

Analytical Reasoning – Short Notes

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Part 2 of 5

Introduction Part 2 of 5

After positive feedback from most of group members, I am extending my effort to explain Analytical Reasoning section with mixture of my Urdu and English. In this part I have tried to cover one major issue regarding Analytical Reasoning Problems.

- Important Considerations while answering Analytical Reasoning Problems.

In part 1, main nay ye bataya tha k Analytical Reasoning Problems hotay kaya hain aur unko solve karnay k liye hamain kin chezon ko consider karna parta hai. Now, in part 2, main kuch important points discuss karon ga jo Analytical Questions ko answer karnay k liye zarori hotay hain aur us k baad kuch precautions bataon ga jo test main time bachanay k liye zarori hoti hain. Aur again wohi bat kahon ga k is portion ko karnay k liye aik shart hai aur wo hai PRACTICE.

With practice aap is section main definitely 70% plus score kar saktay hain.

WHICH FACTORS SHOULD WE CONSIDER WHILE ANSWERING ANALYTICAL REASONING PROBLEMS?

1) Approaches for Different Types of Questions in Analytical Reasoning

Analytical Problems main 4 types k question mostly pochay jatay hain jin k darmayan faraq ko samajna bohat zarori hota hai.

- i) “What must be true”? Or “What must not be false”?
- ii) “What must not be true”? Or “What must be false”?
- iii) “Which can be true”? Or “Which could be true”? Or “Which may be true”? Or “Which might be true”? Or “Which should be true”? Or “Which cannot be false”? Or “Which could not be false”? Or “Which may not be false”? Or “Which might not be false”? Or “Which should not be false”?
- iv) “Which can be false”? Or “Which could be false”? Or “Which may be false”? Or “Which might be false”? Or “Which should be false”? Or “Which cannot be true”? Or “Which could not be true”? Or “Which may not be true”? Or “Which might not be true”? Or “Which should not be true”? Or

Is tara k questions main hum khud ko confuse kar lete hain. Kis type main kaya approach use karni chahiye us k liye hamain pehlay “MUST BE TRUE” or “MAY BE TRUE” ka difference samajna paray ga. Q k “MUST BE TRUE” is not equal to “MAY BE TRUE”.

Special Note: Analytical Reasoning Problems k questions main “Can be, Could be, May be, Might be, Shall be, Should be” in sab ka matlab aik he samja jata hai.

MUST BE TRUE	MAY BE TRUE
It is less ambiguous	It is more ambiguous
Ye wo exact answer hota hai jo de hoi conditions ko fulfill karta hai	Ye wo answer hota hai jo hum de hoi statements say deduce kar saktay hain
Is main hamain sirf de hoi information par he rely karna parta hai	Is main hum apni valid assumptions b utilize kar saktay hain
Is main hamain ye dhayan rakhna parta hai k	Is main hamain ye dekhna parta hai k jo

hum say exactly pocha kaya gaya hai sirf usi ka jawab dena hota hai.	pocha gaya hai uski possibilities kitni ho sakti hain
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Jo differences hum nay oper bayan kiye hain un ka faraq samajnay k liye hum aik example discuss kar lete hain.

Suppose hamain aik aisi statement de gai hai k.

- i) Jo insan stairs say girtay hain un ki left tang toot jati hai.
- ii) Ali aik insan hai aur wo stairs say gir gaya hai.

Case – Must be true:

Ab oper de gai statements ko agar hum logically jorain to hamari pehli statement kehti hai k jo b insan stairs say girta hai uski left tang tot jati hai aur Ali b insan hai aur wo stairs say gir gaya hai to it “MUST BE TRUE” k uski left tang toot jaye ge.

Case – May be true:

Ab oper de gai statements say hum ye result nahein nikaal saktay k Ali gira hai to uska bazo b toota hoga ya uski qamar ki haddi b tooti ho ge. Q k ye cheezain statement main kahi he nai gai. Ye assumptions hum khud say laga rahay hain jo natural conditions main ho b sakti hain aur nahein b. So this is the best explanation of “MAY BE TRUE”.

Special Note: For further clarification of the concept you may follow this link <http://www.top-law-schools.com/must-be-true.html>

2) Process of Choice Elimination on the basis of Initial Conditions

Sometimes jab kisi question main koi extra conditions na de hon to hum elimination method k zariye say apnay question ko asaani say solve kar saktay hain. Is main hum ye kartay hain k apni har answering option ko apni conditions k sath compare kartay hain aur agar kisi option main aik condition b violate ho jaye to us ko eliminate kar dete hain aur is tara akhar main hamaray paas aik he option reh jati hai jis par tamam conditions fulfill hoti hain aur wohi hamari answering option hoti hai.

Isko samajnay k liye hum aik choti c example discuss kar lete hain.

Problem Statement:

Six contestants, R, S, T, U, V, and W, are to be placed first (highest) through sixth (lowest), though not necessarily in that order, at the start of a singles Ping-Pong challenge contest.

- i) R is placed above S.
- ii) V is placed above both T and U.
- iii) W is placed two places above T.
- iv) R is placed either third or fourth.

Question: Which of the following is a possible initial placing from highest to lowest?

- A) V, T, W, R, U, S
- B) W, U, T, V, R, S
- C) W, S, T, R, V, V
- D) V, W, R, T, U, S
- E) V, W, T, R, U, S

Summarization of Initial Conditions

- i) $R < S$
- ii) $V < (T \& U)$
- iii) $W = T - 2$
- iv) $R = 3 \vee 4$

Elimination of Choices

Hum choices ki elimination k liye 2 methods use kar saktay hain. In dono main say apko jo b approach better lagay ap wo use kar lain ya phir agar ap ko is say better approach ka pata hai to ap wo b use kar saktay hain. Q k ye methods hard and fast rules nahein hain. Dono approaches nechay de gai hain.

- a) Elimination of Choices by using Answering Options
- b) Elimination of Choices by using Initial Conditions

Dono approaches apko aik jesi he lagain ge but kuch log first main comfortable feel karain gay jab k kuch log second main. So, I am explaining both of them.

a) Elimination of Choices by using Answering Options

Is method main hum bari bari kar k aik aik option pakrain gay aur us par initial conditions apply karain gay. Jis option par aik b condition violate ho ge usay hum eliminate kar dain gay

aur end par sirf aik he option bachay ge jis par saray rules satisfy hon gay aur wo hamara answer hoga.

Let us check option A first:

- Condition no i is satisfied
- Condition no ii is satisfied
- Condition no iii is not satisfied

Ab hum condition no iv ko check he nahein karain gay Q k jab aik b condition violate ho jaye to wo answer ho he nahein sakta.

Let us check option B:

- Condition no i is satisfied
- Condition no ii is not satisfied

Ab hum condition no iii and iv ko check he nahein karain gay Q k jab aik b condition violate ho jaye to wo answer ho he nahein sakta.

Let us check option C:

- Condition no i is not satisfied

So, option C be eliminate ho gai.

Let us check option D:

- Condition no i is satisfied
- Condition no ii is satisfied
- Condition no iii is satisfied
- Condition no iv is also satisfied

Iska matlab hai k hamara Answer option D he hai. Agar hum option E ko na b check karain to guzara ho jaye ga lekin main apko suggest karon ga k ap tamam options zaror check karain is say hamain ye pata chal jaye ga k hum nay kahein koi galti to nahein ki.

Let us check option E:

- Condition no i is satisfied
- Condition no ii is satisfied
- Condition no iii is not satisfied

So option E is also eliminated. Now without any doubt our right answer after eliminating process is option D.

b) Elimination of Choices by using Initial Conditions

Is method main hum bari bari kar k aik aik initial condition pakrain gay aur usay tamam options par apply karain gay. Jo rule kisi b option par satisfy nahein hoga wo choice hum eliminate kar dain gay. Is tara end par hamaray pas sirf aik he option bachay ge jis par tamam rules apply hon gay aur wohi hamara answer hoga.

Let us check Condition i first:

- Satisfied with Option A
- Satisfied with Option B
- Not Satisfied with Option C
- Satisfied with Option D
- Satisfied with Option E

Option C par condition no i satisfy nahein hoti is liye option C yahan par eliminate ho jaye ge aur further hum koi aur condition option C par check nahein karain gay.

Let us check Condition ii:

- Satisfied with Option A
- Not Satisfied with Option B
- Option C is already eliminated so no need to check
- Satisfied with Option D
- Satisfied with Option E

Is test k baad Option B is also eliminated.

Let us check Condition iii:

- Not Satisfied with Option A
- Option B is already eliminated so no need to check
- Option C is already eliminated so no need to check
- Satisfied with Option D
- Not Satisfied with Option E

After checking condition no iii, 2 more options A and E are eliminated. Ab sifr aik he option bachi hai aur wo D hai lekin abi hum ye nahein keh saktay k D is our answer q k abi aik condition baqi hai.

Let us check Condition iv:

- Option A is already eliminated so no need to check
- Option B is already eliminated so no need to check
- Option C is already eliminated so no need to check
- Satisfied with Option D
- Option E is already eliminated so no need to check

After testing all initial conditions on Answering options, only D is left which satisfies all given initial conditions. So, right answer is D.

I hope k aap ko eliminating choices k through question ko solve karna samaj main aa gaya hoga. Baqi dono approaches similar he hain aur apko jo b suitable lagay ap wo choose kar lain.

Precautionary Note: Ye zarori nahein k tamam question elimination method say he hon. So, don't apply this method blindly on all questions.

3) Technical Errors during interpretation of “If” statements

Jin statements main word “If” use hota hai hum aksar unko interpretation main aik technical error kar dete hain jo main nay nechay explain kiya hai. For example,

If P is selected, then Q must be selected.

Is statement ka matlab hai k agar P ko liya hai to Q ko lazmi lain gay. Lekin is ka ye har giz matlab nahein hai k agar Q liya hai to P b lena paray ga. Yehe wo technical mistake hai jo hum “If” ki statement walay question main kartay hain. So be careful while dealing such statements.

4) Technical Errors during interpretation of “If and only if” statements

Jin statements main word “If and only if” use hota hai hum aksar unko interpretation main “If” ki statement k sath mix kar dete hain hala k dono main aik bara clear difference hai jo nechay de gai example main explain kiya gaya hai. For example,

P is selected, if and only if Q is selected.

Is statement ka matlab hai k agar P ko liya hai to Q ko lazmi lain gay. Aur is ka ye b matlab hai k agar Q liya hai to P b lena paray ga. Yehe basic difference hai “If” statement main aur “If and only if” ki statement main. If and only if ko sometime “Iff” say b zahar kiya jata hai.

Tabular form main difference nechay diya gaya hai jis say apko key difference point zayada clear ho jayein gay.

If Statements	If and only If Statements
It is denoted by “If”	It is denoted by “If and only if” or “Iff”
Symbolic representation is \supset	Symbolic representation is \equiv
Example: If P is selected, then Q must be selected	Example: If and only if P is selected, Q is also selected
Interpretation: If P is selected then Q is also selected But If Q is selected then selection of P is not mandatory	Interpretation: If P is selected then Q is also selected If Q is selected then P is also selected

5) Value Your Time

Ap sab nay 2 terms bohat zayada suni hon ge.

- Effectiveness
- Efficiency

Hum farz kartay hain k Ali aur Akbar nay GAT ka test diya. Test ka time 120 minutes tha. Ali nay pora test 90 minute main solve kar liya jab k Akbar pora test diye hoye time main solve nahein kar paya. Jab result aya to pata chala k Akbar k marks Ali say ziyada hain.

Oper wali statement parh kar hum 2 batain keh saktay hain.

- 1) Ali is more efficient than Akbar. Q k Ali nay Akbar say pehlay pora paper solve kar liya
- 2) Akbar is more effective than Ali. Q k Akbar nay paper main Ali say ziyada marks liye.

Lekin dono main say behtar kon hai. To answer hai k dono he nahein. Q k to be successful in any field you have to be effective as well as efficient. Same rule applies in GAT test. Apko agar sara paper aata ho lekin aap usay within given time solve he na kar sakain to uska koi faida nahein hai. So you have to value your time during the test and you have to be very careful regarding those things which consume time in Analytical Reasoning Question and normally termed as

- Point Killers
- Black Holes

Point Killers

Point killers is tara k questions hotay hain jo apka waqt lazmi lete hain. Ap inko short cut main solve nahein kar saktay. In main is tara k questions hotay hain

Agar P ho to Q be ho ga

Agar Q ho to R be ho ga

Agar R ho to S nahein ho ga

Aisay questions ko koshish karain k last par try karain ta k apka time baqi questions main b distribute ho sakay

Black Holes

Science kehti hai k hamari universe main bohat saray aisay Black Holes majood hain k jin main itni kashish hoti hai k baray baray sitaray b us main gir kar kho jatay hain. Isi tara kuch Analytical Reasoning Problems b Black Holes ki tara hotay hain k jab ap unko start kartay hain

to un main aisa kho jatay hain k apko time ka hosh he nahein rehta aur apka kafi time waste ho jata hai. Agar koi is tara ka question aa jaye to kabi kabaar Tukay say b kaam chala lena chahiye aur time bacha lena chahiye. Lekin agar ap k paas time hai to you should solve.

THE END