



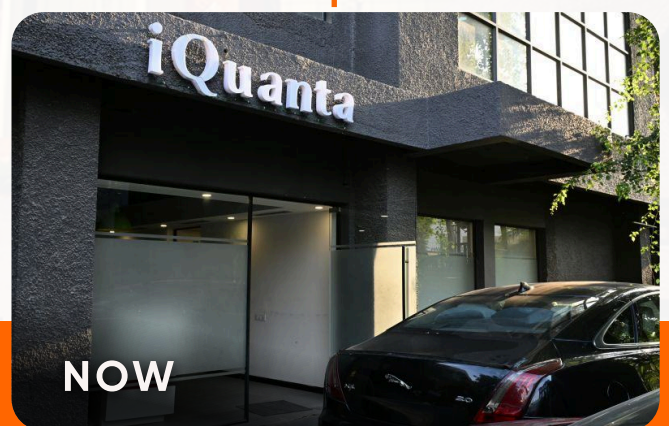
CAT VARC Cheat Sheet

Types of Questions, Option Elimination, Types of Passages, Common RC Tones, Figure of Speech and Best Practices for Retaining Content

About iQuanta?

Founded in 2015 by Indrajeet Singh, iQuanta began as a Facebook doubt-solving group from a small apartment. With strong expertise in Quants, he earned the title 'Wizard of Quant' by solving thousands of students' queries with clarity and speed. Noticing the lack of quality guidance for CAT aspirants, he officially launched iQuanta to bridge this gap.

Over the years, iQuanta has continued to support over 4 lakh students through its active online communities, offering resources, and peer-driven learning. In the last 5 years, more than 8,000 students have converted IIMs. In 2024, iQuanta produced 500+ 99 percentilers, many of whom made it to top IIMs. iQuanta continues to guide thousands of aspirants on their journey to top B-schools.



Indrajeet Singh
Founder & CEO, iQuanta
Forbes 30 Under 30

CHEAT SHEET 01

Types of Author Professions and Their Associated Content

01. Journalist

Writes news articles, feature stories, and editorials.
• Content often involves current events, political developments, and human interest stories.

07. Poet

Writes poems that may vary in style from structured forms (like sonnets or haiku) to free verse.
• Content is often expressive, conveying emotions, experiences, or vivid imagery.

02. Novelist

Authors of intricate fiction, delving into complex characters and plots.
• Content ranges from romance and mystery to science fiction and historical fiction..

08. Essayist

Writes short pieces on a variety of topics, from personal reflections to analytical essays.
• Content often explores social issues, philosophy, or personal opinions.

03. Scientist/ Academic Researcher

Writes research papers, journal articles, and grant proposals.
• Content is focused on specific scientific, technical, or academic topics, presenting findings and theories.

09. Technical Writer

Writes manuals, user guides, & FAQ sections for technology and software companies.
• Content is informative, precise, and designed to explain complex information in an accessible way.

04. Historian

Writes books, articles, and papers on historical events and figures.
• Content includes analysis of historical periods, influential personalities, & critical events.

10. Columnist

Writes recurring pieces in magazines or newspapers.
• Content may focus on specific themes such as technology, lifestyle, finance, or culture.

05. Biographer

Writes detailed accounts of someone's life.
• Content often involves extensive research to present a comprehensive portrayal of the subject's experiences & impact.

11. Screen -writer

Writes scripts for movies and television shows.
• Content includes dialogue, character development, and scene setting, tailored to visual storytelling.

06. Playwright

Writes scripts for theatrical performances.
• Content includes dialogues, stage directions, and character development for plays and musicals.

12. Blogger/ Content Creator

Writes articles, blogs, and social media posts on a wide range of topics.
• Content is typically more informal and personal, aimed at engaging directly with an audience



Understanding the likely professions of authors can help contextualize their writing, offering insights into the purpose, style, and depth of the content, which is particularly useful in analyzing text in exams and assignments.

CHEAT SHEET 02

Option Elimination in Multiple Choice Questions

01. Out of Scope

Answer choices includes unrelated info not mentioned in the passage.
• Often introduces irrelevant details or contexts.

06. Overgeneralization

Takes a specific idea from the passage and applies it more broadly than justified.
• Loses the precise focus of the claim or argument.

02. Extreme Choices

Uses words like "always", "never", "only", which make the statement too absolute & generally incorrect.
• Typically ignores exceptions or nuances present in the passage.

07. Partial Information

Partial answer, lacking crucial elements for a complete response.
• Seems tempting due to its relevance to the passage.

03. Distortion of Passage Details

Misrepresents the information given in the passage.
• Might include partially correct information but alters key facts or implications.

08. Similar/Synonymous Choices

Uses wording or phrases very similar to those in the passage but used in a misleading context.
• May involve synonyms that change the meaning subtly but significantly.

04. Opposite Answers

Presents a choice that directly contradicts the information given in the passage.
• Can be easily mistaken if not read carefully.

09. Faulty Causality

Suggests a cause-and-effect relationship that is not supported by the passage.
• Assumes connections without evidence from the text.

05. Correct but Irrelevant

Correct or plausible but off- topic answer.
• Designed to trap those recalling details but missing question context.

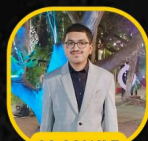


Recognizing these typical patterns of incorrect answer choices can significantly enhance test takers' ability to eliminate wrong options and select the correct answer more effectively.

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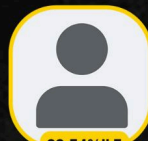
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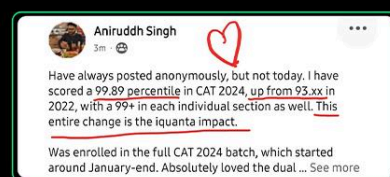
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Types of Content in Newspapers, Magazines, and Other Publications

01. News Articles

News reporting: factual accounts of recent events with witness or authority statements.

- Includes local, national, and international news.

02. Feature Articles

In-depth articles, focusing on specific aspects of a story or issue.

- Often includes profiles, human interest stories, and detailed explorations of topics.

03. Editorials

Articles that reflect the opinions of the editorial board of the publication.

- Used to express viewpoints on significant issues and influence public opinion.

04. Opinion Pieces (Op-eds)

Written by guest writers, not affiliated with the editorial board, sharing personal opinions on various subjects.

- Provides a platform for diverse viewpoints.

05. Letters to the Editor

Reader responses to previous stories or current events.

- Offers a forum for community interaction and reader engagement.

06. Reviews

Evaluations of products, services, or cultural events like movies, books, music, restaurants, & performances.

- Provides critical insights and recommendations.

07. Interviews

Conversations with people of interest, from celebrities to politicians to business leaders.

- Offers an in-depth look at the interviewee's perspectives and experiences.

08. Investigative Reports

In-depth reporting on significant issues, uncovering hidden facts and details.

- Often involves extensive research and can lead to public policy changes.

09. Columns

Regularly appearing articles typically written by the same author, offering personal insights or commentary on a specific theme or topic.

- Examples include advice columns, technology, and lifestyle columns.

10. Research Papers

Scholarly articles that present original research, including methodology, data, and findings.

- Common in academic or professional-focused publications.

11. Infographics

Visual representations conveying complex information swiftly and clearly.

- Often used to supplement written articles in both print and online formats.

12. Photo Essays

A collection of photographs that tell a story or highlight a theme.

- Combines visual artistry with narrative journalism.

13. How-to Articles

Instructional content that guides readers through the steps necessary to accomplish a specific task.

- Can cover a wide range of topics, from cooking to craft-making to technology use.

14. Obituaries

Notices of death that typically include a brief summary of the deceased's life, family details, and information about memorial services.

- Serve as a formal way to inform the community and honor the deceased.

15. Weather Reports

Daily updates on the weather, often including forecasts, temperatures, and conditions.

- Essential for daily planning and safety warnings.

CHEAT SHEET 04

Common Author Purposes in RC Passages

01. Inform

To provide facts, data, or explanations about a topic to enhance the reader's understanding.

- Common in journalistic articles, textbooks, how-to guides, and scientific research papers.

07. Analyze

Breaking down complex subjects for better understanding.

- Common in academic writing, literary analysis papers, and in-depth reviews.

02. Persuade

To convince the reader to adopt a particular viewpoint or take specific action.

- Often seen in editorials, opinion persuasive essays, advertisements, and political speeches.

08. Reflect

To provide thoughts or feelings about a personal experience, idea, or event, often exploring the author's own perspectives.

- Seen in reflective essays, memoirs, and personal blogs.

03. Entertain

To amuse, delight, or engage the reader through narratives, poetry, or dramatic scripts.

- Typical in novels, short stories, plays, and humorous articles.

09. Argue

To make a case for a specific point of view or theory, supported by evidence and reasoning.

- Predominant in argumentative essays, legal writing, and debate scripts.

04. Explain

To convince the reader to adopt a particular viewpoint or take specific action.

- Often seen in editorials, opinion persuasive essays, advertisements, and political speeches.

10. Instruct

To teach or guide the reader on how to perform a task or understand something better.

- Typical in tutorial blogs, DIY articles, cooking recipes, and educational materials.

05. Describe

To create a vivid picture of a person, place, object, or event through detailed sensory information.

- Used in descriptive essays, travel writing, and certain types of creative fiction.

11. Critique

To evaluate or critique a work, event, or idea, often providing both positive and negative feedback.

- Common in book reviews, art criticism, and performance evaluations.

06. Narrate

To tell a story or recount events, often with a clear sequence of events and a mix of description and dialogue.

- Found in narrative essays, history books, biographies, and most forms of fiction.

12. Inspire

To motivate, uplift, or provoke thought in the reader, often with the aim of bringing about personal growth or social change.

- Found in motivational speeches, some religious texts, and inspirational articles.



Each of these purposes influences the style, structure, and content of writing, and understanding the author's primary purpose can significantly enhance the reader's comprehension and engagement with the text.

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CHEAT SHEET 05

Common Author Tones and Attitudes in Writing

01. Formal

- Characterized by a serious & respectful tone, often devoid of colloquialisms and slang.
- Common in academic writing, business documents, and official communications.

08. Humorous

- Aims to amuse the reader, often through jokes, puns, or witty remarks.
- Found in comedic articles, some blogs, and entertainment pieces.

02. Persuade

- More casual and conversational, using everyday language & personal pronouns.
- Often found in blogs, personal emails, and casual articles.

09. Didactic

- Intends to instruct or provide a moral lesson, often directly addressing the reader.
- Typical in educational content, parables, and some children's literature.

03. Objective

- Presents information in an unbiased and neutral manner, focusing purely on facts.
- Typical in news reporting, research papers, and informational texts.

10. Critical

- Analyzes and judges the merits and faults of the subject matter.
- Common in reviews, analytical essays, and critique pieces.

04. Subjective

- Contains personal opinions, thoughts, and beliefs, reflecting the author's own perspective.
- Common in opinion pieces, memoirs, and reflective essays.

11. Sympathetic

- Shows understanding and empathy towards subjects, often aiming to elicit compassion from the reader.
- Used in feature stories, advocacy articles, and some non-fiction narratives.

05. Optimistic

- Expresses hope and positivity, focusing on the good aspects & potential successful outcomes.
- Frequently seen in motivational content and certain types of promotional writing.

12. Impartial

- Maintains neutrality, avoiding any bias or subjective judgments.
- Essential in journalistic writing and some types of academic research.

06. Pessimistic

- Focuses on the negative aspects, often expecting undesirable outcomes.
- Can be found in critical reviews, some editorial writings, and dystopian literature.

13. Urgent

- Conveys a sense of immediacy and importance, often to prompt quick response or attention.
- Seen in news flashes, crisis communication, and calls to action.

07. Sarcastic

- Uses irony to mock or convey contempt, often subtly.
- Common in satire, some columns, and humorous pieces.

14. Reflective

- Contemplates experiences and events, often examining them from a personal perspective.
- Found in reflective journals, memoirs, and some philosophical writings.

15. Authoritative

- Commands respect and confidence, often backed by expertise or research.
- Typical in scientific articles, expert advice columns, and technical guides.

CHEAT SHEET 06

Types of Statements and Their Nature

01. Factual Statements

Based on objective evidence, research, or observable phenomena.
• Backed by evidence or references.

06. Hypotheses

Tentative ideas for further investigation, not yet confirmed.
• Common in scientific discourse.

02. Opinion Statements

Reflect personal views, beliefs, or preferences of the author.
• Subjective and not universally provable.

07. Generalizations

Statements that apply a concept or conclusion from specific cases to broader groups or situations.
• May overlook exceptions & nuances.

03. Assumptions

Unsubstantiated assertions supporting beliefs or arguments.
• Not directly stated but implied and used as the basis for further reasoning.

08. Explanatory Statements

Provide reasons or explanations for phenomena, behaviors, or events.
• Aim to clarify how or why something occurs.

04. Judgments

Opinions: assessments of something, often based on morals or aesthetics.
• Can be subjective and influenced by personal ethics or standards

09. Normative Statements

Express values, duties, or norms about what should be, rather than what is.
• Often involve ethical, moral, or societal standards

05. Predictions

Statements about what will happen in the future, based on current information or trends.
• Uncertain, awaiting future verification.

10. Analytical Statements

Break down complex information into simpler elements for better understanding.
• Often used in academic and analytical contexts



Understanding these types of statements can greatly enhance a reader's ability to analyze, interpret, and respond to various texts, particularly in academic and testing scenarios. Each type of statement plays a specific role in constructing arguments, conveying information, and influencing the reader's perception.

CHEAT SHEET 07

Figures of Speech

01. Metaphor

A direct comparison between two unrelated subjects without using "like" or "as"; e.g., "Time is a thief."
• Enhances imagery and simplifies complex ideas.

02. Simile

A comparison between two different things using the words "like" or "as"; e.g., "Busy as a bee."
• Helps clarify or intensify descriptions.

03. Personification

Attributing human characteristics to inanimate objects, animals, or abstract ideas; e.g., "The wind whispered through the trees."
• Creates vivid imagery and emotional connection.

04. Hyperbole

Exaggerated statements not meant to be taken literally; e.g., "I've told you a million times."
• Used for emphasis or humorous effect.

05. Onomatopoeia

Words that imitate the sound they represent; e.g., "buzz", "whisper", "bang".
• Enhances sensory experiences in text.

06. Alliteration

The repetition of the same consonant sounds at the beginning of words that are in close proximity.
• Adds a musical quality and can make phrases more memorable.

07. Assonance

The repetition of vowel sounds within closely placed words; e.g., "The rain in Spain falls mainly in the plains."
• Used to reinforce the mood of the writing and improve flow.

08. Irony

Figure of speech: words used with meanings opposite to their literal sense.
• Often used to imply sarcasm or to highlight a contrast between expectations and reality.

09. Oxymoron

A figure of speech in which contradictory terms appear in conjunction.
• Useful for creating dramatic effect or an intriguing contradiction.

10. Pun

Wordplay: using words with multiple meanings for humor.
• Often used for comic relief or to engage readers with wordplay.

11. Allusion

An indirect nod to something significant, without explicit detail.
• Adds deeper meanings and context to a text.

12. Euphemism

Gentle or indirect language to soften harsh topics.
• Softens the delivery of sensitive content.

13. Apostrophe

A figure of speech in which the speaker addresses an absent person, an abstract idea, or a physical object.
• Used to add emotional intensity or to personify abstract concepts.

14. Synecdoche

A figure of speech in which a part is made to represent the whole or vice versa.
• Offers a concise and vivid way to describe something more complex.

15. Metonymy

A figure of speech that replaces the name of a thing with the name of something else with which it is closely associated.
• Streamlines communication & enhances conceptual imagery.

CHEAT SHEET 08

Types of Passages in VARC

01. Descriptive Passages

- Focus on describing a person, place, event, or process.
- Uses vivid language to create a clear picture.
- Often includes sensory details.

05. Analytical Passages

- Breaks down a complex concept or issue into simpler parts for analysis.
- Often includes the examination of data or use of logic.
- Aims to interpret or make sense of a topic.

02. Argumentative Passages

- Presents a point of view on a specific issue.
- Includes arguments and counterarguments.
- Aims to persuade the reader to accept a particular stance

06. Persuasive Passages

- Similar to argumentative, but often relies more on emotional appeal.
- Uses persuasive techniques to influence the reader's beliefs or actions.

03. Expository Passages

- Explains or informs about a topic in a straightforward manner.
- Focuses on facts, statistics, and explanations.
- Lacks the opinionated tone of argumentative passages.

07. Instructive Passages

- Provides instructions or directions.
- Often used in procedural texts.
- Clear, direct, and designed to guide behavior or thought.

04. Narrative Passages

- Presents a point of view on a specific issue.
- Includes arguments and counterarguments.
- Aims to persuade the reader to accept a particular stance

09. Comparative Passages

- Discusses similarities and differences between two or more items.
- Can compare concepts, ideas, or real-world entities.
- Balanced analysis of each item's attributes..



These categories can help students quickly identify the purpose and structure of reading materials, which is critical for effective comprehension and analysis in exams.

CHEAT SHEET 09

Best Practices for Retaining Reading Content

01. Active Reading

Engage actively with the text by annotating, summarizing paragraphs, and questioning the material as you read. This encourages deeper processing of the information.

02. Develop Vocabulary

Regularly learn and review new words. Familiarity with a broad vocabulary can significantly aid in understanding and retaining reading materials.

03. Practice Regularly

Consistent practice with reading comprehension passages and questions similar to those on the test can improve both speed and comprehension skills over time.

04. Highlight Key Information

Use highlighters or note-taking to mark important details, arguments, and transitions in texts, which can aid in review and reinforcement.

05. Summarize Passages

After reading a passage, write a brief summary to consolidate the main ideas and how they are developed. This reinforces memory and understanding.

06. Discuss Readings

Explaining concepts and discussing passages with peers or mentors can deepen understanding and reveal new perspectives that solidify memory.

07. Teach What You Learn

Teaching the material to someone else is a highly effective way to reinforce what you have learned and discover any gaps in your understanding.

08. Use Mnemonics

Employ mnemonic devices to remember details and lists. For example, acronyms can help recall lists of concepts or steps in an argument.

09. Create Mind Maps

Visual aids like mind maps can help organize information hierarchically and visually, making it easier to recall details and relationships.

10. Practice Time Management

When practicing, time yourself to ensure that you are not only comprehending but also processing information quickly, as time management is crucial in exams.

11. Take Regular Breaks

Use techniques like the Pomodoro Technique (25 min of focused work followed by a 5-minute break) to maintain high levels of concentration without burning out.

12. Engage with a Variety of Texts

Read a wide range of topics and text types. This not only prepares you for the variety of passages on the exam but also improves general reading skills.

13. Use Flashcards for Review

Create flashcards for vocabulary words and key concepts. Regularly review these to keep information fresh in your memory.

14. Simulate Exam Conditions

Practice under conditions similar to the actual test environment to get accustomed to the pressures and constraints of the exam setting.

15. Rest and Nutrition

Ensure adequate rest & maintain a healthy diet, particularly foods known to aid cognitive function, like fish, nuts, seeds, and blueberries. A well-rested and well-nourished brain performs significantly better.

CHEAT SHEET 10

Best Practices for Improving Language and Vocabulary Skills

01. Read Widely and Regularly

Exposure to a variety of texts, including academic journals, classic literature, newspapers, & magazines, can significantly enhance your vocabulary & understanding of different writing styles.

02. Learn Vocabulary in Context

Regularly learn and review new words. Familiarity with a broad vocabulary can significantly aid in understanding and retaining reading materials.

03. Use Vocabulary Apps & Flashcards

Consistent practice with reading comprehension passages and questions similar to those on the test can improve both speed and comprehension skills over time.

05. Practice Active Reading

Use highlighters or note-taking to mark important details, arguments, and transitions in texts, which can aid in review and reinforcement.

06. Keep a Vocabulary Journal

After reading a passage, write a brief summary to consolidate the main ideas and how they are developed. This reinforces memory and understanding.

06. Discuss Readings

Explaining concepts and discussing passages with peers or mentors can deepen understanding and reveal new perspectives that solidify memory.

07. Watch English Media

Teaching the material to someone else is a highly effective way to reinforce what you have learned and discover any gaps in your understanding.

08. Participate in Discussion Groups

Employ mnemonic devices to remember details and lists. For example, acronyms can help recall lists of concepts or steps in an argument.

09. Write Regularly

Visual aids like mind maps can help organize information hierarchically and visually, making it easier to recall details and relationships.

10. Use Language Learning Tools

When practicing, time yourself to ensure that you are not only comprehending but also processing information quickly, as time management is crucial in exams.

11. Review and Revise Regularly

Use techniques like the Pomodoro Technique (25 min of focused work followed by a 5-minute break) to maintain high levels of concentration without burning out.

12. Learn Roots, Prefixes, & Suffixes

Read a wide range of topics and text types. This not only prepares you for the variety of passages on the exam but also improves general reading skills.

13. Practice Synonyms & Antonyms

Create flashcards for vocabulary words and key concepts. Regularly review these to keep information fresh in your memory.

14. Get Feedback on Writing

Practice under conditions similar to the actual test environment to get accustomed to the pressures and constraints of the exam setting.

15. Stay Motivated and Consistent

Ensure adequate rest & maintain a healthy diet, particularly foods known to aid cognitive function, like fish, nuts, seeds, and blueberries. A well-rested and well-nourished brain performs significantly better.

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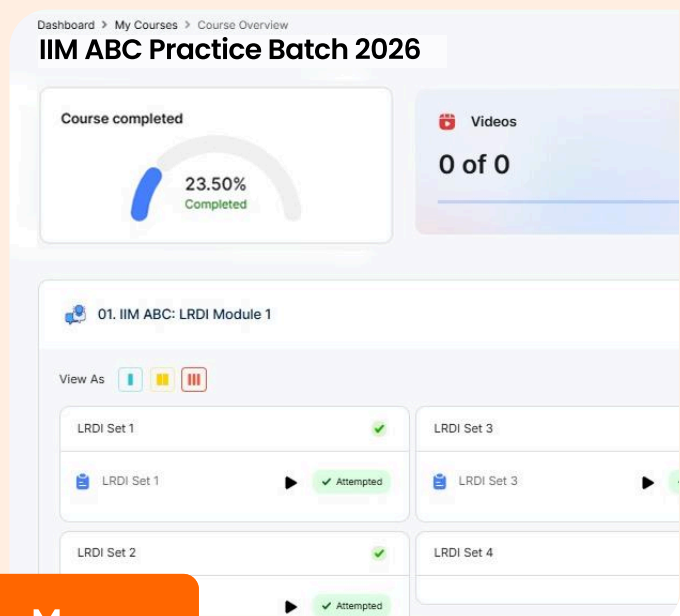
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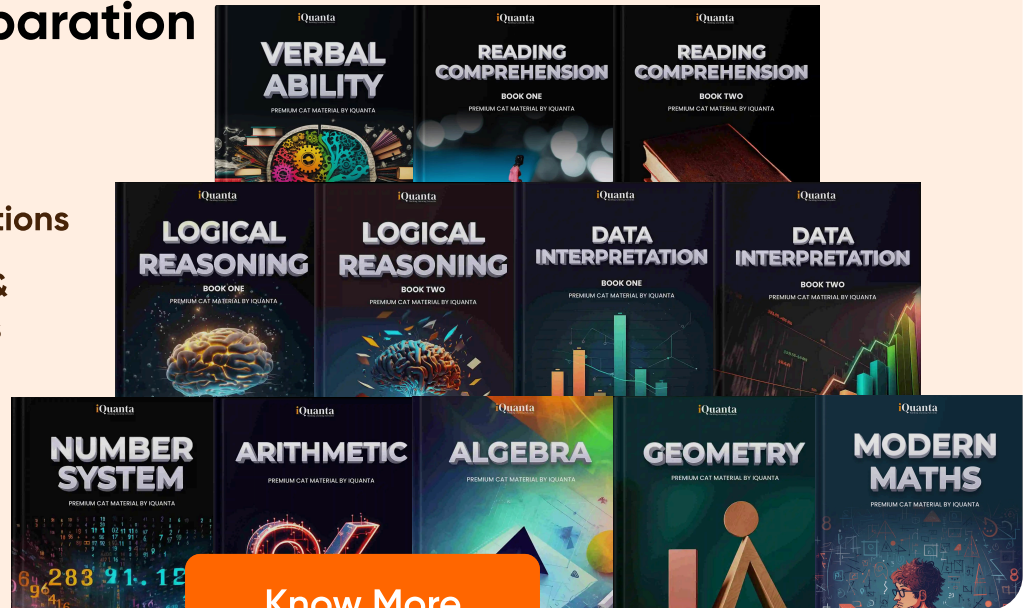
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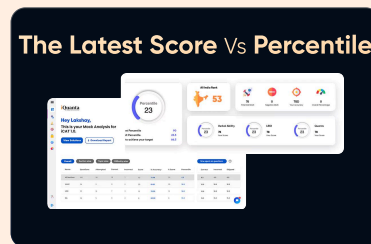
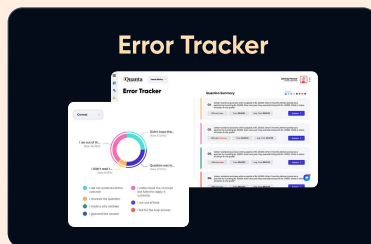
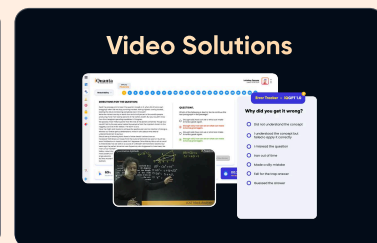
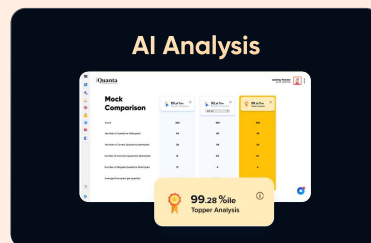
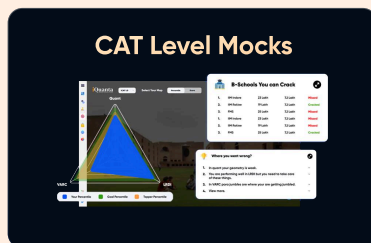
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iQuanta's Dual Pedagogy

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It's hard to stay focused in class when you're just listening. Our attention spans are short, and we tend to zone out after a while. This makes it easy to miss important concepts.

That's why iQuanta's dual pedagogy works better. It doesn't just explain the theory, it also helps you apply it through practice. This way, you stay involved, understand better, and cover every concept without gaps, just like a 99 percentiler.

 **Aditya Dhongde**
2h · 🌐

I have not interacted so much in the classes but I want to genuinely share my gratitude towards iQuanta. Without them, my preparation would have been half-hearted. I can't even believe how disciplined I was during these last 60 days. Whichever part of the town I was, I made sure that I was sitting in front of my laptop at 10 pm for the application classes. I can't explain how helpful the faculty of iQuanta were. Apart from academics they have also aced to strengthen our mindset for the exam. Whatever the result will be (i know it will be good) I have honestly enjoyed my CAT preparation journey.
Thanks a lot to iQuanta!!!!

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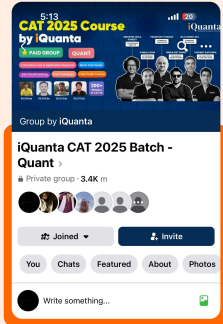
Aditya Jha

The last 2 months with iQuanta was an amazing experience for me. Truly loving their Dual pedagogy sessions. All the faculty members are amazing. Have progressed a lot from where I was 2 months back. Their doubt clearing facility is amazing. Looking forward to have even more good time with iQuanta in next 7-8 months and Crack CAT with flying colours!!!

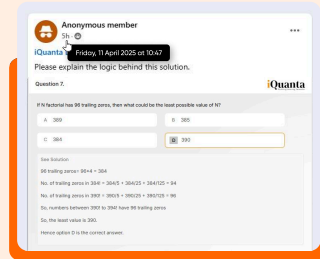
2 m Like Reply

24x7 Doubt Solving Support

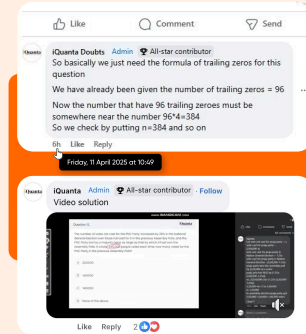
100+ doubts resolved every day by faculties & doubt solvers



1 Ask your doubt either in text or upload image

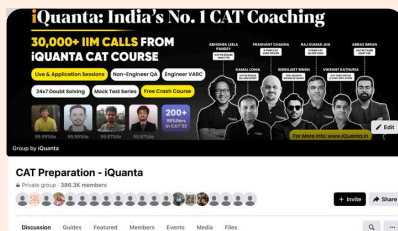


2 Once posted it will be solved within 15 minutes



3 Your doubt will be resolved via text & video solution

Peer to Peer Learning

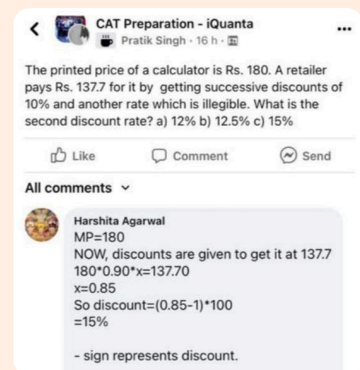
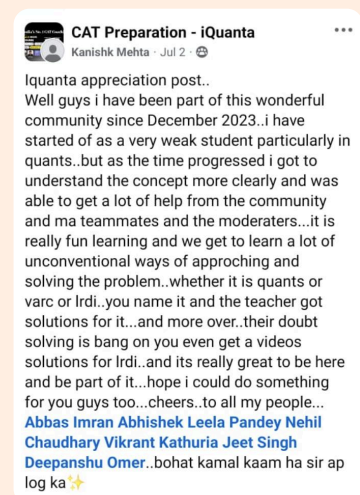
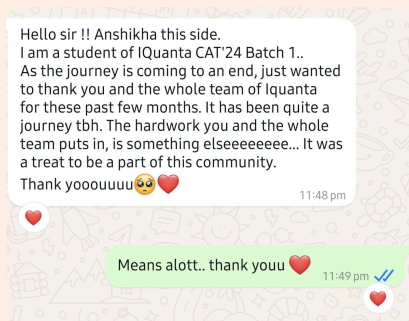


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A community is important because having a dedicated space gives learners the support and motivation they need to stay consistent and succeed in their preparation.



iQuanta vs Other CAT Coachings

COURSE FEATURES	CAT FULL COURSE	CAT 2026 + IIM ABC	CAT FULL COURSE PRO	OTHER CAT COACHINGS
Live Conceptual Classes	✓	✓	✓	✓
Application Classes	✓	✓	✓	✗
All Year Practice Sessions	✓	✓	✓	✗
Assignments	✓	✓	✓	✓
24*7 Doubt Solving	✓	✓	✓	✗
Full Mocks with Video Solution	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sectionals with Video Solution	✓	✓	✓	✗
Non-Engineer's Quants Videos	✓	✓	✓	✗
Engineer's Vary Videos	✓	✓	✓	✗
CAT LRDI Inception	✓	✓	✓	✗
AI Mock Analysis	✓	✓	✓	✗
Special initiatives (QA250,LRDI70)	✓	✓	✓	✗
Peer to Peer Learning	✓	✓	✓	✗
Free 2 Month Crash Course	✓	✓	✓	✗
7500 CAT Qs IIM ABC Course	✗	✓	✓	✗
IIM ABC Practice Sessions (Daily 12 QA, 3 RCs & 3 LRDI Sets)	✗	✓	✓	✗
12 Sets: CAT'24 level Books	✗	✗	✓	✗

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Sajjan
Barnwal



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100%iler

Raj Kumar
Jha



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& CEO,
Wizard of
Quant

Indrajeet
Singh



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