vocabulary-building apps, flashcards, or word-of-the-day emails to memorise and understand their meanings.
- Familiarise yourself with synonyms and antonyms of commonly used words. This will help you expand your vocabulary and make your writing more diverse.
- Understand how words are used in different contexts. This is important for answering questions related to word meanings in passages.
- Practice solving verbal analogies by identifying the relationship between words and applying that relationship to find the correct answer
- Continue expanding your vocabulary by learning new synonyms and antonyms. Use flashcards or word lists for effective memorization.
- Focus on practising one-word substitutions to improve your vocabulary and save time in sentence completion questions.
- Familiarise yourself with commonly used idioms and phrases in English. Practice using them in sentences to reinforce your understanding.
- Refer our eBooks for Vocabulary, Idioms and Phrases and Phrasal Verbs.

C. Grammar and Syntax:

- Focus on topics like tenses, subject-verb agreement, sentence structure, and punctuation. This will help you understand sentences and paragraphs better.
- Identify and correct grammatical errors in sentences. This will help you improve your grasp of proper sentence construction.
- **Nouns:** Nouns are a part of speech that comprise words that are used to name people, places, animals, objects, and ideas. Nouns can act as the subject, an indirect object, a direct object, a subject complement, and an object complement.),
- **Pronouns:** Pronouns are used in place of nouns to avoid repetition of the nouns to which they refer. Pronouns have different forms and are used in different ways. Eg: I, me, he, she, they, each, few, many, etc.

Different Types of Pronouns

Type	Example	Uses
Personal Pronoun (Used in place of the name of a person)	I, Me, He, She, You, They, Her, Us etc	He is going to meet her.
Possessive Pronoun (Shows possession of something)	My, Mine, ours, your, its, hers, etc	This T-shirt is mine.
Relative Pronoun (used before describing the features or properties of the subject)	That, who, whom, whose, which etc	Thief who stole the money has been successfully punished.
Reflexive Pronoun (Used when the subject and the object of a sentence are the same)	herself, myself, yourself, yourselves, himself, oneself, etc	He used to believe in himself.
Intensive Pronoun (Similar to Reflexive pronoun but emphasise more intensely on Subject)	herself, myself, yourself, yourselves, himself, oneself, etc	I myself cook my food.
Indefinite Pronoun (Used when the subject is not certain)	nobody. anybody everybody, somebody Anyone, no one, everyone, someone etc.	No one is perfect in this world.
Demonstrative Pronoun (Used to show the closeness of the subject or its position)	This, that, these, such, those, etc.	I had the privilege to visit the Prime Minister's office, which was worth remembering.
Interrogative Pronouns (used to ask questions)	What, which, whose, whom, who, etc.	Who is confident enough to clear the MAT this year?
Reciprocal Pronoun (Used when the two actions are performed by two parties)	Each other, one other	The kids threw stones at one another.
Distributive Pronoun (refers to individuals in a group)	none, each, either, neither, any, everyone, no one etc.	None of our friends was involved in the fighting.

Verbs: Verbs are part of "parts of speech," which express an action or the state of being.

Examples:

1. He missed the train. (Here, "missed" describes the action.)
2. The dog is sleeping. (In this, "sleeping" expresses the state.

Further, verbs can be classified as

- Transitive
- Intransitive
- Helping verbs.

In the above example 1, "missed" is a transitive word.
In example 2, 'sleep' is an intransitive verb.
In example 2, "is" is a helping verb, while "sleeping" is the main (action) verb.

Conjunctions: Conjunctions are used to connect more than two words or phrases. It defines the connection between the joined sentences.

Examples:

1. He likes to eat both Noodles **and** Pizza.
2. The tulips **and** orchids are flowers.
3. **Until** next month, I can't afford to travel.

Conjunctions are useful as well as convenient. Conjunctions are extremely common.
There are three types of English conjunctions:

a. **Coordinating:** for, not, yet, so etc.
b. **Subordinating:** Although, though, while, if, until etc.
c. **Correlative:** Neither/ Nor, Whether/ Or, Either/ Or etc.

Interjections are used to express emotions in a sentence. Also, interjections are grammatically independent of the words around them.

- **Articles:** Correct Use of Articles is one of the most significant skills one should be aware of. The article is commonly used with an uncountable or countable noun, indefinite or definite noun, and plural or singular noun.
- **Prepositions:** Prepositions are one of the entities in English grammar to define the relation between nouns and pronouns along with an object to form a meaningful sentence.

Types of prepositions:

- **Basic Prepositions:** Prepositions that indicate time, direction, location etc.
  Example: in, at, on, under, since, over, off, etc
- **Prepositions using participles:** These can be made using 'ed, ing' etc.
  Example: during, regarding
- **Phrase Prepositions:** It defines the connection of an object with the object modifier. Example: after dawn, etc

How to improve Reading Speed:

- Practice techniques like skimming (quickly reading to get the main idea) and scanning (looking for specific information) to improve your reading speed.
- Try to read without mentally pronouncing every word. This can help increase your reading speed.

Also, for all the aspirants, it is important to understand tenses, its types and usage. There will be many questions in the examinations which can be directly solved by having good knowledge or understanding of Tenses. Here are some important concepts of Tenses that an aspirant can go through:

Tenses -

Revise the different tenses in English grammar and practice using them correctly in sentences. Pay attention to sentence structures and verb forms. Practice identifying and correcting sentences with tense-related errors.
In the MAT exam, questions on tenses may be included to evaluate your proficiency in English language usage. Here are some strategies to tackle questions based on tenses:

a. **Know Your Tenses:** Understand the different tenses and their forms.
b. **Identify the Verb:** Focus on the main verb to determine the tense.
c. **Consider Time Clues:** Use time-related words to choose the right tense.
d. **Maintain Subject-Verb Agreement:** Ensure the verb matches the subject.
e. **Watch for Signal Words:** Pay attention to words indicating past, present, or future.
f. **Practice Active and Passive Voice:** Be familiar with both constructions.
g. **Eliminate Wrong Options:** Use elimination to narrow down choices.
h. **Review Your Answers:** Take a moment to double-check your work.

i. **Regular Practice Pays Off:** Practice regularly for confidence and accuracy.

Tenses are of three types: present tense, past tense, and future tense.

Present Tense:

- The present tense describes an action going on in the present time. The present tense can further be divided into four categories to indicate the action as follows:
- Simple Present Tense/ Present Indefinite Tenses: denotes continuous action. Example: Ganesh sits on this chair.
- Present Perfect Tense: denotes an action that has been completed. Example: Rohit has gone to school.
- Present Continuous Tense: denotes an action that is happening in the present time. Example: Seema is drinking tea.
- Present Perfect Continuous Tense: denotes an action that occurs throughout a period. Example: Seema has been going to school.

Past Tense

- Past tense is used to describe an event that has occurred in Past. Past Tense can further be divided into four categories to indicate the action as follows:
- Simple Past Tense/ Past Indefinite Tenses: denotes habitual action in the past. The action has already finished in the past ,but the time of action is not definite. Example: Geetha studied at IIM Ahmedabad.
- Past Perfect Tense: it refers to an action which happened before another event. Example: Rubeena had finished her work.
- Past Continuous Tense: denotes an action that was progressing in the past. Example: Sneha was eating pizza.
- Past Perfect Continuous Tense: denotes an action that was in progress before another event in the past. Example: Seema had been going to school.

Future Tense

- Future tense is used to describe the event that will have to occur in the coming time. Future Tense can further be divided into four categories to indicate the action as follows:
- Simple Future Tense/ Future Indefinite Tenses: denotes habitual action in the coming time. The action is supposed to be finished in the future but its time is not definite. Example: Geetha will go abroad to study.
- Future Perfect Tense: it refers to an action which will have to be completed on a later date or day but its time is known. Example: Geetha will have reached Delhi by next week.
- Future Continuous Tense: denotes an action that will be in progress in future. Example: Geetha will be coming to us in the next hour.
- Future Perfect Continuous Tense: denotes an action that is under work or incomplete but will be finished in the coming time. Example: Geetha will have been here by next week.

2. For Mathematical Skills Preparation

The MAT exam typically consists of five sections, one of which is Mathematical Skills.

This section generally comprises 30 questions. Reviewing previous year's question papers can give you insights into the types of questions asked, the difficulty level, and the distribution of topics. Identify common question formats and recurring topics. It takes a lot of work to master this level, so be sure to consistently solve sums. Work on your accuracy and speed. Start by answering the simpler questions on sample tests before moving on to the more difficult ones.

A. Arithmetic:

I. **Number System:** The number system encompasses the fundamental properties and characteristics of numbers, including concepts like divisibility rules, prime numbers, factors, and multiples.

This can involve tasks like finding all the factors of a number (e.g., factors of 12 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12) or determining if a given number is prime (e.g.7 is a prime number because it's only divisible by 1 and itself).

Regularly practice tasks related to finding factors, identifying prime numbers, calculating multiples, and understanding divisibility rules. This strengthens your foundational understanding of numbers.

For Basic Numbers and Conversions, focus on understanding the underlying concepts. Practice converting between different number systems, such as decimal

to fractions and vice versa. Use shortcut techniques for quick calculations, especially for conversions involving recurring decimals.

II. Percentage, Profit and Loss, Simple and Compound Interest: These concepts involve dealing with percentages, calculating profits or losses in business transactions, and understanding the calculations of both simple and compound interest.

This section involves finding the percentage increase in the price of a product, or solving problems related to profit and loss percentages in a business transaction.

A. Percentage: The percentage is the basic building block of Arithmetic. It is one of the most important topics for the MAT Exam.

The word "Percent" means "per 100" or "out of 100".

To ease your preparation, divide the percentage questions into 4 parts as below:

a. Questions of the type where x% of y is to be calculated

x% of y = xy/100

Ex: 20 % of 30 = 20 * 30/100 = 6

b. Questions of the type where x is what % of y is to be calculated

x is what % of y = x* 100/ y

Ex: 20 is what % of 30 = 20 * 100/30 = 66.66 %

c. Questions of the type where x is what % more/ less than y is to be calculated

x is what % more/ less than y = (Difference between x and y) * 100/ y

Ex: 20 is what % less than 30 = 10 * 100/30 = 33.33%

d. Successive change:

Ex: Price of a commodity is increased by 10% first and then decreased by 5%. Find the net percentage change.

If the initial price is 100, then after the first change, the value will be 110. Now decrease this value by 5%. The final value after the second change will be 104.5. So, the Net percentage change will be 4.5%.

Engage in a variety of problems that pertain to percentages, profit and loss calculations, as well as interest computations. This practice will enhance your proficiency in these crucial financial aspects.

B. Profit and Loss: Understand the concepts of cost price, selling price, and profit/loss percentage. Focus on solving problems involving successive profit/loss and discount/markup.

The price at which we purchase something is the "cost price" (CP).

The price that we mark or print on the article is the marked price (MP).

The price at which we sell something is its selling price (SP).

Marked Up % = (MP-CP) x100/CP

Discount % = (MP-SP) x100/MP

Profit % = (SP-CP) x100/CP

C. Simple Interest and Compound Interest: Learn the formulas for calculating SI and CI. Practice solving questions that involve different interest rates and periods.

a. Simple Interest is calculated by:

SI = {(P x R x T)/ 100}

Where, P = Principal Sum, R = rate of interest at which sum is borrowed or lent and T = period (the duration for which money is borrowed/deposited).

Alternatively, calculate the interest for 1 year and multiply by the time for which interest is to be calculated.

b. Compound Interest:

Compound interest is nothing but interest on interest. We can understand this by following the example:

Let Rs 1000 be lent at the rate of 20% per annum compounded annually for 3 years.

Year- Wise Interest

1st year

2nd year

3rd year

Rs 1000 (Principal)

20% of 1000 = 200

20% of (1000 + 200) = 240

20% of (1200 + 240) = 240 +48 = 288

Total Interest for 3 years = 200 + 240 + 288 = Rs 728.

Alternatively, we can use the formula

Amount= P (1 + R/100)n

P = Principal

R = Rate of interest per annum compounded annually

n = no of years

If the rate is compounded half yearly, the rate is to be taken per six months, and the time will be a multiple of half years.

Also, for SI and CI, understand the concepts of EMIs, reducing balance method, and equated monthly instalments. Practice solving questions related to loans and instalment payments.

III. Ratio and Proportion: Ratio and proportion problems revolve around establishing relationships between quantities and finding unknown values based on these relationships.

Ratio and Proportion are explained mainly based on fractions. When a fraction is represented in the form of a:b, then it is a ratio whereas a proportion states that two ratios are equal. Here, a and b are any two integers. The ratio and proportion are the two important concepts, and it is the foundation to understand the various concepts in mathematics as well as in science.

For example, 4/5 is a ratio and the proportion statement is 20/25 = 4/5. If we solve this proportional statement, we get:

20/25 = 4/5

20 x 5 = 25 x 4

100 = 100

This section can involve tasks like determining the missing quantity in a proportion equation (e.g., if 3:4 = x:8, find the value of x).

Practice different types of ratio and proportion problems. This will help you develop a solid grasp of how quantities relate to each other and how to solve for unknowns in such scenarios. Practice solving problems related to ratios and proportions.

IV. Time, Speed and Disatnce: These problems pertain to calculating the time required to cover a specific distance at a given speed.

This might involve determining how long it will take to travel a certain distance at a particular speed (e.g., if you're driving at 60 miles per hour, how long will it take to cover 120 miles?).

Understand the concepts of upstream and downstream motion of boats in rivers, and the relative speed of trains while crossing each other.

Regularly solve problems related to time, speed, and distance. Familiarise yourself with the various formulas and concepts involved in these calculations such as:

1. Speed = Distance/ Time

2. Concept of proportionality

a. $S_1/S_2 = T_2/T_1$, when distance is fixed

b. $S_1/S_2 = D_1/D_2$, when time is fixed

S_1, speed when the time taken, is T_1

S_2, speed, when the time taken is T_2

D_1, D_2 are distances for S_1 and S_2 respectively.

3. Average speed = Total Distance/Time taken

4. Concept of relative speed

$S_{rel} = S_1 + S_2$, if both are moving in opposite direction

$S_{rel} = S_1 - S_2$, if both are moving in same direction

Tips and Tricks for problems on time and distance

1. Divide questions into the categories of proportionality, Average Speed and Relative Speed.
2. Average Speed = $2 S_1.S_2/ (S_1 + S_2)$ If distances covered with both speeds are the same.
3. Using the concept of ratio while solving the questions proportionality.
4. Relative Speed can be calculated by the Distance covered by both A and B/ Time taken if they are approaching each other.
5. Relative Speed can be calculated by the Difference between distances covered by A and B/ Time taken if they are going away from each other.
6. Practise different problems based on MAT Previous years questions.

B. Algebra:

I. Linear Equations and Inequalities: This involves solving equations and inequalities that involve one or more variables.

This could entail tasks like solving equations such as 2x + 3 = 7 or inequalities like 3x - 5 < 10.

Linear equations are mathematical statements which are used to find the value of some unknown variable(s). Graphically linear equations always form a straight-line curve.

Types/ Representation of Linear Equations:

a. Linear Equation in one variable: ax + b = 0 $a \neq 0$ and x is the variable.

b. Linear Equation in two variables: ax + by + c = 0 a ≠ 0, b ≠ 0, x and y are the variables.

c. Linear Equation in three variables: ax + by + cz + d = 0 a ≠ 0, b ≠ 0, c ≠ 0, x, y, z are the variables.

d. Slope intercept form: y = mx + b; m = slope of the line b = y intercept

e. Point Slope form: (y-y1) = m(x-x1)

Engage in consistent practice solving linear equations and inequalities. Familiarise yourself with the various methods and approaches for handling such equations.

II. Quadratic Equations: Quadratic equations are equations that include a variable raised to the power of 2.

This might involve solving equations like, $x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$.

Quadratic Equations are an important part of Algebra as well as for the MAT exam. You can expect 1 or 2 algebra questions for the MAT Exam (based on analysis of previous years question papers).

Quadratic Equations are of the form of $\mathbf{ax^2 + bx + c = 0}$. Here 'x' denotes variables (unknown) and a, b, c are constants and a≠ 0.

To prepare Quadratic Equations, you should invest 4-5 hours.

Quadratic equation problems for MAT can be categorised into the following types:

a. Questions that involve calculations of some unknown variable.

b. Questions that involve calculations of the nature of roots.

c. Formation of the quadratic equation.

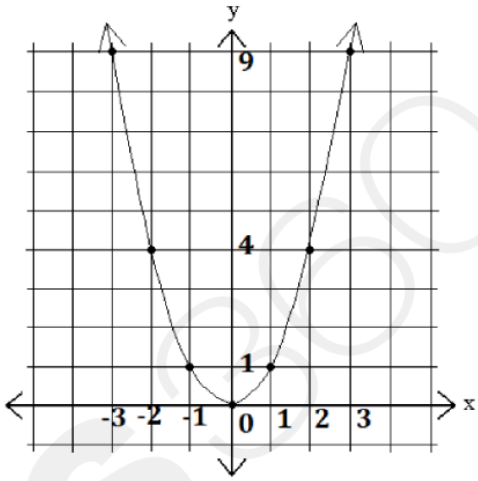
Get comfortable with methods like factoring, completing the square, and using the quadratic formula to solve quadratic equations. This will enable you to tackle a wide range of quadratic equation problems.

Focus on understanding the properties of polynomials and cubes. Memorise perfect cube values up to 10 to quickly solve related questions.

III. Functions: Functions describe a mathematical relationship between two sets of values, defining how one variable depends on the other.

An example of a function is **f(x) = 2x + 3**, which means that for any given value of x, the function will return 2 times that value plus 3.

Functions can be well represented by graphs, and with the help of graphs, solutions can be drawn effectively.



The graph shows the variation of output with the inputs. Practice working with different types of functions. Understand concepts like domain (the set of possible input values) and range (the set of possible output values) associated with functions.

C. Geometry:

I. Lines, Angles, Triangles, and Circles:

- **Properties of lines, angles and triangles:** This involves understanding the characteristics and relationships between lines, angles, and triangles. This can include concepts like parallel lines (lines that never intersect), congruent angles (angles that have the same measure), and similar triangles (triangles with proportional sides).

  It involves recognizing when two lines are parallel or identifying angles that are congruent in a geometric figure.

  Practice identifying and applying these properties in various geometric scenarios. Understand how they affect the relationships between different elements in a figure.

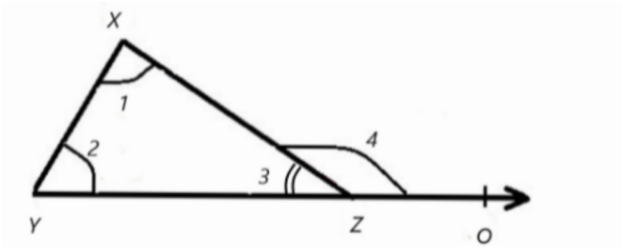
To ace this section;

1. Learn Important Properties of Triangle

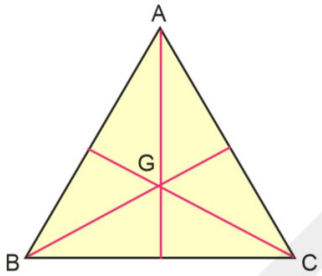
- Sum of the length of any two sides > third side.
- Difference between the lengths of any two sides of a triangle < third side.
- Side opposite to the greatest angle will be the largest

and the side opposite to the least angle is the smallest.

- The sine rule: a/sin A = b/sin B = c/sin C = 2R (Where, R = circumradius.)
- The cosine rule: $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$
  This is true for all sides and respective angles.



- The exterior angle (4) is equal to the sum of two opposite interior angles (1 and 2).



- Centroid (G) divides medians in the ratio of 2:1.
- A median (from A to bottom) divides a triangle into two parts of equal area.

2. Learn Properties related to the area of the triangle

- Area = 1/2 base × height
- Area = Area = √[s(s - a)(s - b)(s - c)] where a =a+b+c/2
- Area = rs (where r is in radius)
- Area = 1/2 × product of two sides × sine of the included angle
- Area = abc/4R, where R = circum radius

3. Practice on Congruence and Similarity of triangles.

4. Learn Pythagoras Triplets (helps in saving time)
Eg: [3, 4, 5], [24, 10, 26], [7, 24, 25] etc.

5. Divide the Triangle into different Sections based on the concepts used and practice accordingly.

- **Circle Properties:** This encompasses understanding key aspects of circles, such as radius (the distance from the centre to a point on the circle), diameter (the distance across the circle through the centre), circumference (the distance around the circle), and area (the space inside the circle).
  Familiarise yourself with the formulas for calculating the circumference and area of a circle. Practice applying these formulas to solve problems involving circles. The important formulas are as follows:
  a. Area of a circle, A = πr^2 square units
  b. The circumference of a circle = $2\pi r$ units. The circumference of a circle formula can also be written as πd. Where, diameter = 2 x Radius
  c. d = 2r
  Here "r" represents the radius of a circle.
  This section involves calculating the circumference of a circle given its radius or diameter.

- **II. Area and Perimeter:** This involves finding the measure of the space enclosed by a geometric figure (area) and the total length of its boundary (perimeter). It's crucial to understand the formulas used to calculate these measures.
  It involves calculating the area of a rectangle or finding the perimeter of a triangle.
  Regularly practice using the formulas for area and perimeter of different shapes, including rectangles, squares, triangles, and circles. Understand how these formulas are derived. All the important formulas are given below.

  Here are some important formulas for calculating area and perimeter of common geometric shapes:
  1. Rectangle:
  Area (A) = length (l) × width (w)
  Perimeter (P) = 2(l + w)
  2. Square:
  Area (A) = side length $(s)^2$
  Perimeter (P) = 4s
  3. Circle:
  Area (A) = πr^2 (where r is the radius)
  Circumference (C) = $2\pi r$
  4. Triangle:
  Area (A) = (1/2) × base × height
  Perimeter (P) = a + b + c (where a, b, and c are the

lengths of the sides)

5. Parallelogram:

Area (A) = base × height

Perimeter (P) = 2(a + b) (where a and b are adjacent sides)

6. Trapezoid:

Area (A) = (1/2) × (sum of parallel sides) × height

Perimeter (P) = sum of all sides

7. Rhombus:

Area (A) = (diagonal$_1$ × diagonal$_2$) / 2

Perimeter (P) = 4 × side length

8. Regular Polygon (with n sides):

Area (A) = (1/4) × n × s² / tan(π/n) (where n is the number of sides and s is the side length)

Perimeter (P) = n × s (where n is the number of sides and s is the side length)

9. Equilateral Triangle:

Area (A) = (s² √3) / 4 (where s is the side length)

Perimeter (P) = 3s (where s is the side length)

10. Kite:

Area (A) = (diagonal$_1$ × diagonal$_2$) / 2

Perimeter (P) = 2(a + b) (where a and b are adjacent sides)

11. Sector of a Circle:

Area (A) = (θ/360) × πr² (where θ is the angle in degrees)

Arc Length (l) = (θ/360) × 2πr (where θ is the angle in degrees)

III. Mensuration (Volume and Surface Area): Mensuration involves the measurement of geometric figures. Understanding volume (the space inside a 3D shape) and surface area (the total area of all the surfaces of a 3D shape) is crucial.

It involves calculating the volume of a cylinder or finding the surface area of a cone.

Practice solving problems involving volume and surface area of 3D shapes like cubes, cylinders, cones, and spheres. Understand the relationships between volume and surface area for different shapes. All the important formulas are given below.

Here are some of the most important formulas for calculating volumes and surface areas of common geometric shapes:

1. Cuboid:

Volume (V) = length (l) × width (w) × height (h)

Surface Area (SA) = 2lw + 2lh + 2wh

2. Cube:

Volume (V) = s³ (where s is the length of a side)

Surface Area (SA) = 6s²

3. Cylinder:

Volume (V) = πr²h

Lateral Surface Area (LSA) = 2πrh

Total Surface Area (TSA) = 2πr² + 2πrh

4. Cone:

Volume (V) = (1/3)πr²h

Lateral Surface Area (LSA) = πrs (s = slant height)

Total Surface Area (TSA) = πr(r + s)

5. Sphere:

Volume (V) = (4/3)πr³

Surface Area (SA) = 4πr²

6. Hemisphere:

Volume (V) = (2/3)πr³

Curved Surface Area (CSA) = 2πr²

Total Surface Area (TSA) = 3πr²

7. Pyramid (with a square base):

Volume (V) = (1/3)Bh (where B is the area of the base)

Lateral Surface Area (LSA) = (1/2)Pl (where P is the perimeter of the base)

Total Surface Area (TSA) = LSA + B

8. Prism (with a regular polygon base):

Volume (V) = Bh (where B is the area of the base)

Lateral Surface Area (LSA) = Ph (where P is the perimeter of the base)

Total Surface Area (TSA) = LSA + 2B

9. Tetrahedron:

Volume (V) = (1/6)√2s³ (where s is the length of a side)

Surface Area (SA) = √3s²

10. Cylinder (with an inclined plane):

Volume (V) = πr²h

Curved Surface Area (CSA) = 2πrh

Total Surface Area (TSA) = 2πr(r + h)

11. Frustum of a Cone:

Volume (V) = (1/3)πh(R² + r² + Rr) (where R is the radius of the larger base, r is the radius of the smaller base, and h is the height)

Lateral Surface Area (LSA) = π(R + r)l (where l is the slant height)

D. Trigonometry:

I. Trigonometric Ratios and Identities: Trigonometry deals with the relationships between the angles and sides of triangles. This includes concepts like sine, cosine, and tangent ratios in right triangles. Additionally, understanding basic trigonometric identities is important.

For instance, using sine, cosine, and tangent ratios to find unknown sides or angles in a right triangle.

Practice using trigonometric ratios in right triangles. Familiarise yourself with identities like $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$. Understand how to apply these concepts to solve trigonometric problems.

Here are some important trigonometric formulas:

1. Sine, Cosine, and Tangent:

In a right triangle with angle θ:

Sine ($\sin\theta$) = Opposite / Hypotenuse

Cosine ($\cos\theta$) = Adjacent / Hypotenuse

Tangent ($\tan\theta$) = Opposite / Adjacent

2. Reciprocal Identities:

Cosecant ($\operatorname{cosec}\theta$) = 1 / $\sin\theta$

Secant ($\sec\theta$) = 1 / $\cos\theta$

Cotangent ($\cot\theta$) = 1 / $\tan\theta$

3. Pythagorean Identities:

$\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$

$1 + \tan^2\theta = \sec^2\theta$

$1 + \cot^2\theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2\theta$

4. Angle Sum and Difference Formulas:

$\sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$

$\cos(A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$

$\tan(A + B) = (\tan A + \tan B) / (1 - \tan A \tan B)$

5. Double Angle Formulas:

$\sin(2\theta) = 2\sin\theta \cos\theta$

$\cos(2\theta) = \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta$

$\tan(2\theta) = (2\tan\theta) / (1 - \tan^2\theta)$

6. Half Angle Formulas:

$\sin(\theta/2) = \pm\sqrt{[(1 - \cos\theta) / 2]}$

$\cos(\theta/2) = \pm\sqrt{[(1 + \cos\theta) / 2]}$

$\tan(\theta/2) = \pm\sqrt{[(1 - \cos\theta) / (1 + \cos\theta)]}$

7. Sum to Product Formulas:

$\sin A + \sin B = 2\sin[(A + B)/2]\cos[(A - B)/2]$

$\cos A + \cos B = 2\cos[(A + B)/2]\cos[(A - B)/2]$

$\sin A - \sin B = 2\cos[(A + B)/2]\sin[(A - B)/2]$

$\cos A - \cos B = -2\sin[(A + B)/2]\sin[(A - B)/2]$

8. Product to Sum Formulas:

$2\sin A \sin B = \cos(A - B) - \cos(A + B)$

$2\cos A \cos B = \cos(A - B) + \cos(A + B)$

$2\sin A \cos B = \sin(A + B) + \sin(A - B)$

9. Law of Sines (for any triangle):

$(\sin A) / a = (\sin B) / b = (\sin C) / c$

10. Law of Cosines (for any triangle):

$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$

$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$

$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$

11. Trigonometric Ratios for Special Angles:

For 0°, 30°, 45°, 60°, and 90°, there are specific sine, cosine, and tangent values.

E. Modern Mathematics:

I. Permutations and Combinations: Permutations and combinations involve counting the number of ways to arrange or select items from a set. This is crucial for various counting problems.

This section involves determining the number of ways to arrange a set of letters or selecting a certain number of items from a group.

Understand the fundamental counting principles. Practice problems involving arrangements and combinations. Familiarise yourself with formulas for permutations and combinations. Understand when to apply the formulas for combinations and permutations.

Concept and Formula for MAT Permutation and Combination Questions:

1. Fundamental Principle of Counting
   Rule of Product: Taking 1 out of m objects and taking 1 out of n objects, the total number of ways taking 1 out of each of m and n = m x n
   Rule of Addition: Taking 1 out of m objects or taking 1 out of n objects, the total number of ways taking 1 out of each of either m or n = m + n
2. Linear Arrangements: Arranging n objects at n different places = n!
3. Circular Arrangements: Arranging n objects at n different places (circularly) = (n-1)!

Tips and Tricks for MAT Permutation and Combination Questions:

1. Learn to calculate factorial

n! = n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3).....1
Ex: 5! = 5x 4x 3x 2x 1= 120
2. 0! = 1
3. 1! = 1
4. Learn all the basic rules.
5. Practice questions to get more clarity in concepts.

II. Probability: Probability deals with the likelihood of events occurring. This includes calculating probabilities of specific events and understanding conditional probability (probability of an event occurring given that another event has already occurred).

Important concepts:

1. MAT Probability or Chance:
Probability is a quantitative measure of the chance of occurrence of a particular event.
Where PE=n(E)/n(S), n(E) = no of favourable events; n(S) = Sample Space.

2. Random Experiment probability problems:
If all the possible outcomes of an experiment are known but the exact output cannot be predicted in advance.
(i) Tossing of a fair coin (Total Outcome 2)
(ii) Dice probability questions
Throwing an unbiased die (Total Outcome 6)
(iii) Cards game probability questions
Drawing a card from a pack of shuffled cards
A pack or deck of playing cards has 52 cards which are divided into four categories as given below:
a. Spades (♠)
b. Clubs (♣)
c. Hearts (♥)
d. Diamonds (♦)

3. Sample Space:
Sample Space is the set of all possible outcomes of an experiment. It is denoted by S.

4. Event: Any subset of a Sample Space is an event.

5. Equally Likely Events: Events are said to be equally likely if there is no preference for a particular event over the other.
Example: When a coin is tossed, Head (H) or Tail is equally likely to occur.

6. Mutually Exclusive Events: if the occurrence of one of the events excludes the occurrence of the other
Examples:
(i) Tossing of a coin: Either Head or Tail.
(iii) Rolling of a die: Either odd or even.

7. Independent Events: The occurrence or non-occurrence of one event does not influence the occurrence or non-occurrence of the other.

8. Exhaustive Event is the total number of all possible outcomes of an experiment.
Example:
(i) When a coin is tossed, we get either Head or Tail. Hence there are 2 exhaustive events.
For instance, calculating the probability of rolling a certain number on a six-sided die or finding the probability of drawing a certain card from a deck.
To ace this section, learn the basics of probability theory. Practice calculating probabilities of events using different approaches. Understand conditional probability and how it impacts the overall probability of an event. Focus on understanding the concepts of probability and practice problems related to independent and dependent events.

F. Statistics:

I. Mean, Median, Mode: These are measures of central tendency used to describe the centre of a data set. Mean is the average, median is the middle value, and mode is the most frequently occurring value.
This section involves calculating the average test score of a class or finding the middle value of a set of numbers.
Understand and practice calculating measures of central tendency using the formulas given below. Learn how to interpret data sets and apply these measures to analyse data.

a. Mean
Suppose we have n values in a set of data namely as x1, x2, x3, ..., xn, then the mean of data is given by:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1+x_2+x_3+\ldots\ldots+x_n}{n}$$

It can also be denoted as:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}{n}$$

b. Median

If the number of values or observations in the given data is odd, then the median is given by $[(n+1)/2]^{th}$ observation.

If in the given data set, the number of values or observations is even, then the median is given by the average of the $(n/2)^{th}$ and $[(n/2)+1]^{th}$ observation.

The median for grouped data can be calculated using the formula,

$$Median = l + \left(\frac{\frac{N}{2} - cf}{f}\right) \times h$$

c. Mode

The most frequent number occurring in the data set is known as the mode.

We can calculate the mode for grouped data using the below formula:

$$Mode = l + \left(\frac{f_1 - f_0}{2f_1 - f_0 - f_2}\right) \times h$$

3. For Data Analysis Preparation

The Data Analysis and Sufficiency section in the MAT exam assesses your ability to interpret and analyse data. Practice interpreting data presented in various forms, such as tables, graphs (bar charts, pie charts, line graphs), and numerical information. Understand how to extract meaningful insights from each format.

Topics to be covered:

A. Data Interpretation (DI):

Data Interpretation involves the process of extracting meaningful insights and conclusions from data presented in various forms, such as tables, graphs, charts, and figures. It tests your ability to understand and analyse data to answer questions accurately.

Topics to Cover:

I. **Tables:** Practice interpreting information presented in tabular form. This may involve calculations like percentages, ratios, and averages based on the data provided.

II. **Bar Charts:** Learn how to read and analyse bar graphs, including single and multiple bar charts. Understand how to compare data from different categories.

Extracting information from a bar graph involves a few key steps, here is a step by step guide:

a. **Title and Labels:** Start by examining the title of the graph and any labels on the axes. This will give you an overview of what the graph is representing.

b. **Read the Bars:** Look at the bars themselves. Each bar represents a category or a data point. In a horizontal bar graph, the length of the bars indicates the value. In a vertical bar graph, it's the height.

c. **Axis Values:** Pay attention to the values on the axes. These will indicate the range of data being represented. For example, if the vertical axis is labelled from 0 to 100, it means the data points are within that range.

d. **Identify Categories:** If the graph represents different categories (e.g., different years, different products), identify them. This will help you understand what each bar represents.

e. **Compare Bars:** Compare the lengths or heights of the bars. This is crucial for understanding the relationships between different data points. Note which bars are taller or shorter in relation to each other.

f. **Analyse Trends:** Look for patterns or trends in the data. Are certain categories consistently higher or lower? Is there a sudden spike or drop?

g. **Interpolation:** Sometimes you might need to estimate values that aren't explicitly shown on the graph. For instance, if the vertical axis is labelled from 0 to 10, and a bar reaches halfway between 4 and 5, you can estimate it to be around 4.5.

h. **Consider Units:** Pay attention to the units used on the axes. For instance, if the vertical axis is labelled in thousands, each tick represents a thousand units.

i. **Refer to the Legend:** If there is a legend, it will explain what each colour or pattern represents. This is especially important if there are multiple data sets on the same graph.

j. **Read Any Additional Information:** Sometimes there might be additional notes or annotations on the graph that provide context or extra details.

k. **Draw Conclusions:** Based on your analysis, draw conclusions about the data presented in the graph.

Example: In 2001, the company that grew the quickest grew by 100%. What was the growth rate of the company

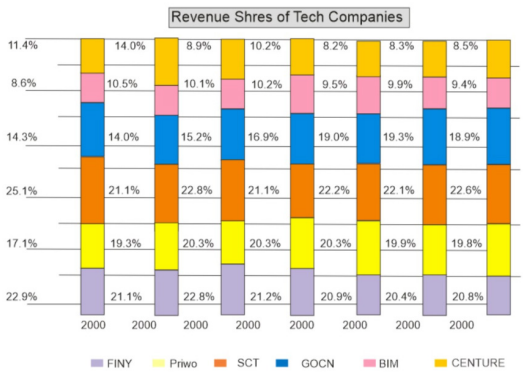
that had the least growth rate?

a. 50%

b. 25%

c. 20%

d. 33% - correct answer



Revenue shares of Tech Companies

III. Pie Charts: Familiarise yourself with interpreting pie charts, which represent data in the form of slices. Focus on understanding percentages and fractions represented by each slice. In the pie chart, data is distributed in a circle, which forms 360 degrees at its centre and comprises 100% of its area. Students must know to derive the relation between angle and percentage to calculate the parameter's value.

Extracting information from a pie chart involves visually interpreting the chart and making numerical estimates based on the proportions of the different segments. Here are step-by-step instructions to help you do this:

a. **Observe the Pie Chart:** Start by looking at the pie chart as a whole. Understand what it is representing and what each segment represents.

b. **Identify the Segments:** Take note of each segment (or slice) of the pie. Each segment represents a category or a portion of the whole.

c. **Determine the Total:** Find any information that provides the total value or percentage the pie chart is representing. It might be stated in the chart title, legend, or somewhere nearby.

d. **Estimate Segment Sizes:** Visually estimate the size of each segment relative to the whole pie. You can do this by comparing angles or areas.

e. **Calculate Percentages:** For each segment, estimate the percentage it represents by comparing its size to the total size of the pie. You can do this by dividing the size of the segment by the total size of the pie and then multiplying by 100.

f. **Read Labels (if available):** If the pie chart has labels, they can provide specific information about each segment. These labels might include names, values, or percentages.

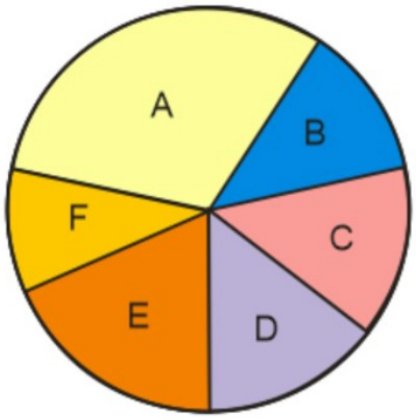
g. **Analyse the Legend (if available):** If there's a legend, it can provide additional information about what each segment represents. It might include numerical values, percentages, or categorical labels.

h. **Cross-Reference Data (if available):** If there's additional data available, like a table or a graph alongside the pie chart, cross-reference it to gain a deeper understanding of the information being presented.

i. **Check for Additional Information:** Look for any accompanying text or notes that might provide further context or specific values related to the pie chart.

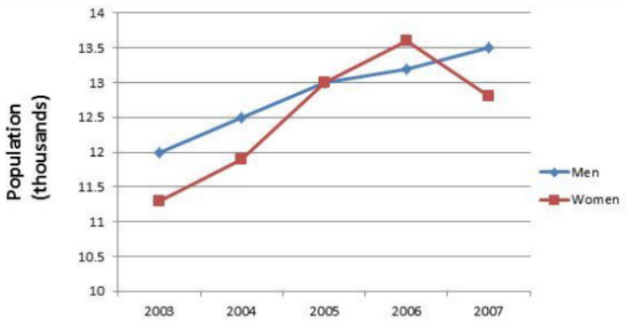
j. **Interpret the Data:** Based on your observations, calculate or estimate the numerical values associated with each segment. This could be in absolute numbers or percentages.

k. **Verify with Precision (if possible):** If precision is critical, see if there's a source document or data set that contains exact values for the pie chart. This will provide the most accurate information.



IV. Line Graphs: Practice extracting trends and patterns from line graphs, which display data points over some

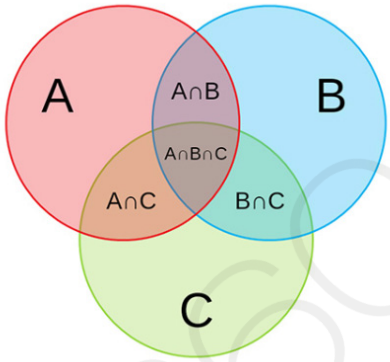
time. Pay attention to changes in trends and comparisons. Work on your speed and accuracy in solving Line Graph questions. Identify the trend and pattern in the data to answer questions related to the line graph quickly. In this section we will focus on the most basic aspects of a line graph.



1. On the y-axis, a dependent variable is taken while on the x-axis, an independent variable is taken.
2. Dots represent the values of x and y variables at that point.
3. A line gives a visual representation of the data, and its variation.
4. Vertical Label: Name of Dependent Variable
5. Horizontal Label: Name of Independent Variable
6. Slope of line gives the variation of data, i.e. if slope is positive,e then growth is positive and if slope is negative, then growth is negative.

V. Mixed Graphs: Work on questions that involve a combination of different types of graphs. Practice extracting relevant information from each component.

VI. Venn Diagram: Understand the application of Venn diagrams in solving logical reasoning problems and practise different types of Venn diagram-based questions. A Venn diagram is an illustration that uses circles to show the relationships among things or finite groups of things. Circles that overlap have a commonality while circles that do not overlap do not share those traits. Venn diagrams help to visually represent the similarities and differences between two concepts.



Start with basic DI sets and gradually progress to more complex ones. Practice calculating percentages, ratios, averages, and other relevant metrics from the given data. Focus on improving your speed and accuracy in solving DI questions.

B. Data Sufficiency:

Data Sufficiency questions assess your ability to determine whether the information provided is sufficient to answer a specific question. You are not required to find the actual answer, but rather to assess if the given data is enough.

Approach:

- **Understand the question:** Read the question and the data provided carefully to identify what information is required to answer the question
- **Evaluate each statement:** Analyse each statement individually to determine if it provides enough information to answer the question.
- **Consider both statements together:** Determine if combining both statements (if necessary) is sufficient to answer the question.
- **Identify the answer choices:** Select the appropriate option based on your evaluation.

Preparation Strategy:

- Practice regularly with a wide range of Data Sufficiency questions.
- Focus on identifying redundant or unnecessary information in the statements.
- Develop the ability to make quick assessments of sufficiency.

C. Caselet Analysis:

Caselet Analysis involves a set of information (caselet) followed by a series of questions related to that information. It tests your ability to extract relevant details and apply them to answer questions. A case let or case let consists of a set of information in the form of a passage. A set of questions based on it were asked. No tables or graphs were given. You have to read the information to deduce the information and organise the given data to solve the questions.

Approach:

- **Read the caselet thoroughly:** Understand the context and information provided in the caselet.
- **Analyse the questions:** Identify the specific details or data points required to answer each question.
- **Refer back to the caselet:** Extract the necessary information from the caselet to answer the questions.

Preparation Strategy:

- Practice analysing caselets from different domains, such as business, finance, or market research.
- Focus on improving your speed in extracting relevant information from the caselet.

D. Data Comparison:

Data Comparison questions involve assessing two or more sets of data and determining relationships or differences between them.

Approach:

- **Analyse each set of data individually:** Understand the information provided in each set.
- **Compare the data sets:** Identify commonalities, differences, or relationships between the data sets.
- **Answer the questions based on the comparison:** Use the comparison to answer the specific questions asked.

Preparation Strategy:

- Practice comparing data sets from different contexts, such as sales figures, market trends, or demographic data.
- Focus on extracting relevant details for comparison.

4. Intelligence and Critical Reasoning

The MAT exam typically consists of five sections, one of which is Intelligence and Critical Reasoning. This section generally comprises 30 questions. Start by reviewing previous year's question papers. This will give you an idea about the types of questions asked and the difficulty level. Identify common patterns, question formats, and recurring topics.

Key topics to focus on:

A. Analytical Reasoning:

- Analytical reasoning involves the ability to identify patterns, relationships, and make logical deductions based on provided information.
- Questions in this category might ask you to determine the relationship between different elements, solve puzzles, or make inferences based on given statements.
- Practice different types of analytical reasoning questions. Familiarise yourself with various puzzle formats, and work on improving your ability to make logical connections.

B. Critical Reasoning:

- Critical reasoning assesses your ability to evaluate arguments, identify assumptions, and draw conclusions based on the information provided.
- You might be presented with a statement and asked to evaluate whether it's true, false, or if you can't determine its validity based on the information provided.
- Practice questions that involve evaluating arguments, identifying assumptions, and drawing conclusions. Focus on strengthening your ability to critically assess statements and arguments.

C. Series and Sequences:

- This category involves identifying patterns in sequences of numbers, letters, or figures and predicting the next item in the series.
- You might be given a sequence of numbers (e.g., 2, 4, 6, 8) and asked to identify the next number in the sequence.
- Practice various types of series and sequences. Pay attention to number patterns, letter series, and figure sequences. Work on your ability to recognize and predict patterns.

D. Coding-Decoding:

- Coding-decoding questions involve manipulating letters or words based on a specific coding scheme.
- You might be given a coded message and asked to decipher it using a given code.
- Practice different types of coding-decoding questions. Focus on understanding the coding rules and applying

them to decode or encode messages.

E. Directions:

- Questions related to directions test your ability to understand and interpret information about spatial relationships, distances, and directions.
- You might be given a series of directions (e.g., North, South, East, West) and asked to determine the final direction or location.
- Familiarise yourself with basic directions and their relationships. Practice questions that involve finding directions and distances.

F. Visual Reasoning:

- Visual reasoning questions involve interpreting and manipulating visual information, such as figures, shapes, and patterns.
- You might be given a set of figures with a pattern, and asked to identify the next figure in the sequence.
- Practice questions that involve visual patterns, mirror images, water images, analogies, and figure completion. Strengthen your ability to recognize visual relationships.

5. For Indian and Global Environment Preparation

The Indian and Global Environment section in the MAT exam assesses your knowledge of current affairs, general awareness, and various aspects of the business and economic environment, both in India and globally. Here are some tips on how to prepare effectively for this section:

A. Current Affairs:

Stay updated with the latest news and events, both in India and internationally. Read newspapers, watch news channels, and follow reputable news websites to stay informed.

B. Business and Economics:

Brush up on basic concepts related to economics and business. This includes topics like inflation, fiscal policy, monetary policy, economic indicators, and corporate news.

C. Politics and Governance:

Familiarise yourself with key political figures, government policies, and governance issues in India and globally. Understand the structure of government at various levels.

D. International Affairs:

Keep abreast of important global events, diplomatic relations, and international organisations. Focus on major geopolitical developments and their implications.

E. Sports and Entertainment:

Stay informed about major sporting events, achievements, and popular entertainment trends. This may include information about notable sports tournaments, awards, and movie releases.

Preparation Strategy:

- **Read newspapers daily:** Regularly read newspapers like The Hindu, The Times of India, or The Indian Express to stay updated with current affairs. Many newspapers also provide a dedicated section for business news.
- **Follow news websites:** Visit reliable news websites such as BBC News, Reuters, and Al Jazeera to get a broader perspective on global events.
- **Watch news programs:** Tune in to news channels to watch discussions and analyses of current events. This can provide valuable insights into various issues.
- **Use mobile apps:** Download mobile apps that provide daily news updates and current affairs quizzes. These apps can help you stay engaged and informed on the go.
- **Read business magazines:** Consider reading business magazines like Business Today, Forbes India, or The Economic Times for in-depth coverage of business and economic topics.
- **Take practice quizzes:** Many MAT preparation books and websites offer quizzes and practice tests for the Indian and Global Environment section. These can help you test your knowledge and improve your recall.
- **Revise regularly:** Keep revising the information you have gathered. Create summary notes or flashcards for quick revision before the exam.
- **Join discussion forums:** Participate in online discussion forums or groups dedicated to MAT preparation. Sharing and discussing current affairs with others can enhance your understanding.
- **Mock tests:** Take full-length mock tests that include the Indian and Global Environment section to simulate exam conditions. This will help you manage your time effectively during the actual exam.

Important Books for MAT

Topic	Book	Author
Language Comprehension	Verbal Ability & Comprehension for MBA Exams	Disha Publications
	Verbal Ability & Comprehension for CAT/MAT/GMAT/IIFT/ CMAT/MAT/Bank PO/SSC	Bharat Patodi and Aditya Choudhary
Intelligence and Critical Reasoning	A Modern Approach to Logical Reasoning	R.S.Aggarwal
	Data Interpretation & Logical Reasoning	Gajendra Kumar
Data Analysis and Sufficiency	Data Interpretation and Data Sufficiency	Arihant Experts
	How to Prepare for Data Interpretation for MAT	Arun Sharma
Mathematical Skills	Vedic Mathematics: Secrets Skills for Quick, Accurate Mental Calculations	Sumita Bose
	Mathematics for MBA	R.S. Aggarwal
Indian & Global Environment	Objective General Knowledge	Lucents Publications
	Manorama Year Book	Mammen Mathew

Other Useful Resources

Are you gearing up for the MAT exam, a crucial stepping stone towards your dream MBA program? Success in this competitive exam requires not only dedication and hard work but also access to high-quality study materials. To help you excel in the MAT exam, we have curated a selection of essential eBooks and video lectures that cover key topics and provide expert solutions. Let's explore these resources:

3000+ Most Important Words - Vocabulary Builder

Mastering vocabulary is essential for acing the Verbal and Logical Ability section, which carries 26 marks in the MAT exam. This eBook provides a comprehensive list of 3000+ important words with meanings, antonyms, and synonyms, helping you enhance your language skills.

Download Now

500+ Most Important Idioms and Phrases

Idioms and phrases are a crucial part of the MAT exam's Verbal and Logical Ability section. This eBook offers a collection of 500+ idioms and phrases with meanings and examples, helping you navigate this challenging section with ease.

Download Now

300+ Most Important Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs often appear in the Verbal and Logical Ability section of the MAT exam. This eBook contains a comprehensive list of 300+ phrasal verbs with types, examples, and practice questions, helping you strengthen your grasp on this topic.

Download Now

Permutation & Combination - Video Lectures and Practice Questions

Permutation and Combination questions carry weight in the Quantitative Ability & Data Interpretation section, which accounts for 28 marks. This resource offers video lectures and practice questions to help you master this mathematical concept.

Download Now

Mastering DILR Questions with Expert Solutions

Data Interpretation and Logical Reasoning (DILR) play a significant role in the MAT exam. This eBook provides expert solutions to DILR questions, allowing you to practise and refine your problem-solving skills.

Download Now

Don't miss out on this opportunity to access these essential study materials.

Click the "Download Now" button next to each eBook's description to get started on your path to MAT success.

MAT Sample Paper

Are you preparing for the MAT (Management Aptitude Test)? Take your preparation to the next level with our carefully crafted MAT sample paper.

Why Our MAT Sample Paper Matters:

- **Realistic Practice:** Our sample paper mirrors the actual MAT exam, so you'll be well-prepared for the real thing.
- **Comprehensive Coverage:** It covers all MAT sections, providing a holistic prep experience.
- **Detailed Solutions:** Get clear explanations for every question, improving your problem-solving skills.
- **Track Progress:** Monitor your growth and pinpoint areas for improvement.

Download Now and Boost Your MAT Percentile:

Ready to excel in MAT? Click the "Download Now" button below to access our high-quality sample paper. Elevate your chances of success!

Download Now

Don't miss this opportunity to enhance your MAT preparation.

Download our sample paper today and get closer to your management career goals.

MAT Free Mock Test

In the world of MAT preparation, nothing comes close to the importance of the MAT Mock Test. These mock tests are your secret weapon for mastering the exam's essence efficiently.

Why MAT Mock Tests Matter:

- **Realistic Experience:** Sample Papers mimic the actual MAT format, preparing you for the real deal.
- **Time Management:** Practice managing time effectively – a crucial skill for MAT success.
- **Question Variety:** Get comfortable with diverse question types and difficulty levels.
- **Self-Assessment:** Identify strengths and weaknesses to fine-tune your preparation.
- **Exam Simulation:** Reduce exam-day anxiety by replicating the test environment.
- **Speed and Accuracy:** Hone your problem-solving skills for faster, accurate answers.
- **Progress Tracking:** Monitor your growth and adjust your strategy accordingly.

Attempt Now

Careers360 wishes all MAT aspirants best of luck!