



7. When the hockey team reached the hotel, he dropped off his luggage there.
- She dropped off her luggage.
 - They dropped off there luggage
 - They dropped off their luggage
 - No improvement needed
8. I can't hardly believe what Anna told me.
- Can't believe
 - Can hardly believe
 - Either A or B is correct
 - No improvement needed.
9. The characters in this extremely modern version of Shakespeare's Macbeth shall no longer be believable.
- Are
 - Is
 - Will
 - No improvement required.
10. Each of the compartments contains several litres of water.
- Contained
 - Contain
 - Is Containing
 - No improvement required
11. You can take Harry with you. He enjoys gardening and play in the sun.
- Playing in the sun
 - Played in the sun
 - To play in the sun
 - No improvement needed.
12. For dinner, we like lamb chops and to boil Brussels sprouts.
- Like fried lamb chops
 - To fry lamb chops
 - Fried lamb chops.
 - No improvement needed.
13. Public transit such as buses or a train can help reduce air pollution.
- Or trains
 - Or many trains
 - Or several trains
 - No improvement needed
14. Cherry does nothing but read that book all day. She is very taken by the writing style of it's author
- It is
 - Its
 - The
 - No improvement needed
15. The existence of god is still a contentious question.
- Was still a contentious question.
 - Will still be a contentious question.
 - Shall still be a contentious question.
 - No improvement needed
16. Your salary being dependent on the quality of your work.
- Depends upon
 - Going to depend
 - Is dependable
 - No improvement needed
17. She did not report him as she was fear of losing her job.
- Fearful of
 - Afraid of
 - Had been afraid of
 - No improvement needed
18. After 15 years, Seema is finally stationed in Kolkata, who is her birthplace.
- That is
 - There is her
 - Which is
 - No improvement needed
19. We were nervous as we was the next to present.
- Who
 - Where
 - Were
 - No improvement needed
20. Occupied with a lot of work, he could not make it to his daughter's birthday on time.
- Occupying
 - While occupied
 - Occupation

- D. No improvement needed
- 21.** He is a wise man, which knows when to speak up.
 A. Who
 B. What
 C. When
 D. No improvement needed
- 22.** Every of the applications must be approved by the head of HR.
 A. Each one of the
 B. Each of the
 C. Every one of the
 D. No improvement needed
- 23.** The firm have asked for the names of all employees working on the project.
 A. Is asking
- B. Was asked that
 C. Has
 D. No improvement needed
- 24.** Considerate the traffic, it is better to leave for the station an hour early.
 A. Considerate of
 B. Considering
 C. While considerate of
 D. No improvement needed
- 25.** He was determined for completing the task before the due date.
 A. For completion
 B. About completed
 C. To complete
 D. No improvement needed

SOLUTIONS

- 1.** **(A)** is correct as the verb ARE refers to the subject SYSTEMATIC CHANGES. Both are plural. Option B is wrong as it uses the verb of future tense and C is wrong as it uses the verb of past tense. Option D is irrelevant.
- 2.** **(C)** is correct as the word SESSION is the most logically appropriate word here as it refers to the meeting of the parliament. Options A and B are wrong as the words mentioned have different meanings from what is needed in the context.
- 3.** **(B)** is correct as THAT is used to denote THE RECOMMENDED MOVIE. Option A is wrong as “than” is used for comparison and no comparison is being made here. Option C is wrong as “the one which” cannot be used with the words “you recommended”
- 4.** **(A)** is correct as the word IT is appropriate to refer to the subject DISEASES AMONG INBRED CHILDREN (as per subject-verb agreement) Option C is wrong as “than” is used for comparison and it is grammatically incorrect as “which” refers to a particular thing and cannot be used at the start of a sentence.
- 5.** **(C)** is correct as the phrase THEY DO refers to the subjects THIEVES doing the other models, the word DISMANTLE is a replacement for the word CHOP. Options A and B lack on the same grounds as they use inappropriate words.
- 6.** **(B)** is correct as the phrase AS IS EVIDENT is in accordance with the verb REPORTS as both are in the present tense. Options A and C are grammatically incorrect as they mention verbs in the past tense and incorrect sequence respectively.
- 7.** **(C)** is correct as the verbs THEY and THERE ARE used for the subject THE HOCKEY TEAM which is plural. Options A and B are grammatically incorrect as the words “she” and “they” are used wrongly.
- 8.** **(C)** is correct as either option A or option B are grammatically correct. Both cannot be

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used together. Can't and hardly are double negatives and it is grammatically incorrect to use them together.

- 9.** **(A)** is correct as the verb ARE would come for the subject THE CHARACTERS as per subject-verb agreement. Options B and C are grammatically incorrect as the verb

After this, the phrase will mean “the writing style belonging to the author” which is both grammatically and factually correct. Options A and C are grammatically incorrect as “it is” is a pronoun and “the” cannot be used to refer to the author of the particular book she is reading respectively.

"is" singular is used in place of the plural verb "characters" and "will" is in future tense and cannot be used with "be" respectively.

10. (B) is correct as the verb CONTAIN would be appropriate with the subject EACH, as per subject-verb agreement. Options A and C are grammatically incorrect as they used verbs in past and present continuous tense respectively.

11. (A) is correct as the phrase PLAYING IN THE SUN is the only option that goes correctly with the word GARDENING. (According to the concept of parallelism). Options B and C are eliminated as they are not parallel with the word GARDENING. (As per parallelism).

12. (B) is correct as the phrase TO FRY LAMB CHOPS is the only option that goes correctly with the phrase TO BOIL BRUSSELS SPROUTS. (According to the concept of parallelism). Options A and C are eliminated as they are not parallel with the phrase TO BOIL BRUSSELS SPROUTS (as per parallelism).

13. (A) is correct as the word TRAINS is correct according to the concept of parallelism. Since the word BUSES is used thus TRAINS would be correct instead of TRAIN. Options B and C are eliminated as they are not parallel with the word BUSES (as per parallelism)

14. (B) is correct as the word IT'S will be replaced by ITS which denotes possessiveness.

15. (D) is correct as there is no need for any improvement in the sentence. The verb IS is correct for the subject of the question of the existence of God. Options A, B, and C are grammatically incorrect as "will still" is not the proper usage, "shall still" is wrong in the context of the question, and "was still" is not correct in the context of the question.

16. (A) is the correct answer as it is in the present tense. Option B is wrong as the word "is" is absent in the option. Option C is wrong as "dependable" is in the past tense. Option D is irrelevant.

17. (B) is the correct answer as "afraid" is the action of being fearful. Option A is wrong as "fearful" is the feeling and not action. Option C is wrong as "had been" is in the past tense. Option D is irrelevant.

18. (C) is the correct answer as "which" is used to refer to the place Hyderabad. Option A is wrong as "that" is very restrictive in nature. Option B is wrong as "there is" cannot be used at the start of a clause. Option D is irrelevant.

19. (C) is the correct answer as "we" is a plural subject hence the verb "were" used is also plural. Option A is wrong as "who" is not a verb. Option B is wrong as "where" is not a verb. Option D is irrelevant.

20. (D) is the correct answer as "occupied with" is correct usage option A is wrong as "occupying" is in present continuous tense.

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Option B is wrong as "while occupying" cannot be used the word "with". Option C is wrong as "occupation" refers to a job and not occupation with work.

21. (A) is the correct answer as "who" is used to refer to a person. Option B is wrong as "what" refers to a thing or place and not a person. Option C is wrong as "when" refers to time not a person. Option D is irrelevant.

22. (B) is the correct answer as "applications" are countable so the word used must be "each". Option A is wrong as the usage of "each one" is redundant. Option C is wrong as "every one: is redundant. Option D is irrelevant.

23. (C) is the correct answer as the "firm" is plural so the verb used will be singular. Option A is wrong as it is using the verb in the present continuous tense. Option B is wrong as the verb is in the past tense. Option D is irrelevant.

24. (B) is the correct answer as the "considering" in present continuous tense. Option A is wrong as it is in the past tense. Option C is wrong as it is past tense. Option D is irrelevant.

25. (C) is the correct answer as "to complete" is in present tense. Option A is wrong as it is in the past tense. Option B is wrong as it is past tense. Option D is irrelevant.

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Sentence Rearrangement



The process of reorganising a jumbled group of lines is known as sentence rearrangement. You must first put the sentences in the correct order before answering questions about them. Candidates must carefully study the statements to solve such questions, as the motive, topic matter, or part from which the jumbled phrases may be picked varies.

The following are examples of questions that could be asked:

- The correct order of all the statements
- Identifying the passage's first statement
- To find the passage's final statement, and so on.

TYPES OF SENTENCE REARRANGEMENT QUESTIONS

Para jumble questions can be asked in four different ways

The Simple Format: In this format, candidates are given all of the statements in a jumbled state and must arrange them in a logical order.

Static First Statement: In the second type of para jumble format, the first statement is given as a constant, and you must logically organise the other statements so that the initial statement remains constant.

The last statement can also be static, and candidates must arrange the other sentences

There are three parts to every paragraph (after combining the sentences of the rearrangement):

- a. The beginning
- b. The main part
- c. The conclusion

How to solve sentence rearrangement questions correctly

You can make a lot of mistakes when answering questions about sentence rearranging. If you approach the problems appropriately, you will be able to answer the para jumbles without making any mistakes.

Hotkeys

Here are some tips on how to deal with sentence rearrangement issues:

- Before starting to rearrange the sentences, carefully read them all and evaluate the common point between them.
- Refer to a sequence discussed in the statement.
- Try pertaining the words given, such as yet, but, when, then, they, anyway, and so on. It will give a good idea of how the sentences can be reorganized.
- Candidates with a larger vocabulary are more likely to answer the question.

to make the paragraph logical while keeping the last sentence constant.

The first and last statements can be fixed, and the remaining sentences must be arranged logically between them.

Typically, a set of sentence rearrangement problems contains 6 or 7 sentences. It's a set of five questions based on the same 6-7 sentences arranged in different ways. After rearrangement, the questions are for the correct set of first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth sentences. The set of sentences is the same for all five questions.

We're likely to answer the question quickly since knowing the meanings of each word in each sentence helps in the arrangement of the statements.

- It's easier to comprehend paragraphs with a single static statement since you can see how the theme begins to evolve or ends.
- Reread the entire section to confirm that it is logically valid once you believe you have correctly organised the statements.

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In a rearranged sentence, how do you find the first and last sentences?

- a) Find and pick sentences that use a noun as the subject. Such sentences may serve as the first sentences for our reorganisation.
- b) Remove sentences using a pronoun as the subject. Such sentences cannot be the initial sentence because a pronoun is always used after a noun.
- c) Get rid of sentences that start with a conjunction. When conjunction appears at the beginning of a sentence, it shows that there is clearly a sentence preceding it. As a result, sentences that start with a conjunction cannot also be the initial sentence.

The conclusion is usually the last sentence of a paragraph, and we frequently use terms like finally, lastly, Thus, Thus ultimately, hence, and so on when writing conclusions.

As a result, any sentence beginning with these words can serve as our last sentence.

Steps to find the middle sentences are as follows:

The key to identifying the middle sentences with the greatest accuracy is to choose our answers from the options.

Simply put, once the first and last sentences have been determined, we may look at the question choices to see which one will yield the correct answer for the remaining sentences.

There will be one question in the questions where the first and last sentences that we would have found by then will be in the options for finding the second/ third/ fourth/fifth sentence.

With this, you have two options for the first and last sentences. Because they have already been assigned to the first and last sentence, the options for the second, third, fourth, or fifth sentence will be eliminated in questions where we must find the second, third, fourth, or fifth sentence, because they cannot be the correct option for the remaining sentences.

After removing the first and last sentences from the five options, our fourth sentence (which would not be in the options) will be eliminated as well.

Now we can find the best options by matching the requirement at the beginning and end of the remaining sentences.

More options are eliminated as more questions are answered, resulting in maximum accuracy.

See example

Type 1:

Rearrange the sentences below and answer the questions.

- A. So, you spend the majority of your time on pitches.
- B. Nowadays, most teams prefer to play on wickets.
- C. If you want output in three days, it's not easy for batsmen.
- D. You keep running into pitches that are difficult.
- E. Our cricket is competitive.
- F. When you're aiming for 20 wickets in three days, the game can sometimes be completed in two days.
- 1. After the rearrangement, which of the following will be the first sentence?
A. A B. C

2. After the rearrangement, which of the following will be the second sentence?

A. A	B. C
C. B	D. D
E. E	

3. After the rearrangement, which of the following will be the third sentence?

A. A	B. C
C. B	D. D
E. E	

4. After the rearrangement, which of the following will be the fourth sentence?

A. A	B. C
C. B	D. D
E. E	

5. After the rearrangement, which of the following will be the fifth sentence?

A. A	B. C
C. B	D. D
E. F	

EDBCFA is the correct rearrangement.

- E.** Our cricket is competitive.
- D.** You keep running into pitches that are difficult.
- B.** Nowadays, most teams prefer to play on wickets.
- C.** If you want output in three days, it's not easy for batsmen.
- F.** When you're aiming for 20 wickets in three days, the game can sometimes be completed in two days.
- A.** So, you spend the majority of your time on pitches.

Type 2:

Then there is a new set of rearrangement questions where one of the sentences from the 6/7 sentences is fixed to a place in the arrangement itself. For example, the D option could be in bold letters and fixed.

This means that the remaining options are all unarranged, whereas option d is fixed and

will remain in the same position even after rearrangement.

We can try this type of rearrangement in the same way that we learned in the trick mentioned above.

This fixed position will benefit us here because it will:

- a)** assist us in judging the sequence of the sentences
- b)** reduce our options for rearrangement

Type 3:

Rearrange the sentences below to form a meaningful paragraph. Sentence C, which is highlighted in bold letters, is correct and remains in place. Rearrange the remaining sentences and answer the following questions.

- A.** One winter my father returned from Bangalore with a bag full of beans.
 - B.** My mother said that the optimal time to harvest soybeans is after a period of rainfall when the bean is at its optimum size and flavour.
 - C.** Excited, my parents, sister and I sat together to shell the beans.
 - D.** The next few days were all about the soya bean, a recipe that she learnt from her mother.
 - E.** The peculiar aroma of beans in a cotton bag is something I could never forget.
 - F.** I kept looking at my fingers changing colour from the oily texture of the bean pod.
1. After the rearrangement, which of the following will be the fourth sentence?

A. A	B. C
C. B	D. D
E. F	

2. After the rearrangement, which of the following will be the third sentence?

A. A	B. C
C. B	D. D
E. E	

3. After the rearrangement, which of the following will be the fifth sentence?



- A. A B. C
 C. B D. D
 E. E

- 4.** After the rearrangement, which of the following will be the first sentence?
 A. A B. C
 C. B D. D
 E. E
- 5.** After the rearrangement, which of the following will be the sixth sentence?
 A. A B. C
 C. B D. D
 E. E

AECFBD is the correct rearrangement.

- A.** One winter my father returned from Bangalore with a bag full of beans.
E. The peculiar aroma of beans in a cotton bag is something I could never forget.
C. Excited, my parents, sister and I sat together to shell the beans.
F. I kept looking at my fingers changing colour from the oily texture of the bean pod.
B. My mother said that the optimal time to harvest soybeans is after a period of rainfall when the bean is at its optimum size and flavour.
D. The next few days were all about the soya bean, a recipe that she learnt from her mother.

Type 4:

This type of rearrangement is not a sentence rearrangement, but rather a rearrangement of unarranged phrases within a single sentence. The trick to determining the correct arrangement here is as follows:

- Look for the part of the sentence that contains the sentence's subject. The subject of a sentence is usually found at the beginning of the sentence.
- Now that we've found the first, we can examine the last words of it, as well as the first words of the other parts, to see which

part follows it and conveys the information needed in the first.

Seeing the end words of a phrase and connecting them to the first words of the following phrases can help significantly in selecting the proper sequence for constructing a coherent sentence.

Question: Rearrange the sentence's parts to create a grammatically correct and coherent sentence.

Time to time, come forward (a)/ India and China have been at loggerheads on (b)/ to assuage the exasperating element of hostility (c)/ political and diplomatic fronts since the inception of the (d)/ latter and both countries have from (e). BDEAC is the correct rearrangement

Answer: India and China have been at loggerheads on political and diplomatic fronts since the inception of the latter and both countries have from time to time, come forward to assuage the exasperating element of hostility.

Type 5:

The set of sentences for each of the five-sentence rearrangement questions will be different from the set of sentences for the other questions.

We'll also be asked to select the correct choice, which will display the correct rearrangement pattern. One sentence will be set in place (the first of the five sentences), and we must choose the option that shows the correct rearranging pattern.

Because the first sentence has already been fixed, the trick with these types of questions is to just match the rearrangement from the possibilities already offered.

As we try to read the sentence for a meaningful paragraph, the possibilities will be removed, and we will be able to locate the correct answer here with maximum precision.

Question

- A.** The virus has infected more than 60,000 people in China and has been spread to more than 36 countries.



- D.** It has precipitated a rush to sanitise public spaces and limit human interaction.
 - C.** China is cauterizing and cloistering used banknotes as part of ventures to end the spread of the deadly coronavirus that has killed over 2,000 people.
 - D.** China's central bank stated at a press conference.
 - E.** Banks sterilize notes with an ultraviolet light or high temperatures, then clinch and hold the currency for seven to 14 days before sending out again, depending on the severity of the outbreak in a given region.
- Q.** Which of the following options shows the proper rearrangement to form a coherent paragraph?
- a) CEDAB
 - b) CEABD
 - c) CDAEB
 - d) CDEAB
 - E) CDDEA

Option A—CEDAB is the correct answer.

- C.** China is cauterizing and cloistering used banknotes as part of ventures to end the spread of the deadly coronavirus that has killed over 2,000 people.
- E.** Banks sterilize notes with an ultraviolet light or high temperatures, then clinch and hold the currency for seven to 14 days before sending out again, depending on the severity of the outbreak in a given region.
- D.** China's central bank stated at a press conference.

A. The virus has infected more than 80,000 people in China and has been spread to more than 36 countries.

- B.** It has precipitated a rush to sanitise public spaces and limit human interaction.

The above-mentioned trick for finding the last sentence and the first sentence (if some other part of the rearrangement is fixed) may be helpful.

Type 6:

This type of sentence rearrangement combines the previously mentioned Type 3 and Type 1 rearrangements.

There will be a group of four sentences that are jumbled or unorganised. In addition, each sentence will be disorganised too.

In addition, each sentence will be disorganised too. First, we'll need to put the parts of each sentence together to make a coherent statement, and then we'll need to make a pair of three sentences that each carry the information from the same segment of the four sentences.

We'll need to rearrange the three sentences (with the same theme) to produce a comprehensible paragraph after rearranging the parts of each sentence and finding the pair of three sentences from the same paragraph.

The remaining sentence will be omitted from constructing a paragraph since it does not reflect the theme of the other three sentences.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Question: Three sentences: A, B, and C are each divided into four parts: 1, 2, 3, and 4. Answer the questions that follow by rearranging the broken parts of each sentence.

- (A)** Maybe carrying this toxic plume (1)/ waste mingle with the clean water, each monsoon (2)/ but the pipes coming into some homes run right (3)/ through drains, and on rainy days, filth and (4).

(B) The president was emphatic in exhorting the 89 million (1)/ small, medium-sized firms, helping guarantee jobs for the youth (2)/ that would generate a movement for mass-financing (3)/ strong CPC machines to adopt concrete measures (4).

(C) With toxic chemicals, even persistent organic pollutants and heavy metals (1)/ ten studies by government and nongovernmental (2)/ around the abandoned factory is

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contaminated (3)/ agencies show that the soil and groundwater in and (4).

1. Which of the following is the correct sequence of sentence rearrangement (A)?
- A. 1234
 - B. 3421
 - C. 3214
 - D. 4312
 - F. None of the above

B. 4231

C. 3214

D. 1432

E. None of the above

3. Which of the following is the correct sequence of sentence rearrangement (C)?
- A. 2431

A. 2431

2. Which of the following is the correct sequence of sentence rearrangement (B)?
- A. 4213

- B. 4231
C. 3214
D. 2314
E. None of the above

SOLUTIONS

1. Option (B)—3421 is the correct answer.
2. Option (D)—1432 is the correct answer.
3. Option (A)—2431 is the correct answer.

15 Analogies



An analogy is something that shows how two things are similar, but the ultimate goal is to make a point about this comparison.

An analogy's purpose is not only to demonstrate but also to explain. As a result, an analogy is more complex than a simile or metaphor. (An analogy can be made using similes or metaphors, but analogies usually include additional information to make their point.)

Examples of analogies

Some analogies are so useful that they are used in everyday conversation. These are frequently referred to as figures of speech. Each of the

- Bees : Hive :: Bears : Den
- Speak : Sing :: Walk : Dance
- Chef : Food :: Sculptor : Stone
- Like : Love :: Dislike : Hate
- Clay : Brick :: Glass : Bottle
- Spin : Dizzy :: Jump : Elevate
- Itch : Scratch :: Virus : Cold
- Read : Learn :: Try : Improve
- Funny : Humorous :: Hardworking : Diligent
- Lead : Guide :: Drawing : Illustration
- Night : Day :: Right : Left
- Wet : Dry : Hot : Cold
- Electron : Molecule :: Country : Continent
- Toe : Foot :: Finger : Hand

following analogies compares two things:

- Leaf: tree: petal: flower

This analogy emphasises the connection between the whole object (a tree and a flower) and its parts (a leaf and a petal). One part of the analogy is left blank, and students must select an answer that makes sense to complete the comparison.

- Hammer : Nail :: Comb:Hair
- White : Black :: Up : Down
- Mansion : Shack :: Yacht : Dinghy
- Short : Light :: Long : Heavy

- Stars : Galaxy :: Molecules : Object
- Broom : Sweep :: Paintbrush : Paint
- Freezer : Freeze :: Towel : Wipe
- Democracy: Equality :: Monarchy : Potentate
- Water : Wet :: Concrete : Hard
- Mountain : Tall :: Desert : Dry
- Sugar : Sweet :: Cheetah : Fast
- Wall : Bricks :: Sonnet : Lines
- Cello : Symphony :: Creek : Forest
- Plane : Hangar :: Surfboard : Beach
- Field : Farm :: Audience : Arena
- Conflict : Story :: Emoji : Texting
- Orange : Fruit :: Hydrogen : Element
- Kangaroo : Marsupial : Dog :: Mammal

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

In each of the following questions, find out the alternative which will replace the question mark.

1. Cup : Lip :: Broom : ?
 - A. Break
 - B. Grass
 - C. Forest
 - D. Hand`
2. Flow : River :: Waves : ?
 - A. Rain
 - B. Stream
 - C. Sea
 - D. Canal
3. Kitten : Cat :: Cub : ?
 - A. Lamb
 - B. Elephant
 - C. Horse
 - D. Lion
4. Ornithologist : Bird :: Cardiologist : ?
 - A. Islands
 - B. Mediators
 - C. Heart
 - D. Aquatic

5. Peacock : India :: Kangaroo : ?
 - A. Australia
 - B. America
 - C. Russia
 - D. England
6. Conference : Chairman :: Journalism: ?
 - A. Reporter
 - B. Distributor
 - C. Printer
 - D. Editor
7. Safe : Secure :: Bolt : ?
 - A. Lock
 - B. Sure
 - C. Guard
 - D. Conserve
8. Microphone : Loud :: Microscope : ?
 - A. Elongate
 - B. Investigate
 - C. Magnify
 - D. Examine
9. Dawn : Daybreak :: Brook : ?
 - A. Broom
 - B. Condense
 - C. River
 - D. Force
10. Meter :: Kilometer :: Cent : ?
 - A. Euro
 - B. Penny
 - C. Pound
 - D. Yen

SOLUTIONS

1. **(D)** Cup is used to drink something with the help of lips. Similarly, broom is used by hand to clean.
2. **(C)** As water of a river flows similarly waves are in the sea.
3. **(D)** Offspring of the following animals: Cat—kitten; Sheep—Lamb; Elephant—
6. **(D)** As Chairman is the highest authority in a conference. Similarly, the highest authority in journalism is an editor.
7. **(A)** Safe and secure have the same meaning. Bolt and lock have the same meaning.
8. **(C)** As Microphone makes the sound

- Baby elephant/calf; Horse- foal; Lion—Cub.
4. **(C)** As an ornithologist is a specialist of birds, cardiologist is a specialist of heart.
5. **(A)** As peacock is the national bird of India, similarly, kangaroo is the national animal of Australia.

- louder, microscope makes the object magnified.
9. **(C)** Dawn and daybreak are synonyms. Similarly, brook is synonymous with river.
10. **(A)** Meter is a smaller unit of kilometer. Similarly, cent is a smaller unit of euro.

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Statement: Assumptions



Contrary to popular belief, critical reasoning is one of the most uncomplicated subjects in the GATE syllabus. It does not require maximum effort of the part of a candidate as compared to subjects like mathematics, etc. One can very easily solve critical reasoning questions with the help of common sense, lack of bias, and a little bit of practice.

The following steps are required to answer Critical Reasoning questions:

- Accuracy, precision, and discernment in language comprehension and use.
- Recognising implicit assumptions and values and using relevant information from the facts of the case.
- Interpreting data, assessing evidence, and weighing arguments.
- Determining whether logical relationships exist (or do not exist) between propositions.
- Making inferences and judgements based on your findings.

The process of judging a given statement and assuming the most feasible sentence among a set of assumptions is referred to as ‘statement and assumptions’. In most cases, two assumptions are given. Depending on the provided statement, one or more assumptions may become reasonable. Here, an assumption can be described as a thought or an idea that is assumed to be true to arrive at a stated

close reading and rational evaluation of a given sentence are necessary.

Tips and Tricks

- Don't look for absolute or flawless solutions. There will often be exceptions to the correct answer. Accept it as it is. Mark a certain choice as the correct answer if you believe it would be agreeable to a majority of individuals with reasonable standards.
- Consider things from the perspective of the examiner. Try guessing the correct answer without even reading the question. This will be possible after attempting a good number of practice questions. So keep practising!
- Common sense varies from person to person. So, avoid marking your response solely on the basis of your own common sense as it might differ from the examiner's point of view.
- While marking the correct answer, keep your biases hidden.
- Do not make the assertions too logical. Analyse the facts provided, and make only assumptions based on the data provided given in the statement. Don't make things too complex for yourself.

is assumed to be true to arrive at a stated conclusion, but does not have any supporting evidence in the premises. To put it another way, it's an inferred premise from which the conclusion is derived. When we examine assumptions, we discover that when someone says or writes something, he doesn't quite put everything into words and leaves some bits unsaid or unwritten. Why does he do this? He does so because he assumes that the unsaid part will be understood without saying anything and there is no need to put it into words. Hence,

- An assumption does not follow if it directly opposes the given statement.
- If you can't figure out the answer, use the elimination approach. When you read the statement in the question and then the given assumptions in the alternatives, you'll find that some of them are definitely not going to occur. Eliminating them and then selecting from a smaller pool of possibilities may be more efficient for a candidate.

Statement: Assumptions

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Let's look at the following *example* and see how to approach such questions in the right manner:

Statement: A vital role is played by the philosophers in shaping society's intellect.

Assumption (i): Philosophers are essential for people's intellectual growth.

(Incorrect—rephrasing a statement doesn't quite make it an assumption)

Assumption (ii): Society requires intellectual growth.

(Incorrect—An irrelevant remark that contradicts the conclusion is not an assumption.)

Assumption (iii): Society's intellectual progress may not occur at all.

(Incorrect—An argument that contradicts the statement cannot be an assumption.)

Assumption (iv): Society trusts what philosophers say.

(Correct—The Conclusion is acknowledged and verified by the assumption)

In the following 'examples', each of the given questions consists of one statement followed by two assumptions. You need to choose which of the two (if any) is implicit and can be followed.

Example 1. Statement: From January 1, 2016, telecom carriers must use TRAI mode to compensate for missed calls.

Assumptions:

- The faith and confidence of TRAI's telecom subscribers will grow.
- In the future, there will be no frauds.
 - Only (i) is implicit.
 - Only (ii) is implicit.
 - Neither (i) nor (ii) is implicit.
 - Both (i) and (ii) are implicit.

Answer: A

Explanation: There can be no assurance that a scam will not occur in the future. As a result, assumption (ii) is not implicit.

However, it appears that the public is resorting to the Supreme Court as a last choice, fed up with an inert Executive.

Assumptions:

- The Supreme Court is superior to the Executive Branch.
- The Supreme Court is more committed than the Executive Branch.
- The Executive branch lacks sufficient authority.
 - (i) and (ii) are implicit.
 - (ii) and (iii) are implicit.
 - (i) and (iii) are implicit.
 - Only (ii) is implicit.

Answer: C

Explanation: Just because the public is resorting to the Supreme Court as their last choice does not imply that it is more active than the Executive. So, (ii) is not implied. (i) and (iii) can be drawn from the statement given. Hence, (i) and (iii) are implicit.

Example 3. Statement: People's entertainment has grown inextricably linked to films.

Assumptions:

- Film is the only form of entertainment available.
- Films are popular.
 - Only (i) follows.
 - Only (ii) follows.
 - Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: B

Explanation: The fact that movies are necessary does not imply that they are the only source of entertainment. As a result, (i) is not implied. (ii) is unmistakably implied by the statement. As a result, it is assumed.

Example 4. Statement: One should put his child in school by the age of 3.

Example 2. Statement: “Unfortunately, the court is unable to answer all questions.

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- (ii) If a person does so, his child's academic performance will improve.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: C

Explanation: As per the given statement, one should enrol his child in school by the age of 3, but no information is provided as to whether the child is prepared to learn or whether doing so will help the child succeed in school. Therefore, neither (i) nor (ii) is implicit.

Example 5. Statement: “Smoking is injurious to health and can cause lung cancer. Hence, it should be avoided at all costs.”—Head of Oncology Department.

Assumptions:

- (i) A three-year-old toddler is still not prepared to learn.



Assumptions:

- (i) There are many other reasons responsible for cancer other than smoking.
- (ii) Only oncologists recognise that lung cancer is caused solely by smoking.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: C

Explanation: The speaker shows no interest in other causes of lung cancer, so assumption (i) is not implicit. Because it is a doctor's recommendation, we can assume that doctors were aware that smoking is harmful to one's health. However, it is not intended that only oncologists are aware that smoking causes lung cancer. Therefore, (ii) is also not implicit.

Practice Questions

Directions: A statement is presented in each of the questions below, followed by two or more assumptions. You must assume that everything in the statement is accurate based on the information provided and then determine which of the offered assumptions are implicit and can be followed.

1. Statement: Why don't you invite George to your son's birthday party this year?

Assumptions:

- (i) George does not live in the same city.
- (ii) George will only attend the birthday party if he is invited.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: B

Explanation: The statement makes no mention of George's residence. As a result, (i) is not implied. Assumption (ii) is implicit because it follows quite directly from the statement given in the question.

2. Statement: “We must provide transportation allowance to our staff in order to improve tardiness in our office” — the personnel manager of a company suggests to the CEO.

Assumptions:

- (i) Tardiness will not be improved by a transportation allowance.
- (ii) Discipline should always be rewarded.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: B

Explanation: Assumption (i) contradicts the statement. As a result, it is not implied. The allowance will serve as a motivator for employees to arrive on time. Hence, (ii) is implicit.

3. Statement: “You may refer to the book by Mary J. in case you face any difficulty in the subject.”—the teacher says to the students.

Assumptions:

- (i) Mary J.'s book is accessible to the students.

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- (ii) No other book is available on the subject.
- A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: A

Explanation: The book's availability is implied by the teacher's suggestion. As a result, (i) is implied. Furthermore, while the book has been praised, this does not rule out the possibility of additional works on the subject. As a result, (ii) isn't true.

4. Statement: Any country's economic prosperity is determined by the quality of its human resources.

Assumptions:

- (i) It is every country's dream to achieve economic prosperity.
 - (ii) Measuring the quality of a country's human resources is possible.
- A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: B

Explanation: The statement does not address the status of economic prosperity as a national aim. As a result, (i) is not implied. (ii) is implied because it follows directly from the statement.

5. Statement: The current state of education is a disaster, and the country is on the verge of collapse.

Assumptions:

- (i) For the country's well-being, a quality education system is necessary.
 - (ii) For the country's well-being, a quality education is sufficient.
- A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: A

Explanation: Evidently, the statement refers to the country's decline as a result of the disruption of the educational system. As a result, (i) is implied. However, this does not imply that education alone is adequate and that no other element is responsible for the nation's well-being. As a result, (ii) is not implied.

6. Statement: "Please make sure that you study for the test." — P tells Q.

Assumptions:

- (i) Q will give heed to P's advice.
 - (ii) Q will not give heed to P's advice.
- A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: A

Explanation: When P tells Q to study for the test, he is just assuming that Q will follow P's advice; otherwise, he would not have advised Q in the first place. As a result, (i) is a reasonable assumption. Similarly, he would not have expected that Q would disregard his advice, as he would not have advised Q in such a case. As a result, (ii) is not implied.

7. Statement: What an idiot I am to put my trust in a liar like Asha!

Assumptions:

- (i) Asha is untrustworthy.
 - (ii) I am an idiot.
- A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: D

Explanation: Because one is condemned to rely on Asha, (i) is implied. It was a mistake to rely on Asha, according to the statement. Hence, the individual is a fool and as a result, (ii) is implicit.

8. Statement: Global market trends are constantly changing, and as competition grows, consumers' demands for lower

Assumptions:

- (i) Previously, consumers were unconcerned with quality and price.
- (ii) Consumers do not benefit from market competitiveness.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: C

Explanation: Consumer demands are referred to in the statement as ‘growing.’ This isn’t to say that customers were previously unconcerned about pricing or quality. As a result, (i) isn’t true. Furthermore, the statement states that rising competition has provided customers with a wider range of options, prompting them to compare and select the option that best meets their needs and budget. As a result, they get more ‘value for the money.’ As a result, (ii) isn’t implicit.

9. Statement: In light of the institute’s new financial priorities, no budgetary provision for the appointment of additional staff will be made.

Assumptions:

- (i) Funds are necessary for appointing additional staff.
- (ii) Other than staff appointments, there are certain areas that require extra financial resources.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: D

Explanation: (i) is implied by the phrase ‘budgetary provision for the recruitment of additional staff.’ In addition, because no budgetary provision was made for staff appointments due to a shift in financial

is also implied.

10. Statement: Asin applied for a loan of Rs.3,00,000 from the bank, mortgaging her home, and promising to repay it within seven years.

Assumptions:

- (i) A house is accepted as collateral for such loans by the bank.
- (ii) The bank has a policy of approving loans of Rs. 2,00,000 and up.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: D

Explanation: (i) is implicit because it follows straight from the statement. Whereas because Asin has filed for a loan of Rs. 3,00,000, the bank is able to grant a loan of more than Rs. 2,00,000. As a result, (ii) is implied

11. Statement: The bus drivers’ union has declared an indefinite strike in protest of the recent hike in the road tax.

Assumptions:

- (i) The strike will aid the bus drivers’ union’s case.
- (ii) The administration may change its mind about raising the tax.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: D

Explanation: The sole purpose of the strike mentioned in the statement is to compel the administration to take back the decision of raising road taxes. As a result, both (i) and (ii) are implicit.

12. Statement: Whoever emerges from prayer a better man, has had his prayers answered.

**Assumptions:**

- (i) All of our sins are expiated via prayer.
- (ii) A man’s compassion is enhanced by prayer.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: C

Explanation: Prayer does not always make man

Assumptions:

- (i) The Admissions Committee is thinking about improving the admission process.
- (ii) Currently, admission is conducted only on the basis of an interview.
- (iii) The Chairperson himself is an engineering graduate.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) and (iii) follow.

humane, as evidenced by the fact that only those who improve by praying are answered to. As a result, (i) is not implied. There is no discussion of the effectiveness of prayer. As a result, (ii) isn't implied.

13. Statement: Increased industrial and vehicular pollution have accompanied India's economic expansion.

Assumptions:

- (i) In today's modern society, pollution is inescapable.
- (ii) India's economic growth is solely driven by industrial expansion.
- (iii) Economic expansion with controlled adverse effects is what a country desires.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Only (iii) follows.
 - D. Only (i) and (iii) follow.

Answer: D

Explanation: India had to pay the price of higher pollution levels in order to achieve economic progress, as given in the statement. As a result, (i) and (iii) are both implied. This does not, however, imply that India's economic development is solely due to industrialisation. As a result, (ii) isn't true.

14. Statement: "To improve our examinations for admission to engineering schools, we must incorporate subjective type testing." — The Chairperson of the Admission Committee suggests the Committee.

- C. Only (i) and (ii) follow.
- D. None follows.

Answer: A

Explanation: Neither (ii) nor (iii) is implied as the statement makes no mention of the current admission system or the Chairman's qualification. (i) follows immediately from the statement and as a result, is implied.

15. Statement: The S&S Corporation has just introduced a series of bonuses for timely and conscientious professionals.

Assumptions:

- (i) As a result, the company's productivity may rise.
- (ii) The company's profit may be more than the amount to be spent on bonuses.
- (iii) Those who are currently not attentive may very well be encouraged by the announcement.
 - A. Only (i) and (iii) follow.
 - B. Only (ii) and (iii) follow.
 - C. Only (i) follows.
 - D. All follow.

Answer: A

Explanation: Announcement of bonuses for timely and conscientious professionals will undoubtedly encourage more colleagues to be punctual, resulting in increased efficiency. As a result, (i) and (iii) are both implied. The statement, on the other hand, contains no information on the company's earnings. As a result, (ii) is not implied.

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16. Statement: "The easiest and most budget-friendly approach to update your lifestyle — Exchange your old electronic equipment for new electronics and save 30% to 55% on the new items." — An electronic company's advertisement.

Assumptions:

- (i) Electronic items are no longer in demand unless they come with a compelling promotional scheme.
- (ii) Most customers are always looking for the greatest quality and are unconcerned about price or accessibility.
- (iii) Many customers prefer to keep their electronics fully updated to keep up with the latest technology at a minimal cost and with minimal effort.
 - A. Only (i) follows.

- (iii) The smaller the donut chain, the higher the quality of the donuts supplied in that specific donut chain.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Only (i) and (ii) follow.
 - D. All (i), (ii), and (iii) follow.

Answer: C

Explanation: (i) is inferred from the first statement (other big famous donut chains). Using the example of powdered donuts, the author has broadened his statement. As a result, he implies that the same is a good representation of the donuts provided in well-known donut chains. Hence, (ii) is implicit. Because the author claims that the size of the donut shop has little bearing on the quality of the donuts, (iii) is not implied.

- B. Only (ii) follows.
- C. Only (iii) follows.
- D. Only (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: C

Explanation: The presence of an exchange offer in marketing does not mean that there is no demand for electronic devices without one. As a result, (i) is not implied. Because both ‘easiest’ and ‘most budget-friendly’ are highlighted in the commercial, (ii) is not implied. Customers can also buy new digital products at a discounted price without having to dispose of their old ones, according to the advertising. As a result, only (iii) is implied.

17. Statement: The powdered donuts from ‘Le Beignet’ are far superior to those of the other big famous donut chains. Isn’t it obvious that the size of the store makes little difference when it comes to the quality of the donuts served?

Assumptions:

- (i) Le Beignet is smaller in size than the other donut chains.
- (ii) Powdered donuts are a true representation of the donuts sold at any given donut franchise.

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19. Statement: According to a notice posted at the entrance of the Drushti Cooperative Housing Society, no salespeople are allowed to enter the property.

Assumptions:

- (i) All salespeople will avoid entering the society.
- (ii) The security staff stationed at the gate might be able to prevent salespeople from accessing the property.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: D

Explanation: Since both assumptions are implied by the provided statement, both (i) and (ii) are implicit

20. Statement: “One can easily go to Sri Lanka through air or water.”—Aman tells Swati.

Assumptions:

- (i) Swati is planning to travel to Sri Lanka.
- (ii) Aman likes to give people advice about travelling.
 - A. Only (i) follows.

18. Statement: A number of air-conditioned buses have been installed by the public transport corporation on several routes in the city, in an effort to entice people who drive to work and thereby minimise traffic jams on the roads.

Assumptions:

- (i) A vast majority of individuals may continue to prefer driving to work.
- (ii) Several individuals may then choose to take these buses to and from work.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: B

Explanation: It is implausible to believe that a ‘vast majority’ of people still want to drive their own cars. Hence, (i) is not a valid assumption. (ii) is correct since it implies that the public transportation corporation has installed air-conditioned buses to entice car users, with the primary goal being to encourage people to take the bus instead of driving. As a result, it is reasonable to suppose that many car owners will now prefer to take the bus.

- (iii) It is difficult for a novice to understand history by himself without a tutor.
 - A. Only (i) and (ii) follow.
 - B. Only (ii) and (iii) follow.
 - C. Only (i) and (iii) follow.
 - D. All (i), (ii), and (iii) follow.

Answer: B

Explanation: The statement is obviously intended to emphasise the book’s utility. The aspirations of a novice are not mentioned. As a result, (i) isn’t true. The book is also meant to serve as a guide when a tutor is unavailable. As a result, both (ii) and (iii) are true.

22. Statement: If it rains excessively, Udit’s father advised him to take a taxi back home.

Assumptions:

- (i) If it rains excessively, Udit may be unable to make a decision.
- (ii) Even when it is raining outdoors, taxis are available.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: B

- B. Only (ii) follows.
- C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
- D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: C

Explanation: The statement does not mention anything about Swati's plans to travel anywhere. As a result, (i) is not implicit. Similarly, assumption (ii) may also not be a fact as the given statement tells nothing about Aman's nature. Hence, neither (i) nor (ii) follows.

21. Statement: Even if a novice does not have any access to a tutor, he can study history with this book.

Assumptions:

- (i) A novice aspires to learn history without the help of a tutor.
- (ii) A history tutor may not always be accessible.

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- in their personal lives and is not experiencing ideal emotional stability.
- (iii) A book can be considered an acceptable present to give someone on their anniversary.
- A. Only (i) and (ii) follow.
 - B. Only (ii) and (iii) follow.
 - C. Only (i) and (iii) follow.
 - D. All (i), (ii), and (iii) follow

Answer: C

Explanation: Shubham's decision to give Anuj and Anita a book on their anniversary implies that he will be welcomed by the couple and that a book will suffice as a present. As a result, (i) and (iii) are both implied. Nothing can be inferred about the couple's mental health from the statement. As a result, (ii) is not implied.

24. Statement: These mangoes are far too inexpensive to be of decent quality.

Assumptions:

- (i) Whenever the mango harvest is plentiful, prices drop.
 - (ii) If a product has a very low selling price, there is a sure-shot guarantee of its quality not being decent enough.
 - (iii) Mangoes that are quite inexpensive are also delicious.
- A. Only (i) and (iii) follow,
 - B. Only (ii) follows,
 - C. Only (ii) and (iii) follow,
 - D. None follows,

Explanation: Udit's father has given him this advice out of concern and love for his child, not because Udit would be unable to make his own decision. As a result, (i) isn't implied. In addition, Udit's father advises him to take a cab home if it is raining badly, implying that taxis are available even when it is pouring. Therefore, (ii) is implicit.

23. Statement: "On Anuj and Anita's anniversary, I would like to give them a book about Reiki and meditation practices." —Shubham tells Gauri.

Assumptions:

- (i) Anuj and Anita will invite Shubham to their wedding anniversary celebrations.
- (ii) The couple to whom the book will be given is under a great deal of stress

Answer: B

Explanation: The mangoes are said to be so inexpensive that they cannot possibly be of decent quality. This means that good mangoes will never be too cheap, and very cheap mangoes will never be good. As a result, neither (i) nor (iii) is implied. The statement that mangoes are of questionable quality because they are inexpensive leads to assumption (ii). Therefore, it is implicit.

25. Statement: Sumedh chose to make a train reservation in November for a trip to Kolkata in February.

Assumptions:

- (i) Reservations are taken three months in advance on the railway.
 - (ii) There are several trains that run to Kolkata from the city in which Sumedh lives.
 - (iii) There will be a vacancy in the class that Sumedh desires to travel in.
- A. Only (i) follow.
 - B. Only (ii) and (iii) follow.
 - C. Only (i) and (iii) follow.
 - D. All (i), (ii), and (iii) follow.

Answer: A

Explanation: Sumedh makes the reservation in November for a February trip, therefore (i) is clearly implied. The number of trains to Kolkata or the number of vacancies in various classes cannot be calculated from the available information. As a result, neither (ii) nor (iii) can be assumed.

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Statement: Conclusions



Almost all engineering entrance examinations have questions on the topic ‘Statement and Conclusion’ in the Reasoning section of the question paper. If a person is able to understand the right approach to answer these questions, it can be a very high-scoring topic.

In this topic, a statement will be provided, followed by a set of conclusions, where a statement is a set of words combined together to make a complete sentence and a conclusion is an opinion made or a result obtained upon analysis of the provided information. You must select the conclusion that most logically follows the statement. Sometimes the candidate can deduce the conclusions simply by reading the sentence, and other times the candidate must analyse it in order to deduce the indirect conclusion. Any of the conclusions may be followed at times, and all of them may be followed at other times. It is also possible that either one or none of them will follow. To arrive at the correct conclusion, the candidate’s cognitive power is required to analyse the statements. This reasoning portion covers a variety of problems, including one statement with two conclusions, several statements with multiple conclusions, and so on.

Understanding some common words, referred to as keywords, is one of the most significant components of analysing statements and concluding reasoning. The most important application of keywords is to differentiate between statements that are definitely true, possibly true, and definitely untrue. Verbs, adverbs, adjectives, and conjunctions included in the statement can be considered as the basic keywords that often convey important information about the quantity as well as the quality of the statement. None, some, must, sometimes, always, never, only, and so on are some examples.

Let us take the help of the given *example* below to understand the concept better.

Statement: India is often called the land of festivals.

Conclusion:

- (i) Every Indian should engage in a variety of festivities.
 - (ii) Various festivals are celebrated in every country.
- A. Only (i) follows.
B. Only (ii) follows.
C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Solution: Although the statement claims that India is known as the ‘land of festivals,’ it does not highlight the necessity for each and every Indian to engage in a range of celebrations. Furthermore, the statement only contains information about one country. Both conclusions are meaningless because they are unrelated to the statement. As a result, neither conclusion (i) nor (ii) can be drawn.

WHAT IS A CONCLUSION?

The term ‘conclusion’ means a decision or verdict reached after a period of deliberation or inquiry into particular facts or a statement made by someone. Before arriving at the end outcome or conclusion of a given premise, a consequent effect must always be considered. This necessitates a methodical and logical approach.

There are two types of conclusions:

- **Direct Conclusion:** Certain conclusions can be drawn straight from the provided statement. All you have to do is pay attention when reading them. Direct conclusion statements are what these statements are referred to as. Let us look at a few examples to help you grasp it better.



Statement: Stuti is the only daughter of Anil and Sudha.

Conclusions:

- (i) Stuti has a brother.
- (ii) Anil and Sudha have one daughter.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: B

Explanation: Take a look at the statement that states that Stuti is her parents' only daughter. This indicates that she does not have any sisters. As a result, the direct conclusion is (ii). On the other hand, we have no information regarding Stuti's brother. As a result, (i) may or may not be correct. As a result, option B is the correct response.

Statement: Sudip was insulted in front of the entire staff by the organisation's Senior Director.

Conclusions:

- (i) Sudip acted inappropriately in front of the Senior Director.
- (ii) Sudip was despised by the Senior Director.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: C

Explanation: We cannot conclude that the Senior Director did not like Sudip or that he misbehaved with him because the statement does not specify why he was offended. As a result, neither conclusion (i) nor (ii) follows the statement.

- **Indirect Conclusion:** The candidate is expected to comprehend the given statement, and then evaluate the conclusion based on how well it matches the given statement. To tackle these kinds of questions, thorough reading and a

rational approach is required. Let us look at a few examples to help you grasp it better.

Statement: It has been decided by the panel of IPJ University to only shortlist individuals who have a career average of at least 70%. Himadri received 56% in 10th grade, 75% in 12th grade, and graduated with a percentage of 82%.

Conclusions:

- (i) Himadri has the required academic record and will be shortlisted.
- (ii) Himadri does not have the required academic record and will not be shortlisted.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: B

Explanation: We must carefully reach a conclusion in this case. Himadri received over 70% in both graduation and 12th grade. Her tenth percentage, however, does not exceed 70%. As a result, she will not be considered for admission to the mentioned university. We arrived at this conclusion in a roundabout manner, but as you can see, it is not that difficult.

Statement: The profits of firm X in 2018 were Rs. 7,50,000. It had a profit of Rs. 10,00,000 in 2019. In 2020, the firm lost all the profits that it earned in both the years 2018 and 2019.

Conclusions:

- (i) Company X made a total profit of Rs. 17,50,000 in 2018 and 2019.
- (ii) In the year 2020, Company X lost Rs. 12,00,000.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: A

Explanation: According to the statement, the company made a profit of Rs. 17,50,000

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$(7,50,000+10,00,000)$ in 2018 and 2019. In 2020, the company lost the same amount. As a result, the statement is followed by only conclusion (i).

things while answering a question, which leads to them marking the wrong alternative as a conclusion for the provided statement.



Candidates' most common mistake while solving statement-conclusion questions is to assume

Tips and Tricks

- Outside of the given statement, don't make any assumptions. That is, if we come across a statement like 'Daffodils are better than roses.' and one of the conclusions is 'Roses are better than sunflowers,' we cannot assume the same, even if we believe that it is true. This is due to the fact that the given sentence has no information about roses. As a result, we cannot take it as a truthful statement.
- Try not to judge a statement or a set of statements based on how long and incomprehensible they are. Before you get to a conclusion, be sure you read the statement thoroughly.
- When dealing with this type of topic, we must assume that everything stated in the statement is correct. For example, if the statement states, 'The Sun rises in the West and sets in the East,' this is the correct statement for us.
- Analyse the statement carefully for keywords that appear in both the statement and the conclusions.
- If a statement is formed by two or maybe more sentences, the sentences must be connected and mutually contradictory.
- If the statement allows for more than one conclusion, aspirants must make sure that the conclusions they choose are interrelated.
- Negative marking causes candidates to lose a lot of points in such questions. Therefore, avoid guessing the answers in this topic.

In the following 'examples', each of the given questions consists of one statement followed by two conclusions. You have to decide which one of them, if any, can be followed.

Example 1. Statement: It is beneficial to one's health to drink warm water first thing in the morning.

Conclusions:

- (i) In the morning, everyone who is healthy drinks a glass of warm water.
- (ii) It is not a good idea to drink warm water late at night.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: C

Explanation: The statement claims that drinking warm water first thing in the morning is beneficial to one's health. This does not, however, imply that all healthy people drink warm water first thing in the morning. As a result, (i) is not true. In addition, the statement makes no mention of drinking warm water late at night. As a result, (ii) is also untrue.

Example 2. Statement: Drinking is one of those personal weaknesses that tend to push an alcoholic's willpower to the limit.

Conclusions:

- (i) Even if alcoholic wishes to stop drinking, it is extremely difficult for him to do it.
- (ii) Other weaknesses also exist in humans.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: D

Explanation: According to the statement, quitting drinking requires a lot of willpower

Statement: Conclusions

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and is therefore quite difficult. So, (i) follows. It is also stated that drinking is one of the personal weaknesses. This implies that there are other flaws too that exist in a human being. Therefore, (ii) follows too.

Example 3. Statement: Mansi won an art competition held at the national level.

Conclusions:

- (i) Mansi is the greatest artist on the planet.
- (ii) Mansi is also a very good mathematician.

- B. Only (ii) follows.
- C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
- D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: A

Explanation: It is likely that the five friends are social workers who volunteer on a regular basis, or that they contribute to such organisations on occasion. Therefore, only (i) follows but (ii) does not.

Example 5. Statement: By the end of the year, AS Industries has decided to acquire RM

- A. Only (i) follows.
- B. Only (ii) follows.
- C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
- D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: C

Explanation: Winning a national painting competition does not imply that she is the greatest artist in the world, nor does the statement reveal anything about her mathematical abilities. So, neither (i) nor (ii) follows.

Example 4. Statement: A group of friends, Amalika, Anu, Ayushi, Likhita, and Srushti plan a social service campaign to benefit an NGO. They have the assistance of a few relatives and co-workers. They raise Rs. 50,000 in order to assist the NGO.

Conclusions:

- (i) The five women like working on social concerns on occasion.
- (ii) The five women are not social workers.
- A. Only (i) follows.

Industries.

Conclusions:

- (i) By taking over RM Industries, AS Industries will benefit.
- (ii) AS Industries has performed much better than RM Industries.
- A. Only (i) follows.
- B. Only (ii) follows.
- C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
- D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: D

Explanation: Both conclusions are valid since AS Industries seeks to enrich itself by acquiring the other firm, and it is able to do so because it is more successful than RM Industries. Therefore, both (i) and (ii) follow.

Candidates should solve more and more relevant questions on the statement-conclusion topic to better comprehend the concept. This will not only make the topic more relatable to the aspirant, but it will also assist them in immediately determining the conclusions for the statements.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Directions: A statement is presented in each of the questions below, followed by two or more conclusions. You must assume that everything in the statement is accurately based on the information provided in the statement, and then determine which of the offered

conclusions logically follow the data given in the statement beyond a reasonable doubt.

- 1. Statement:** Mr. Agarwal is one of the likely contenders for the post of Vice-Chancellor of R.J.P.V. Institute.

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Conclusions:

- (i) R.J.P.V. Institute will appoint Mr. Agarwal as its Vice-Chancellor.
- (ii) R.J.P.V. Institute will not appoint Mr. Agarwal as its Vice-Chancellor.
- A. Only (i) follows.
- B. Only (ii) follows.
- C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
- D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: C

Explanation: The fact that Mr. Agarwal is a likely contender for being the Vice-Chancellor of the institute, does not guarantee his appointment. So, neither (i) or (ii) follows.

- 2. Statement:** In politics, money is crucially significant.

Conclusions:

- (i) Politics is open to all wealthy men.
- (ii) It is impossible for the poor to become

- 4. Statement:** The Indian Cricket Team scored a total of 260 runs in a one-day cricket match. Pace bowlers accounted for 182 of the total runs.

Conclusions:

- (i) The pace bowlers make up 70% of the squad.
- (ii) Pace bowlers were the opening batsmen.
- A. Only (i) follows.
- B. Only (ii) follows.
- C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
- D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: C

Explanation: Pace bowlers were responsible for 70% of the total runs, according to the statement. As a result, (i) does not follow. The statement makes no reference to the opening batsmen. Hence, (ii) does not follow either.

- politicians.
- Only (i) follows.
 - Only (ii) follows.
 - Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: C

Explanation: The statement does not mention the poor or the wealthy, but rather the influence of money in politics. Therefore, neither (i) nor (ii) follows.

- 3. Statement:** In the modern world, it is practically impossible to thrive and succeed without abandoning human values.

Conclusions:

- Human values are inapplicable in everyday life.
- Some concepts are valued by society, yet they may not be sustained.
 - Only (i) follows.
 - Only (ii) follows.
 - Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: A

Explanation: (i) Directly follows from the given statement. However, (ii) is ambiguous and hence, does not follow.

Statement: Conclusions

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- A. Only (i) follows.
 B. Only (ii) follows.
 C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: D

Explanation: A good dancer always has a flexible body, according to the statement, and only good dancers are invited to the event. This suggests that only good dancers who have a flexible body are invited to the event, and other dancers are not. As a result, both (i) and (ii) follow.

- 7. Statement:** In urban areas, the average number of people per household is 4.1, whereas in rural areas, it is 4.5. Whereas, the national average is 4.3.

Conclusions:

- Rural areas have a higher population density per unit area than urban ones.
- In rural areas, there are more people living in a single household than in urban areas.
 - Only (i) follows.
 - Only (ii) follows.
 - Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - Both (i) and (ii) follow.

- 5. Statement:** In the market, gold prices are skyrocketing these days.

Conclusions:

- Gold is becoming an extremely scarce commodity.
- People are unable to purchase gold.
 - Only (i) follows.
 - Only (ii) follows.
 - Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: C

Explanation: The statement does not address the availability of gold. So, (i) does not follow. Also, (ii) is not directly related to the given statement and so it also does not follow.

- 6. Statement:** Only good dancers are invited to the event. No one can dance well without a flexible body.

Conclusions:

- Those dancers who do not have a flexible body are not invited to the event.
- All invited dancers in the event have a flexible body.

Explanation: Churches and mosques may or may not intersect. Furthermore, no information regarding Muslims or Christians is provided. As a result, the conclusion is reached. Hence, neither (i) nor (ii) follows.

- 9. Statement:** “Values, morality, and inner peace are all necessary for a meaningful existence,” Ram says.

Conclusions:

- Ram feels that a beautiful life requires each of these qualities: values, morality, and inner peace.
- Ram thinks that an individual who is materialistic cannot live a meaningful life.
 - Only (i) follows.
 - Only (ii) follows.
 - Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: D

Explanation: (i) Follows directly from the statement. (ii) Follows since materialism is often anti-value and integrity. So, both the conclusions follow.

- 10. Statement:** The students of Mrs. Sharma’s class have a high probability of passing their finals.

Answer: B

Explanation: The statement refers to the population per household rather than the population per unit area. As a result, only (ii) follows, but (i) does not.

8. Statement: Both a church and a mosque are houses of worship.

Conclusions:

- (i) Christians and Muslims both pray at the same place.
- (ii) Every mosque is a church.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: C**Conclusions:**

- (i) Mrs. Sharma thoroughly covered the entire curriculum.
- (ii) Mrs. Sharma has bright students in her class.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: C

Explanation: Only if the teacher has properly covered the curriculum, will the students have a high chance of passing the examination. However, in order for the statement to be true, this assumption must be true (and is not a conclusion). As a result, conclusion (i) is invalid.

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(ii) is equally invalid because the referred-to students are not described properly.

11. Statement: Nowadays, parents are willing to pay whatever it takes to provide their children with an excellent education.

Conclusions:

- (i) Parents are passionate about their children's optimal development through quality education.
- (ii) These days, all parents are wealthy.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: A

Explanation: We can conclude from the given statement that because parents want their children to develop perfectly through quality schooling, they are willing to spend any price for a decent education, but the statement does not create the impression that the parents are wealthy. As a result, (i) follows but (ii) does not.

12. Statement: Because of mainline repairs, water supplies in zones 1 and 4 of the city will be cut by around 40% on Wednesday.

Conclusions:

- (i) On Wednesday, residents in these areas should reduce water consumption.
- (ii) On the preceding day, residents in these zones should preserve some water to use the next day.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

13. Statement: Mutual funds are subject to market risk. Before you invest, talk to your financial counsellor or agent.

Conclusions:

- (i) The market risk is precisely calculated by the financial advisor.
- (ii) It is not advisable to invest in mutual funds.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: A

Explanation: Because the statement recommends consulting an investment professional before making a decision, (i) follows. Mutual fund investing involves some risk. This is not to say that mutual funds are not worth investing in. As a result, (ii) does not follow.

14. Statement: Because Bhopal has a smaller population, it is a safer city to reside in.

Conclusions:

- (i) The number of crimes in Bhopal is lower than in Delhi.
- (ii) It is preferable to reside in a city with fewer residents.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: C

Explanation: Both conclusions are illogical. In the first conclusion, there is no information in the statement about crime rates in Delhi; therefore, conclusion (i) does not follow. Similarly, the

Answer: D

Explanation: Since there is going to be a reduction in the water supply, it will be a wise decision to conserve water the previous day and reduce the water consumption on Wednesday, in order to not face a shortage. Hence, both (i) and (ii) follow.

statement in the second conclusion is actually a premise upon which the argument statement is built. It is not a conclusion that follows from the given statement; therefore, conclusion (ii) does not follow.

15. Statement: Everyone who is well-organised makes time for rest. Simran, despite her hectic schedule, finds time to relax.

**Conclusions:**

- (i) Simran is a well-organised individual.
- (ii) Simran is a diligent worker.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: D

Explanation: Simran's schedule is jam-packed. This indicates that she is a hard worker. Nonetheless, she finds time to rest. This indicates that she is a very well-organised individual. As a result, both conclusions (i) and (ii) are valid.

16. Statement: Manu abused Khushi, so she slapped him in front of everyone.

Conclusions:

- (i) Manu has acted inappropriately with Khushi.
- (ii) Manu and Khushi are bitter rivals.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: A

Explanation: Manu publicly humiliated Khushi, as stated in the statement above, and as a result, she slapped him. The fact that Manu and Khushi are adversaries is not implied anywhere in the preceding statement. Therefore, the statement is followed by only conclusion (i) but not (ii).

17. Statement: The market price of silver is increasing every day.

Conclusions:

- (i) Finding silver shops in the market has gotten more difficult.
- (ii) Nowadays, no one wears silver.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: C

Explanation: Silver prices are not rising as a result of either of the two statements. As a result, they cannot be inferred from the statement. Therefore, neither (i) nor (ii) follows.

18. Statement: In the coming years, many developing nations will face overpopulation combined with resource scarcity.

Conclusions:

- (i) In the foreseeable future, the population of developing nations will not keep growing.
- (ii) Governments in developing nations will have a hard time providing good living conditions for their citizens.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: B

Explanation: The fact presented in (i) is completely contradictory to the statement made. As a result, (i) is not following. Conclusion (ii) addresses the situation discussed in the statement and its immediate implications. Hence, (ii) follows.

19. Statement: All major footwear brands will be on sale at a shopping mall. The discount will run for a week and will include all products in the store. Customers who can present their membership cards will receive an extra 25% discount on all the items.

Conclusions:

- (i) The sale is open to everyone, not just members.
- (ii) There is a sale in the grocery section as well.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: A

Explanation: Conclusion (i) follows because anyone can come in and shop: members can

only get a special discount. Conclusion (ii) does not follow because the statement clearly specifies that the offer is only on footwear brands and not groceries.

20. Statement: Students will be able to opt out of Mathematics and Computer for their school-leaving certificate exams commencing in the next academic year.

Conclusions:

- (i) Students who do not possess strong math or computer skills will also be given a fair chance to succeed.
- (ii) Students previously had no option, but to take these subjects if they wanted to continue their studies.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: D

Explanation: Because the new approach allows students to skip Mathematics and Computer, students who are poor in these courses can still be admitted. As a result, conclusion (i) follows. It is also stated that the new system will be implemented from the next academic session. This indicates that it did not previously exist. Therefore, conclusion (ii) also follows.

21. Statement: Company ABC has been fully committed to efficiently use, save, and manage energy for more than two decades.

Conclusions:

- (i) This is an area where the Company ABC has yet a lot of scope for improvement and learning necessary knowledge.
- (ii) Expertise and knowledge are less crucial than perseverance.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: C

Explanation: Because the organisation has been working in this field for more than two



decades, it must have the requisite experience and knowledge. As a result, conclusion (i) does not follow. The attributes that have made Company ABC effective in this industry, on the other hand, have still not been mentioned. Therefore, conclusion (ii) does not quite make logical sense either. So, neither (i) nor (ii) follows in the given question.

22. Statement: As WWI was going on, the XY government enacted the Official Secrets Act (OSA), which appears to be one of the greatest contributors to political corruption in country Z.

Conclusions:

- (i) To put a stop to political corruption in country Z, the OSA must be repealed immediately.
- (ii) The XY administration intended to promote political corruption in state offices.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: A

Explanation: According to the statement, the OSA's implementation was the prime reason for the rise in political corruption. As a result, conclusion (i) follows. However, an administration's implementation of legislation is done for the welfare of the nation, not to facilitate political corruption in the future. Therefore, conclusion (ii) is incorrect.

23. Statement: Because of the heavy snowfall in Uttarakhand in February, some portions of the state have been without electricity.

Conclusions:

- (i) In the month of February, people in various parts of Uttarakhand experience a lot of challenges.
- (ii) Snowfall is heavier in some parts of Uttarakhand than in others.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) follows.



- D. Both (i) and (ii) follow.

Answer: D

Explanation: Because it is stated in the statement that electricity has been shut off only in specific parts of Uttarakhand owing to significant snowfall, conclusion (i) is correct. As a result, we may reasonably assume that some sections of the country receive more snow than others and clearly, people will suffer without electricity. Therefore, both (i) and (ii) are true.

24. Statement: Running for at least an hour every day can add at least two years to a person's life expectancy.

Conclusions:

- (i) Regular exercise at a reasonable level is essential to a healthy lifestyle.
- (ii) Those who run daily, never die.
- (iii) People who work at a desk will almost certainly develop health problems.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Only (i) and (iii) follow.
 - D. All (i), (ii), and (iii) follow.

Answer: A

Explanation: The benefit of running every day is emphasised in the statement, but no information about the health of someone who works at a desk is provided. Furthermore, it is not plausible that a person will never die if he runs for an hour every day. As a result, only conclusion (i) follows.

25. Statement: In company ABC, 45% of employees are females, 55% are males, 72% are ethical, and 20% are from Gandhinagar.

Conclusions:

- (i) None of the male employees is from Gandhinagar.
- (ii) All the female employees are ethical.
- (iii) 30% of male employees are not ethical.
 - A. Only (i) follows.
 - B. Only (ii) follows.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (iii) follows.
 - D. None of these follows.

Answer: D

Explanation: None of the given conclusions can be derived from the data that is given in the statement. Therefore, none follows.



sections of critical reasoning. In this, a statement about a *political*, *social*, or *economic* topic is presented, followed by arguments in support or opposition to the statement. The candidate must first assess the statement, then the arguments in the context of the statement, before deciding which of the arguments is the most compelling and is also assisting in the formulation of the best perspective on the topic.

WHAT IS AN ARGUMENT?

In simple terms, an argument is a viewpoint on a topic that is backed up by evidence. The aspirant must assess the persuasiveness of the provided argument, determining whether it is weak or strong. An argument, in other words, is a set of two or more phrases, clauses, or sentences that incorporates a proposition or conclusion.

Arguments can be of two types:

1. Strong Arguments: Strong arguments are those that are valid, strong, and factual, discuss strength, are clearly connected to the statement and meet the logic requirement. Following are the types of strong arguments-

- **Arguments that include already proven facts:** The provided argument is a well-known fact that is usually true in this form of a strong argument.
- **Arguments in which the outcome is expected based on previous experience:** Because of past events, the arguments in this form of a strong argument are accurate.
- **Arguments that state the universal truth:** The arguments in this form of a strong argument are certain or

often scientifically established.

2. Weak Arguments: Weak arguments are ones that are just vaguely related to the statement and do not meet the logic criteria; they are erroneous, weak, and incorrect. Following are the types of weak arguments-

- **Arguments that are ambiguous in nature:** This type of weak argument does not define how the argument relates to the course of action or what the author intends to communicate; hence, these arguments are weak.
- **Arguments that are redundant in nature:** Arguments are redundant in this type of weak argument, and they do not provide a thorough analysis of the issue at hand; hence, they are weak in nature.
- **Arguments that are interrogative in nature:** The argument in this form of weak argument is made up of the arguer's rebuttal to a question.

Now, let us look at the following *example* to understand the concept better.

Statement: Has the Indian economy suffered as a result of globalisation?

Arguments:

- (i) Yes. Indian businesses are being pushed out by multinational corporations.
- (ii) No. Because multinationals sell standard-quality goods at an affordable rate.

Now here, let us take a closer look at the issue. The question, here, is if the Indian economy has 'suffered' because of globalisation. As a result, we must determine if the arguments present any evidence or basis that would conclusively indicate that the economy is being affected or not.

As per argument (i), Indian businesses are unable to compete with their overseas rivals. As a result, we might claim that 'Indian companies are being damaged.' However, Indian businesses are not the only ones who make up the Indian economy. Foreign corporations also contribute to the economy of the country. As a result, the argument is weak. Argument (ii) claims that international corporations that have arrived in India in terms of globalisation are selling standard products at reasonable prices, because of which, the customer benefits. Is this, however, 'no damage to the

generalisation that globalisation is beneficial; however, this is disputed and dependent on the individual's perspective. As a result, we can say that argument (ii) is also a weak argument. Therefore, both the arguments are weak.

In the following *examples*, each of the given questions is followed by a series of arguments. You must determine which of the arguments is 'strong' and which is 'weak.'

Example 1. Statement: Should 'Sanskrit' be taught in India's schools as a mandatory subject?

concerned to this, however, no damage to the national economy? The declarations make no mention of whether Indian businesses were offering inferior items at higher costs. We can use our external information to create a

Tips and Tricks

- A strong argument should provide a genuine diagnostic of the circumstance represented in the statement, whereas the nature of weak arguments is that they are vague.
- Before answering the questions on statement and argument reasoning, conduct a basic assessment of the questions.
- A strong argument should include an in-depth examination of the topic at hand, whereas a weak argument is overly simplistic and often unnecessary.
- If an argument is based on a universal truth, it is always strong. But, a weak argument contradicts the known facts.
- If an argument is vague, it can be dismissed.
- A strong argument should be backed up by facts or well-established ideas and should also be related to the given statement, whereas arguments that incorporate the terms only, definitely, the best until, until, etc will most likely be weak.

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- A. Only argument (i) is strong.
- B. Only argument (ii) is strong.
- C. Neither (i) nor (ii) is strong.
- D. Both (i) and (ii) are strong.

Answer: A

Explanation: Argument (i) is compelling because, with the rise in assault cases, girls need to be prepared to defend themselves. Argument (ii) does not hold strong simply because it varies from one person to another.

Example 3. Statement:

Should India's public universities be free?

Arguments:

- (i) Yes, improving literacy levels is the only way to develop India.
- (ii) No, it would contribute to the exchequer's already tremendous load.
 - A. Only argument (i) is strong.
 - B. Only argument (ii) is strong.

Subject...

Arguments:

- (i) No. We do not have teachers that are qualified enough to teach such a difficult language.
- (ii) Yes. Sanskrit is an ancient language and there is a desperate need to protect it at all costs.
 - A. Only argument (i) is strong.
 - B. Only argument (ii) is strong.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) is strong.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) are strong.

Answer: C

Explanation: Argument (i) depends on a person's perspective, as there are different teachers in every school and some of them may be qualified enough, while some maybe not. As a result, argument (i) is not particularly convincing. When we talk about the second argument, although it is true that we should be proud of our ancient language, making 'Sanskrit' compulsory in schools is not desirable solely for this reason. Hence, argument (ii) is not strong either.

Example 2. Statement:

Should it be mandatory for female students to master self-defence?

Arguments:

- (i) Yes. In a world where instances of attacks on women are on the rise, self-defence training has become an important aspect of women's safety.
- (ii) No. Even if girls do learn self-defence, they will never be as physically strong as the assailter.

- C. Neither (i) nor (ii) is strong.
- D. Both (i) and (ii) are strong.

Answer: D

Explanation: If taken care of; merit, impartial evaluation, and equal opportunity for all can enable the government to recruit qualified officials while also achieving the Constitution's goals. As a result, both arguments are valid.

Example 5. Statement:

Should every university student in India be required to participate in military training?

Arguments:

- (i) Yes. Only in this manner can a strong and resilient nation be built.
- (ii) Yes. It is the only way to instil discipline in the youth.
- (iii) No. Repulsion follows compulsion in every case.
- (iv) No. This is a violation of an individual's

- C. Neither (i) nor (ii) is strong.
- D. Both (i) and (ii) are strong.

Answer: B

Explanation: Argument (i) is weak since it contains the word “only,” whereas argument (ii) is strong because such a step would definitely necessitate vast sums of money and result in a financial drain.

Example 4. Statement: Should all government agencies and departments implement a system of exclusively granting jobs to the children of government employees?

Arguments:

- (i) No. It denies many qualified people a chance to succeed, and the government might suffer as a result.
 - (ii) No. The government owes its responsibilities to all of its citizens, as per the idea of equality.
- A. Only argument (i) is strong.
B. Only argument (ii) is strong.

fundamental democratic freedom to choose his or her courses.

- A. Only arguments (i) and (ii) are strong.
- B. Only arguments (ii) and (iv) are strong.
- C. Only arguments (iii) and (iv) are strong.
- D. None of the above.

Answer: C

Explanation: Making military training mandatory for all university students would undoubtedly improve India’s troops and instill strong discipline among them, but it is not the only way to accomplish these goals. As a result, neither (i) nor (ii) holds up. Furthermore, students who are truly willing to join the armed services and serve the country will be able to defend the country better than those who are forced to do so. Every student has the fundamental right to pursue a vocation of his or her choosing. As a result, both (iii) and (iv) hold true.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Directions: Each question begins with a statement, followed by two or more arguments denoted by the numerals (i), (ii), and so on. You must assess which of the arguments are ‘strong’ arguments and which are ‘weak’ arguments, and then select an answer from the options presented below each question.

1. Statement: Should it be compulsory for students in grades V and VI to take board exams?

Arguments:

- (i) Yes. Students must be trained from the start to tackle such challenging assessments in today’s competitive environment.
 - (ii) No. Students will be compelled to learn and will not embrace education if we put such additional strain on them.
- A. Only (i) is strong.
B. Only (ii) is strong.
C. Neither (i) nor (ii) is strong.
D. Both (i) and (ii) are strong.

Answer: D

Explanation: Exams will prepare students for competitions later in life. As a result, (i) is

provided in the existing engineering schools, as most of them lack the required facilities.

- A. Only argument (i) is strong.
- B. Only argument (ii) is strong.
- C. Neither (i) nor (ii) is strong.
- D. Both (i) and (ii) are strong.

Answer: B

Explanation: Undoubtedly, offering modern and advanced infrastructure to existing engineering schools may enable them to generate more and more qualified engineers, since they can accommodate even more students and give them quality education. As a result, only argument (ii) is valid, whereas argument (i) is not.

3. Statement: Should social networking sites completely prohibit people less than 18 years of age from signing up?

Arguments:

- (i) Yes. Such websites often mislead people under the age of 18.
 - (ii) No. It enables young people to use their right to free speech and expression when they express themselves on such platforms.
- A. Only argument (i) is strong.

valid. On the other hand, the essential basics of subjects should be taught to the students in Classes V and VI in a gradual process using practical examples and practice in an entertaining manner. They do not need to be forced to study, and their age does not allow them to withstand the stress and load of exams. Therefore, both (i) and (ii) hold strong.

2. Statement: Should the government open more engineering schools in the country?

Arguments:

- (i) Yes. The country is in desperate need of qualified engineers.
- (ii) No. The government should make sure that quality education is being

- A. Only argument (i) is strong.
- B. Only argument (ii) is strong.
- C. Neither (i) nor (ii) is strong.
- D. Both (i) and (ii) are strong.

Answer: C

Explanation: (i) does not explain the situation in which such websites mislead people of age less than 18 years. Furthermore, these kinds of distractions are frequent among both minors and adults, which is one of the main reasons why many organisations prohibit the use of social media platforms. As a result, (i) is weak. (ii) is weak because there are other ways to exercise the legitimate right to freedom of expression, and allowing people under the age

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of 18 access to social media platforms solely for that purpose would be incorrect.

4. Statement: Should there be a limit on the number of people who can run in parliamentary elections in each constituency?

Arguments:

- (i) Yes. The parliamentary elections will be more impactful as voters will be able to make an informed decision when casting their vote.
- (ii) No. In a democracy, anyone who meets the qualification requirements can run for parliament, so there should be no constraints on the same.
 - A. Only argument (i) is strong.
 - B. Only argument (ii) is strong.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) is strong.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) are strong.

Answer: D

Explanation: Obviously, if there were fewer candidates, voters would have an easier time making a decision. As a result, argument (i) is valid. Furthermore, everyone who meets the Constitution's requirements should be given a chance and should not be refused just to reduce the number of candidates. As a result, argument (ii) is also valid.

5. Statement: Should all pharmaceuticals that are manufactured and patented in any Western country be first tested in India prior to being given a license to sell to the wider population?

Arguments:

- (i) Yes. Many of these drugs have varying doses and duration for the population of India, therefore it is crucial to keep

Answer: A

Explanation: Evidently, the government is concerned about the citizens' health. Therefore, before the government grants any kind of a license to sell a product, such as pharmaceuticals, it is very necessary to first investigate it properly and see if it works in the Indian setting too. As a result, only argument (i) is valid.

6. Statement: Is there a way to control pollution in this modern world?

Arguments:

- (i) Yes. If people are able to recognise the dangers that pollution poses and decide to work together to eliminate it, pollution can be minimised eventually.
- (ii) No. Overcrowding on roads, in industries, and in organisations, and also an ever-expanding population hungry to capture more and more land for residential construction is inevitable.
 - A. Only argument (i) is strong.
 - B. Only argument (ii) is strong.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) is strong.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) are strong.

Answer: D

Explanation: On one hand, pollution control appears to be unattainable due to the constantly increasing needs and demands of the public, but on the other hand, pollution control is possible through a cooperative effort of the masses. As a result, both of the arguments will withstand.

7. Statement: Should victory take precedence over participation?

track of them.

- (ii) No. This is not permitted, hence it cannot be achieved.
 - A. Only argument (i) is strong.
 - B. Only argument (ii) is strong.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) is strong.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) are strong.

... participation...

Arguments:

- (i) Yes. Every sportsman is now a professional who survives primarily on prize money.
- (ii) No. In India, sportsmen make more money through sponsorships than match fees.

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- A. Only argument (i) is strong.
- B. Only argument (ii) is strong.
- C. Neither (i) nor (ii) is strong.
- D. Both (i) and (ii) are strong.

Answer: C

Explanation: The primary statement is a statement that may be applied to a wide range of circumstances. Sports have been used to prove argument (i) and as a result, it is a weak argument. Argument (ii) discusses sponsorships that are not covered by the main statement. As a result, none of the arguments is valid.

- 8. Statement:** Should the state place limitations on journalists' access to confidential or sensitive data in order to minimise media frenzy?

Arguments:

- (i) Yes. It can lead to bullying of those who have been impacted by the issue and are suspected of being engaged in it.
- (ii) Yes. The press occasionally creates frenzy and broadcasts misleading data.
- (iii) No. The media should have complete access to all the data because the media is the finest source for exposing societal flaws.
 - A. Only argument (i) is strong.
 - B. Only (ii) and (iii) are strong.
 - C. Only (i) and (ii) are strong.
 - D. All (i), (ii), and (iii) are strong.

Answer: D

Explanation: All the arguments are strong as they provide a legitimate reason to support the primary statement.

- 9. Statement:** Would it be appropriate for a cricket team to have multiple captains during a match?

Arguments:

- (i) Yes. Having many heads come to a consensus before making a choice is always preferable.
- (ii) No. In such a circumstance, one must make judgments on the fly, and there

will be no time to settle opposing viewpoints among the captains on the field.

- A. Only argument (i) is strong.
- B. Only argument (ii) is strong.
- C. Neither (i) nor (ii) is strong.
- D. Both (i) and (ii) are strong.

Answer: B

Explanation: Every individual may hold a different viewpoint. As a result, making a decision on the spot may take longer. Hence, only argument (ii) is strong.

- 10. Statement:** Is there a need to ban foreign films in India?

Arguments:

- (i) Yes. They show a foreign lifestyle that has a harmful impact on Indian people's beliefs.
- (ii) No. The artistic quality of foreign films is extraordinary and they deserve to be seen by the world.
 - A. Only argument (i) is strong.
 - B. Only argument (ii) is strong.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) is strong.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) are strong.

Answer: C

Explanation: Foreign films clearly represent a foreign lifestyle, but this only aids in learning more. As a result, argument (i) is inadequate. Furthermore, argument (ii) is not sufficient enough to reverse the prohibition. As a result, (ii) is not strong either.

- 11. Statement:** Should university education be halted for a period of time?

Arguments:

- (i) Yes. It will help decrease the number of unemployed educated people.
- (ii) No. It will obstruct the nation's future development.
 - A. Only argument (i) is strong.
 - B. Only argument (ii) is strong.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) is strong.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) are strong.

Answer: B

Explanation: Clearly, unemployment is not caused by a lack of advanced education. Moreover, it has resulted in more career prospects. As a result, argument (i) is a little ambiguous. Furthermore, higher education aids in the development of a country. As a result, argument (ii) is valid.

12. Statement: Should students at Indian universities wear uniforms as they do in schools?

Arguments:

- (i) No. Undergrads should not be forced to wear uniforms and should be allowed to choose their attire for the day.
- (ii) Yes, because all of the students will be properly attired, the atmosphere of the colleges will improve.
 - A. Only argument (i) is strong.
 - B. Only argument (ii) is strong.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) is strong.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) are strong.

Answer: A

Explanation: Apparently, after years of severe discipline and adherence to the school's formal dress code, youngsters must be given some leeway in college life as they prepare to take on life's responsibilities. Furthermore, schools employ uniform to ensure the safety of students, a factor that is less important in universities. As a result, argument (i) is appealing. In addition, the college's atmosphere is determined by the students' commitment and decorum, not by their clothes. As a result, argument (ii) is ambiguous.

13. Statement: Is it reasonable for the government to spend so much money on defence?

Arguments:

- (i) Yes. The country's security is of paramount importance.
- (ii) No, this money can be used to help the country prosper during peacetime.
 - A. Only argument (i) is strong.
 - B. Only argument (ii) is strong.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) is strong.

- D. Both (i) and (ii) are strong.

Answer: A

Explanation: Unquestionably, defence is required for the country's safety, which is of paramount importance. As a result, the argument (i) is valid. Furthermore, only when a country is safe from external provocations can it focus on internal progress and development. As a result, argument (ii) is invalid.

14. Statement: Should a university or institution have a student association?

Arguments:

- (i) Yes. It is extremely important. Students are the next generation of political figures.
- (ii) No. This will give the campus a political vibe.
 - A. Only argument (i) is strong.
 - B. Only argument (ii) is strong.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) is strong.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) are strong.

Answer: D

Explanation: The creation of a students' association will be a good initiative to provide students with basic political education. It will, however, foster a similar political climate on campus. As a result, both arguments are valid.

15. Statement: Is sex education something that should be taught in schools?

Arguments:

- (i) Yes. This is something that all progressive nations practise.
- (ii) No. In co-educational schools, we will be unable to impart it as it might distract the students and make them feel uncomfortable around each other.
- (iii) Yes. It would undoubtedly contribute to the removal of existing misunderstandings and the physical and emotional health of the youth of today.
- (iv) No. It will obliterate the moral integrity and highly regarded value system that our ancestors instilled in us.



- A. Only (i), (iii), and (iv) are strong
- B. Only (ii), (iii), and (iv) are strong
- C. All (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) are strong
- D. None of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Clearly, a policy cannot be implemented in India just on the basis that it is implemented in other nations, because each country has its environment and circumstances. As a result, argument (i) is a dubious proposition. In addition, providing sex education in co-educational institutions, where girls and boys study together, may degrade the atmosphere and impede academic progress. As a result, argument (ii) is convincing. Sex education at schools, on the other hand, might assist kids to clear up their preconceptions and concerns at a time when they might otherwise be hesitant to address the subject with others. Furthermore, sex is an important element of students' future lives, and knowledge of it is neither regressive nor embarrassing. As a result, argument (iii) is persuasive, whereas argument (iv) is ineffective. Therefore, only arguments (ii) and (iii) are strong.

- 16. Statement:** Should a censor board be appointed to monitor commercials produced by various organisations?

Arguments:

- (i) Yes. Many times, a commercial has sparked heated controversy by depicting scenarios that are harmful to our cultural structures.
- (ii) No. Having a censor board for a variety of reasons is unrealistic.
 - A. Only argument (i) is strong.
 - B. Only argument (ii) is strong.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) is strong.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) are strong.

Answer: A

Explanation: Argument (i) is persuasive because many commercials contain undesirable content, which has sparked national debate. Argument

(ii) is unconvincing because commercials can be supervised by a censor board.

- 17. Statement:** Should the state provide an "unemployment allowance" to educated unemployed youth of the nation?

Arguments:

- (i) Yes. It would provide them with financial assistance to help them find work or create a 'self-employment' business.
- (ii) No. It will stifle their will to work in order to support themselves, promoting lethargy among the jobless people.
 - A. Only argument (i) is strong.
 - B. Only argument (ii) is strong.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) is strong.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) are strong.

Answer: D

Explanation: Young individuals who are unable to find work due to a huge number of applications in all professions must undoubtedly be provided with a stipend to help them maintain themselves. As a result, argument (i) is correct. Allowances like these, on the other hand, would stifle their will to work and render them indolent. As a result, argument (ii) also holds true.

- 18. Statement:** Should all new and major factories be based in Bangalore?

Arguments:

- (i) Yes. There will be more employment opportunities.
- (ii) No. The city's pollution will worsen.
 - A. Only argument (i) is strong.
 - B. Only argument (ii) is strong.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) is strong.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) are strong.

Answer: D

Explanation: In this case, both of the arguments are viable. The establishment of new factories will create more employment

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opportunities, but it will also raise pollution.

- 19. Statement:** Should all university examination bodies allow calculators to be used during exams?

D. Both (i) and (ii) are strong.

Answer: D

Explanation: Argument (i) is compelling because it asserts that people reach maturity between the ages of 18 and 20. Argument (ii) is



Arguments:

- (i) Yes. With the advent of information technology in all sectors, human computations are no longer necessary.
- (ii) No. Knowing how to do manual calculations is crucial for students to understand their concepts.
 - A. Only argument (i) is strong.
 - B. Only argument (ii) is strong.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) is strong.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) are strong.

Answer: D

Explanation: People require manual computation methods, and they must be encouraged. As a result, argument (ii) is strong. Argument (i) is also strong in its own way as with the extensive use of computers in all sectors, there is very little need for a person to do manual calculations. Therefore, both arguments (i) and (ii) withstand.

20. Statement: Should the legal drinking age in bars and nightclubs be lowered from 21 years?

Arguments:

- (i) Yes. Once a person reaches the age of 18-20 years, the age at which one can correctly vote, he or she is mature enough to distinguish between the good and the evil, the right and the wrong.
- (ii) No. A person experiences a variety of circumstances by the time they reach this age. Emotional maturity and financial independence are usually achieved after this age. If the age restriction is lowered, the youth will be susceptible to face consequences as a result of uninformed decisions.
 - A. Only argument (i) is strong.
 - B. Only argument (ii) is strong.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) is strong.

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also compelling because it asserts that one does not reach social maturity until they are 21 years old. As a result, both are compelling arguments.

21. Statement: Should the government take ownership of all engineering schools in the country?

Arguments:

- (i) Yes. This is the only way to make sure that all engineering students receive a standard education.
- (ii) No. The government lacks necessary funding to efficiently administer such institutions.
- (iii) No. Each engineering school should be permitted to operate autonomously.
 - A. Only argument (i) is strong.
 - B. Only argument (ii) is strong.
 - C. Only arguments (i) and (iii) are strong.
 - D. None of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation: Clearly, if such institutes benefit the young generation of the country, the government can pool resources to administer them. As a result, (ii) does not hold up. (iii) fails to present a compelling argument. Consequently, government ownership of the institutes is not required to deliver greater education than is now provided. As a result, (i) is also invalid.

22. Statement: Should all individuals found guilty of severe offences such as rape or murder be sentenced to death or given the death penalty beyond a possible suspicion?

Arguments:

- (i) Yes. These kinds of harsh penalties will only deter people from doing such horrible atrocities, making the world a safer place.

- (ii) No. Anyone who has confessed to their crimes must be granted the opportunity to improve and live normally.
 - A. Only argument (i) is strong.
 - B. Only argument (ii) is strong.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) is strong.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) are strong.

Answer: A

Explanation: A person who commits a horrendous crime such as rape or murder should, without a doubt, be severely punished in order to deter others from attempting such atrocities in the future. As a result, argument (i) is persuasive. Furthermore, it is impossible

- (ii) Yes. To a certain degree, this would assist in resolving the unemployment crisis.
- (iii) No. People who live in rural areas are not skilled.
 - A. Only argument (i) is strong.
 - B. Only argument (ii) is strong.
 - C. Both (i) and (ii) are strong.
 - D. All (i), (ii), and (iii) are strong.

Answer: B

Explanation: Handloom industries, certainly, need to be pushed in order to provide more employment opportunities for rural populations in their own localities. Therefore, (ii) holds

(ii) is persuasive. Furthermore, it is impossible to know whether an offender is truly sorry for his actions; he may do so simply to avoid imprisonment. Therefore, argument (ii) fails.

23. Statement: Should all of the city's illegitimate buildings be totally destroyed?

Arguments:

- (i) Yes. By doing so, a strong message will be sent to the public, and they will avoid building illegal constructions.
- (ii) No. What will happen to the people who live in these buildings?
 - A. Only argument (i) is strong.
 - B. Only argument (ii) is strong.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) is strong.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) are strong.

Answer: A

Explanation: Unauthorised structures would be destroyed to send a strong message to deceitful constructors and to remind people not to engage in similar projects in the area. Illegal structures place an unnecessary strain on the city's infrastructure, therefore this is critical. As a result, only argument (i) is valid.

24. Statement: Should handloom enterprises in rural regions be encouraged?

Arguments:

- (i) Yes. Individuals living in rural areas are very creative.

in their own localities. Therefore, (iii) makes strong. There is no proof that individuals living in rural areas are very creative or very unskilled; hence, arguments (i) and (iii) are vague.

25. Statement: Should a candidate's performance in an interview really be considered the deciding factor in his selection process?

Arguments:

- (i) Yes. It is one of the only ways to assess a candidate's personality, aspirations, and motivations.
- (ii) No. In terms of evaluation, it is extremely subjective.
 - A. Only argument (i) is strong.
 - B. Only argument (ii) is strong.
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) is strong.
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) are strong.

Answer: B

Explanation: Apparently, aside from interviews, there are various forms of written assessment that can be used to assess a candidate's interests. As a result, argument (i) is insufficient. Without a doubt, the interview is a subjective evaluation of a candidate's personality. Therefore, argument (ii) is valid.

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Syllogisms



The word syllogism means 'conclusion, inference'. Syllogisms are a type of logical argument that uses deductive reasoning to reach a conclusion.

Syllogism is an important topic, and we find question from this topic in various engineering entrance exams. This topic is often asked in GATE. This chapter will explain this concept in detail and also include some practice questions for you can practice. After reading this chapter and solving questions, you do not have to go to any source for practicing this topic.

Two or more statements follow each of the questions in this section, and two or more conclusions follow these statements. It is necessary to determine which of these conclusions logically follows from the given statements. Even if the statements appear to contradict commonly held facts, they must be

All coniferous trees are beautiful.

Conclusion:

- A. All pine trees are beautiful.
- B. Some beautiful are pine trees.

Some extra tips and tricks to solve the problems of this chapter

1. Proposition

A proposition is that part that makes up a statement and shows that two things are related in some or the other way. It has three parts: 1: subject; 2: predicate; and 3: relation between subject and predicate.

Examples included are as follows:

- All tigers are big.
- Some boys are handsome.
- The girls of this school are not disciplined.

contradict commonly held facts, they must be considered true.

Syllogism questions can be solved in a number of ways. Among all the available methods, a Venn diagram is the most effective and efficient method. It is essential to draw all possible diagrams based on the given statements and then to solve each of these diagrams separately. Finally, the correct answer is the one that is common in all of the diagrams.

Usually, the questions are given in the following way:

Directions: In the following type of questions, two statements are provided followed by two conclusions A and B. You have to read the two statements and then decide whether from those statements,

- (a) Only A follows
- (b) Only B follows
- (c) Both A and B follow
- (d) Either A or B follows
- (e) Neither A nor B follows

1. Statement:

All pine trees are coniferous.

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the subject while making a statement. Examples are as follows:

- 1. Some rabbits are peacocks.
- 2. Some circles are not round.

The subject is the part of the proposition about which something is said. A predicate is that part of the proposition which is stated or related to the subject.

For Example: 1. Tigers and boys are all subjects mentioned in above examples, while big, handsome, and disciplined are predicates.

Categorical proposition

A categorical proposition makes a direct assertion. For example, 'All S are P', 'No S is P' and 'Some S are P'. It has no categorical proposition. There are two types of categorical proposition:

1. Universal propositions: These either fully include the subject or fully exclude it.

Examples are as follows:

- a. All girls are cute.
- b. No boy is happy.

A proposition 'All boys are bad' is called a universal positive proposition. A proposition in the form of 'No S is P' is called a universal negative proposition.

2. Particular propositions: These either only partly include or only partly exclude

They have clauses such as 'some', 'not many', 'very little', etc.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Questions 1–3: Two statements are given followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to consider these statements to be true, even if they seem to vary from commonly known facts. Decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statement.

1. Statements:

Some trains are trucks.
All trucks are gliders.

Conclusions:

- I. Some trucks are trains.
 - II. Some trains are gliders.
- A. If only conclusion I follows.
 - B. If only conclusion II follows.
 - C. If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.
 - D. If both conclusion I and II follow.

Answer: D

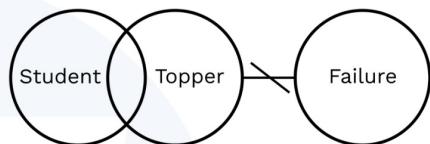
Explanation: According to the diagram, both conclusions I and II follow.

- C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

- D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

Answer: C

Explanation: Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.



From the diagram, we can infer that both conclusions I and II have the same elements and are individually wrong.

3. Statements:

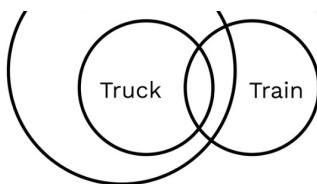
No silver is a ring.

All golds are rings.

Conclusions:

- I. No gold is silver.
 - II. Some golds are rings.
- A. Only conclusion I follows.

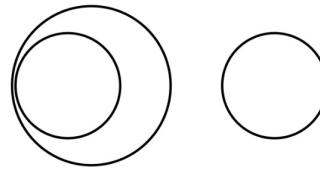




- B. Only conclusion II follows.
- C. Both conclusions I and II follow.
- D. Neither conclusions I nor conclusion II follows.

Answer: C

Explanation: Both conclusions I and II follow.



From the diagram, we can infer that both conclusions are true. Therefore, option C is correct.

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Questions 4-10: Three statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. You have to consider these statements to be true, even if they seem to vary from commonly known facts. Decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statement.

4. Statements:

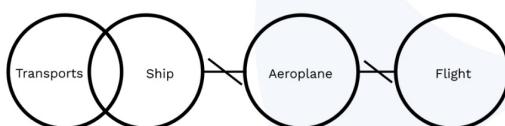
Few transports are ships.
No ship is an aeroplane.
No aeroplanes are flights.

Conclusions:

- I. Some ships are transports.
- II. All transports are ship.
- III. No transports are aeroplane.
- A. Only conclusion I follows.
- B. Only conclusion II follows.
- C. Only conclusion III follows.
- D. None follows.

Answer: A

Explanation: Only conclusion I follows.



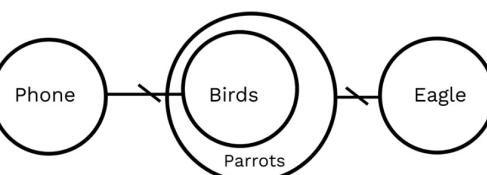
From the diagram, we can infer that some transports are ships, which is clearly stated in statement I.

5. Statements:

No phone is a bird.
All birds are parrots.
No parrot is an eagle.

Conclusions:

- I. Some phones are birds.
- II. Some birds are parrots.
- III. No bird is a parrot.
- A. Only conclusion I follows.



From the diagram, we can infer that some birds are parrots, which is clearly stated in statement II. If all birds are parrots, then some birds are definitely parrots.

6. Statements:

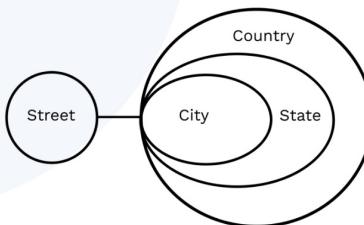
No street is a city.
All cities are states.
All states are countries.

Conclusions:

- I. Some streets are states.
- II. Some cities are countries.
- III. All states are cities.
- A. If only conclusion I follows.
- B. If only conclusion II follows.
- C. If either conclusion II or conclusion III follows.
- D. If both conclusions I and II follow.

Answer: B

Explanation: Only conclusion II follows.



From the diagram, we can infer that all cities are states and all states are countries. Therefore, some cities are countries.

7. Statements:

All actors are movies.
Some movies are money.

- B. Only conclusion II follows.
- C. Only conclusion III follows.
- D. Only conclusions I and III follow.

Answer: B

Explanation: Only conclusion II follows.

No money is rich.

Conclusions:

- I. Some actors are money.
- II. All actors are money.
- III. Some actors are movies.
- A. Only conclusion I follows.
- B. Only conclusion II follows.

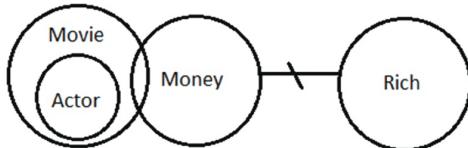
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- C. Only conclusion III follows.
- D. Only conclusions I and III follow.

Answer: C

Explanation: Only conclusion III follows.



From the diagram, we can infer that some actors are movies, which is clearly stated in statement I.

8. Statements:

Some rats are cats.

Some cats are bears.

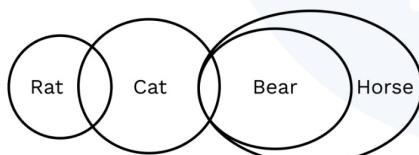
All bears are horses.

Conclusions:

- I. Some rats are horses.
- II. Some horses are cats.
- III. Some rats are bears.
- A. If only conclusion I follows.
- B. If only conclusion II follows.
- C. If either conclusion II or conclusion III follows.
- D. If both conclusions I and II follow.

Answer: B

Explanation: Only conclusion II follows.



From the diagram, we can infer that some cats are bears and all bears are horses. Therefore, some horses are cats.

9. Statements:

Few flowers are plants.

Some plants are not green.

All green are trees.

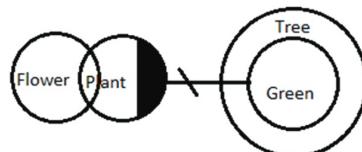
Conclusions:

- I. Some greens are not trees.
- II. Some greens are trees.
- III. No trees are plants.
- A. Only conclusion I follows.
- B. Only conclusion II follows.

- C. Only conclusion III follows.
- D. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

Answer: B

Explanation: Only conclusion II follows.



From the diagram, we can infer that the second conclusion will follow; as, in syllogism, we know that, if in the statement we are given that all P are Q that means some P are Q conclusion will be true, so option B is correct.

10. Statements:

All pens are erasers.

All erasers are pencils.

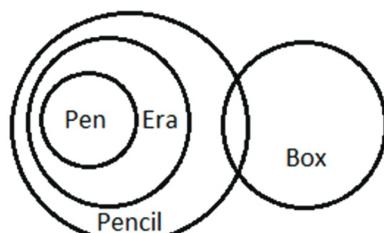
Some pencils are boxes.

Conclusions:

- I. No erasers are pencils.
- II. All pens are pencils.
- III. No pen is an eraser.
- A. Only conclusion I follows.
- B. Only conclusion II follows.
- C. Only conclusion III follows.
- D. Either conclusion II or conclusion III follows.

Answer: B

Explanation: Only conclusion II follows.



From the diagram, we can infer that all pens are pencils. Therefore, option B is correct.

Questions 11-20: Four statements are followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV.

You have to consider these statements to be true, even if they seem to vary with commonly known facts. Decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statement.

11. Statements:

Some cows are foxes.

All foxes are zebras.

Some zebras are jaguars.

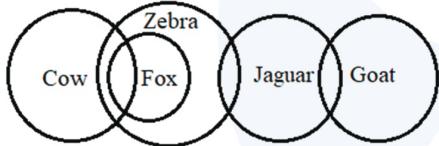
Some jaguars are goats.

Conclusions:

- I. Some foxes are jaguars.
- II. Some foxes are zebras.
- III. Some cows are zebras.
- IV. Some jaguars are not goats.
 - A. Only conclusion I follows.
 - B. Only conclusion II follows.
 - C. Only conclusions II and III follow.
 - D. Only conclusions III and IV follow.

Answer: C

Explanation: Only conclusions II and III follow.



From the diagram, we can infer that some foxes are zebras and some cows are zebras.

12. Statements:

All grapes are oranges.

All oranges are apricots.

All apricots are cherries.

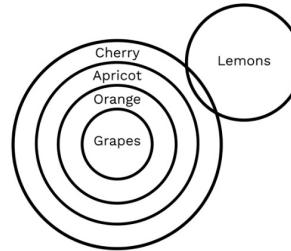
Some cherries are lemons.

Conclusions:

- I. Some grapes are cherries.
- II. All oranges are cherries.
- III. Some grapes are lemons.
- IV. Some lemons are apricots
 - A. If only conclusion I follows.
 - B. If only conclusion II follows.
 - C. If only conclusion III follows.
 - D. If both conclusions I and II follow.

Answer: A

Explanation:



According to the diagram, both conclusions I and II follow.

13. Statements:

All greens are blacks.

Some greens are blues.

Some blues are whites.

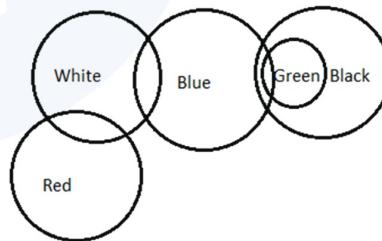
Some whites are reds.

Conclusions:

- I. Some whites are greens.
- II. Some greens are blacks.
- III. No blue is black.
- IV. All greens are blues.
 - A. Only conclusion I follows.
 - B. Only conclusion II follows.
 - C. Only conclusion III follows.
 - D. Only conclusion IV follows.

Answer: B

Explanation: Only conclusion II follows.



From the diagram, we can infer that some greens are blacks, that is clearly stated in statement I. If all greens are blacks, then some greens are definitely blacks.

14. Statements:

Some oranges are grapes.

Some colours are trees.

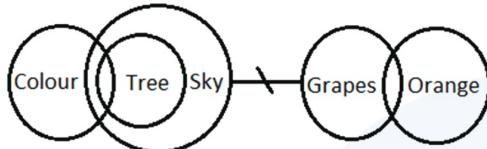
All trees are sky.

No sky are grapes.

Syllogisms

**Conclusions:**

- I. Some oranges are sky.
 - II. No oranges are trees.
 - III. Some grapes are trees.
 - IV. No trees are grapes.
- A. Only conclusion I follows.
B. Only conclusion II follows.
C. Only conclusion III follows.
D. Only conclusion IV follows.

Answer: D**Explanation:** Only conclusion IV follows.

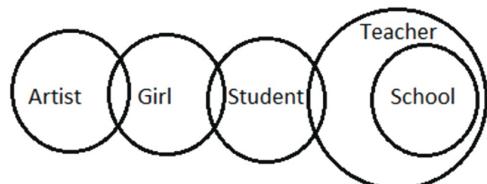
From the diagram, we can infer that no trees are grapes, which is already stated in statement IV.

15. Statements:

- Most artists are girls.
Few girls are students.
Some students are teachers.
All schools are teachers.

Conclusions:

- I. Some schools are teachers.
 - II. Few schools are students.
 - III. Some students are girls.
 - IV. No artists are teachers.
- A. Only conclusion I follows.
B. Only conclusion II follows.
C. Only conclusions I and III follow.
D. Only conclusions I and IV follow.

Answer: C**Explanation:** Only conclusions I and III follow.

From the diagram, conclusion I and III follows.

Syllogisms

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From the diagram, we can infer that only conclusion I will follow.

18. Statements:

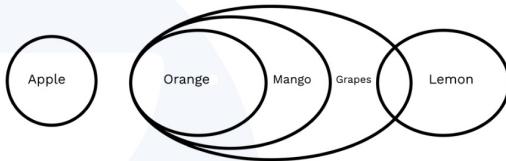
- All onions are tomatoes.
Some tomatoes are peas.
No pea is turnip.
Some turnips are potatoes.

16. Statements:

- No apple is an orange.
All oranges are mangoes.
All mangoes are grapes.
Some grapes are lemons.

Conclusions:

- I. All oranges are grapes.
 - II. Some apples are mangoes.
 - III. Some lemons are mangoes.
 - IV. Some apples are lemons.
- A. If only conclusion I follows.
B. If only conclusion II follows.
C. If only conclusion III follows.
D. If only conclusion IV follows.

Answer: A**Explanation:** Only conclusion I follows.

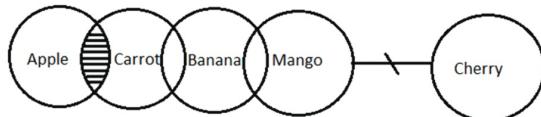
From the diagram, we can infer that all oranges are mangoes and all mangoes are grapes. Therefore, all oranges are grapes.

17. Statements:

- Few apples are carrots.
Some carrots are bananas.
Some bananas are mangoes.
No mango is cherry.

Conclusions:

- I. Some apples are carrots.
 - II. Some carrots are mangoes.
 - III. Some bananas are not mangoes.
 - IV. No apple is banana.
- A. Only conclusion I follows.
B. Only conclusion II follows.
C. Only conclusion III follows.
D. Only conclusion IV follows.

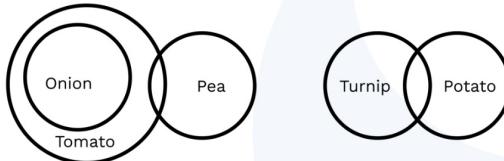
Answer: A**Explanation:** Only conclusion I follows.

- C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.
D. Only conclusion IV follows.

Answer: C**Explanation:** Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

Conclusions:

- I. Some onions are peas.
- II. Some turnips are tomatoes.
- III. Some potatoes are onions.
- IV. Some turnips are onions.
 - A. If only conclusion I follows.
 - B. If only conclusion II follows.
 - C. None of the conclusions follow.
 - D. If both conclusions I and II follow.

Answer: C**Explanation:** None of the conclusion follows.

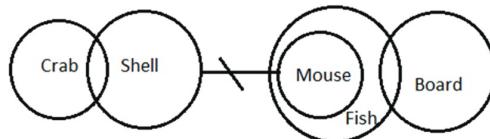
According to the diagram, none of the conclusions follow.

19. Statements:

- Most crabs are shells.
- No shell is a mouse.
- All mice are fishes.
- Few fishes are boards.

Conclusions:

- I. No shell is a fish.
- II. Some shells are fishes.
- III. Some crabs are boards.
- IV. Some mice are boards.
 - A. Only conclusion I follows.
 - B. Either conclusion I or conclusion III follows.



From the diagram, we can infer that in conclusions I and II given elements are similar and individually wrong. Therefore, option C is correct.

20. Statement:

Some hotels are buildings.

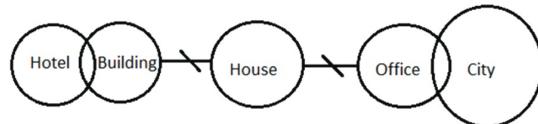
No building is a house.

No house is an office.

Some offices are cities.

Conclusions:

- I. No office is a hotel.
- II. All offices are buildings.
- III. Some buildings are houses.
- IV. No office is a house.
 - A. Only conclusion I follows.
 - B. Only conclusion II follows.
 - C. Only conclusion III follows.
 - D. Only conclusion IV follows.

Answer: D**Explanation:** Only conclusion IV follows.

From the diagram, we can infer that no office is a house, as stated in statement IV. Therefore, option D is correct.

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Fact, Inference, and Judgement



Facts, Inferences, and Judgements or ‘FIJ’s’ is one of the simplest yet confusing critical reasoning topics that come in the entrance exams. For the past few years, Questions related to FIJs are important from the perspective of GATE and other engineering entrance exams. Questions related to FIJs have frequently been asked in engineering entrance exams. There are chances that questions related to this topic are asked in engineering entrance exams, including GATE.

INTRODUCTION

1. Facts are observable, verifiable information.

Facts are what you see, with no opinions or values added. They are learned through our senses: sight, smell, hearing, etc. They exist outside the observer, meaning they are a reality, not the observer’s impression of that

- Reported statements
- Axioms
- Anything that is seen, heard or read

2. Inferences are based on analysis. They are unknowable propositions based on the known. They are drawn from reason, or, to put it another way, they are founded on our prior experience. They reside within the spectator and, as a result, might vary depending on the observer’s past experiences.

For example: If there is a tsunami, people will be killed.

(Expectations or possibilities of something happening as a result of something else.)

FACT + LOGICAL DEDUCTION → INFERENCE

An inference is:

- Based on reality

reality.

You need to read the words carefully here. It is a piece of information that is known to people but may or may not be true.

Let us see an *example*:

'The Earth is flat' was a fact at that time, but not now.

All Reported Statements which are mechanisms for reporting the content of another utterance without directly quoting it are Facts.

Axioms that are a statement or claim that is considered to be proven, accepted, or self-evidently true, are Facts.

For example, Honesty is the best policy.

Here, we are stating what society has said or believes. And, since all reported statements are facts, it is a fact too.

Facts are:

- Universal Truths
- Someone else's opinion stated by the author
- Verifiable
- Data without any opinion

Based on feature

- Many implications can be drawn from a single fact.
- It usually follows a cause-and-effect pattern.
- An inference is unaffected by one's point of view.
- If a fact is altered, it loses its validity and becomes invalid.

Let us look at an example to understand the difference between a fact and an inference:

1. Prateek attends all the lectures.
2. Prateek is very regular when it comes to attendance.

Statement 1 is a fact whereas Statement 2 is an inference.

3. Judgements are subjective observations.

When it comes to judgements, I prefer not to use the phrase Judgement because inferences are frequently opinions as well. However, judgements are declarations of acceptance or disapproval. They are derived from our ideals



and convey our thoughts and feelings about something.

A Judgement is

- Any comment expressing favour or disapproval is referred to as a judgement.
- Does not provide a rational explanation for the same.
- Changes depending on the point of view
- The author's viewpoint is his or her own.

Some tips to tackle FIJs (Fact Inference Judgement) :

- Determine the primary clause to determine the core of a statement.
- The sentences may appear to be related at times, but because they are numbered independently, you must treat them as separate sentences.
- Take a look at them from the author's perspective. It's not a matter of fact, inference, or judgement for us.

Some steps to follow:

1. Search for facts.

These are the statements that cannot be changed and hence, are facts. Look for statements that have a personality saying something / historical event / universal truth/ daily events etc.

2. Do not strike out any option because there is a possibility that you might have marked an inference as a fact.

Example:

Consider the following statements and identify the facts, judgements and inferences among them.

1. The Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan, according to the minister, is a fantastic initiative.
2. The idea has been adopted by the city's schools, and preparations to start a variety of programmes have been created.
3. The Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan will be a success because many elements of society are contributing to it.
4. The Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan will contribute significantly to a cleaner India.
 - A. FIJF
 - B. FIIJ
 - C. FFIJ
 - D. JFFI

Answer: C

Explanation: Statement 1: According to the minister, the Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan is a fantastic effort. The keyword in this sentence is - Minister stated, which indicates that we are quoting someone's opinion and so making it verifiable. It is a FACT because it can be proven.

Statement 2: The idea has been adopted by the city's schools, and plans to launch a variety of programmes have been created. This entire sentence is verifiable, making it a FACT.

Statement 3: The Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan will be a success because many strata of society are contributing to it. By using the term success,

3. Look for judgment.

Check the statements where someone is showing approval or disapproval or judging a situation as good or bad etc.

4. Search for inference

5. Check all the options with your obtained answer.

Now, let us work on some questions.

This statement is expressing approval for the Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan. But consider the first part of the sentence: success is the result of diverse segments of society contributing to it. As a result, this is an INFERENCE because it is an unknown conclusion based on known data.

Statement 4: The Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan would help India become cleaner. This statement expresses approbation but does not explain why, making it a JUDGEMENT.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1. Statements

- I. Privacy is the protection of one's personal information by oneself and security is how your personal information is protected by the authorized ones.
 - II. The technological advancements humans are making are undoubtedly the need of the house, but they also come with some repercussions.
 - III. When someone's data gets into the wrong hands, it can prove to be dangerous.
 - IV. Like we try to maintain balance in our daily life, it is also necessary to maintain the balance between the risks and benefits of trusting someone.
- A. FJIJ B. FIJJ
C. JIFF D. JIIF

Answer: A

Explanation: Statement 1 is a fact as it provides definitions of the words like privacy and security which can be verified. Statement 2 is a judgement because it presents an opinion regarding technological advancements and further the positive or negative effects of these causes that are technological advancements can be challenged. Statement 3 is an inference because here lies a condition that if someone's data gets into the wrong hands, it 'can' prove to be dangerous, so it forms a cause-effect relationship that is verifiable as well. Statement 4 is again an opinion so it should be a judgement. Therefore, the correct answer is option A.

2. Statements

- I. Photoshop is a popular tool in the

have negative consequences for viewers."

- III. The truth is that the retouching done by these editors has far-reaching consequences for our society.
- IV. Photoshop editors and magazine photographers must recognise that they have a significant impact on how people perceive themselves and must accept that societal duty.

- A. FJJJ B. FFJJ
C. JIFF D. JIIF

Answer: B

Explanation: Statement 1 is a fact as it provides a verifiable and observable statement. Statement 2 is a fact because it is a stated or reported statement about what Zendaya, a model, feels about photoshopping and its effect on people and society at large. Statements 3 and 4 are judgements because here the person, who wrote this piece of article is presenting his opinion about photoshopping and editing and further opined that they (photo shippers) must recognise that they have a significant impact on how people perceive themselves and must accept that societal duty. Therefore, the correct answer is option B.

3. Statements

- I. The definition of ambition is motivation or a strong urge to achieve something. An example of someone who has ambition is an ice skater who practices for hours each day in hopes of competing in the Olympics
- II. Ambition is like choleric; which is humour that makes men active,

- fashion photography field.
- II. Zendaya, a model in an interview said that “I believe that photo editors’ primary goal is to promote a product; the alterations they make frequently

- earnest, full of alacrity, and stirring, if it is not stopped.
- III. But if Ambition is stopped, and cannot have his way, it becometh adust, and thereby malign and venomous.

- IV. Good commanders in the wars must be taken, be they never so ambitious; for the use of their service, dispenses with the rest; and to take a soldier without ambition, is to pull off his spurs.
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A. FJJI | B. JFJI |
| C. FIJJ | D. FJIJ |

Answer: D

Explanation: Statement 1 is a fact because it gives the general meaning of ambition which is the same for everyone. Statement 2 is a judgement because the writer here presents his view of what ambition is like or about, it's his opinion. Statement 3 is an inference because here the cause and effect relationship can be established like stooping an ambitious person can be detrimental as it will make him venomous. Statement 4 is a Judgement because the writer is presenting his view about an ambitious person via an example. Therefore, the correct answer is option D.

4. Statements

- I. The word Feminism is one of the most misused and misapprehended words of all time.
 - II. But it's imperative we realise that feminism is not just a women's movement, it's a 'movement for all humans', that is concerned with the liberation of both, men and women.
 - III. This discrimination is reflected in the statistics released by the government, which states that almost 50 per cent of teenage Indian girls are underweight and 52 per cent are anaemic.
 - IV. Working women in India earn only 66% of what their male counterparts earn for the same amount of work. This gender pay gap and disparity in opportunities discourage women from performing well in the professional domain.
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A. FJJI | B. JIFI |
| C. FIJJ | D. FJIJ |

Answer: B

Explanation: Statement 1 is a Judgement because it tells the opinion of the author about feminism which might not be the same for everyone. Statement 2 is an inference because here the cause and effect relationship can be established like 'movement for all' leads to "liberation of all men and women". Statement 3 is a fact since it presents data that can be verified. Statement 4 is an inference because the writer is presenting his data and then substantiating it with his or her judgement leading to inference, in short, it is like less pay in jobs leads to a gender gap which ultimately leads to poor performance of women in the professional domain. Therefore, the correct answer is option B.

5. Statements

- I. A report suggests that India would be 27% richer if there were higher employment rates for women.
 - II. In India, females make up only 11.2% of board members in firms which is less than the global average.
 - III. India needs feminism because even professions and family roles have been stereotyped based on gender.
 - IV. According to Paul Marth, a sociologist "Stereotyping in family roles includes how men are expected to be the sole breadwinners of a family and females are presumed to single-handedly take up the responsibilities of managing the home."
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A. FJJI | B. JIFI |
| C. FIJJ | D. FJIF |

Answer: D

Explanation: Statement 1 is a fact because it presents data. Statement 2 is a judgement because it compares the data which can be verified. Statement 3 is an inference because here the cause and effect relationship can be established like India needs feminism because (why?) professions and family roles have been stereotyped based on gender. Statement 4 is a



fact because it is quoting someone's opinion. Therefore, the correct answer is option D.

6. Statements

- I. Over the last 20 years, food grain production in India has risen from 198 million tonnes to 269 million tonnes.
 - II. Ideally, this should have ensured that nobody went without access to food.
 - III. National Food Security Act of 2013 covers 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population under its Targeted Public Distribution System.
 - IV. Lack of food production or disruption in food distribution systems is the reason why India still struggles to battle hunger.
- A. FJFI B. JIFI
C. IIFJ D. FJIF

Answer: A

Explanation: Statement 1 is a fact because it is presenting data. Statement 2 is a judgement because it is presenting an opinion and comparing as well that the larger food production should ensure that India moves out of starvation. Statement 3 is a fact as it is presenting data. Statement 4 is an inference because here the cause and effect relationship can be established like India still struggles to battle hunger due to Lack of food production or disruption in food distribution systems. Therefore, the correct answer is option A.

7. Statements

- I. The abundance of food in the market is not sufficient to eradicate hunger unless people have the required purchasing power.
- II. Naturally, the poor have stopped consuming the more expensive food, which is relatively richer in nutrients. This is likely to further exacerbate the undernutrition crisis in India.
- III. Furthermore, out of the total funds allocated for the Mid-Day Meal Scheme

for children in 2018-'19, only 14 states in India utilised the funds entirely.

- IV. While the government has rejected the findings of the Global Hunger Index as "unscientific", we cannot ignore the dismal ground realities.
- A. FJFI B. JIFI
C. IIFJ D. FJIF

Answer: C

Explanation: Statement 1 is a Judgement because the writer is presenting his opinion that an abundance of food on the market will not be enough to eliminate hunger unless people have the financial means to buy it. Statement 2 is an inference because it is establishing a cause and effect relationship. The cause is that the impoverished have ceased eating the more expensive, nutrient-dense food and the effect will be that the undernutrition epidemic in India is likely to worsen. Statement 3 is a fact as it is presenting data. Statement 4 is a judgement as the writer is presenting his opinion that rejecting the findings of the Global Hunger Index is something through which we cannot ignore the dismal ground realities. Therefore, the correct answer is option C.

8. Statements

- I. The idea that some characteristics of an organism are explained by the organism's intrinsic nature, whilst others reflect the influence of the environment, is an ancient one.
 - II. It has even been argued that this distinction is itself part of the evolved psychology of the human species.
 - III. The idea that heritability scores measure the degree to which a characteristic is innate is a vulgar fallacy.
 - IV. The belief that a trait is innate is today commonly expressed by saying it is 'in the genes' but genes play an essential role in the production of every trait.
- A. FJFI B. JIFI
C. IIFJ D. FJJJ

Answer: D

Explanation: Statement 1 is a fact because it is presenting a piece of information that has been proved many times earlier as well and it is now a proven and accepted statement. It's a biological fact. Statement 2 is judgement because here the writer is presenting his opinion about the distinction between an organism's intrinsic nature and other extrinsic nature. Statement 3 is again a judgement because the writer has an opinion that it is a common mistake to believe that heritability ratings reflect the degree to which a trait is innate. Statement 4 is again a judgement because the writer has an opinion that it is an assumption that a trait is innate, which is now widely articulated as 'in the genes,' however genes play an important part in the development of every trait. Therefore, the correct answer is option D.

9. Statements

- I. The Indian government had promised 10% of the GDP as Atmanirbhar (self-reliant) package for Covid recovery.
- II. We believe if this amount is spent judiciously on what we call an Indian Green Deal (IGD), India can come out on top of the crisis and stay ahead of the climate change curve.
- III. Further, the 5% investment in Infrastructure helps in the employment generating capacity of these sectors which is quite high when compared to the other employment generation policies will lead to the success of the Indian Green Deal
- IV. The green energy programme would result in curbing India's total carbon emissions by 0.8 gigatonnes by 2030.

A. FJFI	B. FJIJ
C. IIFJ	D. FJJI

Answer: B

Explanation: Statement 1 is a fact because it is presenting data. Statement 2 is a judgement because it is presenting an opinion and further

predicting the belief that if this money is invested wisely in an Indian Green Deal (IGD), India would be able to weather the storm and stay ahead of the climate change curve. Statement 3 is an inference because it is trying to establish the connection between facts by using logical deduction to reach the conclusion. The fact that a 5% investment in Infrastructure will help in generating more employment opportunities than other policies leads us to the conclusion that the Indian Green Deal will succeed. Therefore, the correct answer is option B.

10. Statements

- I. India has refused to join an alliance to phase out coal on an urgent basis because it is aware that to phase out coal at this time is near an impossible task as 72% of India's electricity is generated by coal-fired power plants.
- II. Coal is inexpensive, and growing economies like India want low-cost fuels to meet their per capita demand.
- III. India contributes less to global pollution because India's carbon emissions are less as it accounts for 3% of total global emissions compared to 25% for the United States.
- IV. A green economy is a win-win proposition both on emissions (and pollution) and employment.

A. FJFI	B. IIIJ
C. IIFJ	D. FJJI

Answer: B

Explanation: Statement 1 is an inference because it is trying to establish the connection between facts by using logical deduction to reach the conclusion. India has refused to join an alliance to phase out coal on an urgent basis because it recognises that doing so at this time is nearly unachievable, as coal-fired power plants supply 72 per cent of India's electricity. Statement 2 is again an inference as it is trying to establish a cause and effect relationship.

Growing economies like India want low-cost fuels to meet its per capita demand that's why it is resorting to coal which is inexpensive. Statement 3 is trying to establish a comparison between India and US in terms of carbon emission to reach a conclusion that India contributes less to global pollution. Statement 4 is a judgement as it is presenting the writer's

12. Statements

- I. Climate is sometimes mistaken for the weather.
- II. Climate is measured over a long period of time, whereas weather can change from day to day, or from year to year.
- III. Different places can have different climates.

opinion. Therefore, the correct answer is option B.

11. Statements

- I. Nobody has the right to not be offended. That right doesn't exist in any declaration I have ever read.
- II. Acclaimed novelist Salman Rushdie said, "If you are offended, it is your problem, and frankly, lots of things offend lots of people."
- III. A speech is called hate speech when the speech is 'offensive' and projects the 'extreme' form of emotion.
- IV. The fact that defining features of sentiments is subjective leads to the rampant misuse of this clause and ultimately to the suppression of free speech.
A. FJFI B. IIJJ
C. JFFI D. FJJI

Answer: C

Explanation: Statement 1 is a judgement by the writer as he is presenting his opinion. Statement 2 is a fact because it is quoting something that someone else has said. Statement 3 is again a fact because it is underlying a simple definition of hate speech which might be defined somewhere like any statute or law and is the same for everyone. Statement 4 is an inference because it is trying to establish a relationship between two things to reach a conclusion. The fact that defining features of sentiments is subjective results in rampant misuse of this clause and ultimately resulted in the suppression of free speech. Therefore, the correct answer is option C.

IV. In polar regions, the warming global temperatures associated with climate change have meant ice sheets and glaciers are melting at an accelerated rate from season to season.

- A. JFJI B. IIJJ
C. JFJI D. FJJI

Answer: C

Explanation: Statement 1 is a judgement because it is presenting an opinion and comparison. Statement 2 is a fact because it is presenting a simple definition that is verifiable as it stands the same for everyone. Statement 3 is a judgement because it is a possibility that different places 'can' have different climates. Statement 4 is an inference because here the cause and effect relationship can be established like in polar regions, the warming global temperatures associated with climate change which is a cause that results in ice sheets and glacial melting at an accelerated rate from season to season. Therefore, the correct answer is option C.

13. Statements

- I. The focus on maternal mental health has not become an integral part of India's health care, despite India's national mental health program enacted in 1982.
- II. National statistics on Postpartum depression (PPD) in Indian mothers are lacking as data is limited to specific geographic regions.
- III. The overall aggregated prevalence of PPD in Indian mothers is estimated to be 22%, with the highest prevalence in

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- urban areas (24%) and the southern regions.
- IV. Southern areas have a higher prevalence of maternal mental health issues due to increased urban slums and domestic violence levels.
A. JFJI B. IIJJ
C. JFFI D. JIFI

Answer: D

Explanation: Statement 1 is a judgement because here the writer is concerned about maternal mental health and wants it to become an issue of discussion by terming it as 'an integral part of India's health care'. But this maternal mental health concern might not hold the same importance for others,

- A. JJIJ B. IIJJ
C. JFFI D. JIFI

Answer: A

Explanation: Statement 1 is a judgement because it is an opinion of the writer that a girl's birth is not preferred in India as she is typically considered a burden to her parents which can or cannot be the same for all, so it can't be verified. Statement 2 is again a judgement because it is an opinion of the writer that there are expectations for a woman to deliver a male child which can or cannot be the same for all, so it can't be verified. Statement 3 is an inference because it is establishing a cause and effect relation. The cause is discrimination and its effect is infanticide and foeticide. Statement

something which is non-verifiable. Statement 2 is an inference because it is establishing a cause and effect relation. The effect is that the National statistics on Postpartum depression (PPD) in Indian mothers are lacking and the cause is that the data is limited to specific geographic regions. Statement 3 is a fact as it is presenting data. Statement 4 is an interrogating statement because it is answering ‘why’. Here the issue is that the Southern areas have a higher prevalence of maternal mental health issues and “why” because of increased urban slums and domestic violence levels. So it is an inference. Therefore, the correct answer is option D.

14. Statements

- I. A girl's birth is not preferred in India as she is typically considered a burden to her parents.
- II. There are expectations for a woman to deliver a male child.
- III. Discrimination against a female child may lead to feticide or infanticide, a common practice along the ‘infanticide belt’ including Tamil Nadu.
- IV. Childbirth is labelled as the happiest time in a woman's life; thus, feelings of anxiety or sorrow are considered taboo.

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for others, so it is not verifiable. Statement 2 is an inference because here we can establish a cause and effect relationship. The cause is that when the stone's resistance is greater than the force of the blow struck and the effect is that it remains outwardly unchanged. Statement 3 is a judgement because it is an opinion that despite the fact that it is easily crushed by superior power, the living thing tries to transform the energies that act on it into means of its own continued life. Statement 4 is a fact because it is a universal truth. Therefore, the correct answer is option C.

16. Statements

- I. In July 2020, India's peak electricity demand witnessed a new high at 200.57 GW.
- II. This new peak demand is indicative of the consistently rapid growth of per capita electricity consumption because it has increased from 914 kWh in 2012-13 to 1208 kWh in the 2019-2020 fiscal year, an increase of 32 per cent.

4 is again a judgement that is non-verifiable cause it might be different for different peoples. Therefore, the correct answer is option A.

15. Statements

- I. The most notable distinction between living and inanimate things is that the former maintain themselves by renewal.
- II. A stone when struck resists. If its resistance is greater than the force of the blow struck, it remains outwardly unchanged.
- III. While the living thing may easily be crushed by superior force, it nonetheless tries to turn the energies that act upon it into means of its own further existence.
- IV. The plant uses light, air, moisture, and the material of soil to survive.
A. JJII B. IIJJ
C. JIJF D. JIFI

Answer: C

Explanation: Statement I is a judgement as it is an opinion of the writer. Further, the distinction between living and inanimate things that is the former maintains itself by renewal this “the most notable” for the writer but might not be

it with facts. Statement 4 is again a fact as it is presenting verifiable data. Therefore, the correct answer is option C.

17. Statements

- I. Owing to the rapidly increasing industrial base and an aspirational population with increasing purchasing power, India's energy demand in the next few years is set to grow manifold.
- II. At present, coal accounts for a larger portion of the energy generation capacity of India.
- III. India has already committed to net-zero emission by 2070 during the recent Cop26 event.
- IV. In order to meet net-zero emissions the country not only needs to reduce coal dependency but also rapidly expand renewable energy capacity to meet the expected rise in demand.
A. JJII B. IJFJ
C. FIJF D. JIFI

Answer: B

Explanation: Statement I is an inference

- III. While demand has been witnessing exponential growth, India's electricity generation capacity has not been able to keep pace.
- IV. The per capita energy consumption in India is close to half of the global standard on average in 2020.
 - A. JJII B. IIJF
 - C. FIJF D. JIFI

Answer: C

Explanation: Statement 1 is a fact as it is presenting data. Statement 2 is an inference because it is not just presenting data but at the same time it is comparing these data to reach a conclusion that due to India's per capita energy demand is increasing 'consistently'. So, it has used a fact and applied a logical deduction to reach a conclusion therefore it's an Inference. Statement 3 is a judgement as it is merely presenting an opinion without substantiating

because it is establishing a cause and effect relationship which is- India's energy demand is expected to skyrocket in the coming years as a result of its fast-expanding industrial base and aspirational populace with rising purchasing power. Statement 2 is judgement as the adjective 'larger' is not defined so it might be different for different peoples. Statement 3 is a fact that can be verified. Statement 4 is a judgement as it is suggesting that to achieve net-zero emissions, the government must not only cut its reliance on coal but also swiftly grow renewable energy production to satisfy anticipated demand, so it is a kind of opinion. Therefore, the correct answer is option B.

18. Statements

- I. Globally, Nuclear power contributed close to 10.4% of electricity production in 2019, just 0.2 per cent higher than the previous year, though it has

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- been reported the first increase in production since 2015.
- II. USA, France, China, and Russia are leading in nuclear energy production and India is far behind these countries as they are developed nations.
- III. The lack of progress on the expansion of India's nuclear energy capacity is particularly puzzling given that the country is not exactly a late adopter of the technology.
- IV. India has been operating nuclear reactors since 1957.
 - A. JJII B. IIJF
 - C. FIJF D. JIFI

Answer: C

Explanation: Statement 1 is a fact because it is presenting data. Statement 2 is an inference because it is comparing India which is a developing nation with other developed nations in terms of nuclear energy capacity. Statement 3 is a judgement because it has used the adjective 'puzzling' in terms of India's performance in nuclear energy. This tells us that this fact about of India's performance might not be 'puzzling' for everyone. Statement 4 is a fact. Therefore, the correct answer is option C.

19. Statements

- I. With booming internet users on a daily basis, people are getting addicted to a new drug called the Internet.
- II. 4.66 billion people around the world

Answer: B

Explanation: Statement 1 is a judgement as it is a mere opinion of the writer which can or cannot be true for others. Statement 2 is a fact as it is presenting data. Statement 3 is a judgement as it is predicting the future that within a decade almost everyone on the planet will have internet access which can or cannot happen. Statement 4 is again a judgement as it is the opinion of the writer which is not the same for everyone. Therefore, the correct answer is option B.

20. Statements

- I. When we say brand, it is not just the products we have to offer but it is a combination of vision, mission, goals, and beliefs of the company which makes it a brand.
- II. Geoffrey, a market analyst says "Brand is something that is able to attract the target audience and they can also explain to the customers that it will add value to their lives and this is how a brand builds identity."
- III. Sports brands are the best example of brand-building via content marketing.
- IV. In 2021, the Nike brand was valued at approximately 30.44 billion U.S. dollars, which was a decrease of over four billion U.S. dollars from 2020.
 - A. JJII B. JFJJ
 - C. JIJF D. JFJF

used the internet in January 2021, up by 316 million (7.3 per cent) since this time last year.

- III. Global internet penetration now stands at 59.5% which is more than half of the world population, and with this rate within a decade, almost everyone on the planet will have internet access.
- IV. Marketers are using this for their benefit.
 - A. JJII
 - B. JFJJ
 - C. FIJF
 - D. JIFI

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21. Statements

- I. Brazil has been a close multilateral partner in Indian foreign policy after the Cold War.
- II. It has been India's closest partner in BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) therefore it has cooperated in dealing with the climate crisis, Security Council reform, and South-South cooperation.
- III. One reason for the non-fulfilment of desired goals is the lack of economic and strategic links between tier-two powers.
- IV. Mr Bolsonaro thus quotes Brazil and India's relationship to be 'very benevolent'.
 - A. JFII
 - B. FFJJ
 - C. JIIF
 - D. JFJI

Answer: C

Explanation: Statement I is a judgement because it's somebody's opinion that Brazil has been a close multilateral partner in Indian foreign policy after the Cold War, it can or can't be true for the public in general. Statement II is an inference because it is assigning reason to substantiate why India and Brazil have been good friends. Statement III is an inference because it is again substantiating the reason for a cause and statement IV is a fact because it's a quoted statement. Therefore the answer is C.

22. Statements

- I. In a world marked by increased geopolitical rivalry and reduced multilateral cohesion, many two-tier nations are strengthening relations.
- II. The most striking example in the Indian context has been the deep relationship that has emerged with Brazil.
- III. Brazil is a developing economy because

Answer: D

Explanation: Statement I is a sort of suggestion that the writer is offering regarding brand therefore it's a judgement. Statement 2 is a fact because it is quoting someone's opinion and we have discussed earlier that reported or quoted statements are facts. Statement 3 is a judgement as we are using the adjective 'best' so, there can be cases like sports branding may be considered to be best for some persons and may not be by others. Therefore, it cannot be verified. Statement 4 is a fact as it is presenting data. Therefore, the correct answer is option D.



- IV. Mr Bolsonaro has made deeply objectionable statements about women and climate.
 - A. JJIF
 - B. FFJJ
 - C. JIIF
 - D. JFJI

Answer: A

Explanation: Statement I is a judgement because it is a mere opinion of the author, there could be the possibility that it is just a perception that is obviously different for different peoples. Statement II is a judgement because it is not assigning the reason for this declaration. Statement III is an inference because there is a cause-and-effect relationship, Brazil has successfully implemented universal health care, adopted genetically modified crops, and navigated the urbanisation process which is the cause for it being developed. Statement IV is a fact because it is a quoted statement or incident which can be verified. Therefore the answer is A.

23. Statements

- I. Human beings are naturally visual creatures.
- II. Our eyes, capable of counting single photons, have been optimized over evolutionary time to the very limits of the laws of physics.
- III. It's no surprise that we live in an era in which the visible competes for our attention ever more forcefully.
- IV. Our eyes and minds are bombarded by information, much of which we don't have time to process, let alone fully understand.
 - A. JJIF
 - B. FFJI
 - C. JIII
 - D. FFJI

Answer: D

Explanation: Statement I is a fact because it can be verified as humans can be seen.

... developing economy because it has successfully implemented universal health care, adopted genetically modified crops, and navigated the urbanisation process.

Statement II is a fact because it's a natural truth that evaluation is necessary and is evident in many things as well. Statement III is a judgement because it's an opinion of the



writer which can or can't be true. Statement IV is an inference because it is establishing a relationship as to why the human mind can't process all the information because it's a sort of impossible task. Therefore the answer is D.

24. Statements

- I. Forest fires or bushfires have been a part of "traditional" narratives in Australia, featuring prominently even in storytelling.
 - II. However, the climate crisis has changed the traditional narrative of such 'normality' in current eco-fiction, exacerbating such events as disastrous and beyond the limits of the resilience of ecosystems.
 - III. Starting in August 2019, this time, Australia's average temperature rise has been estimated to be about 1.4° Celsius above pre-industrial levels.
 - IV. With Australia's average summer temperatures increasing, there has been an increase in the frequency and intensity of heatwaves and droughts
- A. JIFJ B. FIFI
C. JIIF D. FIJF

Answer: B

Explanation: Statement I is a fact because it can be verified whether the Forest fires, often known as bushfires, have long been a component of 'traditional' Australian traditions, even appearing prominently in storytelling or not. Statement II is an inference because it is assigning the reason for the decreasing or vanishing of the traditional narrative.

Statement III is a fact because it is verifiable data. Statement IV is an inference because it has assigned the reason for the fact that the frequency and intensity of heatwaves and droughts have increased because Australia's average summer temperatures have risen. Therefore the answer is B.

25. Statements

- I. Air pollution is now a public health emergency.
 - II. As per the World Health Organisation, 14 of the 15 most polluted cities in the world are in India.
 - III. Many cities in the world have experienced high pollution levels, and have made substantial progress with a sustained effort to eradicate them.
 - IV. Beijing is a case in point, which adopted an intensive air pollution control strategy in 2013 — by the end of 2017, levels of dangerous fine particulate matter (PM2.5) had reduced by 35 per cent.
- A. JIFJ B. FIFI
C. FFIF D. JIJF

Answer: C

Explanation: Statement I is a FACT as it is something that is evident and can be verified. Statement II is a fact because it is presenting data. Statement III is an inference because it is establishing a cause and effect relationship. Many cities throughout the world have endured high levels of pollution that's why they have made significant progress with consistent efforts to eradicate it. Statement IV is a fact as it is presenting data. Therefore the answer is C.

