Chapter 1 - Syllogisms
Chapter 2 - Assertion and Reason
Chapter 3 - Conclusions
Chapter 4 - Assumptions
Chapter 5 - Arguments
Chapter 6 - Probably True/Probably False
Chapter 7 - Courses of Action
Answers and Explanations

Preface

Dear Aspirant,

The Reasoning Section tests your logical aptitude and understanding of the given statements. It is an important part of nearly all MBA entrance examinations. A clear understanding of the concepts and ample practice are the keywords to master this section.

Keeping this in mind, the Career Launcher Team has especially designed this book to help you master the reasoning section. Each chapter provides knowledge of the fundamental principles involved,
followed by solved examples and exhaustive exercises. Answer keys and explanations are provided as a concluding section.

If you wish to add more light to any problem, drop in a line at www.careerlauncher.com/helpme

Wishing you all the very best!

Truly Yours

The Career Launcher Team

Preface

Dear Aspirant,

The Reasoning Section tests your logical aptitude and understanding of the given statements. It is an important part of nearly all MBA entrance examinations. A clear understanding of the concepts and ample practice are the keywords to master this section.

Keeping this in mind, the Career Launcher Team has especially designed this book to help you master the reasoning section. Each chapter provides knowledge of the fundamental principles involved,
followed by solved examples and exhaustive exercises. Answer keys and explanations are provided as a concluding section.

If you wish to add more light to any problem, drop in a line at www.careerlauncher.com/helpme

Wishing you all the very best!

Truly Yours

The Career Launcher Team

Contents

1. Chapter 1 - Syllogisms

2. Chapter 2 - Assertion and Reason

3. Chapter 3 - Conclusions

4. Chapter 4 - Assumptions

5. Chapter 5 - Arguments

6. Chapter 6 - Probably True/Probably False

7. Chapter 7 - Courses of Action

8. Answers and Explanations

Syllogisms - 1

`***Syllogism***' literally means `***to stay together***', giving us the sense of putting two propositions or premises together in order to draw a logical conclusion from them.

Syllogism is concerned with three terms. Before knowing the three terms, you must be aware of the definition of a term.

Term

It is a word or a combination of words, which can be used as a subject or predicate of a proposition. There are three forms of a term.

1. *Major term:* It forms the predicate of the conclusion.

2. *Minor term:* It forms the subject of the conclusion.

3. *Middle term :* It is the term common to both the premises.

The middle term should not be present in conclusion.

Example: All tables are chairs.

All almirahs are tables.

Conclusion: All almirahs are chairs.

Here, `chairs' is the predicate of the conclusion and so `chairs' is the `Major term'.

`Tables' is the term common to both the premises, and so `tables' is the `Middle term'.

`Almirahs' is the subject of the conclusion so, `almirahs' is the `Minor term'.

Premises can be classified into two: Major premise and Minor premise.

1. **Major premise:** It is the premise having the major term. `All tables are chairs' is the major premise in the above example.

2. **Minor premise:** It is the premise having the minor term. `All almirahs are tables' is the minor premise in the above example.

Syllogism is the study of propositions and their use in argumentation. Several questions based on
syllogisms appear in competitive examinations. We will now look at the fundamentals that one has to be familiar with in order to solve these questions.

[Syllogism: 1: a deductive scheme of a formal argument consisting of a major and a minor premise and a conclusion (as in "every virtue is laudable; kindness is a virtue; therefore kindness is laudable"). 2 : a subtle, specious, or crafty argument. 3 : deductive reasoning. Definition in the Merriam-Webster Dictionary.]

The set of sentences forms the premises, and the logical consequence of this set of sentences is a
conclusion.

If the premises are intended to provide conclusive support for the conclusion, the argument is a *deductive* one.

If the premises are intended to support the conclusion only to a lesser degree, the argument is called *inductive*.

A logically correct **deductive argument is termed *valid***, while **an acceptable inductive argument is called *cogent*.**

Deductive and Inductive Logic

Consider the following example.

1. All mammals have lungs.

2. Cow is a mammal.

3. Cow has lungs.

Irrespective of any other characteristics of a cow, i.e. it gives milk, it is white, etc., the conclusion that a cow has lungs holds good, if (1) and (2) above are true.

This is deductive logic.

Some characteristics of deductive logic:

• It is a valid argument.

• Nothing can further strengthen this argument, i.e. no statement can make the conclusion more valid.

• Another way of looking at deductive logic is that when a `specific' conclusion is derived from a set of general statements, then it is deductive logic.

In the previous example, if we alter the sequence of sentences, i.e.

1. Cow is a mammal.

2. Cow has lungs.

3. All mammals have lungs.

The conclusion that all mammals have lungs is not necessarily valid. However, it is not necessarily invalid. There is a probability of this conclusion being true.

This is inductive logic.

Some characteristics of inductive logic.

• The conclusion cannot be said to be either totally invalid or totally valid.

• Addition of certain other premises may make the conclusion either more valid or more invalid.

• Another way of looking at inductive logic is that when a `general' conclusion is derived from a set of specific statements, then it is inductive logic.

Logic is not concerned to discover premises that persuade an audience to accept, or to believe, the conclusion. (Hence, we have sentences like, `All clouds are rocks' in the questions).

The wording of an argument at times may give rise to ambiguities or other defects. Such a defective, although apparently correct, argument is called a *fallacy*. There are several fallacies in logic. One example of fallacy is examined below:

Today drug addicts are rapidly disappearing.

K is a drug addict.

Therefore, today K is rapidly disappearing.

For an argument to be valid, the terms occurring in the argument retain one meaning throughout. Subtle shifts of meaning that destroy the correctness of any argument can occur in natural language expressions:

Clearly what is intended in the first premise is that the class of drug addicts is becoming a smaller class, not that the individuals in the class are undergoing any change.

Categorical propositions

Categorical propositions are distinguished by their quantity, either universal or particular. When the assertion is that all of a class of objects are or are not included in another class of objects, the proposition is universal. When only *some* (precisely, *at least one*) of a class are or are not included in another, the proposition is particular.

The two distinguishing features above lead to four types of categorical proposition:

A: universal affirmative All As are Bs.

E: universal negative No As are Bs.

I: particular affirmative Some As are Bs.

O: particular negative Some As are not Bs.

The letters to the left, A, E, I and O, are the standard labels for these types of propositions. The expressions in the right are schematic sentences, requiring, in this case, English phrases referring to classes of objects where A and B are located. Some examples of categorical propositions in this standard form are:

A: All games are enjoyable activities.

E: No wars are enjoyable activities.

I: Some women are soldiers.

O: Some women are not soldiers.

Not all arguments in ordinary contexts are expressed in categorical propositions. Indeed, most are not.

The sample A proposition above would more likely be expressed as: "All games are enjoyable." But

enjoyable is an adjective and does not refer to a class of objects. Hence, while solving the questions the adjective must be understood *as noun phrase* to obtain a proper categorical proposition as in `All games are *enjoyable activities'*.

`Some sailors are dancing' has to be understood as `Some sailors are *persons who are dancing'*. (Note that "Some sailors are dancers" is not quite right, since a dancer may not actually be dancing at the moment.)

There are many grammatical statements that do not use the standard verb `are' or `are not' variations of this verb. These sentences must also be interpreted accordingly while solving the questions.

`All dogs bark' has to be understood as "All dogs *are* animals that bark".

"Some lucky person will win the lottery" has to be understood as, "Some lucky persons *are* persons who will win the lottery".

Another difficulty with the requirement that all arguments be expressed using categorical propositions is that some arguments involve reference to one individual. The sentence "Amitabh is an actor" is considered to be a singular proposition. This syllogism is better understood as "All persons identical to Amitabh are actors'. At the same time, do not miss the point that, the class referred to by the subject term "persons identical to Amitabh" has one and only one object in it — namely, Amitabh himself.

A language usually has various devices for expressing quantifiers, and English, for example — occasionally do not even express the quantifier, letting the grammatical construction convey that information instead.

We find "A cow is a mammal" referring to cows in general, so it would be regularized as "All cows are mammals". Examples of non-categorical quantifiers along with appropriate translations into categorical propositions are:

Original: A few scientists are dullards.

Understood: Some scientists are dullards.

Original: Not everyone who runs for office is elected.

Understood: Some persons who run for office are not elected persons.

Original: All entrants can't be winners.

Understood: Some entrants are not winners.

Original: Automobiles are not toys.

Understood: No automobiles are toys.

Conditional sentences have the form "If . . . , then". If the antecedent ("if" clause) and the consequent ("then" clause) refer to the same class of objects, the conditional can be understood in categorical form. Otherwise, it cannot be understood and must be dealt with differently (see below Other argument forms). Some conditionals whose antecedent and consequent refer to the same class of objects are:

If an animal is a tiger, (then) it's a carnivore.

If it's a snake, then it's not a mammal.

A student will succeed if he or she studies assiduously.

These are understood in categorical form as:

All tigers are carnivores.

No snakes are mammals.

All students who study assiduously are students who will succeed.

When the antecedent and consequent refer to different classes, such rewriting is not possible (e.g. "If the president is reelected, then I shall never vote again").

Finally, there are such locutions as "Only" (understand, "None but"), "The only," and "All except" (or "All but").

When it is asserted that *only As are Bs*, it is not claimed that As are Bs. Rather, it is claimed that, if anything is a B, then it is also an A. So, for example, if it is asserted that *only entrants are prizewinners*, no one is asserting that all entrants will win a prize. What is asserted is that all prizewinners are entrants.

The case "*The only*" is quite different. Here, "*The only* winners are Indians" is expressed by the proposition "All winners are Indians."

The phrase "All except" introduces an exceptive proposition. It requires two categorical propositions to state everything asserted by an exceptive proposition. The statement "All except crew members abandoned ship" asserts that everyone who was not a crew member abandoned ship and that no crew member abandoned ship. Thus, two categorical propositions are needed to express this exceptive proposition:

All non-crew members are persons who abandoned ship.

No crew members are persons who abandoned ship.

Immediate inference

The simplest possible arguments that can be constructed from categorical propositions are those with one premise and, of course, one conclusion. These are called immediate inferences. In order to characterize the valid arguments with one premise, it is necessary to consider various transformations of a categorical proposition. One transformation switches the subject and predicate terms of a proposition, resulting in a proposition called the *converse* of the original.

	Original	Converse
A :	All As are Bs.	~~All Bs are As.~~
E :	No As are Bs.	No Bs are As.
I :	Some As are Bs.	Some Bs are As.
O :	Some As are not Bs.	~~Some Bs are not As.~~

Only in the cases of E and I propositions can one immediately infer the converse. That is, only these inferences by conversion are correct:

No snakes are birds.

Conclusion: No birds are snakes.

Some cats are pets.

Conclusion: Some pets are cats.

The contra positive of a categorical proposition is formed by converting the proposition (switching subject and predicate terms) and then negating both the subject and predicate.

Only in the cases of A and O propositions can the contra positive be inferred as a valid conclusion:

Proposition : All whales are mammals.

Conclusion : All non-mammals are non-whales.

Proposition : Some pets are not cats.

Conclusion : Some non-cats are not non-pets.

In the cases of E and I propositions, the contra positive does not follow as a valid conclusion.

These immediate inferences are frequently employed to transform propositions in an argument into a form that enables the more complex argument to be analysed.

The Types of Question

The next more complex form of argument is one with two categorical propositions as premises and one categorical proposition as conclusion.

While solving these questions drawing Venn diagrams to check the validity of the answer options is very helpful.

One can draw diagrams in various ways. Sometimes, *an `equal to' sign is* also used. It makes no difference what method you use; you merely have to check the validity of the conclusion.

All cantaloupes are fruits.

All fruits are seed-bearers.

Conclusions:

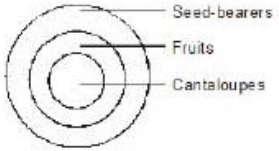
I. All seed-bearers are cantaloupes.

II. All cantaloupes are seed-bearers.

From the given premises (data) only conclusion II follows. Conclusion I does not necessarily follow.

However, we are not in a position to say that conclusion I is conclusively ruled out. We have to accept *the possibility* that All seed-bearers *may be* cantaloupes. Hence, instead of conclusion I, if we are given `All seed-bearers *may be* cantaloupes', we will say both the conclusions follow.

We may use Venn diagram to illustrate the above example.



No scientists are children.

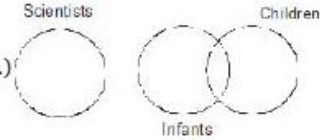
Some infants are children.

Conclusions:

I. Some infants are not scientists.

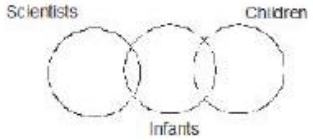
II. Some children are infants.

Here, both the conclusions necessarily follow. (If all of one class is contained in a second class and none of the second class is in a third, then none of the first class is in the third either.)



The intersection of children and infants is not empty (i.e. not a null set), because as per the data `some infants are children'. Hence, these infants cannot be scientists as `no scientists are children'. It necessarily follows that *these or some* infants are not scientists. The second conclusion is merely a converse of the second premise. However, the diagram demonstrates this too.

Now suppose we are told, "Some infants *may be* scientists". Does this possibility exist given the same data? It does. Because when we made the class of infants intersect the class of children that is not the only way to draw the class of infants. All that we know is that the intersection is not empty. What do we know (the question is really what do the data available tell us) about the infants outside this intersection? Nothing. Hence, we aren't wrong if we make the class of infants intersect the class of scientists also, as



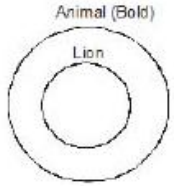
If this is also a possible way of drawing the class of infants, some infants *may be* scientists. Though common knowledge is that `some infants may be scientists' is untrue, we deal with such absurdities or symbolism on a pure logical plane.

All animals are bold.

Lion is an animal.

Conclusion: Lion is not bold.

Here, this conclusion is logically not valid on following the rules of logic. The conclusion is a logical impossibility which is explained with the help of Venn diagram given below.



According to the rules of logic and from the Venn diagram also, it is clear that lion is a subset of animals which are bold. Therefore, lion has to be bold. Hence, the conclusion that lion is not bold, is not valid at all because this is a logical impossibility.

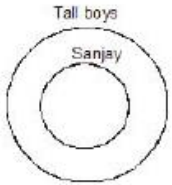
Most boys are tall.

Sanjay is a boy.

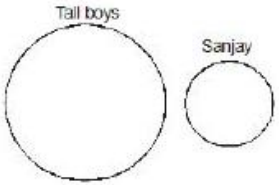
Conclusion: Sanjay may or may not be tall.

The Venn diagrams for the conclusion are given below.

(1)



(2)



From the Venn diagrams, the position of Sanjay is not clear, as Sanjay can be a part of `most', and cannot be a part of `most'. Sanjay being a part of `most' and Sanjay not being a part of `most', are two logical possibilities which are true individually at their own places. Hence, we can say that conclusion is a logical possibility.

Now, let us revise the concepts of deductive logic by the help of Venn diagrams.

Deductive Logic:

The premises in deductive logic can be either affirmative or negative and can also be universal or particular. Thus we have basically four types of premises as summarized below

	Affirmative	Negative
Universal	All P are Q	No P is Q
Particular	Some P are Q	Some P are not Q

Lets understand each of these four statement in their entirety...

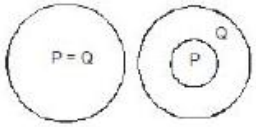
All P are Q

This statement means that there is no P which is not a Q. For those who understand the language of sets, it means that P is a sub-set of Q.

One of the most common mistake made in interpreting this statement is that there are certain Q which are not P. This is false reasoning. It is just a possibility that there are certain Q that are not P but we cannot be sure of it. It is quite possible that the entire set of P and Q overlap with each other.

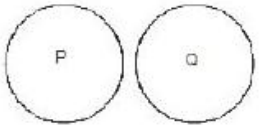
Similarly we also cannot conclude that `All Q are P' as there is a possibility of some Q not being P

Thus there are two possible venn diagrams for this statement :



No P is Q

This statement is the simplest and has just one interpretation i.e. the two sets of P and Q are disjoint or do not overlap.



Thus we can conclude that no P is a Q and also that no Q is a P.

Some P are Q

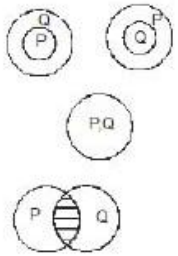
The meaning of this statement is that there is atleast one P which is a Q

Thus we can also conclude from this statement that `some Q are P' because there is atleast one entity which is both a P and Q

This statement is most prone to be misunderstood. One of the most common misunderstandings of this statement is the conclusion `Some P are not Q'. Please note `Some P are Q' does not mean `Some P are not Q'. Understand it this way : the faculty of a class knows two individuals of the class personally and know that they are intelligent. Thus he is right in saying `some students of this class are intelligent'. At the same time all the student may also be intelligent, it is just that he does not know them well. The faculty

when he says that some students of this class are intelligent is just referring to those two individuals. The faculty is not making a remark on the others. The others may also be intelligent.

In fact, there are FOUR possible venn diagrams for this statement.



Some P are not Q

Again here all that we know that there is atleast one P which is not a Q.

Please note the `atleast'. It is quite possible that no P may be a Q. Thus the conclusion that "some P are Q' cannot follow this statement.

To summarize:

	Correct conclusion	Commonly made wrong conclusion
All P are Q	Some Q are P	All Q are P
No P is Q	No Q is P	
Some P are Q	Some Q are P	Some P are not Q
Some P are not Q	——	Some P are Q Some Q are not P

Solved Examples

Directions: In this type of questions, two statements followed by two conclusions are given. You have to take the given two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

Mark:

(a) if only conclusion I follows.

(b) if only conclusion II follows.

(c) if both the conclusions I and II follow.

(d) if either conclusion I or II follows.

(e) if neither conclusion I nor II follows.

Examples:

1.Statements:

Some players are dancers.

All dancers are tall.

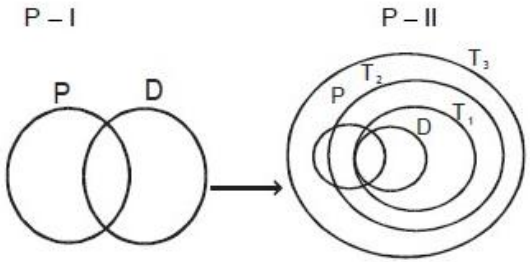
Conclusions:

(I) Some players are tall.

(II) All players are tall.

Solution: (a)

P - I P - II



So, some players (those who are dancers) are tall.

2.Statements:

Arnie is a good sportsman.

Sportsmen are healthy.

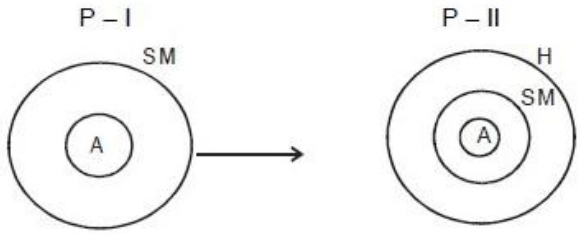
Conclusions:

(I) All healthy persons are sportsmen.

(II) Arnie is healthy.

Solution: (b)

P - I P - II



So, Arnie has to be healthy.

3.Statements:

Businessmen married only fair girls.

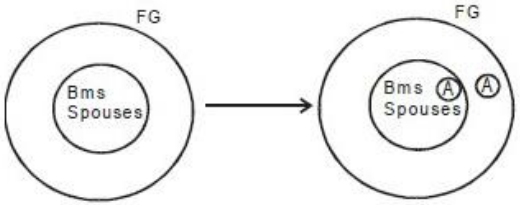
Annie is fair.

Conclusions:

(I) Annie was married to a businessman.

(II) Annie was not married to a businessman.

Solution: (d)



So, Annie may or may not be married to a businessman.

4.Statements:

All apples are oranges.

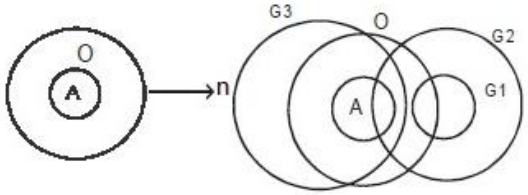
Some oranges are grapes.

Conclusions:

(I) Some apples are grapes.

(II) Some grapes are apples.

Solution: (e)



So, grapes may or may not be apples. Neither conclusion definitely follows.

5.Statements:

All men are bachelors.

Some men are educated.

Conclusions:

(I) Some bachelors are educated.

(II) Some educated are bachelors.

Solution: (c)

All apples are oranges.

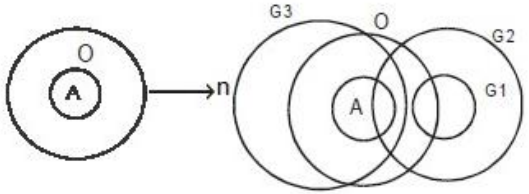
Some oranges are grapes.

Conclusions:

(I) Some apples are grapes.

(II) Some grapes are apples.

Solution: (e)



So, grapes may or may not be apples. Neither conclusion definitely follows.

5.Statements:

All men are bachelors.

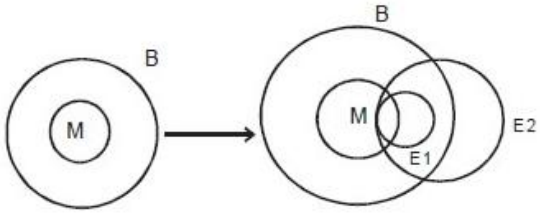
Some men are educated.

Conclusions:

(I) Some bachelors are educated.

(II) Some educated are bachelors.

Solution: (c)

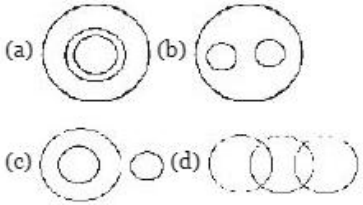


Here, some bachelors are definitely educated, so both conclusions follow.

Exercise

Type - 1

Directions for questions 1 to 10: You are required to choose one from among the given four diagrams — (a), (b), (c) and (d) — that best illustrates a relationship among the three given classes in the questions.



1. Eatables, Meat, Venison

2. Criminals, Thieves, Murderers

3. Bachelors, Doctors, Husbands

4. Food, Spaghetti, Oven

5. Food, Rice, Wheat

6. Beverages, Liquor, Juice

7. Matter, Solid, Gas

8. Chair, Table, Furniture

9. Cutlery, Spoon, Chair

10. Organism, Insect, Ant

Directions for questions 11 to 50: In each question, two statements are followed by two conclusions, I and II. You have to take the given two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

Mark

(a) if only conclusion I follows.

(b) if only conclusion II follows.

(c) if both I and II follow.

(d) if none follows.

11. **Statements:**

Some clouds are thunder.

All clouds are rain.

Conclusions:

I. Those clouds which are not thunder, are also rain.

II. Those clouds which are not thunder, are not necessarily rain.

12. **Statements:**

Some tins are pens.

Some pens are rods.

Conclusions:

I. No rod is tin.

II. Some tins are rods.

13. **Statements:**

Some sabres are bombs.

Key is a sabre.

Conclusions:

I. Some bombs are sabres.

II. Some keys are bombs.

14. **Statements:**

All lenses are horns.

No horn is colourful.

Conclusions:

I. Some lenses are colourful.

II. No lens is colourful.

15. **Statements:**

All flirts are smart.

All smart are rotten.

Conclusions:

I. All rotten are flirts.

II. All smarts are flirts.

16. **Statements:**

All puppies are dogs.

All dogs are trained.

Conclusions:

I. Some trained are puppies.

II. All trained are puppies.

17. **Statements:**

All advocates are obese.

Some obese are priests.

Conclusions:

I. Some advocates are priests.

II. Some priests are advocates.

18. **Statements:**

Some psychiatrists are singers.

All singers are tall.

Conclusions:

I. Some psychiatrists are tall.

II. All psychiatrists are tall.

19. **Statements:**

All coins are crows.

Some crows are pens.

Conclusions:

I. No pen is coin.

II. Some coins are pens.

20. **Statements:**

All magicians are dumb.

Some magicians are educated.

Conclusions:

I. Some dumb are magicians.

II. Some educated are dumb.

21. **Statements:**

All cots are tablets.

Some chimps are tablets.

Conclusions:

I. Some cots are chimps.

II. Some chimps are cots.

22. **Statements:**

All willows are nettles.

Some trees are willows.

Conclusions:

I. Some trees are nettles.

II. Some trees are not nettles.

23. **Statements:**

Some dolls are blink.

All dolls are burble.

Conclusions:

I. Those dolls which are not blink, are also burble.

II. Those dolls are not blink, are not necessarily burble.

24. **Statements:**

Some fools are intelligent.

Some fools are great.

Conclusions:

I. Some intelligent are great.

II. All great are intelligent.

25. **Statements:**

Some pumpkins are fat.

Some fat are purple.

Conclusions:

I. Some fat are purple and pumpkins.

II. Some purple are pumpkins.

26. **Statements:**

Some bosses are punctual.

Some punctual are genial.

Conclusions:

I. No genial is a boss.

II. Some bosses are genial.

27. **Statements:**

Some sea-men are foolish.

Some sea-men are illiterate.

Conclusions:

I. All illiterate are foolish.

II. No sea-men are foolish.

28. **Statement:**

All boys are heroes.

Sandy is a hero.

Conclusions:

I. Sandy is a boy.

II. All heroes are boys.

29. **Statements:**

All great scientists are college dropouts.

Some criminals are college dropouts.

Conclusions:

I. Some criminals are great scientists.

II. All great scientists are criminals.

30. **Statements:**

Sampras is a good sportsman.

Sportsmen are strong.

Conclusions:

I. All strong persons are sportsmen.

II. Sampras is strong.

31. **Statements:**

All of my classmates are intelligent.

Ravinder is not intelligent.

Conclusions:

I. Ravinder is not my classmate.

II. Ravinder needs to sharpen up his brains.

32. **Statements:**

All hippopotamus have skin.

Rojo is a hippopotamus.

Conclusions:

I. Rojo has skin.

II. Animals other than hippopotamus do not have skin.

33. **Statements:**

Some sunglasses are blue.

Ray-Ban is a sunglass.

Conclusions:

I. Some blue are sunglasses.

II. Some Ray-Bans are blue.

34. **Statements:**

Some men are broadminded.

Broad-minded people are educated.

Conclusions:

I. All educated people are broadminded.

II. Some men are educated.

35. **Statements:**

Some pious people are priests.

Joseph is a priest.

Conclusions:

I. Some priests are pious.

II. Joseph is pious.

36. **Statements:**

All labourers are hard-working.

No hard-working person is clumsy.

Conclusions:

I. Some labourers are clumsy.

II. No labourer is clumsy.

37. **Statements:**

All women are darlings.

No darling is weird.

Conclusions:

I. No woman is weird.

II. No weird is darling.

38. **Statements:**

All labradors are kennels.

No kennel is shy.

Conclusions:

I. No labrador is shy.

II. All shy are labradors.

39. **Statements:**

All young men are open minded.

No open minded man is stingy.

Conclusions:

I. No young man is open minded.

II. No young man is stingy.

40. **Statements:**

All people are tall.

No tall one is good.

Conclusions:

I. Some people are good.

II. Those people who are not tall are good.

41. **Statements:**

No mat is cat.

Some cubes are mats.

Conclusions:

I. No cube is mat.

II. Some cats are cubes.

42. **Statements:**

Some skirts are beautiful.

No beautiful is black.

Conclusions:

I. Some skirts are black.

II. Some black are beautiful.

43. **Statements:**

Some bills are parcels.

No parcel is packed.

Conclusions:

I. Some bills are packed.

II. No bill is packed.

44. **Statements:**

No wizard are vote.

Some wizards are politicians.

Conclusions:

I. Politicians, who are not wizards, are vote.

II. Some politicians are wizards.

45. **Statements:**

Some boys are thin.

No thin one is round.

Conclusions:

I. Some boys are round.

II. Some boys are not round.

46. **Statements:**

All bubbles are dazzles.

Some dazzles are crystals.

Conclusions:

I. Some crystals are not dazzles.

II. All dazzles are not bubbles.

47. **Statements:**

Many brigadiers are rock climbers.

All rock climbers are civilians.

Conclusions:

I. Some brigadiers are civilians.

II. No rock climber is a brigadier.

48. **Statements:**

Most comedians are folk singers.

Some folk singers are women.

Conclusions:

I. Some women are folk singers.

II. Some comedians are women.

49. **Statement:**

No monkey is a Donkey

Rajan is a monkey.

Conclusions:

I. Rajan is not a donkey.

II. All monkeys are not Rajan.

50. **Statements:**

All professors are gypsies.

Some bankers are professors.

Conclusions:

Conclusions:

I. Some brigadiers are civilians.

II. No rock climber is a brigadier.

48. **Statements:**

Most comedians are folk singers.

Some folk singers are women.

Conclusions:

I. Some women are folk singers.

II. Some comedians are women.

49. **Statement:**

No monkey is a Donkey

Rajan is a monkey.

Conclusions:

I. Rajan is not a donkey.

II. All monkeys are not Rajan.

50. **Statements:**

All professors are gypsies.

Some bankers are professors.

Conclusions:

I. All gypsies are bankers.

II. Some bankers are not gypsies.

Type - II

Directions for questions 51 to 65: In each question, three statements 1, 2 and 3 are followed by four conclusions I, II, III, IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they appear to be at variance with commonly known facts, and then decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the given statements. For each question, mark out an appropriate answer choice that you think is correct.

51. **Statements:**

1. All bibs are red.

2. All red are flowers.

3. No flowers are tablets.

Conclusions:

I. Some flowers are bibs.

II. No tablets are bibs.

III. Some red are bibs.

IV. Some tablets are red.

(a) I, II and III follow (b) II, III and IV follow (c) Only I and II follow

(d) Only I and III follow (e) Only I and IV follow

52. **Statements:**

1. Some books are bibs.

2. All biscuits are pencils.

3. No bibs are biscuits.

Conclusions:

I. Some books are not biscuits.

II. Some bibs are not pencils.

III. Some books are not pencils.

IV. Some pencils are not bibs.

(a) I and IV follow (b) II and IV follow (c) I and III follow

(d) II and III follow (e) Only II follows

53. **Statements:**

1. All big are novels.

2. Some novels are willows.

3. No willows is pencil.

Conclusions:

I. Some willow are big.

II. Some novels are pencils.

III. No willow is big.

IV. Some novels are not pencils.

(a) I and either II or IV follow (b) I, III and IV follow (c) I, II and III follow

(d) Either I or III and IV follows (e) Only III and IV follow

54. **Statements:**

1. Some whites are Canadians.

2. Some Americans are whites.

3. No American is a black.

Conclusions:

I. Some Canadians are Americans.

II. Some whites are blacks.

III. Some blacks are not whites.

IV. Some whites are not blacks.

(a) I and IV follow (b) II and III follow (c) Only III follows

(d) Only IV follows (e) III and IV follow

55. **Statements:**

1. All knots are tight.

2. No collar is tight.

3. Some bush-shirts are knots.

Conclusions:

I. Some bush-shirts are collars.

II. Some bush-shirts are tight.

III. Some collars are not bush-shirts.

IV. Some bush-shirts are not collars.

(a) Only II and III follow (b) Only II and IV follow

(c) Either I or IV follows (d) Only IV follows (e) Only II follows

56. **Statements:**

1. All crooked are spades.

2. All big are jaded.

3. Some big are crooked.

Conclusions:

I. Some jaded are crooked.

II. Some spades are crooked.

III. Some crooked are jaded.

IV. Some spades are big.

(a) I, II and III follow (b) II, III and IV follow (c) I, III and IV follow

(d) All follow (e) Only III and IV follow

57. **Statements:**

1. Some people are nice.

2. No foreigners is a Canadian.

3. Some foreigners are people.

Conclusions:

I. Some foreigners are nice.

II. Some people are Canadians.

III. Some foreigners are not nice.

IV. Some people are not Canadians.

(a) Either I or II, and II follow (b) Either I or III, and IV follow

(c) Either II or IV, and I follow (d) Either II or IV, and III follow (e) Only II follows

58. **Statements:**

1. All goats are boxes.

2. Some goats are flowers.

3. No chocolates are boxes.

Conclusions:

I. Some flowers are chocolates.

II. No goats are chocolates.

III. Some flowers are boxes.

IV. Some flowers are not chocolates.

(a) II, III and IV follow (b) I, III and IV follow

(c) Only II and III follow (d) Only III and either I or IV follow (e) Only II follows

59. **Statements:**

1. Some Indians are not Americans.

2. All Americans are Asians.

3. Some Asians are Americans.

Conclusions:

I. Some Indians are not Asians.

II. Some Indians are not Americans.

III. All Americans are Americans.

IV. Some Americans are Indians.

(a) Only I follows (b) Only II follows (c) Only III follows

(d) Either II or IV follows (e) II and III follow

60. **Statements:**

1. Some candies are papers.

2. All papers are vanillas.

3. Some vanillas are trams.

Conclusions:

I. Some candies are trams.

II. Some papers are trams.

III. Some trams are papers.

IV. Some vanillas are candies.

(a) Only II and III follow (b) I and IV follow (c) Only IV follows

(d) II, III and IV follow (e) Only II follows

61. **Statements:**

1. No foods are mangoes.

2. No oranges are potatoes.

3. All mangoes are oranges.

Conclusions:

I. Some foods are not oranges.

II. Some oranges are not foods.

III. No mangoes are potatoes.

IV. Some oranges are foods.

(a) Only III and I follow (b) Only II and IV follow

(c) Either II or IV follow (d) I, II and III follow (e) Only III follows

62. **Statements:**

1. Some cots are docks.

2. All cots are clocks.

3. No frocks are clocks.

Conclusions:

I. No cots are clocks.

II. No frocks are cots.

III. Some docks are not frocks.

IV. Some docks are frocks.

(a) Either III or IV follow (b) Only I and II follow (c) II and III follow

(d) I, II and either III or IV follow (e) Only III follows

63. **Statements:**

1. Some tumblers are capsules.

2. No capsules are medicines.

3. All medicines are syrups.

Conclusions:

I. Some tumblers are not medicines.

II. No medicines are capsules.

III. Some syrups are medicines.

IV. Some syrups are not capsules.

(a) I, II and III follow (b) I, III and IV follow (c) II, III and IV follow

(d) All follow (e) Either II or III follows

64. **Statements:**

1. All coats are paints.

2. No paints are shirts.

3. Some shirts are vests.

III. Some docks are not frocks.

IV. Some docks are frocks.

(a) Either III or IV follow (b) Only I and II follow (c) II and III follow

(d) I, II and either III or IV follow (e) Only III follows

63. **Statements:**

1. Some tumblers are capsules.

2. No capsules are medicines.

3. All medicines are syrups.

Conclusions:

I. Some tumblers are not medicines.

II. No medicines are capsules.

III. Some syrups are medicines.

IV. Some syrups are not capsules.

(a) I, II and III follow (b) I, III and IV follow (c) II, III and IV follow

(d) All follow (e) Either II or III follows

64. **Statements:**

1. All coats are paints.

2. No paints are shirts.

3. Some shirts are vests.

Conclusions:

I. Some vests are shirts.

II. Some coats are shirts.

III. No coat is a shirt.

IV. Some vests are not coats.

(a) I, II and III follow (b) I and IV follow (c) I and III follow (d) I, III and IV follow (e) Both III and IV follow

65. **Statements:**

1. All chimps are monkeys.

2. No monkeys are mammals.

3. Some horses are mammals.

Conclusions:

I. Some horses are not chimps.

II. Some horses are not monkeys.

III. Some monkeys are not horses.

IV. No chimp is a mammal.

(a) I, III and IV follow (b) II, III and IV follow (c) II and IV follow

(d) All follow (e) Both III and IV follow

Assertion and Reason - 2

In this set of questions, a statement called the `Assertion' is followed by one or two statements labeled `R'. You have to identify whether the statement/s classified `R' are reasons for the assertion.

Strategy: Here the best method to answer the question is to first read the reason, add the word `therefore', and then read the assertion. If the argument makes sense, then the reason is valid. However let us add a word of caution. At times, though the `therefore test' will fit in, it may be possible that we are making an error (given the theory of logic). Remember that by using a specific instance; we cannot make a large generalization.

Let us take a few examples

Directions: In the following questions, there is a statement and there are two reasons given to support the statement. Mark your answer as follows.

(a) if only the reason R.I. and not the reason R.II. is the reason for S.

(b) if only the reason R.II. and not the reason R.I. is the reason for S.

(c) if the reasons R.I. and R.II. are the reasons for S.

(d) if either the reason R.I or R.II is the reason for S.

(e) if neither the reason R.I. nor the reason R.II. are reasons for S.

S = We call Gandhiji, the father of the nation.

R. I. = He was the most aged among the freedom fighters.

R. II. = He brought the whole nation together and showed us the right path, just as a father could do for his children.

Therefore Test: Let us apply the `therefore' test to assess the strength of the argument. According to reason I, Gandhiji was the most aged among the freedom fighters and **therefore** we call him the father of the nation. Being old is not good enough reason to be called the father. Hence Reason I is not valid.

Gandhiji brought the whole nation together and showed us Indians the right path, just as a father could do for his children and **therefore we** call him, the father of the nation. Now as this is logical, we can conclude that the answer is (b)

If you observe, a small amount of your personal input is required in separating the right reason from wrong. For example, deciding that bringing the nation together is a stronger reason than being old, to be called father of the nation, is information not given anywhere. So remember, that in this type of questions, you may also have to apply a small amount of your own knowledge, so tread carefully.

Let us look at another example.

S = Although Mr. X has an ordinary job; his standard of living is very high.

R. I. = His fathers and forefathers were very rich so he inherited a lot of money.

R. II. = He is involved in corrupt practices and thus makes a lot of money in his office.

Now this is a tricky one. What is your answer? Is it `a'? Why not `b'? If so, then should it not be `c'?

Let us look at the question carefully and apply the therefore test.

Using reason I we have that Mr. X's fathers and forefathers were very rich so he inherited a lot of money. Therefore although Mr. X has an ordinary job, his standard of living is very high. Sounds logical! Yes, but then you cannot definitely conclude that Mr. X has a high standard of living only because he has rich forefathers. He may have saved money over his lifetime, made good investments, or simply won a lottery. Hence Reason I is not valid.

Now using Reason II, we say that Mr. X is involved in corrupt practices and makes a lot of money in his office. Therefore although Mr. X has an ordinary job, his standard of living is very high. Now that you have understood the fallacy of the logic in the previous reason, you will immediately realize that we cannot conclude that Mr. X is corrupt.

Let us take a few examples where only one reason is given.

Directions: The following questions consist of two statements, one labeled as "A" (Assertion) and the other labeled as "R" (Reason). You are to examine the two statements carefully and decide if "A" and "R" is individually true and if so, whether "R" is the correct explanation of "A". The options for you to choose from are:

(a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A & R are true and R is not a correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

(e) Both A and R are false

A : The basic weakness of the early nationalist movement lay in its narrow social base.

R : It fought for the narrow interests of the social groups who joined it.

Now, the reason says: the early nationalist movement fought for the narrow interests of the social groups who joined it **therefore** its basic weakness lay in its narrow social base. The whole thing does make sense.

Therefore, the answer is (a).

Another example:

A: Ashoka annexed Kalinga to the Mauryan Empire.

R: Kalinga controlled the land and the sea routes to South India.

In the above question the reason is correct as Kalinga controlled the land and sea routes to South India. The assertion, on the other hand, is false because Ashoka didn't annex Kalinga to Mauryan Empire. He learnt the lesson of non-violence from the Kalinga war.

Hence, the answer is (d).

Exercise

Type - I

Directions for questions 1 to 5: In the following questions, there is a statement and there are

two reasons given to support the statement.

Mark your answer as follows:

(a) if only the reason R.I. and not the reason R.II. is the reason for S.

(b) if only the reason R.II. and not the reason R.I. is the reason for S.

(c) if the reasons R.I. and R.II. are the reasons for S.

(d) if neither the reason R.I. nor the reason R.II. are reasons for S.

1. S = There is a dearth of football talent in India.

R.I. India has lost every international football match it has played against any other country.

R.II. Despite the best efforts of the Indian Football Board to identify and foster talent in football, it has not been able to identify enough footballers.

2. S = Sheetal came first in the race.

R.I. Sheetal broke a previous world record in the race.

R.II. Sheetal left all other runners far behind in the race at the finishing line.

3. S = Many patients who have been suffering from chronic diseases have been successfully treated by alternative treatments like yoga and reiki.

R.I. = Some of the alternate medicines and techniques are helpful in curing ailments where regular medicines fail.

R.II. = Yoga and Reiki are easy to practice.

4. S = These days, there is much hue and cry about the education and well being of the suppressed classes.

R.I = The nation has realized that an educated society is responsible for the happiness of the entire nation.

R.II = Basically, there is no difference between people just because they belong to different classes. So, equal opportunities irrespective of caste and class should be given to people.

5. S = Areas lying within five to eight degrees latitude on either side of the equator receive rainfall throughout the year.

R.I = High temperatures and high humidity cause convectional rain to fall mostly in the afternoons near the equator.

R.II = It would be impossible to live in these areas if there would not be such rainfall.

Type - II

Directions for questions 6 to 10: In the following questions, there is a statement and there are

two reasons given to support the statement.

Mark your answer as follows:

(a) if only the reason R.I. and not the reason R.II. is the reason for S.

(b) if only the reason R.II. and not the reason R.I. is the reason for S.

(c) if the reasons R.I. and R.II. are the reasons for S.

(d) if either the reason R.I or the reason R.II are reasons for S.

(e) if neither the reason R.I. nor the reason R.II. are reasons for S.

6. S = John robbed the bank.

R.I. In a court where no past judgment has been wrong, John was convicted of having robbed the bank.

R.II. The hidden video camera in the bank recorded John entering the bank carrying a gun, just before the robbery.

7. S = More students are smokers today than in 1995.

R.I. The percentage of students smoking today is actually slightly lesser than in 1995.

R.II. The student population has nearly trebled since 1995.

8. S = The Indian economy is no stranger to low growth rates.

R.I. The growth rates of the Indian economy have been fluctuating between 3 and 7 percent for the last 10 years.

R.II. Thailand and Indonesia recorded the highest growth rates in Asia right through the last decade with growths over 8 percent per annum.

9. S = The younger generation swings to foreign songs and music in parties.

R.I = The Indian music is not as appealing as foreign music.

R.II = Most of the Indians don't know Indian dances and so dance freestyle to foreign tunes.

10. S = Although Ravi did not study hard, yet he scored well.

R.I = Ravi never studies hard.

R.I I = Ravi always scores well.

Directions for questions 11 to 15: For the assertion (A) and reason (R) below, choose the correct alternative from the following:

(a) both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) both A and R are true and R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) R is true but A is false.

(e) Both A and R are false

11. **Assertion:** Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial.

Reason: They are fed by melting snow.

R.I. The growth rates of the Indian economy have been fluctuating between 3 and 7 percent for the last 10 years.

R.II. Thailand and Indonesia recorded the highest growth rates in Asia right through the last decade with growths over 8 percent per annum.

9. S = The younger generation swings to foreign songs and music in parties.

R.I = The Indian music is not as appealing as foreign music.

R.II = Most of the Indians don't know Indian dances and so dance freestyle to foreign tunes.

10. S = Although Ravi did not study hard, yet he scored well.

R.I = Ravi never studies hard.

R.I I = Ravi always scores well.

Directions for questions 11 to 15: For the assertion (A) and reason (R) below, choose the correct alternative from the following:

(a) both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) both A and R are true and R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) R is true but A is false.

(e) Both A and R are false

11. **Assertion:** Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial.

Reason: They are fed by melting snow.

12. **Assertion:** Land breeze blows during night.

Reason: Land gets heated up quickly.

13. **Assertion:** Mohammed-bin-Tughlaq is called the wisest fool.

Reason: He had wise plans but implemented them foolishly.

14. **Assertion:** Indus valley people knew the art of navigation.

Reason: Indus valley seals indicate prevalence of overseas trade.

15. **Assertion:** When the bus starts the person inside it falls backward.

Reason: The bus pushes the man backward.

Conclusions - 3

We are familliar to *conclusions* in Logical Set Theory. We were given a set of premises and two conclusions in the options. These conclusions either followed definitely from the premises or followed as a possibility (which then had to be expressed with a `may' in it). In questions based on Logical Set Theory, we deal with a lot of symbolism and absurdities (All cats are peacocks, etc.). But, we are able to apply principles of mathematics and derive the answers.

The *conclusion* questions that we are now going to deal with in this chapter require a *qualitative* analysis of the data, and are exactly `verbal' in nature. We are looking for an answer that is *derivable* from the given data, based on the *beliefs* and the *reality* as presented in the data.

The most important issue here is to understand what is *implicit* in the data. `Implicit' means: *what is capable of being understood from something else though unexpressed* or *something that is involved in the nature or essence of something though not revealed, expressed, or developed.*

Like in all syllogisms, here too, you are given certain data. The data is in the form of a short paragraph or even a single sentence. This sentence or the paragraph we call as the Main Statement. You are then given a set of statements (Inferences/possibilities). The main statement/paragraph may or may not *imply* the facts mentioned in these statements. The answer options tell you to choose the conclusion/s. An example will make it clear:

Example 1

Main statement:

She finds these questions difficult. Hence she will not attempt them.

Conclusions:

I. She has the option not to attempt difficult questions.

II. She is unable to attempt difficult questions.

Evaluate Statement I: `She finds these questions difficult. Hence she will not attempt them.' From this can we infer, `She has the option not to attempt difficult questions?' Is it relevant? Is it a restatement? Does the main statement conclusively support this? Or is this only a possibility?

The reason for her decision not to attempt these questions is that they are difficult. The conclusion says, she has the option not to attempt. Her decision not to attempt comes from her *belief* that she has the freedom to make this decision. If she has no option to leave (not attempt) them, will she be able to make the decision to leave (not attempt) them? She must have the option of leaving (not attempting) the question. Hence *she will notattempt* these questions. The main statement conclusively supports Statement I. We accept it as a conclusion.

To take the point a little further, suppose we change the conclusion to *`These questions are not compulsory'*. Can this be accepted as a conclusion? Within any examination, one cannot make a decision to leave a compulsory question. (One may be *unable* to attempt, but we will look at this aspect of *ability to attempt* when we examine conclusion II.) If one decides not to attempt a compulsory question one is instantly out of the examination. (If one decides not to choose a compulsory subject at a degree course, one is instantly out of the course.) There is no situation where one can make a decision *to leave or not attempt* a compulsory question, and at the same time remain within the examination. Hence `these questions are not compulsory' will also be a conclusion. `These questions are not compulsory' is the reality upon which her belief (her decision not to attempt) is based. Her belief as well as the reality is implicit in the main statement.

Evaluate Statement II. "She finds these questions difficult. Hence she will not attempt them." Conclusion: "She is unable to attempt difficult questions." Is this irrelevant? Is this

a restatement? Or is this a possibility? We can see that it is not irrelevant. The fact that she is unable to attempt is a possibility. The possibility is not phrased; as `She *may be* unable ... ' hence we do not accept it as an inference that follows from the main statement. Now, does the main statement conclusively support it? We find that nothing in the main statement even remotely talks about `ability'. Hence, we eliminate it. Statement II is *not* a conclusion. (For clarity one may think of one's decision to leave (not attempt) a difficult question in CET, because there are time constraints or negative marks - in other words different reasons for such a decision - ability is then one of the factors and not the only factor.)

We should be choosing option (a) as the answer.

Let us take one more example for practice:

Example 2

Main statement:

The Supreme Court has held that a daily wager cannot claim pay parity with a regular employee.

Conclusions:

I. The daily wager carries out the same kind of job that a regular employee does.

II. The principle of "equal pay for equal work" is not applicable to daily wagers.

Evaluate I: The main statement says (SC has held) that daily wager cannot claim pay parity with a regular employee. What the SC ruling does in its ruling is establish a distinction between a daily wager and a regular employee. That is, at least in respect of their pay they are dissimilar. Once this qualitative difference is accepted it does not necessarily follow that these two entities carry out the same kind of work or the same amount of work. In other words, think of the daily wager and the regular employee as different classes of employees in an organization. Now it doesn't matter what kind or what amount of work they do. Statement I is not implicit in the SC ruling, and is not derivable from the main statement.

Evaluate II: "The principle of "equal pay for equal work" is not applicable to daily wagers." The principle of "equal pay for equal work" in the statement arises from the idea of `pay parity' mentioned in the ruling. Can we infer that this principle is not applicable to daily wagers as per the ruling? If it is applicable, SC cannot have given this ruling. Thus statement II is accepted as the answer.

Answer is option (b).

Example 3

Main statement:

While earning your MBA, you will become immersed in a highly-concentrated and

learning-supportive environment focusing on all business processes.

Conclusions:

I. MBA environment focuses on all business processes.

II. MBA environment is learning-supportive and intense.

Both the statements on the surface look like restatements. But, both are conclusions because both the statements are only implied in the main statement and not clearly stated to be restatements. These are not the apparent but the implied. But some of you might have eliminated both as restatements. If you have done that, what you have missed is the thrust of the main statement, which states, "While earning your MBA, *you will become immersed in....*". When somebody has said this, you conclude that "MBA *focuses...*" and "MBA environment *is....*". (The option statements) These are not restatements. These are conclusions you have arrived at.

The answer is option (c).

Example 4

Main statement:

Here's the simple truth: when it rains, it pours in Hong Kong, Singapore, and Mumbai alike. But unlike in Mumbai, people in the other two cities lead fairly normal lives, reach office on time, and return home in better shape.

Conclusions:

I. Mumbai gets more rainfall than Hong Kong and Singapore.

II. Mumbai spends less on maintaining the city's drainage system than Hong Kongand Singapore do.

Neither is conclusively implied in the story. Statement I is contrary to the story as in all three cities it rains alike. Statement II is also eliminated because the story at best implies that normal life is disrupted in Mumbai unlike in other cities, but does not in any way indicate the expenditure on maintenance of drainage system.

Answer is option (e).

Example 5

Main statement:

The only requirement for membership to *Alcoholic Anonymous (AA)* is a desire to stop drinking. A board of trustees, consisting of non-alcoholics or AA members or both, administers the organization's activities in each country in which it operates.

Conclusions:

I. Some members of the board of trustees of AA in India are people desirous of kicking the habit of drinking.

II. All the members of the board of trustees of AA in India are teetotalers.

Since only two types of people can be on the board of trustees statement I can be derived from the main statement. Statement II can also be derived from the main statement. Both are expressed as possibilities. However, a closer look at statements II and I shows that both cannot be true or derived at the same time. If some members have the desire to kick the habit, they cannot be people who abstain from alcohol and vice versa. Hence given these two options only one can be true at any time about the members of the board. Hence you are constrained to choose either and not both.

Answer is option (d).

Exercise

Type - I

Directions for questions 1 to 14: For each of the following statements two probable implied meanings are given. Pick up the answer choice that gives the correct view of the implied meanings.

1. Actions speak louder than words.

(I) People may ignore words but not actions.

(II) Actions reveal the real motive.

(a) Only statement I is implied. (b) Only statement II is implied.

(c) Only statement I is stated. (d) Both the statements I and II are implied.

2. Adversity makes a man wise.

(I) The poor are wise.

(II) Man learns from his failures.

(a) Only statement I is implied. (b) Only statement II is implied.

(c) Both the statements I and II are implied. (d) Neither statement I nor II is implied.

3. Alms never make the man poor.

(I) Charity begins at home.

(II) God bless the charitable with more money.

(a) Only statement I is implied. (b) Only statement II is implied. (c) Both the statements I and II are implied. (d) Neither statement I nor II is implied.

4. Do not put all your eggs in one basket.

(I) Eggs break easily.

(II) Dependence on one thing is dangerous.

(a) Only statement I is implied. (b) Only statement II is implied. (c) Only statement I is stated. (d) Only statement II is stated.

5. Ignorance is bliss.

(I) Awareness of facts is not necessary.

(II) Our knowledge has limitations.

(a) Only statement I is implied. (b) Only statement II is implied.

(c) Either statement I or II is stated. (d) Neither statement I nor II is stated or implied.

6. Fortune favours the brave.

(I) Risks are necessary for success.

(II) Cowards die many times before their death.

(a) Only statement I is implied. (b) Only statement II is implied.

(c) Neither statement I nor II is implied. (d) Both the statements I and II are implied.

7. Books should be within easy reach of the students.

(I) Books are necessary for students.

(II) Books are not within reach of the students.

(a) Only statement I is implied. (b) Only statement II is implied.

(c) Both the statements I and II are implied. (d) Neither statement I nor II is implied.

8. Help him finish that piece of work.

(I) He is doing that work.

(II) He cannot finish that piece of work.

(a) Only statement I is implied. (b) Only statement II is implied.

(c) Both the statements I and II are implied. (d) Neither statement I nor II is implied.

9. I would still hate to be in his shoes.

(I) I did not want to follow him even in the past.

(II) I hate subordination.

(a) Only statement I is implied. (b) Only statement II is implied.

(c) Only statement I is stated. (d) Only statement II is stated.

10. Every salesman of this firm takes an aptitude test.

(I) The salesmen in this firm are the most suitable for their work.

(II) There are more than one salesman in this firm.

(a) Only statement I is implied.

(b) Only statement II is implied.

(c) Only statement I is stated and II is implied.

(d) Both the statements I and II are implied.

11. He turned out to be a good student.

(I) His skill was not noticed in the beginning.

(II) He is a good student.

(a) Only statement I is implied. (b) Only statement II is implied.

(c) Only statement I is implied and II is stated. (d) Neither statement I nor II is implied.

12. Nothing is so infectious as example.

(I) Man is initiative-taking by nature.

(II) Example is disease.

(a) Only statement I is implied. (b) Only statement II is implied.

(c) Both the statements I and II are implied. (d) Neither statement I nor II is implied.

13. Death keeps no calendar.

(I) Man must die one day.

(II) Death can come any time.

(a) Only statement I is implied. (b) Only statement II is implied.

(c) Both the statements I and II are implied. (d) Neither statement I nor II is implied.

14. The company has announced its new policy.

(I) The company always follows a policy.

(II) The company followed a policy in the past also.

(a) Only statement I is implied. (b) Only statement II is implied.

11. He turned out to be a good student.

(I) His skill was not noticed in the beginning.

(II) He is a good student.

(a) Only statement I is implied. (b) Only statement II is implied.

(c) Only statement I is implied and II is stated. (d) Neither statement I nor II is implied.

12. Nothing is so infectious as example.

(I) Man is initiative-taking by nature.

(II) Example is disease.

(a) Only statement I is implied. (b) Only statement II is implied.

(c) Both the statements I and II are implied. (d) Neither statement I nor II is implied.

13. Death keeps no calendar.

(I) Man must die one day.

(II) Death can come any time.

(a) Only statement I is implied. (b) Only statement II is implied.

(c) Both the statements I and II are implied. (d) Neither statement I nor II is implied.

14. The company has announced its new policy.

(I) The company always follows a policy.

(II) The company followed a policy in the past also.

(a) Only statement I is implied. (b) Only statement II is implied.

(c) Both the statements I and II are implied. (d) Neither statement I nor II is implied.

Type - II

Directions for questions 15 to 40: Study the statements and the two conclusions which follow each of them. Mark:

(a) if only conclusion I follows.

(b) if only conclusion II follows.

(c) if both the conclusions I and II follow.

(d) if either conclusion I or II follows.

(e) if neither conclusion I nor II follows.

15. **Statements**:

The most polluting units are those engaged in electroplating metals. These units generate highly toxic substances. Such industries are concentrated in the walled city.

Conclusions:

(I) Electroplating industries must be shut down.

(II) In the walled city there is greater pollution.

16. **Statements**:

A large number of children were admitted in the hospital. The symptoms in these cases suggested food poisoning. This could have been due to contaminted milk.

Conclusions:

(I) Contaminated milk may lead to food poisoning.

(II) Food poisoning is a kind of sickness.

17. **Statements**:

The enormous task of social and economic revolution can be carried forward only with the participation of the people. Obviously, the administrator will have to go to the people. He will have to identify with them.

Conclusions:

(I) People can bring a social and economic revolution.

(II) Administrators must identify the people.

18. **Statements**:

In the public sector, we have taken up basic and heavy industries. They have a long gestation period. They do not start giving immediate profit.

Conclusions:

(I) Public sector has expanded a lot.

(II) Public sector does give profit.

19. **Statements**:

We are a democracy and function through democratic methods. Our pace is a bit slow but we are making steady progress.

Conclusions:

(I) Our democratic methods have not become perfect.

(II) We have made progress in all the different fields.

20. **Statements**:

Imports have led to a difficult foreign exchange position. Exports have not been stepped up. So, industry has suffered.

Conclusions:

(I) Industries need foreign exchange.

(II) We spend foreign exchange for importing goods.

21. **Statements**:

Wars and conflicts create problems. The great advances made by science and technology have placed unlimited power at the disposal of man. We can use it for constructive or destructive purposes.

Conclusions:

(I) Science has done a great harm.

(II) Science has made war more destructive.

22. **Statements**:

If Pakistan persists in its aggressive activities, our army will defend the country. It will decide its own strategy. It will employ its equipment in a manner it deems fit.

Conclusions:

(I) Pakistan is carrying on its aggressive activities.

(II) Equipment is necessary for army.

23. **Statement**: If you want to own a personal imported car, you do not need an import licence.

Conclusions:

(I) Cars are manufactured in India.

(II) Cars can be imported easily.

24. **Statements**:

Children spend more time at home than in the classroom. Therefore, a teacher cannot ignore the influence of the parents. They can be the allies of the school personnel or they can hinder the curricular objectives.

Conclusions:

(I) Parent's cooperation is necessary for children's education.

(II) Schools generally ignore the parent's role.

25. **Statements**:

Adoption of a foreign language lowers the prestige of a nation. National language gives individuality and identity to the nation. But today we are international in outlook and should not think of nationalism.

Conclusions:

(I) Learning a foreign language is not good.

(II) Nations can have their own identity only if they have their own national language.

26. **Statements**:

The average number of students per teacher is 50 in urban areas, whereas it is 60 in rural areas. The national average is 55.

Conclusions:

(I) The student-teacher ratio in urban areas is not satisfactory.

(II) The student-teacher ratio in urban areas is higher than that in rural areas.

27. **Statements**:

All true cultures are integrative. Our great men have interpreted the ancient thoughts of our sages. They have made them comprehensible to the common man.

Conclusions:

(I) Culture should be understandable to man.

(II) Culture shold be interpreted.

28. **Statements**:

Nothing in the world is entirely new and nothing in the world is changeless. Life is a continuous process of adjustment. This is evident at Shantiniketan.

Conclusions:

(I) Shantiniketan shows that life is a process of adjustment.

(II) The world is very old.

29. **Statements**:

None of us is blameless. If some dominate others it is done due to weakness. The prosperous exploit the poor. So, in our society also people take advantage of the weak.

Conclusions:

(I) People who dominate are in a position of strength in relation to the others.

(II) There are weaker sections in our society.

30. **Statements**:
For the last hundred years medical research has concentrated its energies on alleviation of pain. But now it has turned its attention to improving agriculture also.

Conclusions:

(I) Medical research has been able, to an extent, to lessen the suffering of mankind.

(II) Science has improved agriculture.

31. **Statements**:
All men should have equal opportunities but all do not have the same capacity. Some have the ability to earn more. Every one should use his ability for the benefit of the society.

Conclusions:

(I) Men are not equal in all respects.

(II) Every man must contribute to the betterment of the society he lives in.

32. **Statement**:

The history of civilization is the history of conquests.

Conclusions:

(I) The culture characteristic of people is altered by conquests.

(II) Cultural and technological development achieved by a people is closely related to the wars it has won.

33. **Statement**:

Households earning less than Rs. 12,000 a month, which are considered the lower salaried class, constitute 31% of the air conditioner buyers in the last year.

Conclusions:

(I) Prices of air conditioners have declined in the last year.

(II) An air conditioner is not a reflection of style or status.

34. **Statement**:

The recent spread of word processing has radically altered the production of writing in all social contexts.

Conclusions:

(I) After the spread of word processors production of writing has reduced.

(II) Students, scholars, and businessmen pay much more attention to the layout of their documents after the spread of word processing.

35. **Statement**:

There are things about ourselves, which we do not know, but that others can see more clearly; or things we imagine to be true of ourselves for a variety of reasons but that others do not see at all.

Conclusions:

(I) Sometimes we picture ourselves to be something more than what others understand about us.

(II) Sometimes others understand us better than we do ourselves.

36. **Statement**:

The intention of ancient Egyptian artistic idiom was not to create an image of things as they appear in reality, but rather to capture the essence of a person, animal, or object for eternity.

Conclusions:

(I) The ancient Egyptian art was symbolic in nature.

(II) Change was not highlighted in the ancient Egyptian art.

37. **Statement**:

Animal migration usually occurs before and after breeding seasons. During a breeding season, migratory animals are subjected to seasonal changes in environment and undergo physiological and anatomical changes.

Conclusions:

(I) Animal migration is related to the changes in the environment, and the changes in physiology of animals.

(II) Animal migration normally precedes or follows breeding seasons.

38. **Statement**:

All men and women who feel they have a drinking problem are welcome to attend any AA meeting. The only requirement for membership is a desire to stop drinking.

Conclusions:

(I) Every member at AA meeting has a desire to stop drinking.

(II) Those who do not have a drinking problem are excluded from AA meetings.

39. **Statement**:

Any plan conceived in moderation must fail when the circumstances are set in extremes.

Conclusions:

Conclusions:

(I) The ancient Egyptian art was symbolic in nature.

(II) Change was not highlighted in the ancient Egyptian art.

37. **Statement**:

Animal migration usually occurs before and after breeding seasons. During a breeding season, migratory animals are subjected to seasonal changes in environment and undergo physiological and anatomical changes.

Conclusions:

(I) Animal migration is related to the changes in the environment, and the changes in physiology of animals.

(II) Animal migration normally precedes or follows breeding seasons.

38. **Statement**:

All men and women who feel they have a drinking problem are welcome to attend any AA meeting. The only requirement for membership is a desire to stop drinking.

Conclusions:

(I) Every member at AA meeting has a desire to stop drinking.

(II) Those who do not have a drinking problem are excluded from AA meetings.

39. **Statement**:

Any plan conceived in moderation must fail when the circumstances are set in extremes.

Conclusions:

(I) A moderate plan will operate with success under moderate circumstances.

(II) To succeed under extreme circumstances one needs to apply extreme measures.

40. **Statement**:

The God who gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time — Thomas Jefferson.

Conclusions:

(I) Man is born free.

(II) Liberty is natural.

Assumptions - 4

Questions in assumptions are similar to questions in conclusion; asking you to choose *(a) if Statement I alone is an assumption, (b) if Statement II alone is an assumption,* and so on.

We will concentrate on the differences between conclusions and assumptions.

Conclusion: Inference; the necessary consequence of two or more propositions taken as premises; the inferred proposition of a syllogism; a final summation.

Assumption: assuming that something is true; a fact or statement (as a proposition or notion) taken for granted; to take as granted or true.

These are some of the different connotations of the two words.

The essential difference is that *as a process,* assumption happens *prior to* or *before* something is said, and conclusion happens *further to* or *after* something is said.

Our daily use of language contains various assumptions. These assumptions are taken for granted or are known to both the speaker and the listener. Hence, communication is smooth. Let's look at an example. When your friend insists that you go for a movie with him, you reply, "Hey, I have a syllogisms lecture today. I don't want to miss it." You have told your friend why you cannot accompany him to the theatre. But you haven't told him why you do not want to miss the syllogisms lecture - It is interesting/It's important for you/ You are weak at it, etc. You *assume* that your friend knows the reason. That reason which is *unstated*, logically completes the dialogue between your friend and you.

Now, let us look at such stories in the format of syllogisms.

Conclusion: I know she is a genius.

Premise: Only geniuses can solve this problem.

Something is missing in this story. Based on the premise that `only geniuses can solve this problem', I cannot conclude that `she is a genius', unless *She has solved this problem*. This *unstated fact* which has to be true if the conclusion *is* true, is the *assumption* in the above situation.

Now, let us look at it a little more closely.

First, we saw something missing or omitted in the story. In an assumption question, on a close look, you will always find that something is missing, omitted or taken for granted. An *Assumption* bridges this gap between the premise and the conclusion. The instant you have identified the gap and bridged it with the required information, that information (in other words, *the assumption*) functions like another premise too. In this respect, an assumption is an *unstated premise*.

If you lose this bridge, the gap comes into being. If you destroy this bridge (negate the assumption) the conclusion cannot be sustained.

For something to be an assumption it has to be directly related to the main statement. In other words, it should be relevant. Second, for something to be an assumption, it has to bridge the gap that exists in the logic. It is something that exists prior to the main statement, but is unstated. Third, it should not merely restate what is said in the main statement. Next, if you negate the assumption (Affirmative: She is clever; Negative: She is not clever) the conclusion/*main statement* should become invalid.

We will now look at a question to learn more about assumptions.

In one of his speeches after the infamous 9/11, and on the subject of the `war on terrorism', GB said to the world:

Example 1.

Main Statement:

"In this war on terrorism, you are either with us or with the terrorists."

Assumptions:

I. We do not terrorize.

II. In this war on terrorism there is no neutral position.

Based on the information stated and implied in the main statement you have to evaluate the assumption statements and mark:

(a) if statement I alone is an assumption.

(b) if statement II alone is an assumption.

(c) if both the statements I and II are assumptions.

(d) if either statement I or II is an assumption.

(e) if neither statement I nor II is an assumption.

Before we evaluate the options, let us look a little at the background to this. I am sitting in my drawing room watching TV. GB comes on the news and makes this statement. What is the impact on me? I don't particularly favour either GB or the terrorists. But as per the main statement, I am `either with GB or with the terrorists'. I decide to be not a terrorist and go with GB. And say, `I am with you.' But people tell me that what GB is doing in Palestine is `terrorism'. I become uncomfortable. I am with GB, yet a terrorist.

Evaluate Statement I: Is this irrelevant? Is this a restatement? Has this to be true for the main statement to be true? It is not irrelevant, because the main statement talks about an element that is not terrorist. It is not a restatement. It has to be true for the main statement to be true. But there is another problem. In reality why do some people in Palestine call GB a terrorist? In that case *I am a terrorist by virtue of my being with GB*. But GB believes that he does not terrorize.

What the speaker believes in (but unstated) when he makes a statement is a true *assumption*. It may be true or false in the world of reality. *But it has to be true if the main statement has to be true*. Destroy the bridge, that is, negate it - *we terrorize*. The main statement has no meaning. Therefore, statement I is an assumption.

Evaluate Statement II: "In this war on terrorism there is no neutral position." This is what I understood when I heard GB, that I cannot be comfortably sitting in my chair being neutral and not taking sides. GB has destroyed that position by saying that `either with GB or with the terrorists'. But statement II is my understanding and seems to logically follow from what GB has said. `We do not terrorize' essentially precedes the statement, hence is an assumption. Does II go before, or come after the main statement? II essentially destroys my position as a consequence. In that respect, it is not an assumption but a conclusion.

Now, let us treat it as assumption and see if it can go prior to the statement. If you negate it "there is a neutral position' the main statement becomes meaningless. This statement has the characteristics of both an *assumption* and a *conclusion*. That is because *all assumptions are at the same time conclusions as well*. Look at "we do not terrorize" afresh. Isn't that also a conclusion? Listening to GB can I not conclude that GB does not terrorize? But ***not*** *all conclusions are assumptions*.

We accept II as an assumption.

The answer is option (c).

We will resolve another technicality related to the questions under assumptions and conclusions here. Suppose the above question appeared as a conclusion question and not as an assumption question. What would be the answer?

Evaluating the above assumptions as conclusions we find that, Statement I is an assumption as it is prior to the main statement. Since all assumptions are conclusions, we have no problem accepting it as a conclusion as well. Statement II follows from the main statement. Hence, we accept statement II as a conclusion.

Going by what is just stated above we see that if the question appeared as a conclusion question, the answer option would not change, but would remain (c).

NOTE: In the examination, a conclusion question may have two assumptions following the main statement, and an assumption question can have two conclusions following the main statement. The way you evaluate the question is what makes them different. When you evaluate, all assumptions are evaluated as conclusions as well and accepted as the answer, but not all conclusions can be evaluated as assumptions and accepted as the answer. For example given below is a question that had appeared in one of the exams under Assumptions:

Main Statement:

The campaign of `Keep your city clean' started by the Civic Council did not evoke any response from citizens.

Assumptions:

I. People do not desire to keep their city clean.

II. The civic council has failed in its campaign.

Explanation: Both the assumptions here are (logically) conclusions and not assumptions. Now, the big question is, what is the answer that will score? In this particular question, the scoring answer will be (e), i.e. neither is an assumption. The acid test under such circumstances is trying to see if the conclusion is *prior to* or *after* the main statement. In the above, you see that neither conclusion can be prior to the main statement. Hence option (e).

What will be the answer if we work this question as a conclusion type? Both the statements logically follow from the main statement. The answer option will be (c). There may be doubt about statement I being conclusive. However, not evoking `any response' from the citizens can be conclusive proof for the people not being interested. If it was `adequate response' our reservation that other factors might have caused them not to respond can be justified. The answer choice is (c).

Example 2

Main Statement:

" At `Cha Bar' (serving only tea) we posit tea as a new urban lifestyle statement, a beverage that can be cool and hip" - The Cha Bar owner's statement.

Assumptions:

I. A beverage can be made into a lifestyle statement.

II. Drinking tea can indicate the presence of a keen informed awareness of the newest developments or styles in that person.

Both the statements are implicit in the Cha Bar owner's statement. If he intends to make tea a new lifestyle statement, he believes that beverages can be posited as a lifestyle statement. Hence statement I is accepted. Statement II is the generally accepted meaning of the slang `cool and hip'. Drinking tea can

indicate this. The Cha Bar owner believes in this too. It is thus an assumption of the Bar owner as well. Hence, both are assumptions. Answer is option (c).

Example 3

Main Statement:

Man differs more from man, than man from beast.

Assumptions:

I. There are greater similarities between two men than between two animals.

II. There are greater differences between two men than between two animals.

Neither is an assumption. The main statement says that men can be compared with animals. Both statements are irrelevant and compare men with men and animals with animals. Answer is option (e).

Example 4

Main Statement:

To improve productivity, Uniliver Group's Jefferson City plant added four hours per overnight shift so that employees could have longer blocks of rest.

Assumptions:

I. Productivity has declined in the overnight shifts.

II. Longer blocks of rest in the overnight shift improve productivity.

Statement I cannot be conclusively inferred from the given information. `To improve productivity' in the main story *may* indicate past decline in productivity. Even without a decline the company may think of improving the productivity. The past decline is only a possibility, but the option statement makes it categorical, hence eliminated. Assumption II is an assumption on the part of the management, which has to be true, if productivity has to improve. Answer is option (b).

Example 5

Main Statement:

The film producer has mafia links because he makes frequent overseas telephone calls.

Assumptions:

I. Those who make frequent overseas telephone calls have mafia links.

II. Those who have mafia links make frequent overseas telephone calls.

Given the main statement, assumption II does not necessarily follow. However, for the main statement to be true, statement I has to be true. Frequent overseas calls is the premise, mafia links is the conclusion. If the premise were false even in a singular situation the conclusion would not necessarily follow. Hence, statement I is a true assumption technically. Answer is option (a).

Exercise

Type - I

Directions for questions 1 to 65: In each question a statement is given, followed by two assumptions, numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Mark your answer

(a) if only (I) is implicit.

(b) if only (II) is implicit.

(c) if both (I) and (II) are implicit.

(d) if neither (I) nor (II) is implicit.

1. **Statement:**

Many historians have done more harm than good by distorting truth.

Assumptions:

(I) People believe what is reported by the historians.

(II) Historians are seldom expected to depict the truth.

2. **Statement:**

In order to achieve optimum industrial growth, the state government should provide the necessary infrastructural facilities to the entrepreneurs.

Assumptions:

(I) The entrepreneurs are in need of infrastructural facilities.

(II) The state government has failed to provide such facilities in the past.

3. **Statement:**

All the employees are notified that the organisation will provide transport facilities at half the cost from the nearby railway station to the office except those who have been provided with travelling allowances.

Assumptions:

(I) Most of the employees will travel by the office transport.

(II) Those who are provided with travelling allowance will not read such notice.

4. **Statement:**

Incentives must be given to increase the motivation of the employees.

Assumptions:

(I) Incentives are expected to motivate the employees.

(II) Employees at present are not motivated.

5. **Statement:**

Despite heavy rains traffic has not been disturbed.

Assumptions:

(I) Rains do not affect traffic movement.

(II) Adequate precautions were taken for traffic management during rainy season.

6. **Statement:**

The cotton crop continues to be poor even after the introduction of improved variety of cotton seeds.

Assumptions:

(I) The yield of cotton was expected to increase after introduction of improved variety of seeds.

(II) The yield of cotton was adequate before the introduction of new variety of seeds.

7. **Statement:**

No budgetary provision for the purpose of appointing additional faculty would be made in the context of institute's changed financial priorities.

Assumptions:

(I) Appointment of faculty requires funds.

(II) There are areas other than appointment of faculty which require more financial attention.

8. **Statement:**

The office building needs repairing just as urgently as it needs internal as well as external painting.

Assumptions:

(I) Efficiency of people working in the office cannot be improved unless office building is repaired.

(II) Repairing and painting of office building require funds.

9. **Statement:**

Interview conducted for selecting people for jobs should measure personality characteristics of candidates.

Assumptions:

(I) Performance on the job depends on personality characteristics.

(II) Personality characteristics can be measured in an interview.

10. **Statement:**

I have written several letters to the branch manager regarding my account in the bank but did not receive any reply so far.

Assumptions:

(I) Branch manager is expected to read letters received from the customer.

(II) Branch manager is expected to reply to the letters received from the customer.

11. **Statement:**

"Though the candidates have been instructed to bring pencils, yet provide some pencils with each invigilator," said an instruction to test administration staff.

Assumptions:

(I) Pencils are in short supply.

(II) All the candidates will bring pencils.

12. **Statement:**

"Please drop this letter in the letter box," an officer tells his assistant.

Assumptions:

(I) The assistant knows the address where the letter is to be sent.

(II) The assistant is expected to follow the instructions.

13. **Statement:**

"If you want timely completion of work, provide independent cabins," an employee tells the director of a company.

Assumptions:

(I) There are not enough cabins.

(II) Others' presence hinders timely completion of work.

14. **Statement:**

"We need to appoint more teachers," the principal informs the school staff.

Assumptions:

(I) Teachers are available.

(II) Present teachers are not good.

15. **Statement:**

"Those who are appearing for this examination for the first time should be helped in filling up the form," an instruction to invigilating staff.

Assumptions:

(I) The form is somewhat complicated.

(II) Candidates can appear more than once for this examination.

16. **Statement:**

"Immediately go and get the file," an officer orders his subordinate.

Assumptions:

(I) The file is not required urgently.

(II) The subordinate knows where the file is.

17. **Statement:**

"This drink can be had either as it is, or after adding ice to it," an advertisement.

Assumptions:

(I) People differ in their preferences.

(II) Some people will get attracted to the drink as it can be had as it is.

18. **Statement:**

"While coming back, you may come back via Rajkot because that is the shortest route," a travel agent tells a couple.

Assumptions:

(I) The couple may want to come by the shortest route.

(II) The couple is unconcerned about the length of the route.

19. **Statement:**

"To keep myself up-to-date, I always listen to 9 p.m. news on radio," a candidate tells the interview board.

Assumptions:

(I) The candidate does not read newspaper.

(II) Recent news are broadcast only on radio.

20. **Statement:**

"This book is a must if you want to know about the history of our culture," a teacher tells his students.

Assumptions:

(I) The students want to learn about the history of their culture.

(II) The teacher does not know about other books on this subject.

21. **Statement:**

A good book even if costly always sells.

Assumptions:

(I) Some books are better than others.

(II) Most of the books are costly.

22. **Statement:**

"Blue tie would help us identify our staff from others," a suggestion in a company.

Assumptions:

(I) The company needs to identify its staff.

(II) Blue tie is the latest fashion.

23. **Statement:**

"In order to bring punctuality in our office, we must provide conveyance allowance to our employees," personnel manager of a company tells the finance manager.

Assumptions:

(I) Conveyance allowance will not help in bringing punctuality.

(II) Discipline and reward should always go hand in hand.

24. **Statement:**

"A car is required on rent," an advertisement.

Assumptions:

(I) All types of vehicles are available on rent.

(II) People will respond to the advertisement.

25. **Statement:**

"We offer the best training in the field of computers," says an advertisement.

Assumptions:

(I) People are interested in getting training in computers.

(II) People want best training.

26. **Statement:**

If you do not get desired response to your fund-raising campaign through the routine advertisements, appeal to the public's regional sentiments.

Assumptions:

(I) It is desirable to adopt an alternative strategy in case the response to the first fund-raising strategy is lukewarm.

(II) People contribute in terms of money if proper appeals are made.

27. **Statement:**

People who start their own businesses will be the leaders of tomorrow.

Assumptions:

(I) No one is willing to be an entrepreneur.

(II) There are very few leaders worth a mention today.

28. **Statement:**

Government should deploy the army to rehabilitate the people displaced due to the earthquake.

Assumptions:

(I) Army can be used for purposes other than war also.

(II) Only the army can rehabilitate the displaced victims of the earthquake.

29. **Statement:**

It is not always true that adoption of sophisticated technology increases production and efficiency.

Assumptions:

(I) Adoption of sophisticated technology is not a difficult thing to achieve.

(II) Production and efficiency can be increased by getting rid of sophisticated technology.

30. **Statement:**

Call a dog mad and then you should be socially acceptable.

Assumptions:

(I) Generally any act should be socially acceptable.

(II) Dogs are not mad.

31. **Statement:**

People were shocked to read the backhanded tribute to the legendary Bob Hope.

Assumptions:

(I) Bob Hope must have had a very good reputation.

(II) Bob Hope's character had shades of grey.

32. **Statement:**

Be humble even after gaining victory

Assumptions:

(I) Many people are not humble.

(II) Generally, people are not humble.

33. **Statement:**

It is dangerous to lean out of a running train.

Assumptions:

(I) All those who lean out of a train run the risk of being hurt.

(II) Generally, people do not like to get hurt.

34. **Statement:**

"Buy pure and natural honey of company X," an advertisement in a newspaper.

Assumptions:

(I) Artificial honey can be prepared.

(II) People do not mind paying more for pure and natural honey.

35. **Statement:**

If you want to study management, join institute X," advises A to B.

Assumptions:

(I) B listens to A's advice.

(II) Institute X provides good management education.

36. **Statement:**

A sentence in a letter to the candidates called for written examination: "You have to bear your expenses on travel."

Assumptions:

(I) If not clarified all the candidates may claim reimbursement of expenses.

(II) Many organisations reimburse expenses on travel to candidates called for interview test.

37. **Statement:**

Indian Muslims are angered by the government's strident Hindu nationalism-particularly by the 2002 pogrom in the western state of Gujarat in which Hindus killed 2,000 Muslims while local and national leaders from the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) looked on.

Assumptions:

(I) Pakistan is to blame for terrorist strikes in India.

(II) The Bharatiya Janata Party could have avoided the pogrom had it so desired.

38. **Statement:**

It is through participative management policy alone that indiscipline in our industries can be contained and a quality of life be ensured to the worker.

Assumptions:

(I) Quality of life in our industry is better.

(II) Indiscipline results in poor quality of life.

39. **Statement:**

The president assured people that elections will be held hereafter every five years.

Assumptions:

(I) People are afraid that the elections may not be held at all.

(II) People are sure that elections would be held after five years.

40. **Statement:**

It will be a substantial achievement in the field of education if one provides one school for every village in our country and enforces attendance.

Assumptions:

(I) Children in villages do not attend school regularly.

(II) Providing school to every village is desirable.

41. **Statement:**

"The programme will start at 9.30 a.m. You are requested to be in your seat before 9.30 a.m." Last sentence in an invitation card.

Assumptions:

(I) If the invitee is not in his seat before 9.30 a.m., the programme will not start.

(II) Programme will start as scheduled.

42. **Statement:**

"Smoking is injurious to health," a warning printed on the cigarette packet.

Assumptions:

(I) People read printed matter on a cigarette packet.

(II) People take careful note of a warning.

43. **Statement:**

Lock your valuables in a cupboard and call everybody gentlemen.

Assumptions:

(I) Valuables locked in cupboard cannot be stolen.

(II) Stealing is a crime.

44. **Statement:**

"All are cordially invited to attend the entertainment programme. It is free," says an announcement in a newspaper.

Assumptions:

(I) Some people, though interested in entertainment programme, cannot afford purchasing the tickets.

(II) Generally a free entertainment programme is of a good quality.

45. **Statement:**

We're all involved in the oil business. Every time we start our cars, turn on our lights, cook a meal or heat our home, we're relying on some form of fuel to make it happen.

Assumptions:

(I) Fuel is necessary to make all home gadgets work.

(II) We are consumers of fuel.

46. **Statement:**

"Use aluminium — the versatile metal for packing," an advertisement.

Assumptions:

(I) Aluminium is the only versatile metal.

(II) Some companies use metallic packing.

47. **Statement:**

`To buy a X-TV, contact Y — the sole agent of X-TV," an advertisement.

Assumptions:

(I) People generally prefer to buy TV through sole agent.

(II) The TV producing companies do not sell their products directly.

48. **Statement:**

A new American study suggests the greater statistical danger for teens is not drinking and driving but riding with a driver who is drinking and driving.

Assumptions:

(I) The study's suggestion was clear all the while.

(II) Earlier it was believed that teenagers were at major risk when they drink and drive.

49. **Statement:**

"According to me, you should get your child examined by a specialist doctor," A tells B.

Assumptions:

(I) Specialist doctors are able to treat better than ordinary doctors.

(II) B will certainly not agree with A's advice.

50. **Statement:**

"Join X coaching classes, we guarantee your success," an advertisement.

Assumptions:

(I) Such coaching classes are well equipped

(II) Students joining coaching classes expect success.

51. **Statement**: Only the wearer knows where the shoe pinches.

Assumptions:

(I) A shoe pinches only to the wearer.

(II) Only wearers have a sense of feeling.

52. **Statement**: You cannot be employed, as you do not have the necessary expertise.

Assumptions:

(I) A person with expertise is needed.

(II) You do not have expertise.

53. **Statement**: The patient's condition continues to be critical even after a successful surgery.

Assumptions:

(I) The patient's condition was critical earlier also.

(II) A surgery has been performed.

54. **Statement**: The government has increased the price of bread.

Assumptions:

(I) The price of bread was very low.

(II) People resented this increase.

55. **Statement**: In order to achieve quicker and effective implementation, we should keep a few things in mind.

Assumptions:

(I) Effective implementation is necessary.

(II) Implementation should be quicker.

56. **Statement**: Our country has stood like a solid rock in the face of common dangers.

Assumptions:

(I) There have been dangers to our country.

(II) Our country has unity.

57. **Statement**: Simple-minded people equate the symbol with what it stands for.

Assumptions:

(I) Simple people are fools.

(II) Symbols stand for things.

58. **Statement**: Friendship is more necessary for the happy than for the unhappy.

Assumptions:

(I) Happiness is increased by having friends.

(II) Unhappiness is decreased by having friends.

59. **Statement**: The government is setting up an intellectual property appellate board to tackle complexities of patent applications.

Assumptions:

(I) There was no competent authority to address the complexities of patent applications.

(II) Some patent applications contain complexities.

60. **Statement**: The noblest external aid to happiness is friendship.

Assumptions:

(I) There are several external aids to happiness.

(II) Man craves for happiness.

61. **Statement**: Effective propaganda is possible when the concerned understands symbols and their relationship with the thing.

Assumptions:

(I) Propaganda must be effective.

(II) Effective propaganda aims to relate the symbols with the things they represent.

62. **Statement**: Gandhiji wanted the latent energies of the rural unemployed to be properly utilized.

Assumptions:

(I) There are unemployed in the villages.

(II) Gandhiji was a reformer.

63. **Statement**: Poverty is a symptom as well as a consequence of social disorder.

Assumptions:

(I) Poverty is a type of social order.

(II) Poverty is related to social disorder.

64. **Statement**: Mankind can get freedom only through revolution.

Assumptions:

(I) Revolutions can bring freedom.

(II) Except revolution there is no other method of getting freedom.

65. **Statement**: Customers lose faith when you sell at discounts for prolonged periods.

Assumptions:

(I) Customers lose faith in the products sold at a discount.

(II) Selling at a discount is not customer-friendly.

(**Note:** The questions given below have appeared in competitive examinations.)

Directions for questions 66 to 70: In the following questions a statement is followed by two possible implications. You have to pick one of the answer choices which is applicable to the question.

Mark:

(a) if only assumption I is implicit.

(b) if only assumption II is implicit.

(c) if both the assumptions I and II are implicit.

(d) if neither assumption I nor II is implicit.

66. **Statement**: Savita applied to the bank for a loan of Rs. 1,80,000 by mortgaging her house to the bank and promised to repay it within five years.

Assumptions:

(I) The bank has a practice of granting loans of Rs. 1,00,000.

(II) The bank accepts house as collateral security against such loans.

67. **Statement**: "As there is a great demand, every person seeking tickets for the programme will be given only five tickets."

Assumptions:

(I) The organizers are not keen on selling the tickets.

(II) No one is interested in getting more than five tickets.

68. **Statement**: "Double your money in five months" - An advertisement.

Assumptions:

(I) The assurance is not genuine.

(II) People want their money to grow.

69. **Statement**: The first step in treating addicts is to re-establish their lost ties, for which a continuous personal attention should be paid to the addicts under treatment.

Assumptions:

(I) Addicts under treatment respond better when shown personal interest.

(II) Addiction and strained relationships are intimately connected.

70. **Statement**: Never before such a lucid book was available on this topic.

Assumptions:

(I) Some other books were available on this topic.

(II) You can write lucid books on very few topics.

Type - II

Directions for questions 71 to 90: In the following questions a statement is followed by two possible implications. You have to pick one of the answer choices which is applicable to the question.

Mark:

(a) if only assumption I is implicit.

(b) if only assumption II is implicit.

(c) if both the assumptions I and II are implicit.

(d) if either assumption I or II is implicit.

(e) if neither assumption I nor II is implicit.

71. **Statement**: Stone Age farmers improved crops through selection, choosing at each harvest the largest seeds from the best plants for sowing the following year. The Stone Age farmers assumed the following:

Assumptions:

(I) The quality of the seed decided the quality of the crops.
(II) The quality of the crops also decided the quality of the seeds.

72. **Statement**: Clemency is also a revolutionary measure. (Clemency means *mercy* or *leniency*.)

Assumptions:

(I) Clemency can reform a person or society.

(II) There have been revolutions brought about through clemency.

73. **Statement**: The United Nations was created to prevent you from going to hell. It wasn't created to take you to heaven.

Assumptions:

(I) The United Nations can only prevent war, and not engender peace.

(II) Some nation states have a tendency to go to hell.

74. **Statement**: Delhi has more dogs than Mumbai. However, since Kolkata has more dogs than Bangalore, it follows that Delhi has more dogs than Bangalore.

Assumptions:

(I) Mumbai and Kolkata have the same number of dogs.

(II) Kolkata has more dogs than Delhi.

75. **Statement**: The thing that makes you exceptional, if you are at all, is inevitably that which must also make you lonely.

Assumptions:

(I) No person can identify completely himself with the crowd if he is exceptional.

(II) Men who are exceptional are always lonely by nature.

76. **Statement**: A right is not what someone gives you; it's what no one can take away from you.

Assumptions:

(I) An individual has no natural rights.

(II) No one can take your rights away.

77. **Statement**: Palestine is the cement that holds the Arab world together, or it is the explosive that blows it apart. —Yasir Arafat.

Assumptions:

(I) Palestine brings a sense of unity among the Arabs.

(II) Palestine can create irreparable damage to the Arab unity.

78. **Statement**: A riot is the language of the unheard.

Assumptions:

(I) Rioters are suppressed people.

(II) Communication may help avoid riots in society.

79. **Statement**: "I talk and talk and talk, and I haven't taught people in 50 years what my father taught by example in one week." The speaker assumes _

Assumptions:

(I) One cannot teach by talking.

(II) One can teach only by example.

80. **Statement**: Writing books is the closest men ever come to childbearing.

Assumptions:

(I) Men cannot bear children.

(II) A book is like a child to its writer.

81. **Statement**: If you are cast in a different mould to the majority, it is no merit of yours: Nature did it.

Assumptions:

(I) The majority of people are cast in the same mould.

(II) The majority of people cannot claim any merit.

82. **Statement**: The pacifist is as surely a traitor to his country and to humanity as is the most brutal wrongdoer. The speaker assumes - (*Pacifist:* one who is opposed to war or violence as a means of settling disputes; specifically refusal to bear arms on moral or religious grounds.)

Assumptions:

(I) Violence is a virtue.

(II) A pacifist is not always right.

83. **Statement**: Success is a great deodorant. It takes away all your past smells.

Assumptions:

(I) Success hides the unpleasant affairs of the past.

(II) A successful person has an objectionable past.

84. **Statement**: As far as the laws of mathematics refer to reality, they are not certain, and as far as they are certain, they do not refer to reality — Albert Einstein. He assumes _

Assumptions:

(I) Mathematics does not produce accurate results.

(II) As far as the laws of mathematics are certain, they do not refer to reality.

85. **Statement**: The government has decided to reduce customs duty on computer peripherals.

Assumptions:

(I) The domestic market price of computer peripherals will go up in the near future.

(II) The domestic manufacturers will oppose the decision.

86. **Statement**: The office building needs repairing just as urgently as it needs internal as well as external painting.

Assumptions:

(I) Efficiency of people working in the office cannot be improved unless office building is repaired.

(II) Repairing and painting of office building require funds.

87. **Statement**: The party president has directed that no member of the party will give press briefing or interviews to government and private TV channels about the discussion in scheduled meeting of the party.

Assumptions:

(I) Party members will observe this directive of the president.

(II) The general public will not come to know about the happenings in the scheduled meeting of the party.

88. **Statement**: The end of the financial year is the ideal time to look at the performance of various companies.

Assumptions:

(I) All the companies take such a review at the end of the financial year.

(II) The performance data of various companies are available at the end of the financial year.

89. **Statement**: In case of any difficulty about this case, you may contact our company lawyer.

Assumptions:

(I) Each company has a lawyer of its own.

(II) The company lawyer is thoroughly briefed about this case.

90. **Statement**: If Rajan has finished reading the instructions, then let him begin the activities.

Assumptions:

(I) Rajan would understand the instructions.

(II) Rajan is capable of performing the activities.

Arguments - 5

How will you present an argument in the Boardroom, in a conference, in group discussions, and during negotiations... how will you present your arguments in a forceful and convincing manner? Test your skills in this section.

As a question type it is rather hazy in its methodology. However, it develops a sharp sense of reasoning, and a sense of appraisal in you.

The format is:

A question is presented as: *Should airhostesses be retired at 50?*

The question is followed by two arguments, Argument I and Argument II.

One in favour: Argument I *Yes.*

Because fifty may be leaving it too late.

One against: Argument II *No.*

Because it's a sexist and retrograde position.

You have to evaluate the Yes and No arguments and mark:

(a) if only argument I is forceful.

(b) if only argument II is forceful.

(c) if both the arguments I and II are forceful.

(d) if either argument I or II is forceful.

(e) if neither argument I nor II is forceful.

How do we evaluate the arguments and decide if they are forceful or weak? A lot depends on the presentation of the arguments. These questions are purely and deeply verbal in nature; there is no formulaic method or short cut to find out if an argument is forceful or weak.

However, you should bear in mind these broad guidelines when you answer these questions.

A strong argument is *logical,* i.e. it should be consistent with the issue introduced by the question. For instance to the above question if I argue: *Yes, because airhostesses are usually rude*, it does not address the issue of retirement at 50 in any way. Such illogical arguments are not strong.

A strong argument is based on *reason* and not based on likes, dislikes, preferences, etc. For example if I argue, *No because some women are extremely beautiful at 50*, what am I saying? Apart from being illogical I am being too emotional. The argument is subjective and based on *my* judgement. Such arguments are not considered.

A strong argument is *unbiased and objective*. For example: If I say, *No, because it will differentiate between the male cabin crew who retire at 58, and the female cabin crew.* This is a strong argument. It addresses the issue directly, logically, rationally, impassively and objectively. Opinions are to be eliminated. Subjective responses are also to be eliminated.

A strong argument *influences the decision on the given question.*

A strong or forceful argument *takes into account the system we are in* and is *in conformity with the largely accepted norms* in this system. "*No. Because it will discriminate between the male cabin crew who retire at 58, and the female cabin crew*", is a strong argument because it is not a feminist argument. It is likely to strongly influence any decision on the question of retirement of airhostesses. It also reinforces the democratic and egalitarian society we are living in. (Under the repressive Taliban, will this argument be forceful?, Will the question be even raised?). We also see that such

issues and arguments are well accepted in our society. Hence, argument has to be evaluated as strong/weak by the manner in which it can/cannot influence the question in a particular culture in the context of its principally accepted norms.

While all that is said above is true, remember, that a strong argument is *not idealistic*. For instance: *No. Because women are worshipped as goddesses in India'*, etc. will be too idealistic and unrealistic.

The evaluation should also be in *absolute terms*. What this means is that you do not compare the two arguments and decide one is stronger than the other. The best way to avoid this is to read the question, evaluate the first argument. Make your decision. Read the question again. Evaluate the second argument. Make your decision.

A strong argument is *well presented*. (In a group discussion, the facts that one can recall may not be really strong, but through presentation skills, one can still influence people. Or, the facts are strong, yet one fails to impress because of lack of presentation skills.) We are talking about the phrasing of a strong or weak fact. Look at, "*Yes. Because fifty may be leaving it too late.*" Isn't the fact in this argument strong? - That at fifty, people generally lack the enthusiasm, energy, warmth, and friendliness that this profession requires. I am not saying that this is a strong argument.

A strong argument *excludes the need for any further clarification*. When a strong argument is presented , the listener does not find the necessity to seek clarifications. For example: *No. Because it's a sexist and retrograde position*. Listening to this argument, you understand that a lot is said in a few words. However, there is no need to ask for any clarifications. The speaker has made his/her point.

Understand also that *an argument can be strong yet not win the case*. Winning or losing is immaterial, when it comes to presenting or evaluating arguments, hence think about how a lawyer would present his argument with a desire to influence the judge.

Now, you are ready to practise.

Example 1:

Main Statement: Should we ground the MiG-21s?

Argument I: Yes. Because these are often called `flying coffins', and we should not cut corners when it comes to safety.

Argument II: No. There are multiple causes for their frequent crashes, and effective easures are to be taken to solve these problems.

Evaluate Argument I: This argument does forward a strong reason for grounding the MiG-21s. It also brings in the strong argument for `safety', which no one can ignore. If the argument was merely "*Yes. Because these are often called `flying coffins*", it would be a weak argument, because of its rhetoric. And the fact that it brings in `safety' and states that safety concerns outweigh whatever economic constraints there might be in grounding the MiG-21s, it overrides or justifies the rhetoric in the first part. It is rational, well presented and seeks no further clarification. It addresses the issue of grounding the MiG-21s directly. Argument I is forceful; this argument will influence the decision on this question.

Evaluate Argument II: This argument addresses the issue of grounding MiG-21s by mentioning their frequent crashes. It is relevant and logical. It rationally analyses the issue and states that there are multiple causes for their crashes, and grounding them is in a way closing your eyes to these issues. The argument also suggests that these causes should also be dealt with, rather than taking the easy way out. This argument too is forceful. It will influence the decision on this question.

Answer is option (c). Both are forceful arguments. Now, one can rightfully object to the question itself saying that the question and the arguments call for a fair level of general awareness on the candidate's part. In this case one is expected to know that there have been frequent crashes of the fighter plane MiG-21 of the Indian Air Force, and many pilots have lost their lives. Also, there are unresolved issues about their maintenance; still pilots/trainees are required to fly these planes. This level of general awareness

related to the country/culture/circumstances we live in is required to evaluate an argument.

Example 2:

Main Statement: Do our laws allow mob violence to go unpunished?

Argument I: Yes, legalities often come in the way of conviction in cases of mob violence.

Argument II: No. Mob violence is a political issue and judiciary has no role to play in it.

Argument I: addresses the issue directly and talks about the `legalities' (legalities are obligations imposed by the law) hindering convictions. We are all aware of the loopholes in the laws themselves, that the politicians and the powerful make use of to avoid convictions. Argument I is relevant and logical in this respect. No further clarifications are required when you see it in the social context. Evaluating merely logically one can argue that these loopholes are assumed and have to be spelt out. This is where we should be aware of the commonly aware facts and reality. And the reference to mob violence does impose a social perspective to this. A decision on this question would be definitely influenced by this argument. Argument I is forceful.

Argument II: is not forceful because the question of mob violence going unpunished is not addressed by the argument and on the contrary it talks about something that is not relevant to the question. Argument II sounds like a fanatic's argument, justifying the position that some people should not be punished.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Example 3:

Main Statement: Should those who sell fake drugs be hanged?

Argument I: Yes, these drugs kill and maim hundreds.

Argument II: No. The death penalty is no deterrent.

Argument I: addresses the issues central to the question. There are two issues. One is the issue of selling fake drugs, and the other is the issue of `hanging' or corporal punishment. The question has implicitly accepted corporal punishment, and asks if this form of punishment should be meted out to those who sell fake drugs. The reason advanced in the argument is very strong with `kill and maim hundreds' — sufficient reason to justify the `yes'. Argument I is forceful.

Argument II: is a general argument against death penalty. The issue of fake drugs is circumvented.

Argument II for this reason is not forceful and is unlikely to influence a decision on this question. Answer is option (a).

Example 4:

Main Statement: Should there be Reservation for the underprivileged in the private sector too?

Argument I: Yes. To create an equal society, we need legislation ensuring jobs quotas for the under privileged in the private sector as well.

Argument II: No, because the job of the private sector is to generate wealth, not undertake social engineering.

Argument I: is a forceful one in that it gets right to the crux of the matter by referring to the idea of welfare state in `to create an equal society', and `legislation to ensure jobs to the underprivileged' (who is an underprivileged is not an issue in the question). The reason for the Private Sector to be included in this, though not directly addressed is invoked by `equal society', which includes the private sector.

Argument II: on the other hand does not address the issues raised by the question. It looks subjective, narrow, and prejudiced. One still seeks clarification because the role of

Argument II: No. The death penalty is no deterrent.

Argument I: addresses the issues central to the question. There are two issues. One is the issue of selling fake drugs, and the other is the issue of `hanging' or corporal punishment. The question has implicitly accepted corporal punishment, and asks if this form of punishment should be meted out to those who sell fake drugs. The reason advanced in the argument is very strong with `kill and maim hundreds' — sufficient reason to justify the `yes'. Argument I is forceful.

Argument II: is a general argument against death penalty. The issue of fake drugs is circumvented.

Argument II for this reason is not forceful and is unlikely to influence a decision on this question. Answer is option (a).

Example 4:

Main Statement: Should there be Reservation for the underprivileged in the private sector too?

Argument I: Yes. To create an equal society, we need legislation ensuring jobs quotas for the under privileged in the private sector as well.

Argument II: No, because the job of the private sector is to generate wealth, not undertake social engineering.

Argument I: is a forceful one in that it gets right to the crux of the matter by referring to the idea of welfare state in `to create an equal society', and `legislation to ensure jobs to the underprivileged' (who is an underprivileged is not an issue in the question). The reason for the Private Sector to be included in this, though not directly addressed is invoked by `equal society', which includes the private sector.

Argument II: on the other hand does not address the issues raised by the question. It looks subjective, narrow, and prejudiced. One still seeks clarification because the role of the private sector is defined exclusive of social engineering. Apparently this social engineering excludes reservations too. A lot need to be clarified. Answer is option (a).

P.S. There are many unresolved issues here which most of us would like to argue. Your ideas on the subject should not cloud your evaluation of an argument. A strong argument may not necessarily win the case, but influences the decision. There is no further clarification sought on a forceful argument. Be objective.

Example 5:

Main Statement: Should India immediately resume cricketing ties with Pakistan?

Argument I: Yes. It's our turn to go there and we must do it. Let's begin with one-dayers.

Argument II: No. Let's give bilateral talks some time. There's no point being hasty.

Both the arguments accept the reality that cricketing ties between these two nations have been suspended. The issue raised by the question is resuming cricket ties `immediately'. Argument I says we must because it is our turn, and even states how we should do this. They are opinions rather than arguments. I is not forceful on that count. Argument II on the other hand addresses issue of `immediately' well. By disagreeing, it points out the risk in doing it immediately, that we have nothing to gain by being reckless. It says we should take an informed decision on the basis of bilateral talks. Hence, argument II is forceful. Answer is option (b).

Exercise

Type - I

Directions for questions 1 to 20: An interrogative sentence is followed by two arguments — one beginning with `Yes' and the other with `No'. You are to pick one of the following answer choices which is applicable to each of the following questions.

Mark:

(a) if only argument I is forceful.

(b) if only argument II is forceful.
(c) if both the arguments I and II are forceful.

(d) if neither argument I nor II is forceful.

1. Should everyone in India work according to his capacity and get according to his needs?

(I) Yes, because this is the only method to eradicate poverty from India.

(II) No, because it will be unjust to the hardworking.

2. Has India been consistently non-aligned?

(I) Yes, because India has not sided with any big power.

(II) No, because India did not condemn Russian occupation of Afghanistan.

3. Should education be job-oriented?

(I) Yes, because the purpose of education is to prepare us for earning.

(II) No, because education should only be for the sake of learning.

4. Should sports be made compulsory for all able-bodied students?

(I) Yes, because it will keep them healthy.

(II) No, because sports will divert the attention of the students from studies.

5. Should the Press in India be given full freedom?

(I) Yes, because only then people will become politically enlightened.

(II) No, because such a Press will create problems.

6. Should India remain secular?

(I) Yes, because that is the best way of maintaining harmony in a diverse culture like India.

(II) No, because the different religious groups do not see eye to eye.

7. Should India abolish the present system of examinations?

(I) Yes, because in the present system of examinations, the real estimate of candidate's educational standard cannot be made.

(II) No, because examination is the only method of testing the students.

8. Should religion and politics be kept apart?

(I) Yes, because religious attitude might be contrary to democratic thinking.

(II) No, because religion is the basis of life for many and is bound to influence politics.

9. Should reservation of seats be discontinued in India?

(I) Yes, because such a concession to any section of the society should not be given for a long time.

(II) No, because in a democratic society backward classes must be lifted up.

10. Should strikes be excluded in essential services?

(I) Yes, because strikes in essential services severely disrupt normal life.

(II) No, because strike is the democratic right of the people.

11. Should educational qualifications be stipulated for ministers?

(I) Yes, because uneducated ministers cannot take correct decisions.

(II) No, because in a democratic set-up such a qualification cannot be made mandatory.

12. Should all the universities in India have the same syllabus?

(I) Yes, because immigration of the students from one university to another will not create problems.

(II) No, because the universities will lose their distinctive character.

13. Should manufacturing of tobacco products be banned?

(I) Yes, because they are non-essential and mortally dangerous for human beings.

(II) No, because those who are addicted to it will not be able to live without them.

14. Should income tax be abolished in India?

(I) Yes, because it is an unnecessary burden.

(II) No, because it is a vital source of revenue for the government.

15. Should some changes in the organization of the UN be brought about?

(I) Yes, because the US influences all its decisions.

(II) No, because majority of the nations won't agree to changes.

16. Should petrol be rationed in India?

(I) Yes, because it is difficult to import more oil as its price has risen abnormally.

(II) No, because rationing will encourage black-marketing.

17. Is it correct to say that the world has made real progress?

(I) Yes, because there were so many inventions and discoveries.

(II) No, because man has degenerated morally.

18. Should there be entrance tests for getting admitted to colleges?

(I) Yes, because only serious and deserving students should enter colleges.

(II) No, because even entrance tests will not be a true test of intelligence of the candidate.

19. Should India enter into a `no war' pact with Pakistan?

(I) Yes, because this is the only way to live in peace.

(II) No, because Pakistan is working against India by helping militants.

20. Should divorce laws in India be made more favourable towards women?

(I) Yes, because women in India who are persecuted by their husbands, should be empowered.

(II) No, because it will disrupt family life.

Type - II

Directions for questions 21 to 45: An interrogative sentence is followed by two arguments — one beginning with `Yes' and the other with `No'. You are to pick one of the following answer choices which is applicable to each of the following questions.

Mark:

(a) if only argument I is forceful.

(b) if only argument II is forceful.

(c) if both the arguments I and II are forceful.
(d) if either argument I or II is forceful.

(e) if neither argument I nor II is forceful.

21. Should states of India be given more autonomy?

(I) Yes, because in a federal set-up, more powers must continuously be given to units.

(II) No, because that will encourage separatist tendencies.

22. Should India adopt the presidential type of government?

(I) Yes, because parliamentary type has failed in India.

(II) No, because it will lead to dictatorship.

23. Should sex education be introduced in schools and colleges of India?

(I) Yes, because this is the only method of preventing AIDS.

(II) No, because that will vitiate the atmosphere in schools and colleges.

24. Should India demonetize currency for checking inflation?

(I) Yes, because this is the only method of checking inflation.

(II) No, because people will lose confidence in Indian currency.

25. Should degrees be delinked from jobs in India?

(I) Yes, because this will reduce performance pressure on the students in universities.

(II) No, because then inefficient people will enter services.

26. Should the illiterate be debarred from voting?

(I) Yes, because illiterate people are not politically conscious.

(II) No, because democracy presupposes political equality among all.

27. Should strikes be banned in all services?

(I) Yes, because strikes cause a lot of inconvenience to the people.

(II) No, because this is the only method of getting grievances redressed.

28. Should women in India be de-enfranchised?

(I) Yes, because they are guided by their husbands or others in casting votes.

(II) No, because there should be equality of sexes in a democratic set-up.

29. Should abortion be promoted as a family planning measure?

(I) Yes, because this is one of the methods to restrict the size of families.

(II) No, because due to abortion hundreds of women die every year.

30. Should communal parties be banned in India?

(I) Yes, because these parties create law-and-order and human rights problems.

(II) No, because in a democratic set-up this type of banning is not desirable.

31. Should old-age pension be introduced in India?

(I) Yes, because such social security measures are necessary in a welfare state.

(II) No, because in India old people are dependant upon their children.

32. Should there be compulsion for family planning in India?

(I) Yes, because some religious people in India consider family planning against their religion.

(II) No, because in a democratic society such a step cannot be taken.

33. Should all the nationalized banks be amalgamated into one?

(I) Yes, because the administration of the banks will be uniform.

(II) No, because small units are managed better.

34. Should the UN be reorganized?

(I) Yes, because Third World countries have started dominating its proceedings.

(II) No, because reorganization will result in resentment and consequent withdrawal from it.

35. Was fencing of the Indian border with Bangladesh justified?

(I) Yes, because Bangladeshi people had been entering India illegally and settling down in Indian states.

(II) No, because Bangladesh is a neighbour and such an act is `unneighbourly'.

36. Should the rivers in India be nationalized?

(I) Yes, because nationalization will end disputes among the states.

(II) No, because such a step will mean an encroachment on the rights of the states.

37. Should the judges from one high court be transferred to another?

(I) Yes, because it will check corruption as judges won't be able to develop entrenched interests with lawyers, etc.

(II) No, because the government will misuse this power for pressurizing judges.

38. Is political defection a crime against the voters?

(I) Yes, because people vote for the political party and not for the individual.

(II) No, because a politician can change his opinion and has the liberty to do so.

39. Should cow slaughter be banned in India?

(I) Yes, because such a step would mean respecting the religious feelings of the majority community, i.e. Hindus.

(II) No, because old and sick cows who can't fend for themselves are a burden upon the society.

40. Should there be a complete ban on strike of employees working in essential services like water, electricity, etc.

(I) Yes, it will eliminate the chances of the public being held at ransom by vested political interests.

(II) No, because a complete ban on strikes will contribute to make the administration and the public indifferent towards the employees' genuine grievances.

36. Should the rivers in India be nationalized?

(I) Yes, because nationalization will end disputes among the states.

(II) No, because such a step will mean an encroachment on the rights of the states.

37. Should the judges from one high court be transferred to another?

(I) Yes, because it will check corruption as judges won't be able to develop entrenched interests with lawyers, etc.

(II) No, because the government will misuse this power for pressurizing judges.

38. Is political defection a crime against the voters?

(I) Yes, because people vote for the political party and not for the individual.

(II) No, because a politician can change his opinion and has the liberty to do so.

39. Should cow slaughter be banned in India?

(I) Yes, because such a step would mean respecting the religious feelings of the majority community, i.e. Hindus.

(II) No, because old and sick cows who can't fend for themselves are a burden upon the society.

40. Should there be a complete ban on strike of employees working in essential services like water, electricity, etc.

(I) Yes, it will eliminate the chances of the public being held at ransom by vested political interests.

(II) No, because a complete ban on strikes will contribute to make the administration and the public indifferent towards the employees' genuine grievances.

41. Should farmers be taxed?

(I) Yes, many rich farmers take advantage of this.

(II) No, this will result in increase in prices of commodities.

42. Is caste-based reservation policy justified?

(I) No, as deserving candidates lose their seats to undeserving ones because of this.

(II) Yes, so that we can compensate for the discrimination they have suffered for ages.

43. Should organic farming be practised in India?

(I) No, organic products are very costly.

(II) Yes, it gives people a chance to have products, which are free from chemicals (pesticides/insecticides).

44. Dams should not be built on rivers.

(I) No, some dam projects have proved to be unsuccessful in recent years.

(II) Yes, they lead to unsettling (moving out) of people in nearby areas.

45. Should India hold talks with Pakistan on the issue of Jammu & Kashmir?

(I) Yes, it will result in halting cross-border terrorism.

(II) No, it is a matter of nation's pride.

Probably True/Probably False - 6

In the earlier chapters we evaluated conclusions and assumptions, whether or not a given inference was implicit in the main statement. In these situations we were able to make clear choices by analysing the data.

In this chapter we are going to look at establishing the *degree of truth and falsity* of such inferences. Or, how far a particular inference, which is based on certain data can be said to be true.

Is this related to real life and management? These questions require us to *make a decision* in a *situation of uncertainty*. (Sounds like management?) We study the data in depth, study the risks involved, and come to a conclusion, which is *probably true*. We take calculated risks. Aren't we required to do this all the time in real life? And does not success in business depend on our ability to analyse the available data and to estimate the success to failure ratio?

The question comes in two categories.

Type 1: Example

Main Statement: Politicians are selfless people. Abhi has no intention to join politics.

Conclusion: Abhi is selfish.

Based on the data given in the Main Statement, you have to decide the validity of the conclusion and mark:

(a) if the conclusion is definitely true.

(b) if the conclusion is definitely false.

(c) if the conclusion is probably true.

(d) if the conclusion is probably false.

(e) if data is inadequate (i.e. in the light of the main statement, you cannot say whether the conclusion is `likely to be true or false').

Type 2: Example

Given below is a passage followed by several inferences based on it. You have to examine the passage carefully and then decide the validity of each inference and mark:

(a) if the conclusion is definitely true.

(b) if the conclusion is definitely false.

(c) if the conclusion is probably true.

(d) if the conclusion is probably false.

(e) if data is inadequate (i.e. in the light of the main statement, you cannot say whether the conclusion is `likely to be true or false').

The insects including moths and butterflies make up the largest class in the animal world, outnumbering all other animals. Moth species of butterflies are among the most destructive pests of crops and stored products; very few butterfly species, however, attack economically important plants. Long studied by amateurs, who have produced much of the biological and distributional information, butterflies and moths have become a major test group for ecological and evolutionary research. They are particularly amenable to laboratory analysis of a genetic nature, are easily monitored in the field, and are thought to be representative of most herbivorous insects, humanity's most important competitors for food.

1. Butterfly species are the most destructive pests of economically important crops.

2. The insect species consumes the largest quantity of food of all species.

3. Butterflies are useful in the study of environment and evolution.

4. Men and insects thrive on the same types of food.

5. A large body of the biological information on butterflies lacks the essentials of science.

We will look into the answers to the above questions shortly.

While going through the above, you must have observed that the passage and the statements require exceptional scrutiny and comprehension in this type of questions. It is a challenge to so intensely use our facility of reasoning. Accept the challenge. Prove yourself worthy.

The answers to the above paragraph are as follows: *1.Definitely False. 2. Data Inadequate. 3. Definitely True. 4. Probably True. 5. Probably True.*

We will discuss the paragraph first. I would not advise you to work with the inferences in the serial order. Attempt the obvious ones first and then move on to the more difficult ones. You may follow this methodology in the examination as well. Choose the inferences you find easy and respond to them. What you find tricky can then be attempted.

Let us see how we arrive at these answers. The explanation here is detailed. That is not to say that you have to go through this process always. This is to help you learn the method we apply to arrive at the correct response.

Definiteness is easily noticed. A decision in such cases is easily made. By comparing the `definite'
statements with the main statement/passage, we can easily make the choice between *definitely true* and *definitely false*. For instance take Inference 1. It is contrary to what is stated in the paragraph. The passage states that `very few butterfly species, however, attack economically important plants'. Statement 1 states just the opposite: `Butterfly species are the most destructive pests of .... crops'. By comparing the passage and the inference, the choice of the correct option becomes automatic. Inference 1 is *definitely false*.

Look at Inference 3. `Butterflies are useful in the study of environment and evolution'. The passage contains this relevant data: "Long studied by amateurs .... butterflies and moths have become a *major test group for ecological and evolutionary research*. Inference 3 states `butterflies are useful...' The answer choice then, is *definitely true*.

Definiteness can at times be hidden and even remote too, and arise from what can be inferred from the data, rather than from what is explicit in the data (restatement).

Next, we will examine Inference 5. "Much of the biological information on butterflies available lacks the essentials of science" is not explicitly stated anywhere in the passage. The information relevant to this inference is, however, depicted. The passage states, "Long studied by amateurs, who have produced a large body of biological and distributional information..." `A large body of' in the inference is synonymous with the `much' in the passage. This point is easily resolved. But, what about this information lacking in the essentials of science (here, science of biology)? Since amateurs produce this information, can we conclude that the information lacks the essentials of science? An amateur does something out of love, as a pastime, not as a professional, etc. In that case, is it conclusive that this information lacks the essentials of science? It is not that something has to lack the essentials of science if it is amateur. It *may* lack. The omission of `distribution', which is in the paragraph, does not impact the inference in any manner. Inference 5 then, is only *Probably true* as it does not conclusively follow from the information contained in the passage.

Let us evaluate Inference 4: "Men and insects thrive on the same types of food". Let us look at the relevant part of the passage. ".... herbivorous insects, humanity's most important competitors for food." Can we examine the definiteness of this statement? The passage talks about humanity and the inference about Men. The issue is easily resolved because we see that the implication is the same. `Herbivorous insects' in the passage has become `insects' in general in the inference. This does bring in a great difference in the inference. The word `most' in the passage may exclude a part of the class of `insects'. And `herbivorous' further divides the class. Hence, from `herbivorous insects' we cannot

conclude the entire species of `insects' as mentioned in the first sentence of the passage. Definitely true is eliminated. Only part of the class is in competition with mankind.

We realize that `definiteness' cannot be examined. (*Definitely false* is also eliminated because we have seen that for a part of the insect species, the statement *istrue*.) A part of the insect species and humanity being competitors tells us that there is common ground. Otherwise how can they be competitors? Hence, we have no problem accepting the common ground of `same types of food', which is stated in the inference.

Now, we are in a position to examine the probability factor; probability not in the sense of "*may be true/false*" but in the sense of `*more/less likely to be true*'. This distinction is very important in the context of these questions. The former merely indicates a possibility, but the latter is `likelihood' or `chances of being in favour or against'. For example: `he *may* win' arises out of his participation in the game, and `he *is likely* to win' arises from *his participation as well as his known superior skill.*

Returning to ... "Men and insects thrive on the same types of food" is an inference directly arising from "..... most herbivorous insects, humanity's most important competitors for food". Why are they the most important competitors? Because the passage in the beginning states "...Moth species of butterflies are among the most destructive pests of crops and stored products..."(common ground) `most destructive pests of crops' and `most important competitors' after taking into account the *insect species vs most herbivorous*, takes the inference out of falsity, (because we can say that insects and men have the same type of food) and makes it `likely to be true' than `likely to be false'. The option we choose is (c) - *Probably true*. Well this option does not imply that `probable falsity' does not exist. It exits, but to a lesser degree.

Let us now evaluate Inference 2: `The insect species consume the largest quantity of food of all species". The relevant information in the passage are: "The insects including moths and butterflies make up the largest class in the animal world, outnumbering all other animals." This does not mean that the species consumes the largest quantity of food. Also, "most herbivorous insects, humanity's most important competitors for food." From these pieces of data it is not possible to say that insects as species consume the largest quantity of food. In fact nothing about the quantity of food consumed by any species is neither stated nor implied in the passage. Hence, the option is *data inadequate*.

The above analysis has made us better equipped to examine the Type 1 question more quickly.

Main Statement: Politicians are selfless people. Abhi has no intention to join politics.

Conclusion: Abhi is selfish.

The answer to this question is *Data Inadequate*.

If politicians are selfless, not intending to become a politician *does not necessarily* make Abhi selfish or selfless. They are two independent facts. Hence, definiteness cannot be examined. Can we examine the probability? If his intention not to join politics *is dictated by* the selflessness of the politicians, then he is probably not selfless (or he doesn't want to be selfless; in that case he may be selfish). But it can also be true that *though he is selfless* he has no intention to join politics. One is the character of a class of people. The other is an individual's personal decision. In other words *unless* we assume a relationship between these two, (i.e. why he has no intention to enter the class of `selfless') we are not in a position to say anything about the conclusion.

Whenever you have to bring in some assumption to examine the definiteness or the probability of a

conclusion the option is *Data Inadequate*. In other words one is not able to say the definiteness or how far it is likely to be true or false without assuming something in the case of Data Inadequate.

To take it a little further, if one says: Teachers have good communication skills. He doesn't want to become a teacher. Unless you assume, he has good communication skills, *yet* he doesn't want to become... or He doesn't want to become a teacher *because*

teachers have good communication skills (and he doesn't). We see that the data given requires an assumption to examine the definiteness or probability of the conclusion, that he has communication skills/he hasn't.

Example 1

Main Statement: There are 20 seats for the reserved category. Akash is a reserved category candidate.

Conclusion: Akash will be awarded one of these seats.

In the above situation, common sense dictates that, if Akash belongs to the class of reserved category, *he may be awarded a seat* if he also fulfils the other criteria for selection. Given the circumstances in the main statement, `Akash may be awarded a seat' is definitely true. But conclusion excludes this idea of possibility and categorically predicts that `Akash *will be* awarded a seat'. The prediction is *definitely false*, because it forecasts that even if Akash does not meet the other criteria he *will be* awarded a seat. Hence, the answer is *definitely false*. The number of seats is irrelevant to the analysis; because even if there is only one seat in the reserved category the answer option will not change. Even then you can't predict that Akash will be selected. The answer here is *definitely false*.

What will be the option if the conclusion is `Akash is likely to be awarded a seat'? You will still ask why, right? I reply, he has excellent academic records too. Still the question remains,why he should be awarded a seat. Finally you are sure to ask me, are these all the criteria that are there? Now you must have guessed the option. It is *data inadequate*. Now you know why data inadequate cannot be applied to `Akash will be awarded..."

Example 2

Main Statement: All Eminem songs are hits. You are listening to a hit song.

Conclusion: You are listening to an Eminem song.

If all Eminem songs are hits, and you are listening to an Eminem song, you are definitely listening to a hit. But, can this definiteness be otherwise too, i.e. you are listening to a hit hence, you are listening to an Eminem song. It is only a possibility. How far can you be sure that this possibility is likely to be true/ false? If you know how many others have produced hits, will you be in a position to examine the likelihood? So that you can say that is not/likely to be Eminem? But if you have the specific information that `only Eminem produced' hits, you are there. You must have got the answer by now. The answer option is *Data Inadequate*.

Example 3

Main Statement: Our neighbour has nuclear bombs. Nuclear bombs are dangerous.

Conclusion: Our neighbour is dangerous.

Does possessing a nuclear bomb (any other dangerous weapon, for that matter) make the one who possesses it essentially dangerous? It doesn't, though a dangerous man possessing it is the threat. In

that case, how far is it likely that the one who possesses a dangerous weapon is dangerous? But if the possessor has a tendency to use this weapon to destroy another, that makes him dangerous. Otherwise, we are not able to decide. In other words, we require this kind of information/assumption in this situation. The answer option then, is *Data Inadequate*.

Between the rock and the hard place, some tips:

The idiom `between the rock and the hard place' means to be in an uncomfortable position with no easy way out. In PTPF most of us face this situation time and again.

When you solve the questions, it rarely happens that you are examining all the five options seriously. You will be almost always caught between only two options: you will see that the inference is true, but is it *definitely true* or *probably true?* Or you see that the inference is false, *definitely false* is easily understood. But, when you have chosen

probably false, a nagging doubt remains whether it is *data inadequate*. Though there are no formulae here, and no acid tests to avoid these difficulties, we can try to help.

Definiteness vs Probability

This happens with inferences derived from the passage. Restatements are easily understood to be definitely true. If it is not a restatement nor explicit in the passage, try to understand the extra elements (assumptions) required to make it definitely true. If these extra elements are universally accepted truths or common knowledge and accepted as such, choose *definitely true* for your answer. If this assumption is not commonly accepted (universal) but arises out of the situation, like in the case of the reservation question, any assumption related to the selection procedure cannot be something that is universally accepted. Choose *probably true* in such cases.

Probability vs Data Inadequacy

In a general sense if you are told that data is inadequate to come to a particular conclusion, you are justified in asking me what data are necessary to arrive at that conclusion. If caught between probability and data inadequacy, look at the data that are required to come to this conclusion. There are two situations here; one is that no amount of data other than the conclusion itself will help you arrive at the given inference. Choose data inadequate in that case. (R is pretty. R is intelligent. All pretty are intelligent).

Another situation when data inadequate is justified is when a specific piece of relevant information will make the inference definitely true. In such cases there is no middle ground between data inadequate and definitely true/false. For example: All Eminem songs are hits. You are listening to a hit song. You are listening to an Eminem song. If you are given the information/the assumption that `only' Eminem songs are hits, the given inference becomes definitely true.

Can we adopt a particular methodology to attempt these questions based on what we just discussed?

Try this: Ask yourself if the definiteness of the given inference can be considered. If the answer is `yes', consider false or true, and choose. If the answer is `no' ask, what information/assumption you require to make it definitely true or false? If you think a specific piece of information will make it definitely true/false, stop right there, and choose Data Inadequate. Also, if no amount of information will help you to arrive at this inference, choose Data Inadequate; this is equivalent to *can't say*. If you haven't arrived at the answer yet, examine the probability factor and choose more/less likely to be true?

Example 4

Individualist tendencies or theories play a part in all the sciences that deal with a person as a social being. Although individualism would theoretically consider the state as placing an artificial restraint on a person's individual tendencies, practical distinctions between individualism and its antitheses, such as socialism, are often difficult to make. Individualism differs from socialist or collectivist theories not so much in setting a high value upon establishing a welfare state as in subordinating the demands of the community as a whole to individual welfare.

1. Individualism plays a part in all the sciences.

2. Individualism and collectivism are effectively two distinct doctrines.

3. Socialism is subordinating the state to the individual.

4. A welfare state is not based on theories of individualism.

5. Individualism believes that the state exists for the individual and not vice versa.

Answers

1. Individualism plays a part in all the sciences. *Data Inadequate*. Refer passage, `....in all the sciences that deal with a person as a social being', i.e. individualism plays a part in a *section of the class* `sciences'. There is a generalization from a section to all. Such a generalization based on one particular event, is *data inadequate*. But why can't it be

definitely false? Since we know that there are several sciences, and these sciences (e.g. physics ... innumerable to name), are not based on individualism. When we deal with passages we have to be very careful in bringing in common knowledge. Inthe statements type, we may have to bring in universally accepted facts to make our decision. However in paragraphs because of the existing details we limit our thinking to the facts given in the passage.

2. Individualism and collectivism are in effect two distinct doctrines. *Probably false*. Refer to the passage: "...practical distinctions between individualism and its antitheses, such as socialism, are often difficult to make." In such cases, there are common grounds which both share. If it is difficult to make practicaldistinctions between individualism and collectivism, both being in effect distinct, loses its certainty. Common knowledge may be that these are distinct and even opposites. The data presented in the paragraph is contrary to this distinction, though it allows for them being treated as distinct. The writer acknowledges even this when he says: "Although individualism would theoretically consider...". Hence the probability as presented in the passage itself is more towards falsity than towards truth.

3. Socialism is subordinating the state to the individual. *Data Inadequate*. The choice here is between data inadequate and definitely false. The inference is contrary to what is stated in the passage. Let us look at the passage. "Individualism differs from socialist or collectivist theories *not so much in setting a high value upon the well-being and free initiative of the individualas in subordinating the demands of the community as a whole to individual welfare*." It is individualism, which subordinates the community/state to the individual, and not socialism. What can you say about socialism? Nothing. No universally true assumptions are available to you about socialism, so that one can say the inference is definitely false. We do not have enough data in the passage this is more/less likely to be true.

4. A welfare state is not based on theories of individualism. *Definitely false*. The passage suggests that individualism and collectivism converge at times (distinction is difficult). Also, read the passage "...as in subordinating the demands of the community as a whole to individual welfare." The inference undermines what is stated in the passage.

5. Individualism believes that the state exists for the individual and not vice versa. - *Definitely true*. Refer the passage: "Individualism differs from socialist or collectivist theories not so much in setting a high value upon the well-being and free initiative of the individual as in subordinating the demands of the community as a whole to individual welfare. "

Exercise

Type - I

Directions for questions 1 to 20: Given below is a set of statements. Examine the statements and mark:

(a) if the conclusion is definitely true.

(b) if the conclusion is probably true.

(c) if the conclusion is probably false.

(d) if data is inadequate.

1. **Statements**: Ajanta is in Maharashtra. Maharashtra is in India.

Conclusion: Ajanta is in India.

2. **Statements**: Deepak is a footballer. Footballers are athletes.

Conclusion: Deepak is an athlete.

3. **Statements**: Water is a liquid. Rice is of the colour of water.

Conclusion: Rice is water.

4. **Statements**: This is a moth. Some moths are yellow.

Conclusion: This moth is yellow.

5. **Statements**: Robert is a motorcyclist. Most motorcyclists are girls.

Conclusion: Robert is a girl.

6. **Statements**: Oxygen is a gas. This cylinder contains gas.

Conclusion: This cylinder contains oxygen.

7. **Statements**: Caffeine is a drug. Coffee contains caffeine.

Conclusion: Coffee contains a drug.

8. **Statements**: The neighbour's dog barks. A barking dog kept us awake.

Conclusion: The neighbour's dog kept us awake.

9. **Statements**: Mary is an Indian. Mary sings beautifully.

Conclusion: Indians sing beautifully.

10. **Statements**: Dorritt is a seamstress. Seamstress makes dresses.

Conclusion: Dorritt makes dresses.

11. **Statements**: Water freezes at 0° C. This liquid freezes at 0° C.

Conclusion: This liquid is water.

12. **Statements**: Bow Bells are in Bow Church. Bow Church is in London.

Conclusion: Bow Bells are in London.

13. **Statements**: Mice eat cheese. Cheese is used in omelettes.

Conclusion: Mice can make omelettes.

14. **Statements**: I know a university professor. He has a beard.

Conclusion: All university professors have beards.

15. **Statements**: Salt has bitter taste. My medicine has bitter taste.

Conclusion: My medicine may have salt in it.

16. **Statements**: Murder is a crime. Alice has committed a crime.

Conclusion:Alice is a murderess.

17. **Statements**: December is a winter month. Winter months are cold.

Conclusion: December is cold.

18. **Statements**: Fish have cold blood. Rabbits have warm blood and are good to eat.

Conclusion: Fish are not good to eat.

19. **Statements**: This is the No.11 bus. Most No. 11 buses go to KITS land.

Conclusion: This bus goes to KITS land.

20. **Statements**: Mensah is an African. All Africans have curly hair.

Conclusion: Mensah has curly hair.

Type - II

Directions for questions 21 to 65: Given below is a set of statements. Examine the statements and mark:

(a) if the conclusion is definitely true.

(b) If the conclusion is definitely false.

(c) if the conclusion is probably true.

(d) if the conclusion is probably false.

(e) if data is inadequate.

21. **Statements**: This bottle has a yellow label and contains lemonade, and its contents are good to drink. That bottle has a yellow label too.

Conclusion: Its contents are good to drink.

22. **Statements**: Every bottle with a red label contains fruit squash. Fruit squash is safe to drink.

Conclusion: It is safe to drink from every bottle with a red label.

23. **Statements**: Most men are poor. Most men have bank balance.

Conclusion: Some poor men have bank balance.

24. **Statements**: All railway tracks that are made up of steel smell nice. This track is made up of steel.

Conclusion: This smells nice.

25. **Statements**: All motorboats can function as corkscrews. All umbrellas can function as motorboats.

Conclusion: Some umbrellas can function as corkscrews.

26. **Statements**: If two and two make four then all three-eyed cats must taste blue. Anything that tastes blue must have three legs. All three-legged cats have only one eye.

Conclusion: Two and two do not make four.

27. **Statements**: All cinema stars are cyclones. All cyclones eat stone-chips. Some guinea pigs are cinema stars. Only monkeys are guinea pigs.

Conclusion: Some monkeys eat stone-chips.

28. **Statements**: Only those who can square a circle are great mathematicians. Newton cannot square a circle.

Conclusion: Newton is not a great mathematician.

29. **Statements**: Mr A works in production department. He is a workaholic.

Conclusion: People working in production department are workaholics.

30. **Statements**: Ashish is an MBA. Most MBAs work with Career Launcher.

Conclusion: Ashish works with Career Launcher.

31. **Statements**: Rajesh is a Hanuman bhakth. All Hanuman bhakths go to temple on Tuesdays.

Conclusion: Rajesh goes to temple on Tuesdays.

32. **Statements**: You are ill. Ilness is caused when you get wet in rain.

Conclusion: You got wet in rain.

33. **Statements**: Most fat boys are cricketers. Most fat boys are cunning.

Conclusion: Some cricketers are cunning.

34. **Statements**: He is very good in written test. He is average in GD & PI.

Conclusion: He will get through the entrance procedure.

35. **Statements**: Abhimanyu has majored in HR. He is good in English.

Conclusion: HR managers are good in English.

36. **Statements**: I have got to earn money. I am singing.

Conclusion: To earn money one should sing.

37. **Statements**: He is going to Dadar. From Dadar he will go to VT.

Conclusion: People who go to Dadar will go to VT.

38. **Statements**: This is a local train. Most local trains run on time.

Conclusion: This local train is running on time.

39. **Statements**: It is raining today. When it rains local trains are late.

Conclusion: Today local trains are late.

40. **Statements**: Rajasthan is declared drought-hit. Jaipur is a city in Rajasthan.

Conclusion: Jaipur is drought-hit.

41. **Statements**: There was heavy rainfall in Cherapunji. Heavy rains cause flood.

Conclusion: Cherapunji is hit by flood.

42. **Statements**: Some superfast trains run between Mumbai and Kolkata. Gitanjali is a superfast train.

Conclusion: Gitanjali runs between Kolkata and Mumbai.

43. **Statements**: He is going on a trek. Trekking is usually dangerous.

Conclusion: He is in danger.

44. **Statements**: He is a chain smoker. Smoking is one of the main causes of cancer.

Conclusion: He has cancer.

45. **Statements**: He drinks beer regularly. Drinking beer regularly causes obesity.

Conclusion: He is obese.

46. **Statements**: Fruits are good for health. Radish is good for health.

Conclusion: Radish is a fruit.

47. **Statements**: One should sleep at least for 7 hours a day. He sleeps for 6 hours.

Conclusion: He is ill.

48. **Statements**: Noise is a source of pollution. Mumbai is a polluted city.

Conclusion: There may be a lot of noise in Mumbai.

49. **Statements**:Some aerated drinks contain pesticides. *Evione is* not an aerated drink.

Conclusion:*Evione* may not contain pesticides.

50. **Statements**: Mukesh Ambani is an MBA. This helped him to be a successful manager.

Conclusion: An MBA helps people become successful managers.

51. **Statements**: The combination of Hrithik as the hero and Rajesh as the director has always produced movies successful at the box office. This new movie has the same combination.

Conclusion: This movie will be successful at the box office.

52. **Statements**: Efficiency in problem solving is essential to make it to the top B-Schools. Shradha is very good at problem solving.

Conclusion: Shradha will make it to a top B-School.

53. **Statements**: The car he imported is exempted from customs duty. All cars exempted from customs duty are gifts from foreign countries.

Conclusion: His car is a gift.

54. **Statements**: Ash is the most beautiful woman in the world. He wants to marry the most beautiful woman in the world.

Conclusion: He may remain unmarried.

55. **Statements**: Generally people who visit Las Vegas spend some time gambling in the casinos. Sonia visits Las Vegas often.

Conclusion: Sonia often gambles.

56. **Statements**: To become a good teacher, one must have a thorough knowledge of the subject that one is teaching. Shilpa has been certified a very good teacher.

Conclusion: Shilpa has thorough knowledge of her subject.

57. **Statements**: Food colours are non-toxic and are meant for human consumption. I have used only food colours in this painting.

Conclusion: This painting is safe to eat.

58. **Statements**: Linux is one of the two operating systems used in Compaq desktop computers. I have a Compaq desktop computer.

Conclusion: My Compaq desktop computer probably has Linux operating system.

59. **Statements**: India imports most of the wine sold in the country from France. French wines are of good quality.

Conclusion: Wines bought in India are of good quality.

60. **Statements**: JS won the Nobel Prize for economics. JS is a professor of psychology at Harvard.

Conclusion: The best economists are psychologists.

61. **Statements**: Animation films are generally targeted at children. The latest film from Columbia Pictures is an animation film.

Conclusion: The latest Film from Columbia Pictures is targeted at children.

62. **Statements**: Switzerland is one of the most sought-after tourist destinations in the world. They are going on a foreign tour.

Conclusion: They are going to Switzerland.

63. **Statements**: This programme does not teach you how to act. Programmes that teach you how to act are meant for actors.

Conclusion: This programme is not meant for actors.

64. **Statements**: People addicted to the Internet get restless when they can't access the net. My friend gets restless when he cannot access the net.

Conclusion: My friend is not addicted to the Internet.

65. **Statements**: Desert is a term applied to regions of the earth that are characterized by less than 250 mm of annual rainfall. The Gobi region in China receives less than 250 mm annual rainfall.

Conclusion: The Gobi region in China is a desert.

Directions for questions 66 to 115: At the end of each paragraph some inferences, drawn or supposed to be drawn from it are given.

Mark:

(a) if the inference is definitely true.

(b) if the inference is definitely false.

(c) if the inference is probably true.

(d) if the inference is probably false.

(e) Can't say

Set I: Civilized life has grown too tame and if it is to be stable, it must provide harmless outlet for the impulses which our remote ancestors satisfied in hunting. In Australia, where people are few and rabbits are many, I watched a whole populace satisfying the primitive impulse in the manner by the skilful slaughter of many thousands of rabbits. But in London and New York, where people are many and rabbits are few, some other means must be found.

66. There are primitive impulses craving for satisfaction even among the modern people.

67. In ancient times primitive impulses were satisfied through hunting.

68. London and New York are overpopulated.

69. Civilized man is more or less a tamed man.

70. Recreation is one of the means of satisfying our primitive impulses.

Set II: If you think that your belief is based upon reason, you will support it by argument rather than by persecution and will abandon it if the argument goes against you. But if your belief is based on faith, you will realize that argument is useless and will therefore resort to force either in the form of persecution or by distorting the minds of the young.

71. A person who is guided by reason may revise his judgement, if necessary.

72. Blind belief suspends our reasoning power.

73. Rational person is opposed to the use of force.

74. When persuasion fails coercion is necessary.

75. One should have belief based on reasoning rather than faith.

Set III: Political freedom is incomplete and has little meaning without economic independence. Until the battle for economic independence is won, the newly emerging

nations will be subjected to external pressure, which must be resisted. India, though herself in the throes of development, has assisted the developing nations.

76. Politically free countries must be economically free.

77. Developing nations must help each other.

78. Economically poor countries are exploited by other nations.

79. India is one of the developing countries.

80. Nations should not succumb to external pressures.

Set IV: There is no parallel in history for what we are trying to achieve in India today. In a vast and ancient land steeped in extreme poverty and embracing within its borders a rich variety of cultures, languages and religions, we are attempting to bridge, in a matter of decades, the gap created by the century-old stagnation. This, we are doing within the framework of an active and highly articulate democracy.

81. No generation has done for India what we are doing.

82. For hundred years India did not make progress.

83. India is a very poor country.

84. A large number of languages are spoken in India.

85. Democracy in India is composed of recognizably distinct parts.

Set V: Most political leaders acquire their position by causing large number of people to believe that these leaders are actuated by altruistic desires. It is well understood that such a belief is more readily accepted under the influence of excitement. Brass bands, mob oratory and war are stages in the development of the excitement. The advocates of unreason think that there is a better chance of profitably deceiving the populace if they keep it in a state of effervescence.

86. The political leaders are motivated by unselfish desires.

86. People generally think that the leaders are actuated by unselfishness.

88. The leaders develop excitement among the people.

89. There are people who stand for unreason.

90. Some think that the common people can be deceived if they are excited.

Set VI: You might think that it has nothing to do with you and me, nice people going about their business. But that's just not true. Last week, I was caught in pouring rain, by a traffic cop for not paying insurance tax on my car, every other paper glistening white in perfect order. I believe car insurance, like mercy killing and suicide, ought to be a matter of personal discretion. But we like to mistake government's interference in our personal lives for the law. Cop couldn't seem to decide between satisfying professional forefinger itch and difference of a Rs. 100 note that would make to bank balance.

91. Government should not interfere in our personal lives.

92. Traffic cop wanted to extract money from me.

93. We shouldn't be fined if insurance on vehicles has not been paid for.

94. Paying insurance tax is more important than all other taxes.

95. I don't wish to pay the fine.

Set VII: I have not broken any law. Why then am I terrified of policeman, the guy with gun, whose duty is to protect me? Because I am constantly aware of what he can do to me rather than what he can do for me. He can thrash me and say I was trying to prevent him from discharging his duties or that my very presence is public nuisance or that I disturb peace. The policeman in this country is a bit of a terror, because of his savage disbelief in the niceties of the law.

96. Policemen harass citizens by misusing of their power.

97. Policemen should go for image-building exercise.

98. Policemen adhere to law without considering the situation in which the event happened.

99. I have been booked under law and I'm trying to prove, police is wrong.

100. A policeman always thrashes citizens like me although I have not broken the law. He does so to increase the fear in people.

Set VIII: I am more partial to the sea than to the mountains. The moist air of this city is excellent for your complexion. And the water too, is just right for your hair. When I think of this city, the first image that springs to my mind is Mahalakshmi mandir. My peace point is a huge rock at Bandstand. I have found answers to a million questions in the solitude of this place.

101. Seawater is good for our hair.

102. If one has any question in mind, then one should go near the huge rock in Bandstand.

103. Mahalakshmi mandir is a very famous place in this city.

104. Moist air prevents your skin from getting dry.

105. Climate conditions are better in places near sea than places near mountains.

Set IX: People with passion for work have all their senses involved in the job at hand. You look at them and you know that passion is at work. They often give their work more preference over bodily needs. That doesn't mean that they ignore bodily needs but while at work they often forgot when it is time for lunch, etc.

106. Work often is the lunch for people with the passion for work.

107. People with passion for work often succeed in life.

108. People with passion for work, work with their eyes, ears, etc. other than their business.

109. People with passion for work do not have good health.

110. Companies prefer having people, who have passion for work.

Set X: Moral of the story is that if you love your subordinates as much as parents love their children, these leadership instincts would come automatically to you, like it comes to parents. Idea is that a true leader has to understand that he cannot have a single style of leadership working effectively on everybody. Style needs to be changed constantly based upon ability and maturity level of his people.

111. Parents are ideal leaders.

112. A leader should treat his subordinates as their children.

113. Leadership skills can come automatically to you.

114. True leaders have many styles of leadership.

115. More matured individuals should not be treated as children. They should be treated somewhat as equals.

Courses of Action - 7

In this question type you have small case studies. A sentence or a short paragraph highlighting either a problem or a situation that can be improved is presented. This is followed by different courses of action. You are required to choose the option that will solve the problem or improve the situation.

Type 1

Direction: In the following questions a fact situation is given followed by suggested courses of action. A course of action is a step of administrative decision taken for improvement or follow-up action. Study the situation and the suggested courses of action, and choose the answer from the given options.

Main Statement: The meteorological department has predicted that monsoon will arrive in Mumbai on the 10th of June.

Courses of Action:

I. The Mumbai Municipal Corporation should ensure that the drainage facilities in the city are functioning properly.

II. The Mumbai Municipal Corporation should suspend all rail and road traffic in the city from the 10th of June.

III. The Health Department should be alerted about the possible outbreak of epidemics during monsoon.

(a) Only I follows

(b) All follow

(c) Only I and III follows

(d) II and III follow

(e) None follows

Type 2

Direction: In the following questions a fact situation is given followed by two suggested courses of action. A course of action is a step of administrative decision taken for improvement or follow-up action. Study the situation and the suggested courses of action, and mark:

(a) if only course of action I follows.

(b) if only course of action II follows.

(c) if both the courses of action follow.

(d) if either course of action follows.

(e) if neither course of action follows.

Main Statement: The normally recession-proof marriage industry has been hit by astrology. The Hindu calendar says it is an inauspicious year to marry.

Courses of Action:

I. The government should declare the marriage industry sick.

II. All marriages should be postponed to next year.

As far as these questions are case studies, your ability to understand the root cause of the problem and to recognize the solution that will solve the problem or minimize the damages comes into focus.

In your everyday life too, you come across a number of such situations. What we do in normal life is to look at the problem closely, identify how it should be addressed, come up with a number of options, and then choose the best one to apply. The question type in this respect is not different from the everyday life situations. The difference perhaps is that these problems have a social, professional, or managerial setting to them. The skill set however, remains the same.

Methodology

Identify the problem quickly. While you evaluate the course of action, the following points should be borne in mind:

The course of action should *address the problem*, in other words the course of action is *immediately and urgently relatedto the problem* and either solve the problem or minimize the damages. It arises as an immediate consequence of the facts mentioned in the case. E.g. in the case of a certain earthquake or flood in a village, evacuating the village will avoid any calamity, and help minimize loss or damage.

The course of action should be *practical*, e.g. in the wake of communal tensions and riots in a city, if you say the country should be kept under military rule, it is not a practical solution in a democracy like ours. But a suggestion that leaders of the different communities should be taken into confidence by the administration is positive and practical.

To decide the practicality of a situation, first apply common sense and general awareness. Other than these you can also evaluate the practicality from various viewpoints. A practical solution is *well-established* or time-tested solution to a problem. E.g. For any illness the general course of action is to obtain medical advice. A course of action is practical when *past experiences had proved* the value of the step to be taken. For example, improving hygiene has always helped reduce illnesses. Sometimes merely *logic* may prove that the course of action is practical, for example: if I tell you `do not do anything without medical advice', more than experience or the universality of it, it is better logic not to take risks out of ignorance. This factor (of logic) has to be well borne in mind. E.g. If there is electricity shortage, conserving power, reducing thefts, reducing the transmission loss are all logical steps.

Practicality also has another aspect. The course of action should *not be in excess* or *too mild* (Drastic/Extreme). In other words, don't overkill or underkill the problem. If pollution levels in a city have gone up alarmingly because of the recent increase in the number of automobiles, we cannot say stop the sale of automobiles. Fines to the polluting vehicles, emission checks, improving traffic control, etc. will address the problem and minimize the damages. Stopping the sale of cars, shutting the car factories, or increasing the price of cars may all be logical but are overkill. Also, if communal tensions and riots are a problem, popularizing music to ease strained nerves, and telecasting hit movies on television to keep people indoors are soft solutions, though logical. The course of action selected should be *consistent with the severity of the problem*. If people are dying because of something (say pollution) the polluting agency will have to be dealt with severely, hence a course of action, which suggests awarding severe punishment under law including death penalty as a deterrent, is an acceptable one.

Also, a course of action *should not worsen things*. We do not get into this trap generally. Sometimes, unwittingly we may submit ourselves to a tricky option. For example, to ease communal tensions and riots, imposing uniform civil code looks a plausible course of action, but experience tells us that it is like stirring up a hornet's nest.

Your individual perceptions about society and its institutions should not come in the way of evaluating a course of action. *Be objective*. For example, we are all wary of politicians. But they have a role to play in the social and cultural set-up. If corruption in the local administration has come to disturbing levels, the local representative in the legislature should be taken into confidence. This is a possible course of action

because we do not assume that corruption emanates from politicians. Thus we respect the legislature, the administration, judiciary, etc.

Finally *work with the options* too.

Look at the question **Type 1**

As soon as you read the first course of action you are sure that your answer should contain I. Eliminate all the options *without* I. Now you have only options (a) and (b) to examine. Look at II. You immediately see that this course of action is to be eliminated. There is nothing more to do. Your choice is option (a).

Working with the options also helps in *avoiding the confusion* that may arise when you read other courses of action. In this case, look at course of action III. (The Health Department should be alerted about the possible outbreak of Epidemics during monsoon.) It looks plausible.

Now you may ask, "What about the option `I and III only'?" In such a case, since both the options have I, you decide to examine III carefully. Is it necessary to alert the Health Department because the meteorological department has predicted the monsoon to start from the 10th of June? Statement I immediately follows because the deadline of the June 10, is important to civic authorities to complete the work on the civic systems before the rains. From the meteorological department's point of view it is a routine prediction. To alert the Health Department at this stage is an over-reaction to something routine. For the health department it is the season that matters and not the date of arrival of monsoon. For the health people it is an ongoing concern. Hence III is not necessary; does not *immediately follow from* the main statement.

What is the difference between `none of these' and `none follows'? `None follows' is when you don't have to do anything about the situation. "None of these" is when some actions are necessary, but the options do not present them.

For Example **Type 2**, we should be choosing option *(e) neither course of action follows*.

If the Hindu calendar says it's an inauspicious year, should there be any administrative action as mentioned in the courses of action? Hence neither follows is the correct option.

Example 1

Main Statement:

According to estimates compiled by the City Municipal Corporation, over 20 working days are lost every year during the rains with the collapse of the civic system.

Courses of Action:

I. The city's 100-year-old drainage system should be replaced.

II. The city's transport system should be converted into elevated mass transit system.

III. People in low-lying areas should be relocated.

(a) All of the above (b) Only I and II (c) None of these

(d) Only II (e) None follows

I. The city's drainage system should be completely revamped - isn't this what we are used to listening in the local trains? This course of action is idealistic and impractical and is based on long-term developmental points of view, and not immediately and urgently following from the facts mentioned in the case. Does it solve the issue? It seems to do. But it is not practical. Does it immediately follow from the facts in the situation? It doesn't. This is something that is easy to say, but difficult to practise. Hence eliminated. If you have eliminated this course of action, options (a) and (b) are eliminated. (e) is eliminated as well, because the problem calls for action from the administration. Now examine (d), i.e. course of action II. It is eliminated for the same reason as is course of action I. Answer is option (c).

Example 2

Main Statement:

Estimates suggest that of the Rs. 20,000 crore market for drugs in India, about Rs. 4,000 crore is fake drugs.

Courses of Action:

I. Specifications on packaging material should be tightened to make copying technologically tough and economically unviable.

II. Holograms on packaging should be made mandatory.

III. Fake drug manufacturing and selling should attract the severest punishments under law, as a deterrent to others.

(a) All of the above (b) Only I and II (c) None of these

(d) Only III (e) Only II and III

Course of action I addresses the issue with the urgency it requires, takes practical view and would effectively solve the issue of fake drugs to a large extent. If I is accepted, your answer choice should contain I. That means either option (a) or option (b). Check course of action II. It is also accepted for the same reason, as is I. Since option (b) suggests that III could be wrong, you have to examine III as well. III is another positive way of dealing with the issue of fake drugs. Hence accepted. Answer is option (a).

However, III may raise issues like, isn't it drastic? Medicines are lifelines of people suffering from illnesses. No one should be allowed to mess around in such a critical area. I and II also may invoke doubts. Why packaging? The reasons are explained in course of action I. The idea is to make the manufacture of fake drugs expensive. If the costs of manufacture of fake and genuine drugs are the same, why will any one manufacture fake?

Course of action questions go a step beyond conclusions/ assumptions, etc. and take you into the *real world of issues* from a *purely intellectual one*. Hence don't be a stickler for structure here (for example: do not insist that statements I and II in the above case do not talk about the packaging of drugs, but merely packaging, hence is not logical, etc.) I have seen students doing this. Avoid such pitfalls and be *pragmatic*. Courses of action go beyond the world of mere logic. At the same time understand that logic or reasoning is at the heart of all these question types. All these question types test your aptitude from

different angles. *For this reason, don't be surprised if you find a course of action question occurring in-between conclusions questions in the examination. Then treat it not as a conclusion question logically, but as it is attempted here.*

Example 3

Main Statement: In the lawsuits related to communal violence in the country, several witnesses have withdrawn themselves fearing for their lives.

Courses of Action:

I. We should follow the witness protection systems practised in the West.

II. The inadequacy in the Indian Penal Code in dealing with pressures on witnesses should be addressed.

III. Witnesses should be asked not to fear for their lives.

(a) Only I (b) Only I and III (c) Only II and III

(d) Only II (e) None follows

Option (e) is eliminated after reading the case. Course of action I suggests following the systems practised in the West blindly without advancing any reason. Unless these systems are known to be successful universally and have been accepted as such, we cannot accept it as the answer. This course of action takes too much for granted and is impulsive rather than a considered one. Course of action I is eliminated. Options (a), (b) and (e) are eliminated. Studying the remaining options we find that it makes no difference which one we examine next. Course of action II suggests a reasoned and practical solution. It addresses the problem immediately with a long-term view as well, and will contribute to make the judicial system more effective. Hence, II is accepted. We have to look at course of action III as well to decide the answer. III is merely paying a lip-service to the issue and is eliminated. Hence, the answer is option (d).

Example 4

Main Statement: A mystery virus spread by infected mosquitoes sweeping Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra has medicos searching for a remedy. Meanwhile the death toll is rising.

Courses of Action:

I. Doctors should continue the supportive and symptomatic treatment of affected patients.

II. The health department should take preventive measures.

III. A major clean up and mosquito eradication drive should be undertaken.

(a) Only I and III (b) Only III (c) Only I

(d) Only II and III (e) None of these

Answer is option (a). Course of action I indicates, what can be done in a situation which is not yet fully explained or understood (mystery virus). Treating the illness directly and finding a cure may not be possible yet; hence the symptoms are to be dealt with, and support provided. III suggests preventive measures since it is known that the mosquitoes are the vectors. II is eliminated because it is merely an emotional response to a very serious problem without suggesting any concrete methods to ameliorate the danger. It is eliminated as too general even when the situation is rather unexplained. What kind of preventive measures? Besides, there is no option that says `all of the above'.

Exercise

Type - I

Direction for questions 1 to 10: In each question below is given a statement followed by three courses of action numbered I, II and III. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the three given suggested courses of action logically follows for pursuing.

1. **Statement:** In one of the worst accidents in railway level crossing 50 people died when a bus carrying them collided with a running train.

Courses of action:

(I) The train should immediately be suspended.

(II) The driver of the bus should be tried in court for negligence on his part.

(III) The railway authority should be asked to man all its level crossings.

(a) None follows (b) Only I and II follow

(c) Only III follows (d) Only II and III follow

2. **Statement:** A mass mortality of shrimps in ponds on the entire Andhra coast has recently been reported. The reason for this is a presence of a virus.

Courses of action:

(I) The water of ponds affected should immediately be treated for identifying the nature of the virus.

(II) The catching of shrimps from the ponds should temporarily be stopped.

(III) The fishermen should be asked to watch out for the onset of such phenomenon in nature.

(a) Only I follows (b) Only I and II follow

(c) All follow (d) Only II and III follow

3. **Statement:** In the city, over 75 per cent of the people are living in slums and substandard houses which is a reflection on the housing and urban development policies of the government.

Courses of action:

(I) There should be a separate department looking after housing and urban development.

(II) The policies in regard to urban housing should be reviewed.

(III) The policies regarding rural housing should also be reviewed so that such problems could be avoided in rural areas.

(a) Only I follows (b) Only I and II follow

(c) Only II follows (d) Either II or III follows

4. **Statement:** Without the active cooperation between the proprietor and the employees of the mill, it cannot remain a profitable concern for long.

Courses of action:

(I) The mill should be closed down.

(II) The workers should be asked to cooperate with the owners.

(III) The owner should be asked to cooperate with the employees.

(a) None follows (b) Only I and II follow

(c) All follow (d) Only II and III follow

5. **Statement**: Incessant rain for the past several days has posed the problem of overflowing and flood as the river bed is full of silt and mud.

Courses of action:

(I) The people residing near the river should be shifted to a safer place.

(II) The people should be made aware of the imminent danger over radio/television.

(III) The silt and mud from the river bed should be cleared immediately after the receding of the water level.

(a) Only I and II follow (b) None follows

(c) Only II and III follow (d) All follow

6. **Statement:** The literacy rate in India is only 52%.

Courses of action:

(I) The government should make education up to 14 years of age free.

(II) States should be encouraged to promote education and more funds should be allocated for that purpose.

(III) The government should set up a committee to study the reason for the failure of the various literacy programmes.

(a) I and II follow (b) I and either II or III follow

(c) II and III follow (d) All follow

7. **Statement:** The telecom industry has been severely hit by recession.

Courses of action:

(I) People should stop using all the telecom services.

(II) The government should provide more tax exemptions to the telecom industry.

(III) The telecom industry should be temporarily put under the sick industry category.

(a) All follow (b) Either II or III follows

(c) I and III follow (d) Only II follows

8. **Statement:** X who is on deathbed wishes to donate his eyes.

Courses of action:

(I) He should contact The Red Cross Society and other eye banks.

(II) He should place an advertisement in the newspaper.

(III) He should contact his doctor.

(a) I and II follow (b) I and III follow

(c) II and III follow (d) All follow

9. **Statement:** Heavy floods are expected in the state of Orissa due to incessant rains there.

Courses of action:

(I) Inhabitants of areas likely to be affected should be warned.

(II) Orissa should be cut off from the rest of the country.

(III) Precautionary measures and arrangements for rehabilitation of affected people should be made.

(a) Only II follows (b) II and III follow

(c) I and either II or III follow (d) I and III follow

10. **Statement:** The problem of smoking is increasing at an alarming rate.

Courses of action:

(I) Awareness programme should be started to educate people about the ill-effects of smoking.

(II) Adults should be prohibited from smoking in the presence of children.

(III) Selling of cigarettes should be made a criminal offence.

(a) I and II follow (b) I and either II or III follow

(c) Only I follows (d) I and II follow

Directions for questions 11 to 20: Study the statements and the two conclusions which follow each of them.

Mark:

(a) if only course of action I follows.

(b) if only course of action II follows.

(c) if both the courses of action I and II follow.

(d) if neither course of action I nor II follows.

11. **Statement**: A group of school students was reported to be enjoying at a picnic spot during school hours.

Courses of action:

(I) The principal should contact the parents of those students and all other students should be made aware of it.

(II) Some disciplinary action must be taken against those students and all other students should be made aware of it.

12. **Statement:** The officer In charge of a company had a hunch that some money was missing from the safe.

Courses of action:

(I) He should get it recounted with the help of the staff and check it with the cash balance.

(II) He should inform the police.

13. **Statement:** Some serious blunders were detected in the accounts section of a factory.

Courses of action:

(I) An efficient team of auditors should be appointed to check the accounts.

(II) A show cause notice should be issued to all the employees involved in the irregularity.

14. **Statement:** A leading US multinational engineering and construction firm is keen to invest in India in a variety of sectors ranging from power to land management.

Courses of action:

(I) Such multinational companies should not be allowed to operate in India.

(II) India should encourage multinational companies from other developed countries to invest in India to bring in a competitive climate.

15. **Statement:** The sale of a particular product has gone down considerably causing great loss to the company.

Courses of action:

(I) The company should make a proper study of rival products in the market.

(II) The price of the product should be reduced and the quality should be improved.

16. **Statement:** Footpaths of a busy road are crowded with vendors selling cheap items.

Courses of action:

(I) The help of police should be sought to drive them away from the footpaths.

(II) Some space should be provided to them where they can earn their bread without blocking footpaths.

17. **Statement:** Courts take too long in deciding important disputes of various departments.

Courses of action:

(I) Courts should be advised to resolve disputes in a time-bound manner.

(II) Special powers should be granted to officers to settle disputes concerning their department.

18. **Statement:** A shopkeeper was reported to be selling adulterated grains.

Courses of action:

(I) He should be fined.

(II) He should be asked to leave the town and open a shop elsewhere.

19. **Statement:** A train derailed near a station while passing over a bridge and fell into a river.

Courses of action:

(I) The railway authorities should investigate the causes of the accident.

(II) The government should declare and pay adequate compensation to the affected.

20. **Statement:** The Central Bureau of Investigation received a complaint of an officer taking bribe to do the duty he is supposed to do.

Courses of action:

(I) CBI should investigate the matter and try to catch the officer red-handed and then take strict action against him.

(II) CBI should wait for some more complaints about the officer to be sure about the matter.

Type - II

Direction for questions 21 to 61: In each question below a statement is given followed by three courses of action numbered I, II and III. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the three suggested courses of action logically follows for pursuing.

21. **Statement:** In protest against the hike in petrol prices, the transport industry has gone on a strike.

Courses of action:

(I) The government should withdraw the hike.

(II) People should use their private vehicles.

(III) The transporters should call off their strike.

(a) I and II follow (b) II and III follow (c) I and III follow

(d) None of these (e) None follows

22. **Statement:** Rohit often bullies his younger friends and beats them up.

Courses of action:

(I) Rohit should be allowed to interact only with children older than him.

(II) Rohit's younger friends should be asked not to come in contact with him.

(III) Rohit should be bullied and beaten up by older children.

(a) Only I follows (b) Only II follows (c) Either I or II follows

(d) Either I or II and III follow (e) None of these

23. **Statement:** Most pillion riders are injured in accidents because they do not wear helmets.

Courses of action:

(I) Pillion riders should be banned.

(II) Wearing of helmet should be made compulsory for all pillion riders.

(III) Awareness programmes should be launched to educate people about the benefits of wearing helmet.

(a) Either I or II and III follow (b) Only III follows (c) I and III follow

(d) II and III follow (e) All follow

24. **Statement:** The school-canteen has been selling adulterated food items for the past few years.

Courses of action:

(I) The canteen in the school should be shut down.

(II) The licence of the canteen-owner should be cancelled.

(III) The canteen-owner should be punished.

(a) Either I or II follows (b) II and III follow (c) I and III follow

(d) All follow (e) None follows

25. **Statement:** Lucknow has lately reported many cases of cholera.

Courses of action:

(I) Selling of unhygienic edibles should be banned at all public places.

(II) The city should undergo a cleanliness drive.

(III) Special medical camps should be set up.

(a) II and III follow (b) Either I or II and III follow (c) Either I or II follows

(d) All follow (e) None of these

26. **Statement:** The manager suspects one of his staff of committing forgery.

Courses of action:

(I) He should suspend the staff till further orders.

(II) He should conduct a departmental inquiry.

(III) He should expell the staff from the organization.

(a) Only III follows (b) Only I follows (c) Only II follows

(d) I and III follow (e) None follows

27. **Statement:** Many eminent sportspersons have been charged with match-fixing offence.

Courses of action:

(I) They should be banned from playing.

(II) Their property should be confiscated.

(III) A committee of inquiry should be set up.

(a) I and II follow (b) II and III follow (c) I and III follow

(d) Only III follows (e) All follow

28. **Statement:** The government feels that increased privatization is widening the gap between the haves and the have nots.

Courses of action:

(I) Regardless of the consequences, the government should step up privatization.

(II) The government should totally prohibit private parties in all sectors.

(III) The government should provide adequate protection to the have nots.

(a) I and III follow (b) II and III follow (c) Only I follows

(d) Only III follows (e) Either I or II and III follow

29. **Statement:** The problem of inflation has become intractable.

Courses of action:

(I) The government should completely concentrate on inflation and stop all other work.

(II) The government should try to control fiscal deficit.

(III) People should be advised against the use of all expensive commodities.

(a) I and III follow (b) I and II follow (c) II and III follow

(d) Only II follows (e) All follow

30. **Statement:** The disinvestment targets set by the government are not being reached.

Courses of action:

(I) The government should abandon its disinvestment programme.

(II) The government should resort to large-scale selling of public sector entities.

(III) The government should drastically bring down its disinvestment targets.

(a) Only I follows (b) Only II follows (c) Only III follows

(d) All follow (e) None of these

31. **Statement:** HIV positive cases reported in Andhra Pradesh have gone up rapidly.

Courses of action:

(I) An awareness and prevention programme should be launched.

(II) Adequate number of HIV-testing laboratories should be set up even in remote parts of the state.

(III) A study should be made into the cause of such rapid increase.

(a) Only I follows (b) I and III follow (c) Only II follows

(d) All follow (e) None follows

32. **Statement:** A cheetah has entered the city from the adjoining forest.

Courses of action:

(I) The city should be evacuated and all its inhabitants should go to other cities.

(II) The trees should be cleared from that area.

(III) The forest department should be informed immediately.

(a) Either I or III follows (b) Only II follows (c) Only III follows

(d) All follow (e) None follows

33. **Statement:** More and more young widows are committing `sati' in Rajasthan.

Courses of action:

(I) Status of women, particularly widows should be improved in Rajasthan.

(II) No widow should be allowed to stay in Rajasthan.

(III) Women should be educated and encouraged to become self-dependent.

(a) I and II follow (b) II and III follow (c) I and III follow

(d) Either I or III follows (e) None follows

34. **Statement:** Magazines, nowadays, carry more commercials and less news.

Courses of action:

(I) Commercials should be banned in magazines.

(II) A definite weightage should be allocated to commercials, which should not be exceeded.

(III) The magazines should continue to adopt any selling strategy they wish to.

(a) Only I follows (b) Only II follows (c) I and II follow

(d) I and III follow (e) None follows

35. **Statement:** India has failed miserably in all the events in the International General Sports Meet.

Courses of action:

(I) Indian government should build up strong sports infrastructure in the country.

(II) Indian government should send talented sportspersons to foreign countries for training.

(III) Indian government should provide incentives to medal winners in any international level sports meet.

(a) Either I or II follows (b) Only III follows (c) I and III follow

(d) II and III follow (e) All follow

36. **Statement:** Company XYZ has brought many defective electronic gadgets into the market.

Courses of action:

(I) Sale of all electronic gadgets should be banned.

(II) Company XYZ should be de-licensed and prohibited from marketing its goods.

(III) People should be made aware of the possible defects in the gadgets.

(a) I and II follow (b) II and III follow (c) III and I follow

(d) Either II or III follows (e) All follow

37. **Statement:** The Queen Mother's birthday celebrations are expected to attract millions of tourists to London.

Courses of action:

(I) London should be closed to all tourists on that day.

(II) A check on the Queen Mother should be kept.

(III) The traffic in London should be regulated and police put on alert.

(a) Only III follows (b) I and III follow (c) II and III follow

(d) I and II follow (e) All follow

38. **Statement:** The number of young people committing suicide has increased.

Courses of action:

(I) Psychological counselling centres should be set up.

(II) Training camps should be conducted to make the youth aware of the diversity of life.

(III) A study should be made of the factors that have led to such an increase.

(a) I and III follow (b) II and III follow (c) I and II follow

(d) All follow (e) None follows

39. **Statement:** Ragging has acquired torturous proportions in many professional college hostels.

Courses of action:

(I) All professional colleges should close their hostels.

(II) Ragging should be banned in these hostels.

(III) A legislation defining ragging should be passed.

(a) I and III follow (b) II and III follow (c) I and II follow

(d) Only I follows (e) Only II follows

40. **Statement:** The godowns in Punjab have excess stock of wheat.

Courses of action:

(I) The government should export wheat.

(II) The government should make wheat available at a throwaway price to the poor.

(III) The government should auction the wheat at a reasonably fixed pirce.

(a) Only I follows (b) Only II follows (c) Only III follows

(d) I and III follow (e) All follow

41. **Statement:** At the Primary School level the three-hour annual examination is extremely stressful for a young mind.

Courses of action:

(I) All school examinations should be banned.

(II) Regular periodical tests of shorter duration should be conducted in place of the 3-hour annual examination.

(III) Primary school exams should be done away with.

(a) Either I or II follows (b) Either II or III follows (c) Either I or III follows

(d) Only II follows (e) None follows

42. **Statement:** Knowledge of English is a must in order to succeed in today's world.

Courses of action:

(I) All schools must teach only English.

(II) English must be made a compulsory part of academic syllabi.

(III) Parents should encourage children to learn English.

(a) I and III follow (b) Only II follows (c) All follow

(d) II and III follow (e) Only III follows

43. **Statement:** The water supplied by the municipal corporation is not potable.

Courses of action:

(I) All citizens should purchase mineral water.

(II) All citizens should boil water for at least 15 minutes before drinking it.

(III) The municipal corporation should stop water supply.

(a) Only I follows (b) I and II follow (c) II and III follow

(d) Only III follows (e) Only II follows

44. **Statement:** The problem of child labour is magnifying day after day in India.

Courses of action:

(I) Child labour legislations should be effectively enforced.

(II) Child labour should be clearly and strictly defined.

(III) All children going to regular schools should be given monetary incentives.

(a) I and III follow (b) All follow (c) I and II follow

(d) Either I or II follows (e) Only III follows

45. **Statement:** The bridge on the Godavari which connected two villages has collapsed.

Courses of action:

(I) A temporary ferry service should be started between the two villages till the bridge gets repaired.

(II) Repair works on the bridge should start immediately.

(III) People should be discouraged from travelling unnecessarily between the two towns.

(a) Only II follows (b) I and II follow

(c) Either I or II and III follow (d) All follow (e) II and III follow

46. **Statement:** The students union has announced that it will gherao the vice chancellor's office on next Monday.

Courses of action:

(I) The University should be closed next monday.

(II) Adequate police force should be arranged at the VC's office on next Monday.

(III) The VC should call the student leaders for talks and persuade them not to resort to a gherao.

(a) I and II follow (b) II and III follow (c) I and III follow

(d) Either II or III follows (e) All follow

47. **Statement:** There was a bomb blast in New Delhi, and Pakistan's ISI's hand is suspected behind the blast.

Courses of action:

(I) New Delhi should bomb Islamabad.

(II) New Delhi should gather evidence for ISI's involvement.

(III) Rescue operations and rehabilitation measures should begin in the affected areas.

(a) All follow (b) None follows (c) Either I or II follows

(d) Either I or II and III follow (e) II and III follow

48. **Statement:** The princess' diamond necklace was stolen an hour ago.

Courses of action:

(I) All exit points of the city should be sealed.

(II) All the palace-staff and all those who visited the palace on that day should be examined.

(III) The king should announce a reward for any person who brings back the stolen necklace.

(a) II and III follow (b) I and III follow (c) I, II and III follow

(d) I and II follow (e) Either I or III follows

49. **Statement:** The walls of the National Museum have developed cracks.

Courses of action:

(I) It should be temporarily closed down for visitors.

(II) Repair works should start immediately.

(III) The museum should be shifted to another premises.

(a) I and II follow (b) II and III follow (c) I and III follow

(d) Only II follows (e) Only III follows

50. **Statement:** A dreaded terrorist has escaped from the prison.

Courses of action:

(I) The jailor-on-duty should be suspended.

(II) All officers should be examined for connivance with the escaped convict.

(III) The police and the armed forces should be put on alert.

(a) Either I or II follows (b) Either I or II and III follow (c) Only III follows

(d) All follow (e) II and III follow

51. **Statement**: In school X, a large number of students have failed in the mathematics paper in the matriculation exam this year.

Courses of action:

(I) The maths teacher should be dismissed and a new one appointed.

(II) The school should make a plea to the examination board to set an easy paper for the compartmental exam.

(III) The school should compare its performance with that of other schools.

(a) All follow (b) I and II follow (c) II and III follow

(d) I and III follow (e) Only III follows

52. **Statement**: Most of the books in the college library are in a bad shape.

Courses of action:

(I) The library should be closed down during lean academic period and all books should be mended immediately.

(II) The library should immediately start working on the books sectionwise.

(III) The library should order for newer copies of all the books.

(a) Either I or II follows (b) Either II or III follows (c) Either I or III follows

(d) Only II follows (e) None follows

53. **Statement**: An Indian Airlines plane has been hijacked and diverted to Kuala Lumpur.

Courses of action:

(I) The Indian government should try to negotiate with the hijackers.

(II) The plane should be bombed.

(III) The Indian government should open communication channels with the government in Malaysia to deal with the situation.

(a) Only I follows (b) Only III follows (c) I and III follow

(d) Either I or III follows (e) None follows

54. **Statement**: Violence has broken out in city X, due to clashes between members of two communal groups.

Courses of action:

(I) The state administration should talk to the leaders of the two groups.

(II) There should be a ban on the two communal groups at all public places.

(III) The state administration should call in the army.

(a) I and II follow (b) II and III follow (c) Only I follows

(d) Only III follows (e) I and II follow

55. **Statement**: Large number of animals and birds are dying in a zoo.

Courses of action:

(I) The zoo authorities should buy more animals and birds to substitute the dead ones.

(II) All the zoo authorities should be transferred.

(III) The species of animals and birds dying should be removed from the zoo.

(a) I and II follow (b) II and III follow (c) Only II follows

(d) I and III follow (e) None of these

56. **Statement**: The clock on the clock-tower never shows the right time.

Courses of action:

(I) The clock on the clock-tower should be replaced by a new one.

(II) The clock on the clock-tower should be repaired.

(III) All people should be asked not to rely on the clock-tower timings.

(a) I and III follow (b) I and II follow (c) I and III follow

(d) Either I or II follows (e) Only III follows

57. **Statement**: A mad dog has bitten many people in the locality.

Courses of action:

(I) The dog should be handed over to the municipal corporation.

(II) All dogs should be properly injected against rabies.

(III) People of that locality should be encouraged to stay away from dogs in that locality.

(a) Either I or II follows (b) Either I or II and III follow (c) II and III follow

(d) I and III follow (e) All follow

58. **Statement**: There has been no power supply to five districts of state X for the last five days.

Courses of action:

(I) The state administration should increase the price of kerosene and candles.

(II) The state administration should try to find out the reason for such failure and make necessary arrangements.

(III) All residents of the affected area should be moved to other places.

(a) Only I follows (b) Only II follows (c) Only III follows

(d) None follows (e) All follow

59. **Statement**: A large number of children belonging to the economically weaker sections suffer from malnutrition and anaemia.

Courses of action:

(I) These children should be given proper diet and medication.

(II) Parents should be told what constitutes a balanced diet.

(III) The government should make available nutritious food products at subsidized rates.

(a) I and III follow (b) I and either II or III follow

(c) Either I or II and III follow (d) All follow (e) I and II follow

60. **Statement**: The customs authorities are anticipating large-scale smuggling of gold into the country via the Bombay port.

Courses of action:

(I) Ports in and around Bombay should be put on alert.

(II) The army should take over the Bombay port.

(III) No cargo should be allowed at the Bombay port.

(a) I and II follow (b) II and III follow (c) I and III follow

(d) Only I follows (e) None follows

61. **Statement:** The state government wants to propagate virtues of personal hygiene and cleanliness of one's surroundings.

Course of action:

(I) It should organize a street play on the issue.

(II) It should telecast programmes related to the issue on TV and radio.

(III) The Chief Minister of the state should lead a mass awareness programme on hygiene and cleanliness.

(a) I and II follow (b) II and III follow

(c) Either IU or II and III follow (d) I and II follow (e) All follow

Directions for questions 62 to 75: In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered (I) and (II). You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the two suggested courses of action is logically the most appropriate.

Mark:

(a) if course of action I is appropriate.

(b) if course of action II is appropriate.

(c) if both courses of action I and II are appropriate.

(d) if neither course of action I nor II is appropriate.

(e) if data is inadequate.

62. **Statement**: People residing in some tribal areas are far from education.

Courses of action:

(I) Schools for children and adults should be opened there.

(II) Social workers should be entrusted with the job of educating.

63. **Statement**: There are more than 200 villages in the hill area of Uttar Pradesh which are severely damaged due to the cyclone and has caused an extra burden of Rs. 200 crore on state government for relief and rehabilitation work.

Courses of action:

(I) People of hilly areas should be shifted to other safer places.

(II) State government should ask for more financial support from the central government.

64. **Statement**: The minister said that the teachers are still not familiarized with the need, importance and meaning of population education in the higher education system. They are not even clearly aware of their role and responsibilities in the population education programme.

Courses of action:

(I) Population education programme should be included in the college curriculum.

(II) Orientation programme should be conducted for teachers on population education.

65. **Statement**: The government has decided not to provide financial support to voluntary organizations from next five-year plan and has communicated that all such organizations should raise funds to meet their financial needs.

Courses of action:

(I) Voluntary organizations should collaborate with foreign companies.

(II) They should explore other sources of financial support.

66. **Statement**: Doordarshan is concerned about the quality of its programmes particularly in view of stiff competition it is facing from STAR and other satellite TV channels, and is contemplating various measures to attract talent for its programmes.

Courses of action:

(I) In an effort to attract talent, the Doordarshan has decided to revise its fee structure for the artists.

(II) The fee structure should not be revised until other electronic media also revise it.

67. **Statement**: A recent study shows that children below five years die in the cities of the developing countries mainly from diarrhoea and parasitic intestinal worms.

Courses of action:

(I) Government of the developing countries should take adequate measures to improve the hygiene in the cities.

(II) Children below five years in the cities of the developing countries need to be kept under constant medical attention.

68. **Statement**: Every year, at the beginning or at the end of the monsoons, we have some cases of conjunctivitis, but this year, it seems to be a major epidemic, something which has been witnessed after nearly four years.

Courses of action:

(I) Precautionary measures should be taken after every four years to check possible epidemics.

(II) The local administration should distribute medicines and arrange medical camps.

69. **Statement**: The committee has criticized the institute for its failure to implement a dozen of regular programmes despite an increase in the staff strength and not drawing up a firm action plan for studies and research.

Courses of action:

(I) The broad objectives of the institute should be redefined to implement a practical action plan.

(II) The institute should give a report on reasons for not having implemented the planned programmes.

70. **Statement**: The government could consider the possibility of increasing the software

budget from the current Rs. 20 crore to Rs. 100 crore in the Eighth Five-year Plan, provided there are concrete suggestions for the utilization of the funds.

Courses of action:

(I) The government should consult the trade unions in this regard.

(II) Software companies should submit detailed proposals to the government.

71. **Statement**: The education minister stressed the need for making the education system more flexible and regretted that the curriculum has not been revised in keeping with the pace of the changes taking place.

Courses of action:

(I) Curriculum should be reviewed and revised periodically.

(II) System of education should be made more flexible.

72. **Statement**: The Asian Development Bank has approved a $ 285 million loan to finance a project to construct coal ports by Paradip and Madras Port Trusts.

Courses of action:

(I) India should seek financial assistance from other international financial organizations to develop such ports in other places.
(II) India should not seek such financial assistance from the international financial agencies.

73. **Statement**: The cabinet minister for information and broadcasting lamented that the electronic media was losing its credibility and that it should try to regain it by establishing better communications with the listeners and the viewers. He also emphasized the need for training to improve the functioning.

Courses of action:

(I) Efforts should be made to get organized feedback on programme.

(II) The critical areas in which the staff requires training should be identified.

74. **Statement**: Orissa and Andhra Pradesh are the first two states which have agreed in principle to set up a joint control board for better control, management and productivity of several inter-state multipurpose projects.

Courses of action:

(I) Other neighbouring states should set up similar control boards.

(II) The proposed control board should not be allowed to function as such joint boards are always ineffective.

75. **Statement**: The government will slap legally enforceable penalties on coal companies defaulting on quality and quantity of coal supplies to bulk consumers, especially to the thermal power stations.

Courses of action:

(I) The requirement of coal for thermal power stations should be assessed realistically.

(II) The coal companies should introduce welfare measures for their employees.

Answers and Explanations

Chapter - 1: Syllogism

Type - 1

1	a	2	b	3	d	4	c	5	b	6	b	7	b	8	b	9	c	10	a
11	a	12	d	13	a	14	b	15	d	16	a	17	d	18	a	19	d	20	c
21	d	22	a	23	a	24	d	25	d	26	d	27	d	28	d	29	d	30	b
31	a	32	a	33	a	34	b	35	a	36	b	37	c	38	a	39	b	40	d
41	d	42	d	43	d	44	b	45	b	46	d	47	a	48	a	49	a	50	d

Type - II

51	a	52	a	53	d	54	d	55	b	56	d	57	b	58	a	59	d	60	c
61	d	62	c	63	a	64	d	65	d										

Chapter - 2: Assertion and Reason

Type - I

1	b	2	b	3	a	4	b	5	a

Type - II

6	e	7	e	8	e	9	e	10	e	11	a	12	b	13	a	14	a	15	c

Chapter - 3: Conclusions

Type - I

1	d	2	b	3	d	4	b	5	d	6	a	7	a	8	a	9	a	10	b
11	c	12	d	13	b	14	b												

Type - II

15	e	16	c	17	a	18	b	19	a	20	c	21	b	22	c	23	e	24	a
25	e	26	e	27	c	28	a	29	c	30	a	31	c	32	a	33	b	34	e
35	c	36	b	37	a	38	a	39	e	40	a								

Chapter - 4: Assumptions

Type - I

1	a	2	c	3	d	4	a	5	b	6	a	7	c	8	d	9	c	10	c
11	d	12	b	13	c	14	a	15	c	16	b	17	c	18	a	19	d	20	a
21	a	22	a	23	d	24	b	25	c	26	c	27	d	28	a	29	d	30	d
31	a	32	d	33	c	34	a	35	a	36	a	37	b	38	d	39	d	40	c
41	b	42	c	43	a	44	d	45	c	46	b	47	c	48	b	49	a	50	b
51	d	52	a	53	a	54	d	55	d	56	d	57	b	58	d	59	b	60	a
61	b	62	a	63	b	64	a	65	d	66	b	67	d	68	b	69	a	70	a

Type - II

71	c	72	c	73	b	74	a	75	a	76	e	77	c	78	c	79	e	80	c
81	a	82	b	83	a	84	e	85	e	86	d	87	a	88	b	89	b	90	c

Chapter - 5: Arguments

Type - I

1	b	2	b	3	d	4	a	5	d	6	a	7	d	8	c	9	c	10	a
11	b	12	d	13	a	14	d	15	d	16	c	17	d	18	a	19	b	20	d

Type - II

21	c	22	e	23	e	24	b	25	e	26	b	27	e	28	b	29	b	30	c
31	a	32	b	33	e	34	e	35	a	36	e	37	a	38	b	39	a	40	c
41	b	42	a	43	b	44	e	45	e										

Chapter - 6: Probably True/Probably False

Type - I

1	a	2	a	3	d	4	c	5	b	6	c	7	a	8	b	9	d	10	a
11	b	12	a	13	d	14	d	15	b	16	c	17	a	18	d	19	b	20	a

Type - II

21	e	22	a	23	a	24	a	25	a	26	a	27	a	28	a	29	e	30	c
31	a	32	e	33	a	34	e	35	e	36	e	37	e	38	c	39	a	40	c
41	a	42	d	43	a	44	d	45	a	46	e	47	e	48	a	49	e	50	c
51	c	52	b	53	a	54	a	55	c	56	a	57	e	58	a	59	c	60	d
61	c	62	d	63	e	64	b	65	a										

Set – I:

66	a	67	a	68	e	69	c	70	e

Set – II:

71	a	72	c	73	c	74	d	75	e

Set – III:

76	c	77	e	78	c	79	a	80	a

Set – IV:

81	a	82	a	83	a	84	a	85	e

Set – V:

86	b	87	b	88	a	89	a	90	a

Set – VI:

91	c	92	c	93	a	94	b	95	a

Set – VII:

96	c	97	e	98	e	99	b	100	e

Set – VIII:

101	c	102	e	103	c	104	e	105	c

Set – IX:

106	c	107	e	108	b	109	e	110	e

Set – X:

111	c	112	a	113	a	114	a	115	e

Chapter - 7: Courses of Action

Type - I

1	c	2	b	3	c	4	d	5	d	6	c	7	d	8	b	9	d	10	c
11	c	12	a	13	c	14	b	15	a	16	c	17	c	18	a	19	c	20	a

Type - II

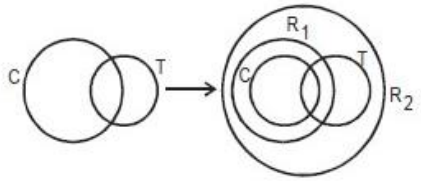
21	d	22	e	23	d	24	b	25	d	26	c	27	d	28	d	29	d	30	e
31	d	32	c	33	c	34	b	35	e	36	b	37	a	38	d	39	b	40	e
41	d	42	d	43	e	44	c	45	b	46	d	47	e	48	c	49	a	50	e
51	e	52	a	53	c	54	c	55	e	56	d	57	e	58	b	59	a	60	d
61	e	62	a	63	c	64	b	65	b	66	a	67	c	68	b	69	b	70	b
71	c	72	a	73	c	74	a	75	d										

Chapter - 1: Syllogism

Type - 1

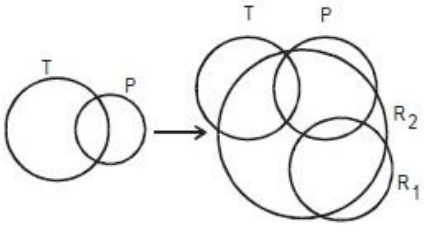
1. a 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. b 6. b 7. b 8. b 9. c 10. a

11. a



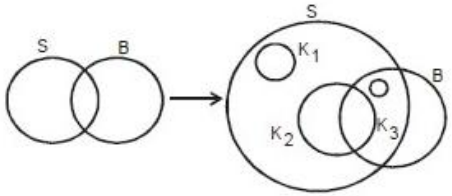
Clouds which are not thunder are also rain.

12. d



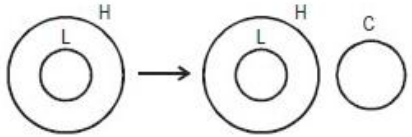
Some rods may or may not be tins. Some tins may or may not be rods.

13. a



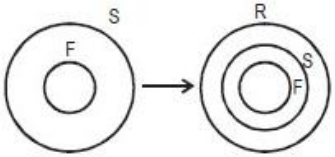
Some bombs are sabres.

14. b



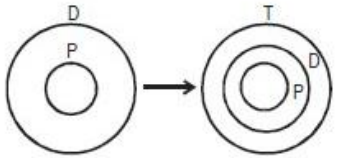
No lens is colourful.

15. d



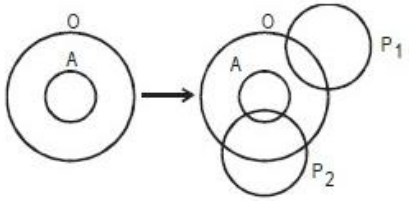
All flirts are rotten.

16. a



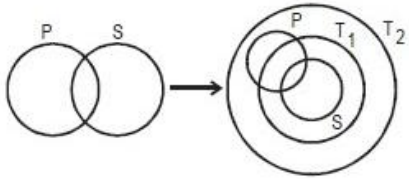
Some trained are puppies.

17. d



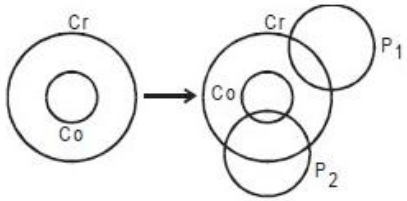
So priests may or may not be advocates.

18. a



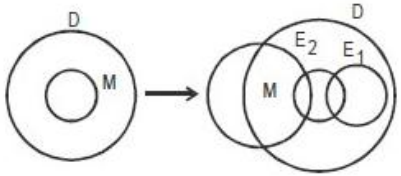
Some psychiatrists are tall.

19. d



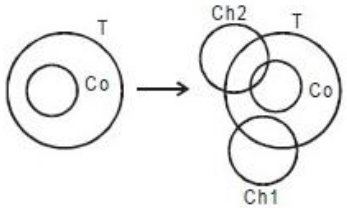
Some coins may or may not be pens.

20. c



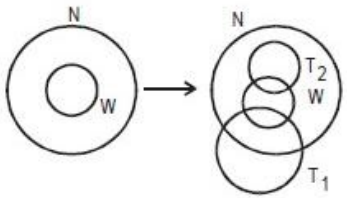
Some dumb are magicians and some educated are dumb.

21. d



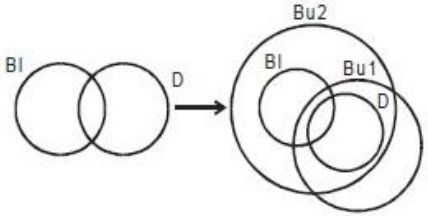
Some chimps may or may not be cots.

22. a



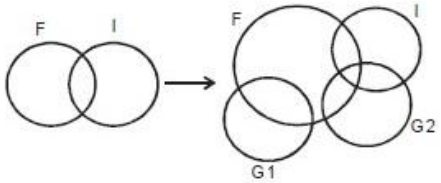
Some trees are definitely nettles.

23. a



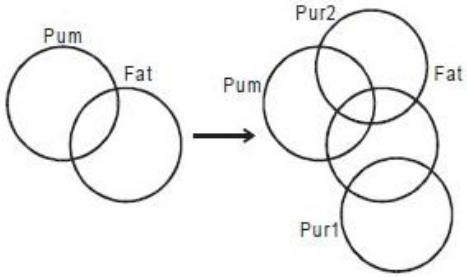
All dolls whether they blink or not are burble.

24. d



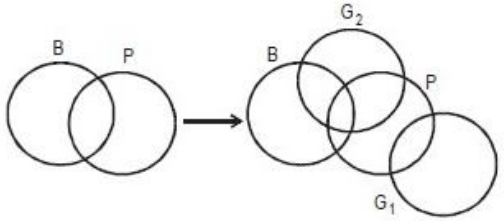
Some intelligent may or may not be great.

25. d



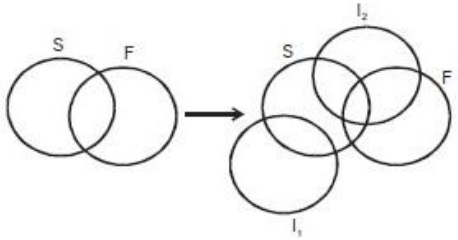
Some purple may or may not be pumpkins.

26. d



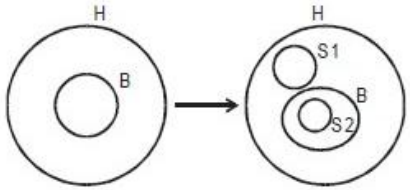
Some genial may or may not be bosses.

27. d



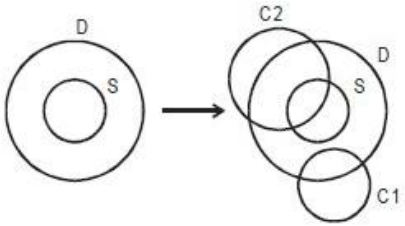
Some illiterate may or may not be foolish.

28. d



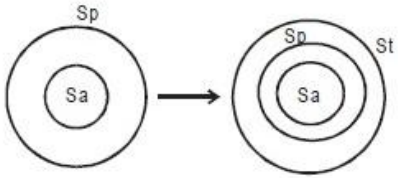
None of the conclusions follows.

29. d



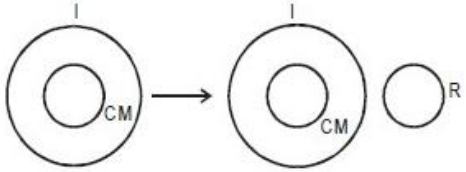
None of the conclusions follows.

30. b



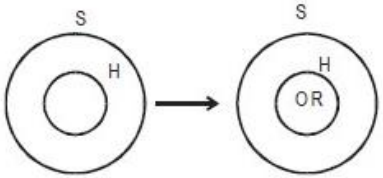
Sampras is strong.

31. a



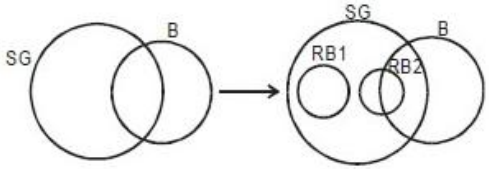
Ravinder is definitely not my classmate.

32. a



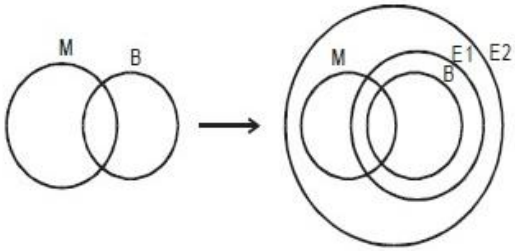
Rojo has skin.

33. a



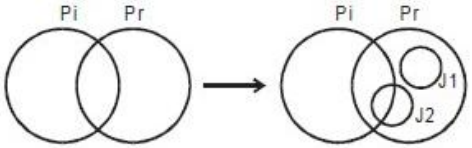
Some blue are sunglasses.

34. b



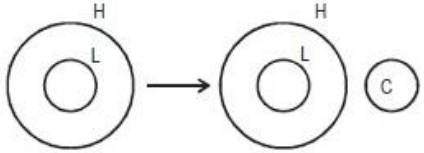
Some men are educated.

35. a



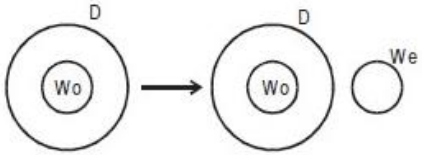
Joseph may or may not be pious.

36. b



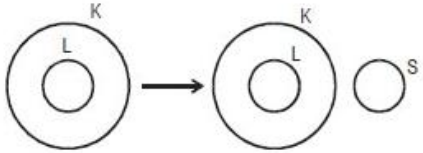
No labourer is clumsy.

37. c



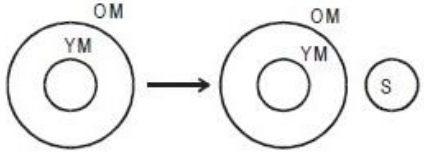
Both conclusions are possible.

38. a



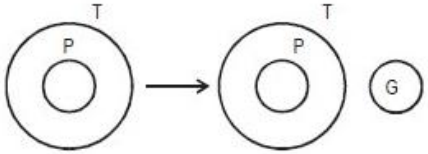
No labrador is shy.

39. b



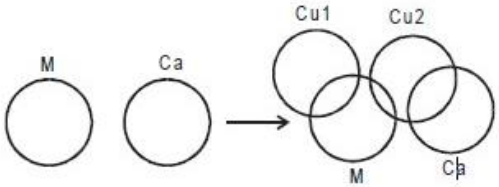
No young man is stingy.

40. d



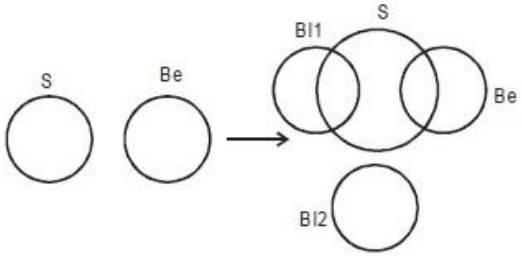
None of the conclusions is true.

41. d



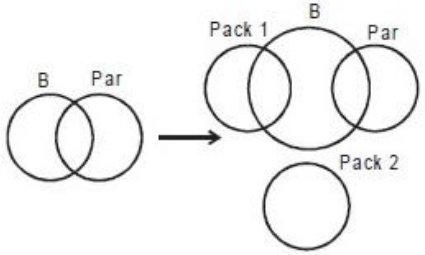
None of the conclusions is true.

42. d



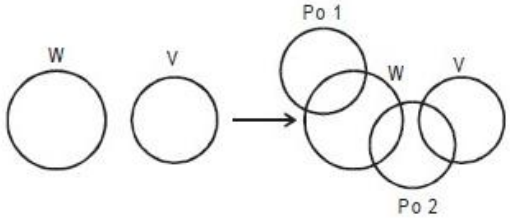
None of the conclusions is true.

43. d



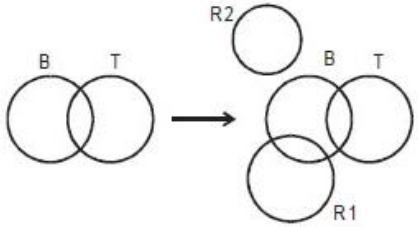
None of the conclusions is true.

44. b



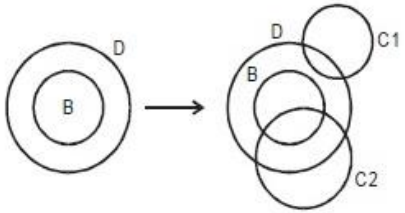
Some politicians cannot vote.

45. b



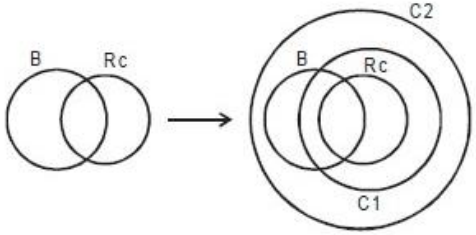
Some boys are not round.

46. d



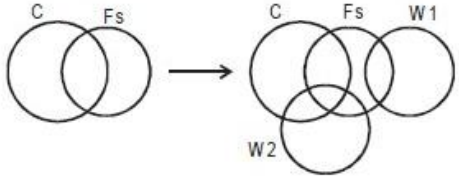
No conclusion can be proved.

47. a



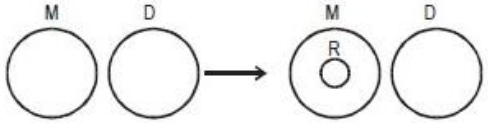
Some brigadiers are civilians.

48. a



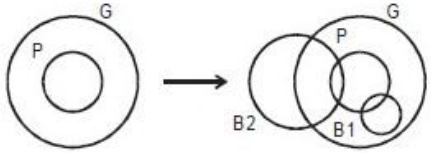
Some women are folk-singers.

49. a



Only conclusion I is true.

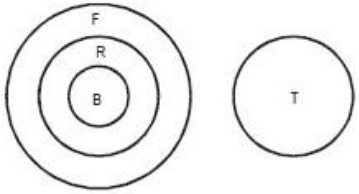
50. d



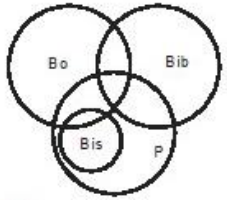
None of the conclusions is true.

Type - II

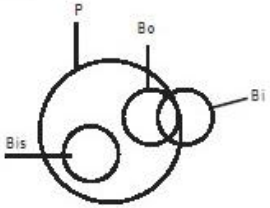
51. a



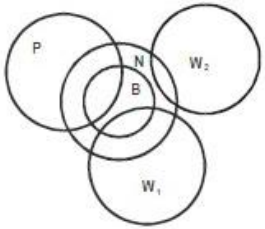
52. a



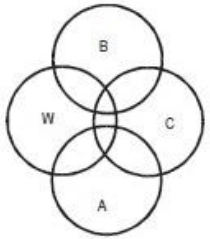
OR



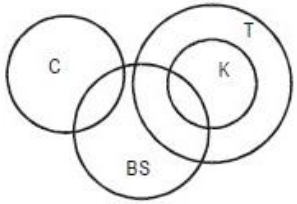
53. d



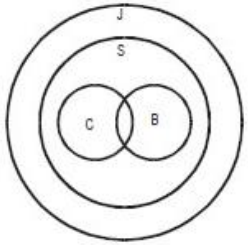
54. d



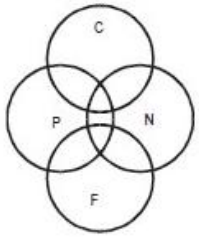
55. b



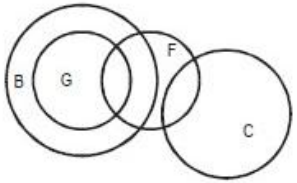
56. d



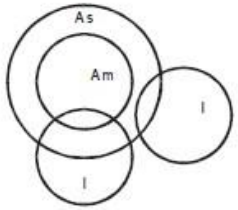
57. b



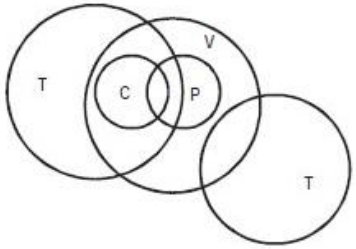
58. a



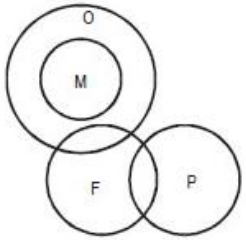
59. d



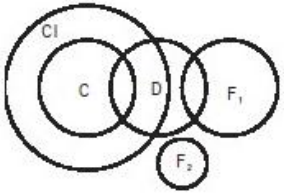
60. c



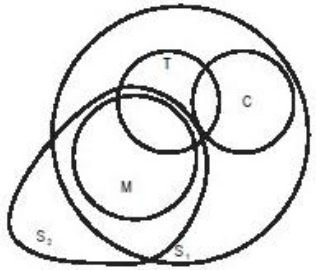
61. d



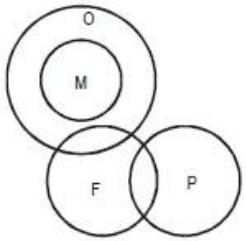
62. c



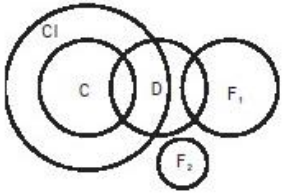
63. a



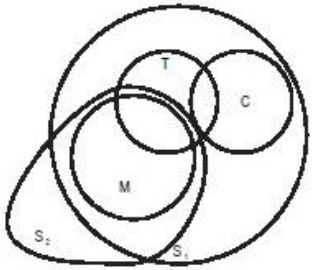
64. d



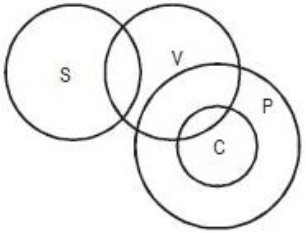
62. c



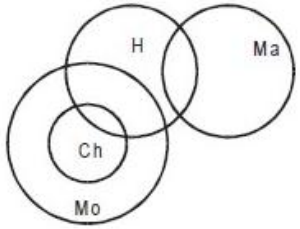
63. a



64. d



65. d



Chapter - 2: Assertion and Reason

Type - I

1. b India losing every football match at International level does not mean that there is a dearth of talented football players in India. Hence, R.I. does not hold. Indian football board, even after making serious efforts, has failed to identify and foster talented footballers in India. This means that there is a dearth of football talent in India. Therefore, R.II. is the right explanation of the Statement S.

2. b Sheetal breaking an earlier world record does not necessarily mean that she came first in the race because there could have been someone else who came first. Yet Sheetal could have broken some world record. Therefore, R.I. is void. Whereas the statement R.II. tells that Sheetal left all the runners far behind at the finishing line, which means that Sheetal came first in the race. Hence, R.II. holds good.

3. a Reasoning I is a valid reason that supports and explains statement given. Chronic illnesses have been cured using alternative techniques, which in itself implies that techniques like yoga and reiki are helpful where regular medication fails. However, reason II does not fit as an explanation anywhere as this kind of an inference cannot be drawn in the given situation come what may.

4. b Reason I does not look like a valid reason for the given statement. Nowhere is it implied that the happiness of the nation is the objective of people for which equal opportunities are being looked at. However, reason II is a valid reason for giving equal opportunities irrespective of castes and class. Therefore, people are not being differentiated based on castes and are being given equal opportunities for their well-being and welfare.

5. a Reason I is a valid scientific and validated reason for the situation given in the statement. Reasoning II is just a statement explaining that the rainfall makes it possible to live in these areas. In no way does the Reasoning II gives an explanation or a reason for the statement given.

Type - II

6. e R.I. does not give enough proof of John robbing the bank. It only tells us how proficient the court was where the verdict was passed. Just because there was no wrong verdict passed in the history of the court, doesn't mean John is a convict. R.II. gives the information about John's entry into the bank carrying a gun. Entering the bank carrying a gun, does not imply that John has robbed the bank.

7. e R.I. is a contradictory statement to what the statement S tells about the population of student smokers. An increase in the student population does not mean that there would be a proportionate increase in the population of student smokers. Hence R.II. is also not the right reason for the assertion.

8. e Fluctuating growth rates in no way imply that a country has low growth rates. Also, other countries recording growth rates as high as 8% per annum does not mean, that Indian economy has a low growth rate. Hence, neither R.I. nor R. II. is the reason for assertion S.

9. e Reasoning I cannot be the reason for the given situation S as the younger generation enjoying foreign music in no way implies that they do not enjoy Indian music. Also reasoning II is also invalid as the given situation nowhere speaks against Indian music and does not anywhere say that the youngsters do not enjoy Indian music. It only says that they enjoy foreign music. Hence, no reasoning is valid.

10. e Neither Reasoning I nor reason II are valid explanations, inferences or derivations of the statement given.

11. a Melting snow feeds the Himalayan rivers throughout the year hence they are perennial.

to live in these areas. In no way does the Reasoning II gives an explanation or a reason for the statement given.

Type - II

6. e R.I. does not give enough proof of John robbing the bank. It only tells us how proficient the court was where the verdict was passed. Just because there was no wrong verdict passed in the history of the court, doesn't mean John is a convict. R.II. gives the information about John's entry into the bank carrying a gun. Entering the bank carrying a gun, does not imply that John has robbed the bank.

7. e R.I. is a contradictory statement to what the statement S tells about the population of student smokers. An increase in the student population does not mean that there would be a proportionate increase in the population of student smokers. Hence R.II. is also not the right reason for the assertion.

8. e Fluctuating growth rates in no way imply that a country has low growth rates. Also, other countries recording growth rates as high as 8% per annum does not mean, that Indian economy has a low growth rate. Hence, neither R.I. nor R. II. is the reason for assertion S.

9. e Reasoning I cannot be the reason for the given situation S as the younger generation enjoying foreign music in no way implies that they do not enjoy Indian music. Also reasoning II is also invalid as the given situation nowhere speaks against Indian music and does not anywhere say that the youngsters do not enjoy Indian music. It only says that they enjoy foreign music. Hence, no reasoning is valid.

10. e Neither Reasoning I nor reason II are valid explanations, inferences or derivations of the statement given.

11. a Melting snow feeds the Himalayan rivers throughout the year hence they are perennial.

12. b Land breeze blows during night not only because land gets heated up quickly but also because it cools quicker than sea. Hence, both the statements are correct but the reason is not correct.

13. a Both the statements are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

14. a Seals indicating prevalence of overseas trade prove that Indus valley people could navigate.

15. c Bus does not push the man backward. Inertia causes this to happen.

Chapter - 3: Conclusions

Type - I

1. d Both are implied as the proverb in the question is really talking about action being more easily and truly representative of the fact.

2. b Adversity and poverty cannot be equated. Hence, I is eliminated. II is accepted because the maxim implies that `Adversity' is a trainning ground.

3. d The proverb in the statement means that by donating money or by charity one does not ever end up getting poor oneself. II presents a hypothetical explanation. I is irrelevant.

4. b II is the interpretation of the given statement and hence, implied. I is baseless.

5. d Neither `necessary' nor `limitation of knowledge' is in anyway implied by the given statement.

6. a I is the interpretation of the given statement. II is an associated proverb, but not directly relevant in this situation.

7. a `Necessary' is implied in `should be'. Hence, I. II is not implied we don't know whether they are in reach of students.

8. a He may be able to finish that piece of work all by himself, hence II is not true. I is implied. `Help him finish' means that he is already doing that work.

9. a The fact that I would still hate ..... means that I hated it earlier too. The issue of `subordination' or not does not arise.

10. b When we say `every', we mean there is more than one. I is not a logical implication.

11. c That he is a good student is clearly stated in the given statement. However, `turned out to be' implies that one did not initially expect him to be.

12. d We need an example because man is probably not initiative-taking by nature. II is arbitrary.

13. b II is the interpretation of the given statement. I though a fact, does not come from the given statement.

14. b The fact that there is a new one means that there must have been an old one too. However, to say that there always has been one is unrealistic.

Type - II

15. e Shutting down units which is harmful is too drastic a conclusion. II is not a conclusion because of the word `greater' which is a comparative word, and is used without any basis of comparison.

16. c The last sentence suggests that food poisoning due

to contamination of milk required hospitalization. Hence II is also true.

17. a Conclusion I is implied in the first sentence. Conclusion II is irrelevant because `identify them' and `identify with them' mean two different things.

18. b Conclusion I is arbitrary and baseless. Conclusion II is true.

19. a The fact that our pace is slow implies that our methods are not perfect. II is baseless.

20. c The fact that industry has suffered due to a difficult foreign exchange situation implies I. II is implied by the first sentence.

21. b Science has made war more destructive can be concluded from the given statements.

22. c Both conclusion I and II follow.

23. e Conclusion I is baseless. II is not a proper conclusion, as `without licence' does not mean `easily'.

24. a Conclusion I is implied as it is the essence of the entire set of statements given. II is baseless.

25. e Conclusion I is too far-fetched a conclusion. II might have been true, except that the given statement places a condition that nations get identity from national language. So, if there are nations without one, they need not have a national identity.

26. e I is too judgemental and long-drawn. II is opposite to the given statements.

27. c `Should be understandable' and `should be interpreted' are implied in the sentences.

28. a As the first and the last sentences are co-related, we get I. II is baseless.

29. c Both conclusion I and II follow.

30. a Conclusion I is implied by the first sentence. II is not correct, as (a) science is not mentioned in the statements, (b) only now attention has been turned to agriculture.

31. c The fact that some men have more ability means that they are not equal in all respects. `Should use his ability' implies II.

32. a Statement I is accepted as a conclusion. The idea of *conquest* (through war or some other means) implies that the culture of people is altered by conquests (not necessarily through armed conflict.). II is eliminated because it states the relation between civilization and the wars *it has won*; the history of civilizationincludes not merely the victorious but also the beaten; the defeated might have been more `developed' culturally and technologically than the conquerors.

33. b I cannot be accepted as a conclusion because nothing can be said about the price of the air conditioners. The price might have remained the same, increased, or decreased and the sale figure might have been same, higher, or lower than the previous years' - These will not impact the main statement. However, the lower salaried class possessing air conditioners removes the glamour, style, and status attached to air conditioners. Hence II is a conclusion.

34. e We cannot conclude either of them. `Altered' cannot mean that the production of writing has reduced. Neither does it mean that more attention is paid to the layout.

35. c Both the conclusions are true in the light of the main statement. `things we imagine to be true of ourselves for a variety of reasons but that others do not see at all.' Justifies statement I. "There are things about ourselves, which we do not know, but that others can see more clearly;" justifies statement II.

36. b The statement I can be deduced from the main statement. I is justified because the art did not create images of things as they really were; hence it was symbolic in nature.

37. a Statement I is implied in that it attributes the cause of migration to the changes during the breeding season. The main

statement does not explicitly cite this as the reason, but only implies it; hence we accept it as a conclusion. Statement II is a restatement, hence rejected.

38. a Statement I is clearly inferable, as every member has to meet the only requirement mentioned. However, `welcome' to attend' does not exclude the people who do not have a drinking problem. Hence, statement II is eliminated.

39. e I generalizes about the success of moderate plans under moderate circumstances, whereas the main statement only talks about their failures under extreme circumstances. No assumption is made about their success any time. No inference can be derived either. Though statement II looks plausible, it is eliminated because what plan works under extreme circumstances is not implied/indicated by the speaker.

33. b I cannot be accepted as a conclusion because nothing can be said about the price of the air conditioners. The price might have remained the same, increased, or decreased and the sale figure might have been same, higher, or lower than the previous years' - These will not impact the main statement. However, the lower salaried class possessing air conditioners removes the glamour, style, and status attached to air conditioners. Hence II is a conclusion.

34. e We cannot conclude either of them. `Altered' cannot mean that the production of writing has reduced. Neither does it mean that more attention is paid to the layout.

35. c Both the conclusions are true in the light of the main statement. `things we imagine to be true of ourselves for a variety of reasons but that others do not see at all.' Justifies statement I. "There are things about ourselves, which we do not know, but that others can see more clearly;" justifies statement II.

36. b The statement I can be deduced from the main statement. I is justified because the art did not create images of things as they really were; hence it was symbolic in nature.

37. a Statement I is implied in that it attributes the cause of migration to the changes during the breeding season. The main

statement does not explicitly cite this as the reason, but only implies it; hence we accept it as a conclusion. Statement II is a restatement, hence rejected.

38. a Statement I is clearly inferable, as every member has to meet the only requirement mentioned. However, `welcome' to attend' does not exclude the people who do not have a drinking problem. Hence, statement II is eliminated.

39. e I generalizes about the success of moderate plans under moderate circumstances, whereas the main statement only talks about their failures under extreme circumstances. No assumption is made about their success any time. No inference can be derived either. Though statement II looks plausible, it is eliminated because what plan works under extreme circumstances is not implied/indicated by the speaker.

40. c Both the statements follow. Life and liberty at the same time implies Statement I, coming from God makes lib erty as natural as life itself. An argument here can be God and nature cannot be equated. Since the main statement accepts the existence of God and that God made us, nature too has to be his creation.

Chapter - 4: Assumptions

Type - I

1. a Assumption I is valid here that is why the statement `more harm than good' is there. Assumption II is not valid here as it is contradictory assumption to the main statement. Hence assumption I is valid.

2. c Assumption I is valid that is why it is said that ` the state government should provide the necessary infrastructure facilities'. Assumption II is also valid as the government must have failed in the past that is why the need of providing the basic infrastructure facilities is emphasized there. Hence both the assumptions are valid.

3. d Assumption I is not valid as one is not sure of the employees who are given the traveling allowances. Assumption II is also not valid as there is no reason why people availing traveling allowance will not read such a notice. Hence none of them follows.

4. a Assumption I is valid as the statement uses the word `must' which clearly shows that incentives are expected to motivate the employees. Assumption II is not valid as the statement says that incentives must be given for increasing the motivation of the employees. It means there is motivation and incentives will only increase it. So saying that employees are not motivated at present is not correct. Moreover, we can not say for sure about the present status of motivation of the employees. Hence only assumption I follows.

5. b The statement and the assumption I are in contradiction to each other hence assumption I does not follow. Assumption II follows that is why the statement is there.

6. a Assumption I follows as the purpose of improved variety of cotton seeds was to increase the yield of cotton. Assumption II is not valid as it defies the purpose of introducing the improved variety of cotton seeds. Hence only assumption I follows.

7. c Assumption I follows that is why there is talk of budgetary provision in the main statement . Assumption II also follows as the appointment of additional faculties is given less priority as compared to the other financial priorities. It means there must be surely other important priorities than the appointment of additional faculties. Hence both the assumptions follow.

8. d Assumption I is not valid as it is more of a conclusion and moreover it is not directly linked with the main statement. Assumption II is not valid again as it is not directly related with the main statement. Hence none of the statements follows.

9. c Performance on the job depends upon the skill that one possesses, but this skill in turn is also dependent mainly on the personality characteristics, hence assumption I is valid. Assumption II is also valid as the very purpose of interview is to gauge the personality characteristics of the interviewee and for sure, personality characteristics can be measured in an interview. Hence, both the assumptions follow.

10. c Both assumptions I as well as II are valid as both of them talks about the duties of the branch manager. Hence, both follow.

11. d The purpose of providing pencils with invigilators is that in case if the candidates does not bring pencil with them then they can be supplied with the pencils available with the invigilators and certainly not that the pencils are in short supply, therefore assumption I is not valid. Assumption II is also not valid, as had it been so, then the invigilators would not have been asked to be provided with pencils. Hence, none follows.

12. b Assumption I does not follow as it is not necessary that the assistant knows the place where the letter is to be sent.

Assumption II certainly follows as it can be assumed very safely that the assistant is expected to follow the instructions. Hence assumption II follows.

13. c Assumption I follows as there are not enough cabins because of which demand for independent cabins is there. Assumption II also follows as there is demand for not the

simple cabins but the `independent cabins' is there. Hence, both the assumptions follow.

14. a Assumption I follows as it can be assumed safely that there are teachers available because of which the Principal is talking of appointing more teachers. Assumption II does not follow as in the statement quantity of teachers is emphasized and there is no comment on the quality of the teachers whereas the assumption II is in contradiction to the main statement. Hence only assumption I follows.

15. c Assumption I is valid as in the main statement it is asked to help the candidates. Assumption II is also valid as the main statement specifically talks about the candidates who are filling up this form for the first time. Hence, both the assumptions are valid.

16. b Assumption I cannot follow because the urgency factor is very clearly stated in the statement. Assumption II does follow for sure that is why the assistant is asked to get the file. Hence only assumption II follows for sure.

17. c Assumption I follows as the advertisement takes it into account. The second assumption does justify the purpose of the advertisement and that is that it will attract reader's attention and hence it follows.

18. a Assumption I follows because of which the travel agent is telling them about the shortest route. Assumption II does not follow as it is in contradiction to the main statement. Hence assumption I follows.

19. d None of the assumptions is implicit. Assumption I does not follow, as you never know about the candidates reading habits. Assumption II is also not valid as the usage of word `only' makes it doubtful. Hence, none of them follows.

20. a Assumption I follows as the mention of the specific book is there in the main statement, which shows that the students want to know about the history of our culture. Assumption II does not follow as it cannot be said for sure whether the teacher is aware of other books than the one that is mentioned in the main statement or not. Hence, only assumption I follow.

21. a Assumption I is valid as it says that some books are better than others it is basically the outcome of the main statement which indirectly is saying that there are some books that are better than others because of which they are costly and even then they sell. Assumption II is not valid as it is talking about `most of the books', whereas nothing is mentioned about the books as such. Hence only assumption I follow.

22. a Assumption I follows that is why the suggestion of blue tie is there. Assumption II does not follow, as blue tie has nothing to do with the fashion. Hence, only assumption I follow.

23. d Assumption I does not follow as it is in contradiction to the main statement. Assumption II also does not follow, as it is not linked with the main statement directly. Hence, none of the assumptions follows.

24. b The statement specifically talks of the car, nothing can be said about the availability of the other vehicles from the main statement, hence assumption I does not follow. Assumption II does follow as it justifies the purpose of the existence of the advertisement, that is to attract people to respond to this advertisement, hence it follows.

25. c Both the assumptions follow. Assumption I follows, as people do want training in computers that is why the advertisement of this type is there. Assumption II also follows as it is said in the advertisement and is a general fact.

26. c Assumption I is valid as it talks of a general desired fact which is also endorsed in the statement. Assumption II is also a valid asssumption, since it justifies the new strategy, therefore it follows.Hence both the assumptions follow.

27. d Both assumptions need not be valid in the present scenario.

28. a Assumption I is valid as army can be used for such purposes. Assumption II is not valid as the usage of word only makes the assumption doubtful. Hence, only assumption I is valid.

29. d None of the follows. Assumption I is not valid as it is not directly linked with the main statement. Assumption II is also not valid as in the main statement it is said `it is not always true' hence, doing the opposite of what is said in the main statement, will not be valid as an assumption.

53. a Only I is assumed because the statement says `continues to be critical' which means that the patient was critical earlier also. II is explicitly mentioned and it is not assumed in the main statement.

54. d Both the given statements are irrelevant to the logic of the statement being made. `Increasing of the price' does not mean that it was low. No part of the sentence assumes resentment of the people.

55. d Both the given statements are irrelevant to the logic of the statement being made. No word or phrase suggests that implementation is necessary. Similarly, that implementation should be quicker, is not suggested.

56. d The second is irrelevant as unity only in the face of common danger does not imply general unity. I is not an assumption as it is explicity stated in the statement.

57. b I is irrelevant and baseless, while II must be assumed to say that the `simple-minded' equate the symbol with what it stands for.

58. d Necessity of friendship need not have any link with the increase or decrease of happiness.

59. b If the govt. is setting up (creating) a board it does not imply that there was no competent authority earlier. There may not have been *sufficient number of* `competent authorities' to deal with this matter, hence the government is setting up one more. Hence,I cannot be accepted as an assumption. Statement II is definitely true. Otherwise there is no need to set up an appellate board.

60. a The word `noblest' being a superlative word assumes I. No word or phrase suggests that man `craves for happiness'.

61. b The expression "effective propaganda" does not im ply that propaganda must be effective. However, II is assumed to make sense of the statement.

62. a "Rural unemployed" suggests I. `Reformer' cannot be suggested by the given statement.

63. b I is not a valid assumption, and II is the assumption of which the main statement is the explanation.

64. a I is clearly assumed in the statement, while II is a perfect restatement (hence, not an assumption).

65. d Statement I can be eliminated as it is a restatement. Statement II is eliminated because discounts are usually offered as a shortterm customer friendly gesture. To allow the privilege to pay less is customer friendly. But the reason it gets eliminated is that there is nothing in the main statement to suggest that discounts are not customer friendly.

66. b Statement I is not necessarily an assumption, because it need not be a practice of the bank. It is possible that the bank grant loans in excess of one lakh only. The second statement however, definitely follows.

67. d Clearly, the organizers are adopting this policy not to reduce the sale but to cope up with great demand so that everyone can get the ticket. So, I is not implicit. Also, due to the great demand, the maximum number of tickets one person can get is reduced to five. So, II is also not implicit.

68. b The fact given in I cannot be deduced from the given statement. So, I is not implicit. Since the concerned firm advertises with the assurance that money can be doubled quickly by investing with it. So, II is implicit.

69. a Treatment of addiction requires personal attention as the first step. So, I is implicit. Statement II does not follow as lost ties need not necessarily mean strained relationships.

70. a It follows from the statement that other books on this topic were available but the books were not lucid. So,I is implicit. But a general comment as II cannot be made from the given statement. So, it is not implicit.

Type - II

71. c Both the statements were assumptions of the farmers. I is demonstrated in their choice of the `largest seeds from the best plants.' II is demonstrated in choosing the seeds from the best plants. If the `crop' were poor, the farmers would not have sourced the seeds from it. This statement is slightly open to question. But, the farmer discarded smaller seeds from the best plants and chose only the largest ones. He has already segregated his crop as `best' and not `the best'. Hence, II is also an assumption of the farmer.

72. c Statement I is clearly assumed by the speaker, that clemency is also an instrument (measure), which can bring about socioeconomic changes (revolutionary). Hence it can bring about reform in a person or society. Statement II is slightly open to question. Had there been conclusive proof to this effect prior to making this statement? Unless there had been, can a person make such a statement on a merely theoretical level? (He is also a killer - he must have killed, right?) Hence statement II is also an assumption.

73. b Statement I is eliminated because of the `can', which indicates capability; the speaker obviously is talking about the purpose of the UN, and not its capabilities. Besides, preventing war in itself can be construed as `engendering' peace' in a narrow sense. `The tendency' in Statement II must exist or is assumed by the writer; otherwise the main statement has no impact. `The UN is created to ...' the tendency must exist, even though not manifest.

74. a You have to conclude that Delhi has more dogs than Bangalore, which will remain true if Mumbai and Kolkata are at the same level and B goes further down. However, if II is brought in as an assumption, the required conclusion cannot be obtained. So only I is implicit.

75. a A quality that is exceptional makes you lonely because others don't have it. Statement (a) has to be true if the main statement is true. When a person has completely identified himself with the crowd, there is nothing exceptional about him. However, it does not have to be true that exceptional men are always lonely. They may decide to drop the exceptionality and be with the crowd out of choice. Hence, II is eliminated.

76. d The first statement is contrary to the main statement. The main statement seems to suggest that all rights are natural rights. Statement I is contrary to this. II is a restatement, hence negated.

77. c The `cement' in the main sentence justifies the first statement as an assumption. `the explosive that blows it apart', the second `it' in the main statement refers to the Arab unity, hence statement II is also clearly implied in the statement. The `can be' makes it easier. The `irreparable' may be objected to, but the objection cannot be sustained in the light of `explosive that blows it apart'. The argument that it can be repaired again, suggests that you haven't understood the idiomatic use of `blow apart'.

78. c `Unheard' in the main statement justifies the suppressed in statement I. If riot is a language, and language is used for communication, a riot is used to communicate something. If this communication had taken place, riot may have become unnecessary. Hence II is a possibility, expressed as such. Hence accepted.

79. e Neither is an assumption on the part of the speaker. If statement I is an assumption the speaker could not have spoken for 50 years. The speaker assumes that `teaching is swift and effective through being an example' not that one can teach `only' by being an example. The use of `only' eliminates statement II.

80. c Both are assumptions. The language here is metaphorical. That is why these sentences lend themselves so easily to these questions. `.... closest men ever come to childbearing' can only be saidwhen men are unable to bear children, apart formthe common knowledge involved. For the same reason statement II also has to be accepted. Both are assumptions. Work backwards and see if the speaker could have made the main statement if these statements were negated.

81. a I is implied in the first part of the main statement - `in a different mould to the majority' implies that majority is cast in the same mould. An argument against this can be that there can be different moulds for the majority. But if something can be called a majority,aparticular mould has to be used for the group that is larger than the others. II is not an assumption because it is not implied in the main statement. There is nothing in the main statement to suggest that majority has no merit.

82. b There is nothing implied or assumed in the main statement to suggest that violence is a virtue. The speaker may have stated some condoning circumstances for violence, but does not make it out to be a virtue. What the speaker intends to convey is that contrary to popular belief, pacifism is not to be always glorified; there may be attenuating circumstances for violence. The word traitor implies that sometimes pacifism is not right. Hence, statement II is the assumption in the main statement.

83. a Statement I is assumed otherwise the speaker cannot make the comparison between success and deodorant. If success is a deodorant it does not necessarily follow that every successful person has an objectionable past.

84. e Statement I is irrelevant and far-fetched. Nothing in the main statement can be construed as what is stated in Statement I. Statement II is a restatement. Both are eliminated.

85. e Both the assumptions do not follow from the given statement.

86. e Clearly, no deduction can be made regarding the effect of repairs of office building on the effiiency of the workers, or the requirement of funds for repair, from the given statement. So, neither I nor II is implicit.

87. a If the party president has issued a directive it is obviously with the assumption that the members will observe it. The second assumption is not implicit as the general public may come to know about the happenings from other sources.

88. b The second assumption is obviously implicit, as the data were not available one cannot look into the statement I is not a necessary assumption.

89. b No deduction can be made regarding other companies. So, I is not implicit. Since one is advised to contact the company lawyer in case of any problem, it means that the lawyer is fully acquainted with the case. So, II is implicit.

90. c According to the statement, Rajan can begin the activities according to the instructions. So, both I and II are implicit.

Chapter - 5: Arguments

Type - I

1. b Eradicating poverty at any cost seems too drastic, and that objective too is not necessarily served. Not leaving any room for rewarding hard work seems unacceptable.

2. b I is not valid as India may have alligned with other countries. II does present a situation where India was not non-aligned.

3. d I is factually incorrect, as it is a commonly accepted truth that education has several loftier objectives than simply earning (though vocational training might be acceptable as being earning-oriented). II is rejected because of the word `only'.

4. a Keeping students healthy is acceptable as one of the objectives of schools/colleges. Moreover, it also is acceptable that sports could help in keeping students healthy. Hence, I is strong. II is weak.

5. d The first argument is just an assumption. The second is vague and hence weak.

6. a I is strong as it is factually correct and does not go to the extreme of suggesting that this is the only way. II is weak, because though it says NO, its reason more supports a YES.

7. d I is not a strong reason to abolish examinations. II is a weak argument. Hence the correct answer should be (d).

8. c I can certainly be true in cases and since it says `might', it is factually correct and hence strong. II is also an acceptable fact and does convince us why it is not possible to separate religion and politics.

9. c I does not disagree with reservation, but simply seeks to put a time ceiling on this benefit and hence sounds convincing. II is factually correct and forms the basis of reservation in the first place.

10. a I is certainly convincing based on the experience of all citizens. II might have been convincing in general but since we are specifically talking about essential services, it is not strong.

11. b The first argument is an assumption, because it assumes that uneducated persons cannot take correct decisions. The second argument does define the essence of democracy and is strong.

12. d The first argument assumes that the only purpose (or at least a major purpose) of universities is to look after the interests of the immigrating students. This implicationis false. The second argument wrongly assumes that universities should have distinctive character. So both are weak.

13. a Given that they are non-essential and mortally dangerous I is a strong argument for banning tobacco products. II is not strong as it promotes the vice beause it exists. Moreover, if we ban tobacco products, we in effect prevent further addicts.

14. d It is very debatable whether it is `unnecessary'. Moreover, just being a good source of income is not

adequate for the existence of any scheme.

15. d We can't really comments whether the influence of the US is good or bad. II is weak as it suggests that change shouldn't be brought about until all parties are willing to the change.

16. c I presents a strong economic argument for rationing, while II presents a near certain (based on experience) major ill-effect of rationing. Both are strong.

17. d `Real' progress need not be made even with inventions and discoveries. `real' progress may also be possible even with moral degeneration (depending upon the definition of `real' progress).

18. a I is advocating that entrance tests will achieve the objective mentioned. That is acceptable and since we would want eligible students in colleges, I is strong, II is weak, as it simply complains of the inadequacy of a method without evaluating the alternatives.

19. b II is a strong argument. Hence correct answer should be (b). I is rejected because of the word `only'.

20. d I is weak as ingores the possiblity of the laws being misuse by other women. II is weak, as it is actually going against the very possibility of divorce.

Type - II

21. c Both I and II are strong argument.

22. e To say that the parliamentary type has `failed' is too extreme. Presidential form leading to dictatorship is also too unrealistic a view to take.

23. e I is not strong as it states `the only method'. II seems to go against the very idea of sex education based on what would be acceptable as `too narrow' a perspective.

24. b `Only' in I is too drastic. II is a logical, valid and strong argument as people losing confidence in Indian currency is a very undesirable outcome.

25. e I is irrelevant. We can't really comment whether efficiency of a person is linked with degrees. So II is also rejected.

26. b I is an atrocious assumption. II is a logically convincing view of democracy.

27. e `Inconvenience' of people can be viewed as an unfortunate side-effect of strikes. II is weak because

of `only'.

28. b Many people are influenced by a variety of factors in voting hence I is weak. II presents a logical democratic reason for the argument and hence is strong.

29. b Just because it is one of the possible methods does not mean that we go ahead and promote it. However, the fact that there are negatives effects of the measure is reason for not promoting it.

30. c I is correct in the quality-based system in India. II is also strong as it protects the very basis of democracy.

31. a India is a welfare state, and care for the old is a fundamental issue of social security. II is not strong as it encourages the dependency.

32. b Since some groups are against a desirable outcome does not mean that we have to make it compulsory. In a democratic set-up such compulsions are not desirable.

33. e Uniformity is not necessarily desirable. II is not known to be factually correct.

34. e Both are weak as they present statements unacceptable as facts.

35. a Prevention of infiltration is certainly an important function. `Unneighbourly' acts sometimes might be necessary.

36. e `River nationalism will end disputes' seems too simplistic an approach. Encroachment on the rights of states though undesirable can be indulged in for genuine reasons.

37. a I is a logically strong argument as it gives a reasonable direction for reaching a desirable goal. II is an assumption that

need not be true.

38. c Both the arguments are strong.

39. a The first argument is definitely strong while destroying all burdens is not necessarily the solution.

29. b Just because it is one of the possible methods does not mean that we go ahead and promote it. However, the fact that there are negatives effects of the measure is reason for not promoting it.

30. c I is correct in the quality-based system in India. II is also strong as it protects the very basis of democracy.

31. a India is a welfare state, and care for the old is a fundamental issue of social security. II is not strong as it encourages the dependency.

32. b Since some groups are against a desirable outcome does not mean that we have to make it compulsory. In a democratic set-up such compulsions are not desirable.

33. e Uniformity is not necessarily desirable. II is not known to be factually correct.

34. e Both are weak as they present statements unacceptable as facts.

35. a Prevention of infiltration is certainly an important function. `Unneighbourly' acts sometimes might be necessary.

36. e `River nationalism will end disputes' seems too simplistic an approach. Encroachment on the rights of states though undesirable can be indulged in for genuine reasons.

37. a I is a logically strong argument as it gives a reasonable direction for reaching a desirable goal. II is an assumption that

need not be true.

38. c Both the arguments are strong.

39. a The first argument is definitely strong while destroying all burdens is not necessarily the solution.

40. c Since we are talking about essential services, the citizens being held at ransom due to strike is a strong argument. II is also a strong argument as it talks about depriving the employees a window for redressal. Since the argument is against a `complete ban' it becomes strong.

41. b I is not so srong, as nothing is said in favour of taxation. Taxing the farmers just because they take advantage is no good. II is correct, since indirectly the pinch will be felt by the common man, as the farmers will pass on the taxes to them.

42. a I is strong. II is negated, as the motive is not a valid one.

43. b Statement I should have talked about the negatives or the harmful effects of organic farming. One cannot argue on the basis of costs as the benefits might outweigh this. The second statement however is strong, as it forcefully puts forth the benefits of organic farming.

44. e Both the arguments do not focus on the long-term benefits of building the dams. One cannot just top building dams because of failures in the recent past. Rather, one should look at the complete picture and see how many dams in India have been successful. The second statement also fails in this regard as any major change/project is bound to affect some partyor the other. What needs to be seen is whether the inconvenience caused is far more than the perceived benefits. Here, this doesn't seem to be the case.

45. e Both the arguments are more emotional in nature and do not talk about the real reason as to why India should or should not hold talks with Pakistan. Neither argument addresses this issue rationally.

Chapter - 6: Probably True/Probably False

Type - I

1. a

2. a

3. d No relation is known between the colour of water and something being liquid.

4. c A moth could potentially have many colours, and yellow is just one of them. Hence, though possible, it is not very likely that it is yellow.

5. b As most motorcyclists are girls there is a very high likelihood that Robert is a girl.

6. c The cylinder can contain one of many different gases, hence though possible, it is not very likely that it contains oxygen.

7. a

8. b Since a neighbour has a barking dog, it is quite likely that it is the one that kept us awake.

9. d Just by the knowledge of one data element (Mary), one cannot make a generalization about the entire set (Indians). No reasonable assessment can be made about the probability of the singing skills of Indians.

10. a

11. b Though not necessary, it is very likely that since this liquid has the same freezing point, it is water.

12. a

13. d No relation is known between eating cheese and making omeletes.

14. d Just by the knowledge of one data element, one cannot make a generalization about the entire set. No reasonable assessment can be made about the probability of university professors having beards.

15. b My medicine may have salt in it. Hence `has salt in it' is probably true.

16. c There are many other forms of crime than murder. Though possible, the likelihood that a given criminal is a murderer (or murderess) is very low.

17. a

18. d No relation is known between food that is good to eat and that which is cold-blooded (or that which is a fish).

19. b Though not necessary, it is indeed very likely that this bus goes to KITS land, as most No. 11 buses do go to KITS land.

20. a

Type - II

21. e There is no known or derivable relation between the colour of a label of a bottle and the nature of its contents.

22. a

23. a Since we can reasonably assume that the word `most' would refer to greater than 50%, there must be an overlap between the set of `poor' and those `with bank balances'.

24. a

25. a We can infer that `All umbrellas can function as corkscrews'. Then `some' is definitely true.

26. a To prove that two and two do not make four, we must prove that all three-eyed cats (or some of them at least) do not taste blue. This can be proven as if the cats did taste blue, they would be one-eyed and not three-eyed.

27. a We can be sure that set of guinea pigs (and hence monkeys) does intersect with the set of cinema stars. This set of cinema stars is entirely within the set of those that eat stone-chips. Hence, some guinea pigs (and hence monkeys) must eat stone-chips.

28. a

29. e Based on one example, one cannot generalize for others.

30. c Since most MBAs work with Career Launcher, the likelihood of Ashish working with Career Launcher is high.

31. a Since all Hanuman bhakt go to temple on Tuesday, even Rajesh should definitely go to the temple on Tuesday.

32. e We need the information whether only getting wet in the rain causes your illness. The reverse relationship is not known. In other words, does `illness' guarantee `getting wet'?

33. a Since both cricketers and cunning people form a major part of fat boys, there certainly should be some overlap between the two.

34. e The criteria for selection in the entrance exam is not known.

35. e Based on one example one cannot generalize for all.

36. e There is no link between the two data statements. It does not come out very clearly, whether it is for earning money that I am singing or merely as a hobby.

37. e Based on one example one cannot generalize.

38. c Since most local trains run on time, there is a very high likelihood that even this is running on time.

39. a Since the trains should be disrupted whenever it rains heavily, it should also run late today.

40. c As per normal logic, the option is (a). But, whenever a state is declared drought-hit, most of the regions in that state are drought-hit and not all. Since, Jaipur is a city in Rajasthan, there is greater likelihood that even Jaipur would be drought-hit.

41. a Since heavy rains surely cause the flood, Cherapunji should be definitely hit by flood.

42. d Gitanjali being only one of the many superfast trains, there is very less likelihood that Gitanjali would run between Kolkata and Mumbai.

43. a Since trekking is dangerous, he should definitely be in danger.

44. d Smoking is one of the major causes of cancer; the other major causes are unknown. Hence probably false.

45. a Since there is a possibility that he may be fat because of drinking beer, the conclusion is definitely true.

46. e Since there may be many things that are good for health, anything that is good for health need not be fruit. We need to know more, for example, if only fruits are good for health, in order to come to the definite conclusion.

47. e There is no relationship between one getting ill and his lack of sleep.

48. a There are other sources of pollution. Noise is one of them. Mumbai may be polluted because of noise, is definitely true.

49. e Data Inadequate. The option that we have to eliminate here is definitely true, which some of you might have chosen. We are not in a position to examine the possibility at all

from the given data, and that is why we tend to go for definitely false because of the `may' in the conclusion. But the main statement (data) does not in any way equip us to examine the `may/may not' possibility of a relationship between `drinks that contain traces of pesticides' and `*Evione*' (for all we know, *Evione* could even be a pesticide). We have to first assume that it is a drink, and much more, before we can examine the definiteness, or probability. The situation would be different if the second statement said `*This drink* is not an aerated drink' instead of *Evione*. And the conclusion,`*This drink* may not contain traces of pesticides', then the answer is definitely true, because, first, it is a drink, and drinks do not contain pesticides; some aerated drinks may have deviated from the norm. Hence, it is definitely true `that *this drink* may not contain...' , but this is not the case with *Evione*.

50. c Probably true. But you may say 'isn't the generalization based on a singular example always 'data inadequate'? Look at the conclusion. Conclusion does not state that 'All MBAs are successful' but suggests that an MBA helps people 'become successful'. The main statement explicitly attributes Mukesh Ambani's success as a manager to his being an MBA (maybe, among other things). We know the relationship; hence data inadequate cannot be sustained. Once we accept this relationship it is possible to examine the probability of the conclusion. If you are still in doubt, isn't the probability of this conclusion that has prompted you to do an MBA? What eliminates definitely true is the word 'people' in the conclusion. To bring more clarity to the reasoning: Since we tend to bring in our prior knowledge about Mukesh Ambani, if read the question, as `X is an MBA', the reasoning is more easily understood.

51. c Probably true. The main statement clearly points to the past, (*hadalways produced*) while the conclusion points to the future. If the verb had been `*produces*' instead of `*produced*' definitely true would have been the right choice. Since the conclusion points to the future one can only be `hopeful'. Hence, the conclusion is `more likely to be true' based on the past records. Compare this with the `Akash' example in the introduction for a different line of reasoning - In that example, `Akash' and `seats' are not directly linked, or are linked through `reserved seats' (and there were other criteria implied). Hence, the prediction was definitely false. Here, `the combination' and `success at the box office' are directly linked.

52. b Definitely false. This must be a surprise answer for many. It is possible to examine and even fix data inadequate by saying that `tell me if Shradha is good in the other question types also, then I can tell you if she will make it to a top B-School or not. Hence, I need more data to come to this conclusion', etc. Good thinking but not good enough. Still, can you predict that Shradha *will* make it? The possibilities exist right? But, is `all the people who have all these qualities making it to a top B-School' mandatory? Any such prediction is essentially false. The `will' in the conclusion is to be examined and understood well. Probably true, which some of you might have chosen is more easily eliminated. Are we in a position to examine the probability based on just one essential factor, and say `it is more likely to be true than false?' To bring more clarity: To what extent selection in a top B-school depends on *one* essential quality is not known at all.

53. a Definitely true. Since all duty-waived cars are gifts, his duty-waived car has to be a gift. No other ground for waiver of customs duty is either implied or stated in the main statements.

54. a Definitely true. The possibility `may remain unmarried' is true. What we know is that since he wants to marry Ash (implicit), the possibilities are: 1. He may marry Ash (Definitely True). 2. He may not marry Ash (Definitely True). In the

first case he gets married. In the latter case he remains unmarried. `the most' is superlative degree, hence there is only one instance of `the most'. In other words there can only be one person who is `the most beautiful woman'. If the conclusion is `he *will* remain unmarried', it is definitely false. If the conclusion is `he is unmarried', it is data inadequate, because we have to assume a relationship between his wish and his marital status.

55. c It is quite probable that Sonia often gambles because people who visit Las Vegas do gambling.

56. a Definitely true. Since Shilpa has to possess the essential (must have) requirement to become a good teacher, the conclusion based on the main statements is definitely true.

57. e We can't comment whether the the other elements that went into the making of the painting are safe to eat.

58. a Definitely true. The data makes the distribution fairly even by stating only two operating systems. Given the data, we can conclude logically that 'My Compaq *probably has* Linux...' making reservation for the possibility of the other OS too (which we are not told about). Hence, the conclusion '... *has Linux*' is probably true.

59. c Probably true. Easily reasoned. If most of the wines are from France, and these are essentially of good quality, the chances of the wine bought in India being of good quality are greater. Hence, option (c).

60. d Probably false. Generalization from a singular instance to all is not tenable. Generally, we take data inadequate under such circumstance. Here, there is data maintaining that JS is both - the best economist and a psychologist - though he has not become the best economist because of his being a psychologist. Since we know there is no relation between the two - as these are two distinct streams of study - we can conclude that the chances of the best economists always being psychologists are remote. If we had 'physicist' instead of 'psychologist' the answer would not change.

61. c Probably true. If all animation films are generally targeted at children, it is likely that the latest animation film is targeted at children. Definiteness cannot be examined as data does not imply or state that all films aimed at children are animated ones.

62. d Probably false. Definiteness is easily eliminated. We are not in a position to say definitely where they are going. No information other than their destination itself will help us come to this conclusion. Hence, data inadequate is eliminated. Examining the probability, we see that there are many more sought-after destinations; hence it is less likely that they are going to Switzerland. (*One* of the most sought-after - the distribution is among numerous destinations; there is no favourable tilt towards Switzerland.)

63. e Data inadequate. We need to make an assumption that only 'courses that teach you how to act' are meant for actors. In other words there are no other courses meant for actors - other than those that teach how to act. We do not make these assumptions but choose 'data inadequate'.

64. b Probably false. Since my friend shows one of the symptoms of addiction, 'my friend may be addicted to the internet' is definitely true.' '... may not be addicted..' is definitely false. '... is not addicted..' is probably not true. An argument against this can be, though addiction is characterized by restlessness, a particular restlessness does not necessarily reveal addiction - it could be due to some other factor like something urgently required/expected, etc. from the net. The data states that 'my friend gets restless... ' The 'gets restless' can only be understood as some thing that always happens, which is a sure sign of addiction. But in order to accommodate the other possibility we are restricted to probability, and not definiteness.

65. a Definitely true. No explanation required. The Gobi region in China conforms to the definition of the desert stated in the main statements.

For questions in Sets I to X:

Set I

66. a This is a clear inference based on the first sentence of the given para.

67. a This is a clear inference based on the first sentence of the given para.

68. e Though likely based on the information in the para, we can only assume a high population, and not `overpopulation'.

69. c Our current life has grown too tame, but we still have traces of primitive impulses. Hence, the given statement is almost correct, but not completely.

70. e This statement is irrelevant to the given para.

Set II

71. a First sentence implies it — `will abandon'.

72. c The passage seems to imply this, but is not very clear.

73. c The passage just implies it in the case of arguments hence we cannot generalize.

74. d `Distorting the mind of the young' does not imply it fully.

75. e There is no mention of what is right for a person. The author has only compared two forms of belief.

Set III

76. c First sentence implies it, but we remain unsure whether it is a blanket statement.

77. e Just because India is doing so does not mean that it must be done.

78. c `External Pressures' implies it partly, though exploitation is too strong and hence unsubstantiated a term.

89. a Last sentence implies it.

80. a `Must be resisted' implies it.

Set IV

81. a `There is no parallel in the history' indicates no one has done it before.

82. a Second sentence implies it — `stagnation'.

83. a Second sentence implies it — `steeped in extreme poverty'.

84. a Second sentence implies it — `variety ... languages'.

85. e Although the passage talks about `variety', nothing is mentioned about their `distinctness'.

Set V

86. b The first sentence simply tells that people are made to believe that leaders are actuated by unselfish desires.

87. b People do not think so; rather they are made to think so under certain situations of excitement.

88. a Third sentence beginning with `Brass bands...' implies this.

89. a The fourth sentence — `The advocates of ...'.

90. a Second and the fourth sentence imply it.

Set VI

91. c The statement is made with reference to one particular incident. Hence, one cannot generalize it.

92. c Although it is not said explicitly, the last statement does hint at it.

93. a The author believes that car insurance is a matter of personal discretion and gets bugged on being fined for it.

94. b Paying insurance tax is least important of all taxes, and hence is a matter of personal discretion.

95. a The author's concern about spending Rs. 100 as fine, and his justifications for not paying insurance tax, clearly hints at this.

Set VII

96. c There is a subtle mention of the fact that policemen can do something wrong to people, in spite of one having not broken any law.

97. e Although it is very clear from the paragraph that the image of the police is more of a terror than a protector, nothing is mentioned about whether there is indeed a need for changing the image.

98. e Nothing is mentioned about the fact, whether they adhere to the law or not. In fact it clearly comes across that policemen can do something wrong in spite of one not having broken the law.

99. b This is definitely false, as the first statement clearly says... `I have not broken any law'.

100. e The author is only expressing his fear. Nothing concrete can be concluded about the fact, whether they `always' do it or `why they do it'?

Set VIII

101. c Not definitely true, as the paragraph mentions water is good for our hair. But the earlier entence talks about benefits of the presence of sea and moist air as a result of that.

102. e The author only talks about his own feelings about the place. That feeling cannot be generalised for everyone because everyone may not feel the same about the place.

103. c The author may remember the temple first because of his association with it. It may not necessarily be very famous in the city.

104. e It is simply said that moist hair is good for your complexion. Whether this is a result of skin not being dry is nowhere mentioned.

105. c Nothing is mentioned explicitly about this, but it comes across from the author's discussion that he believes so.

Set IX

106. c Although not said explicitly, this is what author wants to say.

107. e Nothing is mentioned about whether they succeed or not.

108. b It is said that people with passion get so much involved in their work that they ignore health. It definitely does not mean that they do not use their business acumen.

109. e Nothing is mentioned about this in the passage.

110. e The company's perspective has not been discussed in the paragraph.

Set X

111. c The reason author has used the analogy of `Parents' while discussing true leadership qualities, suggests that they ought to be ideal leaders.

112. a This is definitely what the author aims at.

113. a Yes, it automatically comes to you, once you start treating your subordinates as your children.

114. a This is clearly mentioned in the last two sentences.

115. e Nothing is mentioned about how one should treat people of different age groups.

Chapter - 7: Courses of Action

Type - I

1. c It is not practical to suspend the train, nor would questioning the driver avert all such future accidents. What is required is a long-term and permanent solution. This is available in course III. Hence, option (c).

2. b The first two courses definitely follow as it prevents further death of the shrimps. But the third course is humanly impossible as the fishermen by themselves cannot control or detect the onset of such phenomenon, as it is a natural phenomenon. At the most they can react to it. Hence, option (b).

3. c We cannot comment whether I will served any puspose. The concern is more about people living in the cities. In this regard course III does not follow. The second one is a definite course of action, as it addresses the problem at hand directly. The answer is option (c).

4. d Closing down the mill is too drastic. The other two solutions are positive and lead to healthy development and making the mill profitable. Hence, the answer is option (d).

5. d All the three courses mentioned follow. People should be shifted to safer places so as to save their lives. To do this, first they need to be informed about the imminent danger. Finally, the silt and mud should be cleared immediately to prevent any further flooding. Hence, option is (d).

6. c Only II and III will improve the literacy rate in India.

7. d People cannot stop using phone, fax, internet, etc. The industry has to cope up. Declaring it sick is too drastic an action. This will not help the industry in any way.

8. b A newspaper advertisement will not attract immediate response which is necessary for eye donation. Since X may die any moment all necessary preparations have to be made in advance. The Red Cross Society or a doctor can help do this.

9. d Any geographical area cannot be physically isolated from another. In times of calamities, it is even more advisable not to do so.

10. c II and III are not practical. The problem of smoking is not plaguing only children. Even adults have to stop smoking. Step III is too harsh.

11. c Both courses of action are logical.

12. a Clearly, the suspicion first needs to be confirmed and only when it is confirmed, should an action be taken. So, only course of action I follows.

13. c The situation clearly demands that the faults in accounts be properly worked out and the persons involved be interrogated about the matter. So, both the courses of action follow.

14. b Financing is a major problem in starting any project. The investment by multinational companies shall, therefore, be a way of development. So, course of action II should follow.

15. a A study of rival products in the market will help assess the cause for the lowering down of the prices and then a suitable action can be taken.

16. c The footpaths are meant for an entirely different purpose. So, they need to be kept empty. For this, police help has to be sought. Also, the vendors cannot be deprived of a living. So, both the courses of action follow.

17. c For quick disposal of cases, either the matters in the court should be speeded up or the matters should be cleared up in their respective departments to prevent the delay. So, both the courses of action follow.

18. a If allowed to continue without being punished, the shopkeeper might create more problems. So, course of action I shall follow.

19. c Preventive measures are required to protect the passengers and pay them adequate compensation. Both the courses of action follow.

20. a One complaint is enough to start an investigation. Any possible wrongdoing should be confirmed by catching the guilty redanded and then taking strict action against him. So, only course of action I follows.

Type - II

21. d None of these, because the right course of action would be to look into the grievances of the transport industry, hold dialogues and come to an amicable settlement to end the strike immediately.

22. e None of the steps will bring about an attitudinal change in Rohit. He cannot be stopped by force.

23. d I does not make good administrative sense. II and III will help reduce the number of deaths from accidents.

24. b Shutting down the canteen will cause hardship to many students. It should be handed over to somebody of good repute.

25. d All the steps are relevant.

26. c I and III are unfair because there is only a suspicion but no proof. Also, by undertaking such courses of action, work will get affected.

27. d No harsh step can be taken merely on charges. First, investigation should be carried out.

28. d Both I and II are extreme steps and not in favour of the country's prosperity.

29. d Inflation more often than not results from fiscal deficit, so it should be checked. I will affect other workers of the government and III is senseless.

30. e Indiscriminate selling will not be in either the government's favour or the unit sold. But the disinvestment process cannot be altogether stopped. The targets set by the government should be reasonable and drastic reduction in targets on the ground that the latter is not easily achievable is not very wise.

31. d All steps are relevant.

32. c The entire city cannot be evacuated. Also, cutting down of trees will lead to environmental hazards.

33. c Sending the widows outside Rajasthan is not a practical course of action.

34. b Magazines cannot run without commercials but at the same time they should not be allowed to run only for commercials.

35. e All follow. India should provide adequate facilities, she should send sportspersons to places where such facilities are available, III will provide encouragement to the sportspersons.

36. b Delicensing will disallow company XYZ's products in the market. Also, people need to be warned about the possible defects..

37. a I will be harsh on the tourists and II on the Queen mother.

38. d All are relevant.

39. b I is impractical. III is a good step because then people will not take advantage of the ambiguities of the concept of ragging.

40. e All are relevant and may be applicable to different quantities of wheat.

41. d Banning of examinations, annual or periodic is unwise.

42. d I is an irrational course of action. II and III are acceptable.

43. e All citizens cannot purchase mineral water. The water supplied is used for many purposes besides drinking hence, it cannot be stopped.

44. c The first two courses of action mentioned aim at directly attacking the problem. III does not address the issue of child labour.

45. b The first two courses aim at finding a quick solution to the problem. Commuting between two villages cannot be stopped and hence the ferry service. At the same time repair work on the bridge should start immediately, to restore the situation.

46. d Closing down the university will be running away from the problem. So, the vice chancellor should confront the problem. He should call student leaders for talks as this may turn out to be peaceful negotiations.

However, if the student union still decides to come together, then adequate police force should be arranged to prevent any untoward incident. Hence, either II or III follows.

47. e Bombing Islamabad will only worsen the situation. In the light of India's stand as a peace-loving nation, only the courses II and III follow.

48. c All the three courses are fair. As the theft occurred an hour ago, those who visited the palace that day may be involved. His attempt to escape from the city should be sealed. Announcing a reward may encourage some of those people who were aware of the conspiracy to come forward/locate the thief.

49. a Shifting of museum to another place may be practically impossible. The correct solution is to shut down the museum temporarily for some time and start the repair work immediately. Courses I and II follow.

50. e Suspending the jailor without taking his statement is unfair. The second and the third are definite courses of action. The first course may follow as a result of the second one, but it is not fair to implement it before that. Hence, courses II and III follow.

51 e The second course is not practical and implementing this will only depend on the outcome of the third course. The same is the case with the first course. But the third course definitely follows under all circumstances. Hence, option is (e).

52. a Since most of the books are in bad shape, ordering new copies would be very costly. But mending of the books should start immediately (either by temporarily closing the library, or when it is working one section at a time). Hence, either I or II follows.

53. c Courses I and III are practical. II is totally absurd/ impractical. Hence, option is (c).

54. c Calling the army may not be required as the intensity of the violence is not known. Banning of communal groups may worsen the situation and has the potential to take the violence to national proportion. Hence, the only peaceful and practical course of action is I.

55. e None of the three courses aim at preventing the death of innocent animals. There is no guarantee that by adopting any one of the three courses, the deaths will stop. Hence, none of the three follow.

56. d Course III is practically impossible to implement. The only solution to the problem is to either repair the clock or replace it. Hence, either course I or II follows.

57. e All the three courses follow. The first one will immediately curb the problem. The second and third will prevent any such future calamities.

58. b The first course does not tackle the problem of power supply. The third course is practically impossible. Only course II is practical.

59. a The first course is a definite step towards prevention of malnutrition. Even the third course is necessary. II is rejected because it might be possible that the awareness is there but not the means. Hence, option is (a).

60. d Army is not required to expose smuggling racket, nor is the suspension of trade at the port necessary. Only course I follows.

61. e All the three courses can be implemented to make the drive a grand success.

62. a Social workers can only make people aware of the importance of education. For this to happen, first of all schools should be at place. Hence, only course I follows.

63. c Both courses follow. As an immediate measure, the people must be shifted to safer places, where they can live under better conditions. Also, the state government should ask the centre for some help, since there is always a budgeted amount that is set aside by the central government for such calamities.

64. b The greater concern is not whether it is a part of the higher education system, the greater concern is that teachers themselves do not know about their role in population education programme. Hence, the first step is to train the teachers

in this regard. Besides, it is not practical to include such a programme as a part of curriculum. At the most, institutions can use their teachers to counsel the students in this regard.

65. b Voluntary organizations are largely non-profit organizations. Foreign companies may not collaborate with these. At the most, they may fund them. Course II, however definitely follows.

66. a Since Doordarshan wants to keep itself ahead of competition, it should take the initiative and revise the fees, and not wait for others.

67. c Both the courses definitely follow. It is necessary to tackle health and hygiene together.

68. b Precautionary measures, if at all they need to be taken, should be taken every year. Just because this year it has struck after 4 years, doesn't mean that it will strike after every four years. The second course is however a more direct measure to prevent this epidemic.

69. b The failure to implement `regular programmes' is not addressed in the first course of action. II logically follows.

70. b Trade unions may not be the right forum to consult in this regard. The software companies should themselves take the initiative and put the proposal before the government.

71. c Both the courses follow. Curriculum should be reviewed and revised periodically to keep in pace with fast-changing environment. And to facilitate this revision without much hassles, it is extremely necessary that the system should be more flexible.

72. a There is no harm in seeking financial assistance from international financial organizations, if India cannot fund it internally. After all, it is for a developmental cause, and the money can be repaid very soon.

73. c Both courses follow. The first one will help identify the actual reasons for the loss of credibility and since secretary also emphasized the need for training the staff, identifying areas is essential.

74. a Joint control board can definitely help in improving the co-ordination and reducing conflicts between states on inter-state projects. Since two states have already taken up this initiative, other states should also be encouraged to do the same.

75. d Introducing welfare measures for its employees is only a step to protect their interests in case of a penalty. The coal companies should ensure that the penalties are not enforced in the first place. For this they need to assess (both qualitatively and quantitatively) the requirements of coal from all customers, and not only thermal power stations. II is irrelevant. Hence, neither course follows.