

## Critical Reasoning Based Questions

### Type-II : Inference

#### Passage-1

My neighbor's dogs bark and howl every time their owner lets them outside. My vet told me that dogs tend to bark and howl when they see birds resting in the top branches of their favourite trees. I, personally believe they bark and howl because they enjoy disrupting my meditations.

Q. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (a) The dogs should not be abused by their owners.
- (b) The dogs' owner doesn't care how they are viewed by their neighbors.
- (c) The dogs don't enjoy being outside.
- (d) The dogs will bark and howl at 3 am if they are let out at that time.

#### Passage -2

By the time it is completed in 2020, a statue now slated for construction in Bodh Gaya, India will be the tallest figure of Buddha on the planet. This statue will be placed in a 10-acre park. The bronze-clad figure will be so large that the Statue of Liberty would just reach its arm.

Q. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- a) Such a large figure will not withstand strong wind.
- b) Bodh Gaya is a holy place.
- c) A statue taller than this statue will not be built anywhere.
- d) The statue of liberty is one of the taller structures in the world.

#### Passage-3

The overwhelming number of people infected with rabies in India has been flagged by the WHO as a source of concern. It's estimated that inoculating 70 % of pets and stray dogs against rabies can lead to a significant reduction in the number of people infected with rabies.

Q. Which of the following can be logically inferred from the above para?

- a) The number of people in India infected with rabies is high.
- b) The number of people in other parts of the world who are infected with rabies is low.
- c) Rabies can be eradicated in India by vaccinating 70% of stray dogs.
- d) Stray dogs are the main source of rabies worldwide.

#### Passage-4

The horse has played a little known but very important role in the field of medicine. Horses were injected with toxins of diseases until their blood built up immunities. Then a serum was made from their blood. Serums to fight with diphtheria and tetanus were developed this way.

Q. It can be inferred from the passage that horses were-

- (a) given immunity to diseases
- (b) generally quite immune to diseases
- (c) given medicines to fight toxins
- (d) given diphtheria and tetanus serums

#### Passage-5

While the way an airlines handles its passenger complaints and on-time performance, are the visible indicators of an airline's operational discipline, there are other not-so- perceptible parameters that decide if a particular flight paid for itself or has made a profit or was operated at a loss. And the weight of an aircraft is one of them. Of the four domestic carriers that operate Airbus 320 aircraft in India, Indigo flies the lightest of them all. They fly a 180-seater, no-nonsense aircraft. It means Indigo aircraft burn less fuel than the A32Ds operated by Kingfisher

Airlines, Air India and Go Air. It is serious money- if the extra fuel burnt for all the flights operated by the airline in a month are added up.

**Q.** With reference to the passage, it can be inferred that due to the weight of its aircraft Indigo airlines;

- (a) Just manages to pay for the cost of a particular flight.
- (b) Has made profits because it flies the lightest plane and burns less fuel.
- (c) Could either be earning a profit or operating at the -break- even point because of the low weight of its aircraft.
- (d) Cannot be determined.

#### **Passage-6**

**Statement:** There were different streams of freedom movements in colonial India carried out by the moderates, liberals, radicals, socialists, and so on.

**Q.** Which one of the following is the best inference from the above statement?

- (a) The emergence of nationalism in colonial India led to our independence.
- (b) Nationalism in India emerged in the context of colonialism.
- (c) Nationalism in India was homogeneous.
- (d) Nationalism in India was heterogeneous.

#### **Passage-7**

Hospitals have traditionally relied primarily on revenues from paying-patients to offset losses from unreimbursed care. Almost all paying-patients now rely on governmental or private health insurance to pay hospital bills. Recently, insurers have been strictly limiting what they pay hospitals for the care of insured patients to amounts at or below actual costs.

**Q.** Which of the followings is the most logical rational inference of the paragraph?

- a. Although the advance of technology has made expensive medical procedures available to the wealthy, such procedures are out of the reach of low-income patients.
- b. If hospitals do not find ways to raising additional income for unreimbursed care, they must either deny some of that care or suffer losses if they give it.
- c. Some patients have incomes too high for eligibility for governmental health insurance but are unable to afford private insurance for hospital care.
- d. Even though philanthropic donations have traditionally provided some support for the hospitals, such donations are at present declining

#### **Passage-8**

The recent recession is also caused by the lending policies of banks. During the recession, banks were hardly lending which further aggravated the liquidity crisis in the market. But this behaviour of the banks is due to tightening of regulatory standards by the RBI. So the banks will lend more if the regulatory standards are relaxed.

**Q.** Which of the following may be inferred from the argument above?

- (a) The credit worthiness of the borrowers is not affected by the economic depression.
- (b) Once the flow of credit is improved, the economy will come out of depression.
- (c) The imposition of tighter regulatory standards is the most significant factor in exacerbating the economic depression.
- (d) There are agencies other than banks that influence the credit supply in the economy.

#### **Passage-9**

Indian currency notes show the denomination indicated in at least seventeen languages. If this is not an indication of the nation's diversity nothing else is.

**Q.** Which of the following can be logically inferred from the above sentences?

- (a) India is a country of exactly seventeen languages.
- (b) Linguistic pluralism is the only indicator of a nation's diversity.
- (c) Indian currency notes have sufficient space for all the Indian languages.
- (d) Linguistic pluralism is a strong evidence of India's diversity.

### Passage-10

A smart city integrates all modes of transport, uses clean energy and promotes sustainable use of resources. It also uses technology to ensure safety and security of the city, something which critics argue will lead to a surveillance state.

**Q.** Which of the following can be logically inferred from the above paragraph?

- (i) All smart cities encourage the formation of surveillance states.
- (ii) Surveillance is an integral part of a smart city.
- (iii) Sustainability and surveillance go hand in hand in a smart city.
- (iv) There is a perception that smart cities promote surveillance.

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|-----|-------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) | (i) and (iv) only | (b) (ii) and (iii) only |
| (c) | (iv) only         | (d) (i) only            |

### Passage-11

Today, we consider Ashoka as a great ruler because of the copious evidence he left behind in the form of stone carved edicts. Historians tend to correlate greatness of a king at his time with the availability of evidence today.

**Q.** Which of the following can be logically inferred from the above sentences?

- (a) Emperors who don't leave significant sculpted evidence are completely forgotten.
- (b) Ashoka produced stone carved edicts to ensure that later historians will respect him.
- (c) Statues of kings are a reminder of their greatness.
- (d) A king's greatness, as we know him today, is interpreted by historians.

### Passage-12

Artists and writers have led the exploration of identity, consciousness and memory for centuries. Yet even as scientists sent men to the moon and spacecraft to Saturn and submarines to the ocean floor, the instrument responsible for such feats; the human mind, remained almost entirely dark, a vast and mostly uncharted universe as mysterious as the New World was to explorers of the past.

**Q.** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (a) The superiority of human mind is a well known fact.
- (b) Human mind is difficult to be read and is full of mysteries.
- (c) Mind is the only tool that has enabled the scientists.
- (d) The enigmatic nature of human mind is yet to be explored.

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## Inference Based Questions Asked in CSAT

### Passage-1

The ultimate aim of government is not to rule or control by fear, nor to demand obedience, but conversely, to free every man from fear, that he may live in all possible security, in other words, to strengthen his natural right to exist and work without injury to himself or others. The object of government is not to change men from rational beings into beasts or puppets. It should enable them to develop their minds and bodies in security, and to employ their reason unshackled.

**Q.** Which among the following is the **most logical and rational inference** that can be made from the above passage?

- (a) The true aim of government is to secure the citizens and their social and political freedom.
- (b) The primary concern of government is to provide absolute social security to all its citizens.
- (c) The best government is the one that allows the citizens to enjoy absolute liberty in all matters of life.
- (d) The best government is the one that provides absolute physical security to the people of the country.

### Passage-2

The mangroves can shed tons of leaves per acre every year, fungi and bacteria break down this leaf litter and consume it, they then are consumed by tiny worms and crustaceans, which in turn feed small fish, which feed larger fish and birds and crocodiles.

**Q.** Which among the following is the **most logical inference** of the above statement?

- (a) Coastal areas cannot have food chains without mangroves.
- (b) Mangroves are an essential component of all marine ecosystems.
- (c) Mangroves have a crucial role in some of the coastal food chains.
- (d) The composition of marine flora and fauna is largely determined by mangroves.

### Passage-3

Today the top environmental challenge is a combination of people and their aspirations. If the aspirations are more like the frugal ones we had after the Second World War, a lot more is possible than if we view the planet as a giant shopping mall. We need to get beyond the fascination with glitter and understand that the planet works as a biological system.

**Q.** Which of the following is the **most crucial and logical inference** that can be made from the above passage?

- (a) The Earth can meet only the basic needs of humans for food, clothing and shelter.
- (b) The only way to meet environmental challenge is to limit human population.
- (c) Reducing our consumerism is very much in our own interest.
- (d) Knowledge of biological systems can only help us save this planet.

### Passage -4

The practice of dieting has become an epidemic everyone is looking out for a way to attain that perfect body. We are all different with respect to our ethnicity, genetics, family history, gender, age, physical and mental and spiritual health status, lifestyles and preferences. Thereby we also differ in what foods we tolerate or are sensitive to. So we really cannot reduce so many complexities into one diet or diet book. This explains the failure of diets across the world in curbing obesity. Unless the reasons for weight gain are well understood and addressed and unless habits are changed permanently, no diet is likely to succeed.

**Q.** What is the **most logical and rational inference** that can be made from the above passage?

- (a) Obesity has become an epidemic all over the world.
- (b) A lot of people are obsessed with attaining a perfect body.
- (c) Obesity is essentially an incurable disease.
- (d) There is no perfect diet or one solution for obesity.

### Passage-5

Global population was around 1.6 billion in 1990 -today it is around 7.2 billion and growing. Recent estimates on population growth predict a global population of 9.6 billion in 2050 and 10.9 billion in 2100. Unlike Europe and North America, where only three to four percent of population is engaged in agriculture, around 47 percent of India's population is dependent upon agriculture. Even if India continues to do well in the service sector and the manufacturing sector picks up, it is expected that around 2030 when India overtakes China as the world's most populous country, nearly 42 percent of India's population will still be predominantly dependent on agriculture.

**Q.** Which of the following is the **most logical and rational inference** that can be made from the above passage?

- (a) Prosperity of agriculture sector is of critical importance to India.
- (b) Indian economy greatly depends on its agriculture.
- (c) India should take strict measures to control its rapid population growth.
- (d) India's farming communities should switch over to other occupations to improve their economic conditions.

### Passage-6

The Global Financial Stability Report finds that the share of portfolio investments from advanced economies in the total debt and equity investments in emerging economies has doubled in the past decade to 12 percent. The phenomenon has implications for Indian policy makers as foreign portfolio investments in the debt and equity markets have been on the rise. The phenomenon is also flagged as a threat that could compromise global financial stability in a chain reaction, in the event of United States Federal Reserve's imminent reversal of its "Quantitative Easing" policy.

- Q.** Which among the following is the **most rational and critical inference** that can be made from the above passage?
- (a) Foreign portfolio investments are not good for emerging economies.
  - (b) Advanced economies undermine the global financial stability.
  - (c) India should desist from accepting foreign portfolio investments in the future.
  - (d) Emerging economies are at a risk of shock from advanced economies.

### Passage-7

Open defecation is disastrous when practised in very densely populated areas, where it is impossible to keep away human feces from crops, wells, food and children's hands. Groundwater is also contaminated by open defecation. Many ingested germs and worms spread diseases. They prevent the body from absorbing calories and nutrients. Nearly one-half of India's children remain malnourished. Lakhs of them die from preventable conditions. Diarrhoea leaves Indians' bodies smaller on average than those of people in some poorer countries where people eat fewer calories. Underweight mothers produce stunted babies prone to sickness who may fail to develop their full cognitive potential. The germs released into environment harm rich and poor alike, even those who use latrines.

- Q.** Which among the following is the **most critical inference** that can be made from the above passage?
- (a) The Central and State governments in India do not have enough resources to afford a latrine for each household.
  - (b) Open defecation is the most important public health problem of India.
  - (c) Open defecation reduces the human capital of India's workforce.
  - (d) Open defecation is a public health problem in all developing countries.

### Passage-8

India accounts for nearly a fifth of the world's child deaths. In terms of numbers, it is the highest in the world-nearly 16 lakhs every year. Of these, more than half die in the first month of life. Officials believe that the reason for this is the absence of steps to propagate basic health practices relating to breast feeding and immunization.

Also the large reproductive population of 2-6 crore remains bereft of care during the critical phases of pregnancy and post delivery. Added to this is the prevalence of child marriage, anemia among young women and lack of focus on adolescent sanitation, all of which impact child death rates.

- Q.** Which is the critical inference that can be made from the above passage?
- a) A lot of Indians are illiterate and hence do not recognize the value of basic health practices.
  - b) Indian has a very huge population and the government alone cannot manage public health services.
  - c) Universalization and integration of maternal health and child health services can effectively address the problem.
  - d) The nutrition of women in child bearing age does not affect child mortality rate.

### Passage-9

One of the biggest ironies around water is that it comes from rivers and other wetlands. Yet it is seen as divorced from them. While water is used as a resource, public policy does not always grasp that it is a part of the natural ecosystem. Efforts at engineering water systems are thus efforts at augmenting water supply rather than strengthening the capacities of ecological systems.

**Q.** Which one of the following is the most logical and rational Inference that can be made from the above passage?

- (a) Rivers and other wetlands should be protected under Ramsar Convention.
- (b) Engineering water systems should be modernized and further augmented.
- (c) Wetlands need to be reinforced as more than just open sources of water.
- (d) Water supply should not be free of cost so as to prevent its misuse or overuse.

**Passage-10**

Bank credit to the industrial sector has started shrinking. Its decline has been a serious concern as credit growth is essential to revive investment. The problem's origins lie in the incomplete reforms of the last 25 years. An institutional change that should have followed the 1991 reforms should have been setting up of a resolution corporation for banks. In a market economy with booms and busts, banks should be allowed to be set up and to fail. Today, we cannot shut down banks because there is no proper system to shut them down. Weak loss-making banks continue to need more capital.

**Q.** Which one of the following is the most logical and rational Inference that can be made from the above passage?

- (a) Indian banking system is not able to help the country in its economic growth
- (b) Economic reforms that started in 1991 have not helped in improving the economy to expected levels
- (c) India lacks the mechanism to deal with the failure of banks.
- (d) Encouraging the foreign investments in our industrial sector is a good alternative to this sector's dependence on banks for credit.