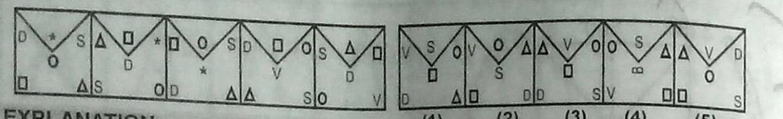
Type- 12,12,.....

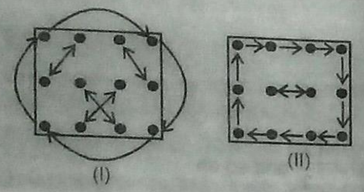
Q.2.



(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

EXPLANATION :

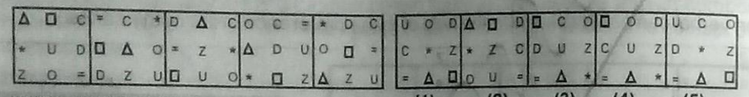
Ans.(3)



(I) (II)

Type- 12,12,.....

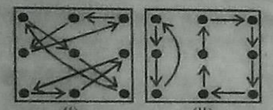
Q.3.



(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

EXPLANATION :

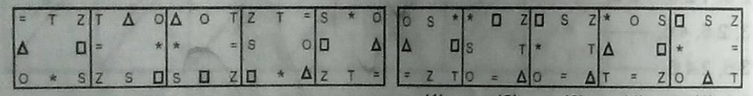
Ans.(5)



(I) (II)

Type- 12345,.....

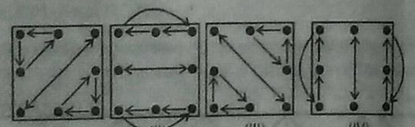
Q.4.



(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

EXPLANATION :

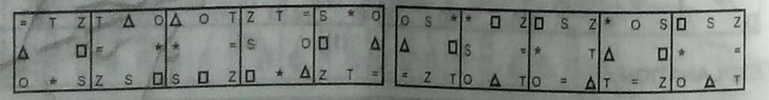
Ans.(2)



(I) (II) (III) (IV)

Type- 12345,.....

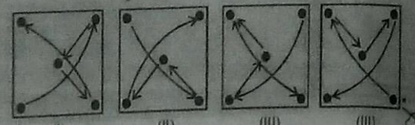
Q.5.



(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

EXPLANATION :

Ans.(5)



(I) (II) (III) (III)

* new figure

For More Questions Refer Volume-2

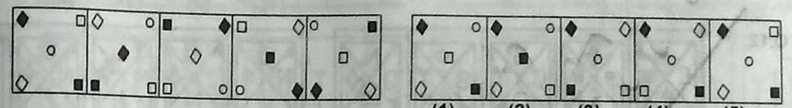
EXERCISE

SERIES (NON-VERBAL)

Direction - In each of the questions given below which one of the following five answer figures on the right should come after the problem figures on the left, if the sequence were continued ?

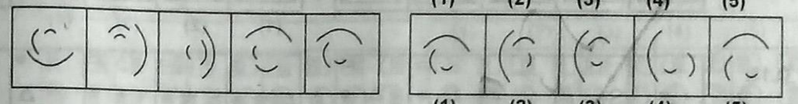
PROBLEM FIGURES ANSWER FIGURES

Q.1.



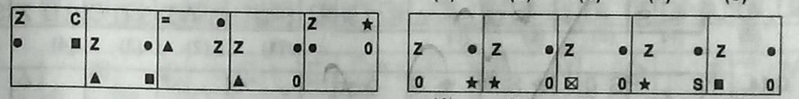
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Q.2.



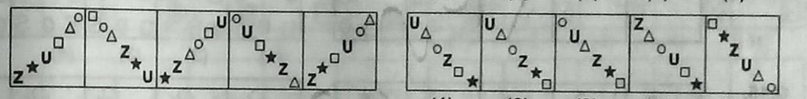
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Q.3.



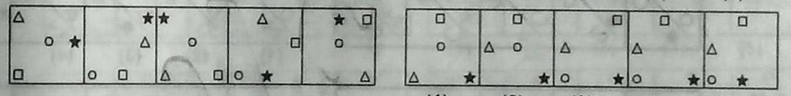
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Q.4.



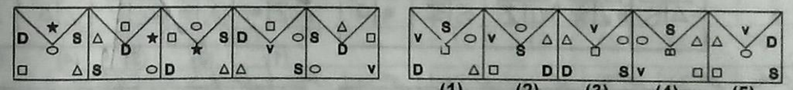
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Q.5.



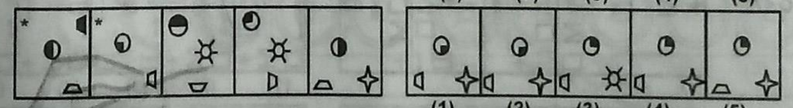
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Q.6.



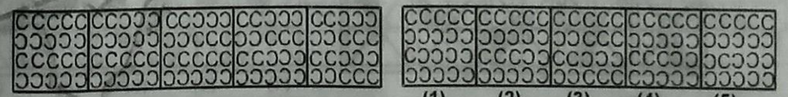
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Q.7.



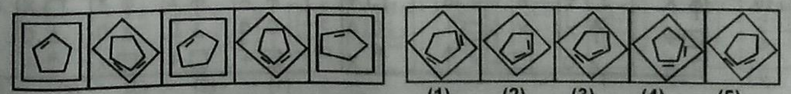
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Q.8.



(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Q.9.



(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

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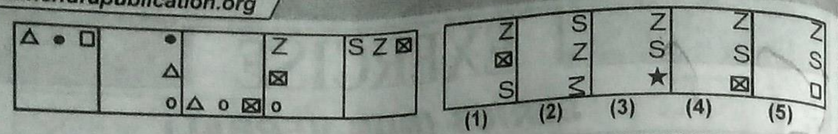

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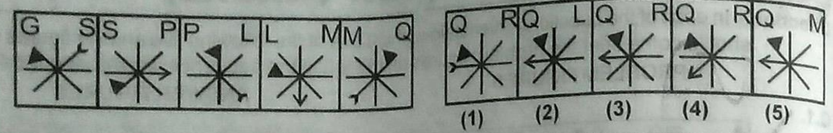

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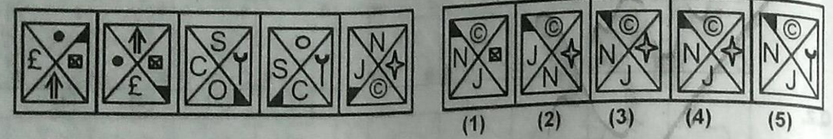
Q.12.



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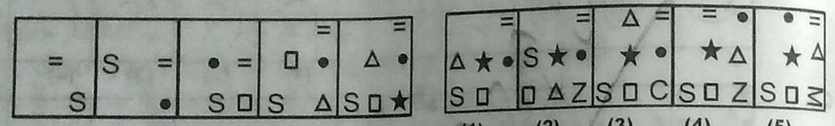
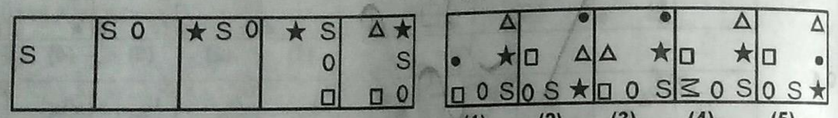


(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Q.14.



(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

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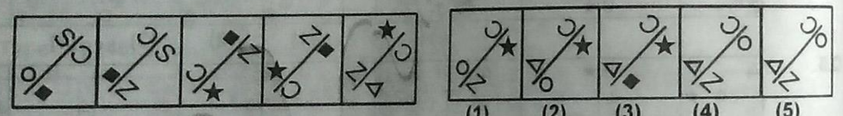

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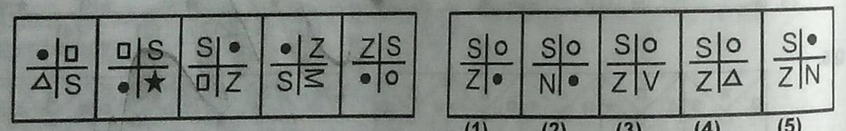

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

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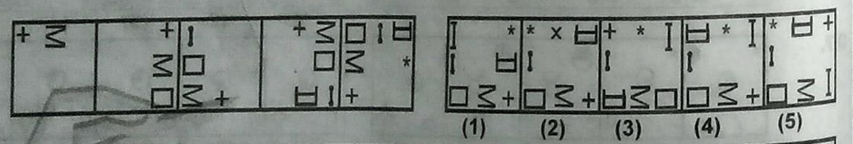

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

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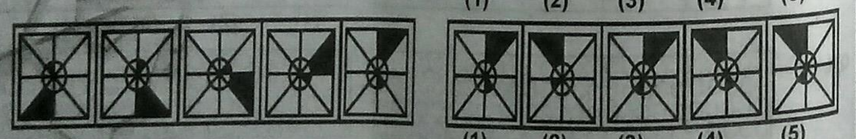

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

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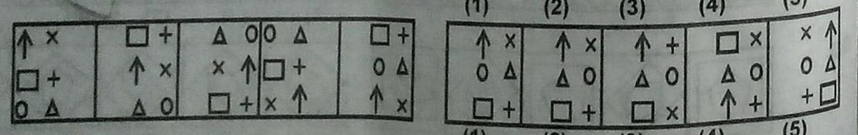
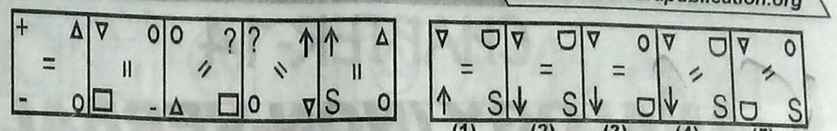


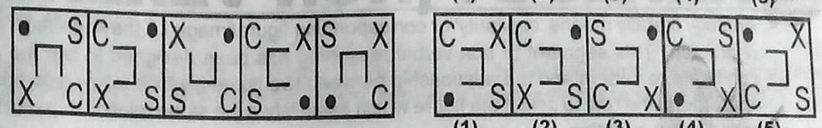
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Q.20.



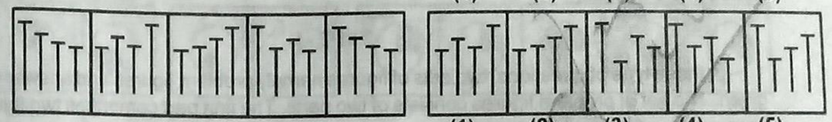
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Q.21.



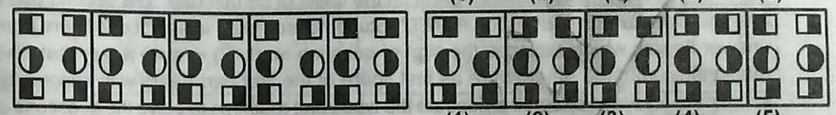
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Q.22.



(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Q.23.



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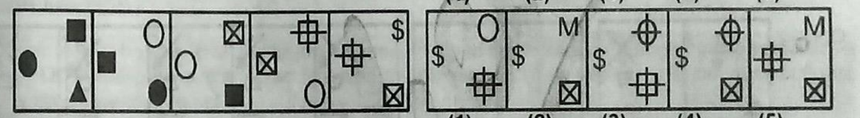

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

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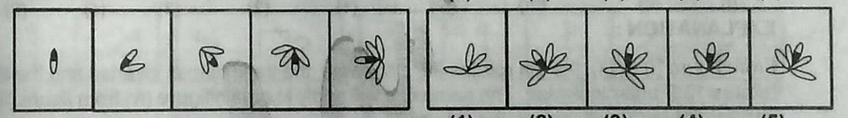
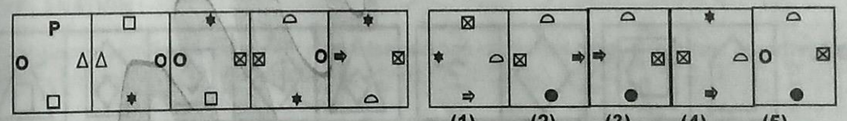


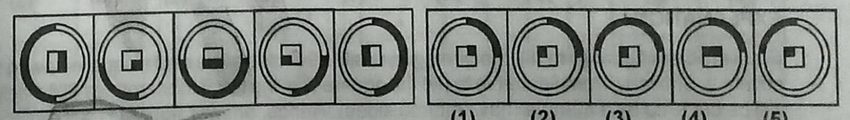
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Q.26.



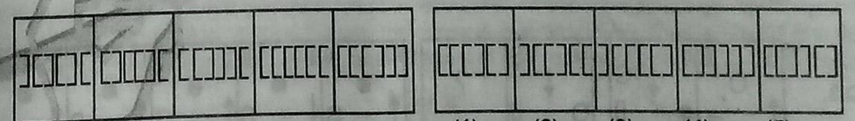
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Q.27.



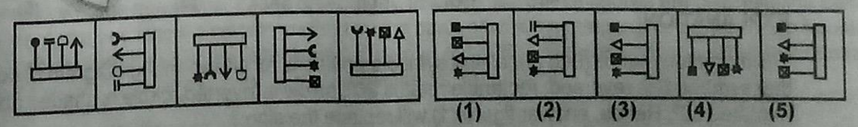
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Q.28.



(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Q.29.



(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

CHAPTER-14

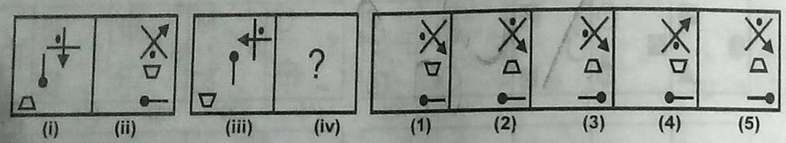
ANALOGY (NON-VERBAL)

Analogy literally means 'similarity' or corresponding figure/image i.e.(having similar features or character.) This segment of non-verbal reasoning has been designed to test the ability of a candidate to understand the relationship between two figures, which follow a certain rule, and apply the same rule to select the figure which establishes the same relationship with the figures asked in the question.

TYPE - I

In these type of questions, two sets of figures namely problem figures and answer figures are given. The set of problem figures consists of two parts. The first part comprises two figures which have same relationship between them on the basis of certain rule. The second part comprises one figure and a sign of question mark (?) Students are asked to select one figure from the set of answer figures which replaces the sign of question mark (?) in such a way that it bears same relationship with the other figure as first figure of the first part bears with second figure of the same part, following examples illustrate the typed and methods to solve the questions on analogy.

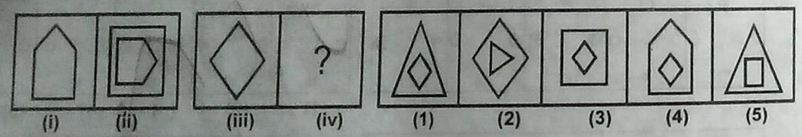
Q.1.



EXPLANATION :

From figure (i) to (ii), the pin rotates 90° clockwise, the trapezium is inverted and the third figure rotates 135° anti-clockwise. The same rule will apply to obtain figure (iv) from figure (iii). Hence, answer figure (3) will replace the sign of ?

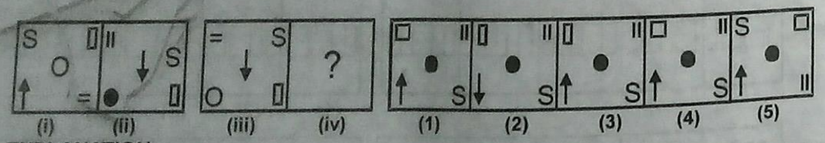
Q.2.



EXPLANATION :

From problem figure (i) to (ii), the pentagon rotates 90° clockwise and a square having four sides covers it. Similarly, from figure (iii) to (iv) the square (having four sides) rotates 90° clockwise and will be covered by a triangle (having three sides). Hence, answer figure (1) will replace the sign of?.

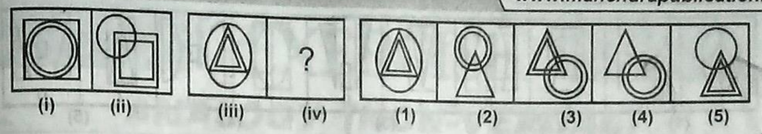
Q.3.



EXPLANATION:

From problem figure (i) to (ii), all the symbols positions as shown in the diagram in such a way that symbol. S is reversed, rectangle rotates 90°, arrow is inverted, circle is shaded and symbol = rotates 90°, Hence, answer figure (1) will replace the sign ?

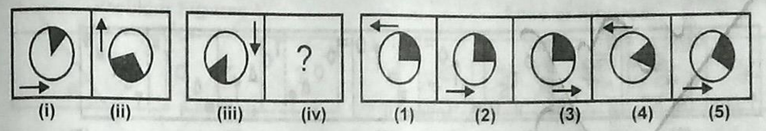
Q.4.



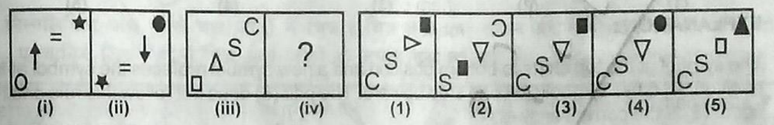
EXPLANATION :

From problem figure (i) to (ii), double figure converted into single figure and vice-versa, Also. Figure change place in a set order. Hence, answer figure is replace the sign ? **Ans. (4).**

Q.5.



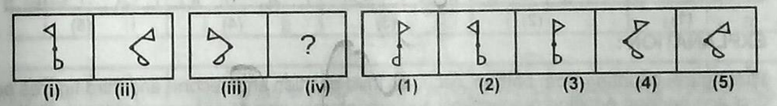
Q.6.



EXPLANATION :

Counting from bottom, first and fourth, second and third symbols interchange positions in such a way that fourth figure is shaded and third figure is inverted at new position. Hence, answer figure (3) will replace the sign of ?

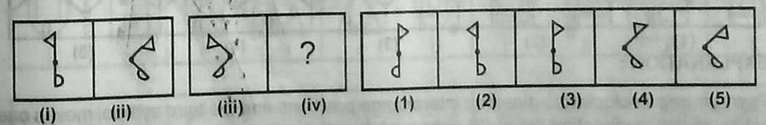
Q.7.



EXPLANATION :

Triangle and semi-circle rotate 45° clockwise and anti-clockwise respectively and are reversed. Hence, answer figure (1) will replace the sign of ?

Q.8.



EXPLANATION :

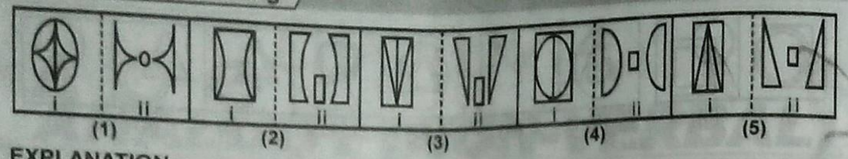
All the symbols shift to left one place and the leftmost symbol becomes the rightmost symbol from problem figure (i) to (ii) in such a way that arrow is inverted double lines rotate 90° and the semi-circular figure completed. Hence, answer figure (1) will replace the sign of ?

Type II

Here are some questions, based on Analogy, in which five pair of figures are given. All the pairs except one pair follow a certain method on the basis of which a relationship between two figures in each of the pairs can be established. One pair out of five pair does not show the relationship and this pair is to be selected by the candidate as the answer.

Following examples will illustrate the type of such extension of Analogy :

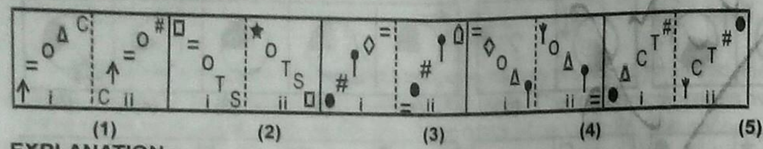
Q.1.



EXPLANATION :

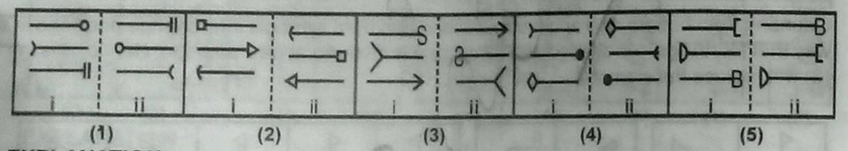
In all pairs of figures except pair (3), the inner figure is divided into two halves and each half is reversed at the same positions and the outer figure comes between the two halves. Hence, the correct answer is (3).

Q.2.



EXPLANATION :

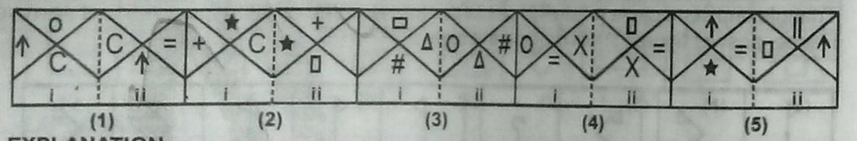
The symbol at the top shifts to bottom position and a new symbol replaces the symbol at the top position. All other symbol shift one step upward. The pair (5) does not follow this rule and hence, figure (5) is the correct answer.



EXPLANATION :

First figure, counting from bottom, occupies third position and second and third figures occupy first and second position respectively and are laterally inverted at new positions. All the pairs except pair(5) follow this rule, hence, pair (5) is

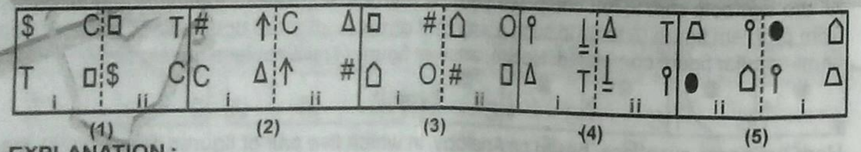
Q.4.



EXPLANATION :

Two symbols in clockwise direction interchange positions and the third symbol moves one step in the clockwise direction figure (3) does not follow this rule and hence, (3) is the answer figure.

Q.5.



EXPLANATION :

In all the pairs of the figures, except figure (1), all the symbols change positions as shown in the diagram, Hence, figure (1) is the correct answer.

For More Questions Refer Volume-2

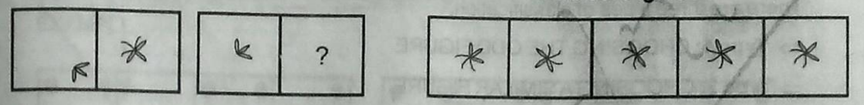
EXERCISE

ANALOGY (NON-VERBAL)

Directions : The second figure in the first part of the problem figures bears a certain relationship to the first figure. Similarly, one of the figures in answer figures bears the same relationship to the first figure in the second part. You have to select the figure from the set of answer figures which would replace the sign of question mark (?).

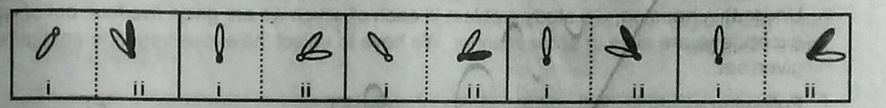
Problem Figures ' **Answer Figures**

Q.1.

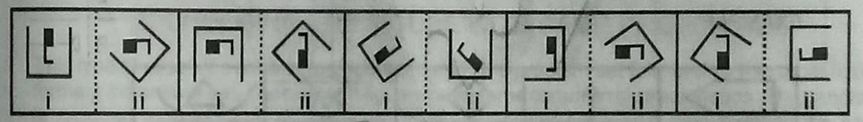


Q.2-8. निम्नलिखित पांच में से चार जोड़ों में चित्र i, चित्र ii से एक समान तरीके से संबंधित है। उस जोड़ें को पहचानिये जिसमें दोनों चित्र अन्य जोड़ों के समान संबंधित नहीं है।

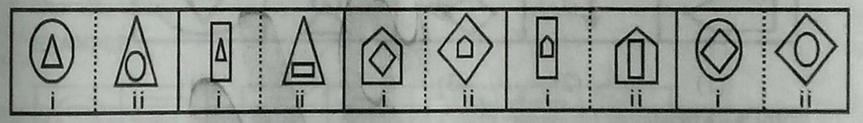
Q.2.



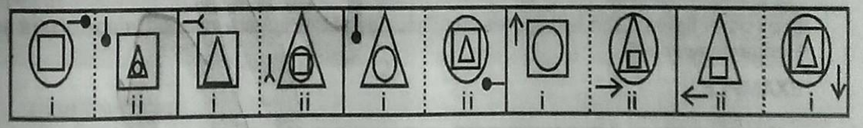
Q.3.



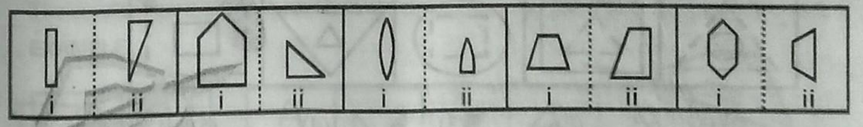
Q.4.



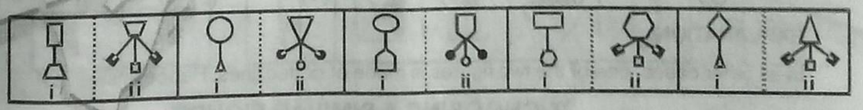
Q.5.



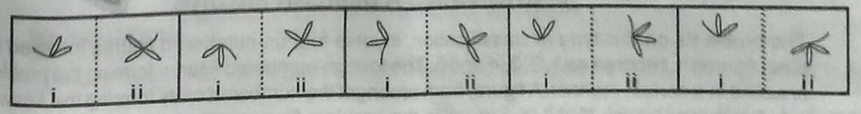
Q.6.



Q.7.



Q.8.



CHAPTER-15

CLASSIFICATION (NON-VERBAL)

In the chapter on classification, we deal with problems of "**Odd-Man-Out**" type. In such problems we are given a set of figures, such that, all except one have similar characteristics/features. We are required to select the figure which differs from all other figures in the given set. Several other types of problems based upon classification are also discussed in details in this chapter.

There are three types of classification.

⇒ **Type 1:** CHOOSING THE ODD FIGURE

⇒ **Type 2:** CHOOSING A SIMILAR FIGURE

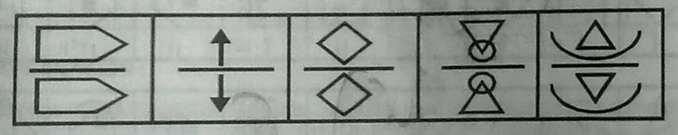
⇒ **Type 3:** CHOOSING THE FIGURE WITH SAME PROPERTIES.

1. CHOOSING THE ODD FIGURE

Under this heading, we study problem in each of which we are given five/four, out of which all except one are alike in some manner. We have to select the exclusively different figure in the given set.

Following examples will make understanding easier:-

EXAMPLE

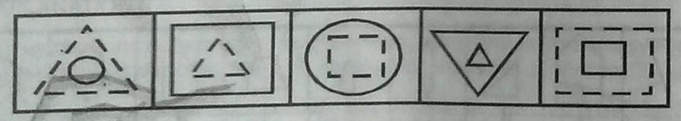


(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

EXPLANATION:

In all other figures, the two figures on either side of the line are inverted image of one another. Hence answer is 5.

EXAMPLE



(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

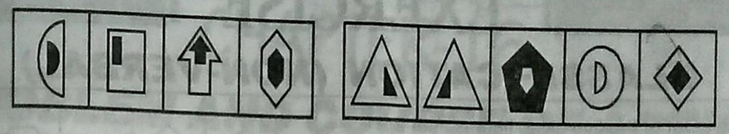
EXPLANATION:

In all other cases, one of the two figures is made of dotted lines. Hence answer is 4.

2. CHOOSING A SIMILAR FIGURE

The problems on this type of classification, involve four un-numbered figures followed by five other figures numbered as 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. The four un-numbered figures forming the problem set are alike in a certain manner. A figure, from amongst the numbered ones forming the Answer set, is to be choosen such that it is. Similar to the problem figures in that manner.

EXAMPLE

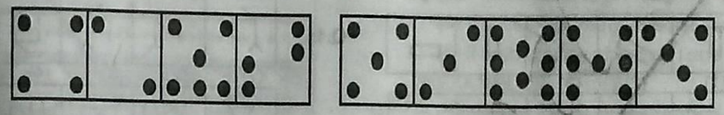


(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

EXPLANATION:

The inner dark figure is similar to the outer light figure. Hence answer is 5.

EXAMPLE



(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

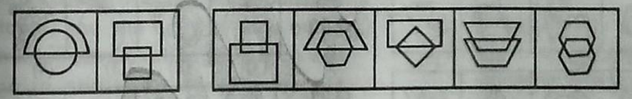
EXPLANATION:

There are even number of dots in all other figures. Hence answer is 3.

3. CHOOSING THE FIGURE WITH SAME PROPERTIES

This type of questions contain two figures forming the problem set followed by five other figures forming the answer set. The problem figures have some common characteristics. The candidate is required to select one of the figure from the Answer set which also exhibits the same characteristics.

EXAMPLE

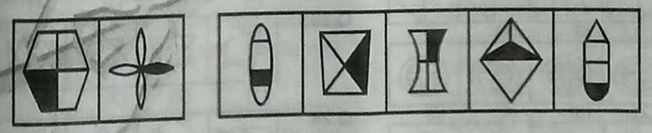


(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

EXPLANATION:

The smaller figure overlaps with half of a similar figure larger in size. Hence answer is 2.

EXAMPLE



(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

EXPLANATION:

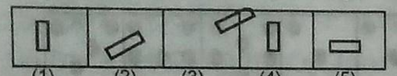
Figure is divided into four equal parts, of which one part is made black. Hence answer is 3.

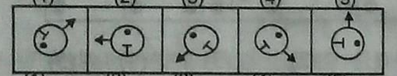
For More Questions Refer Volume-2

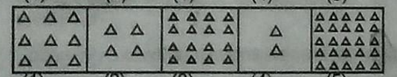
EXERCISE

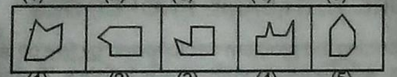
CLASSIFICATION (NON-VERBAL)

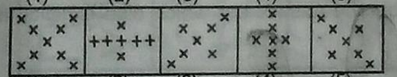
Directions : Out of the five given figures, four are similar in a certain way. One figure is not like the ofher four. That means four figures form a group based on some common characteristics. Find out the figure which does not belong to the group i.e., which does not share the common features/ characteristics with the other four figures.

Q.1. 
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

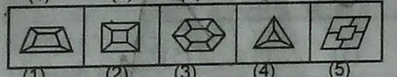
Q.2. 
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

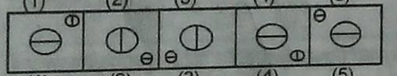
Q.3. 
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

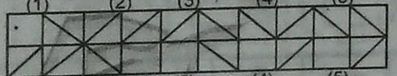
Q.4. 
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Q.5. 
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

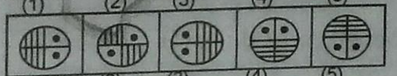
Q.6.
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

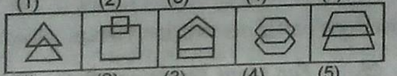
Q.7. 
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

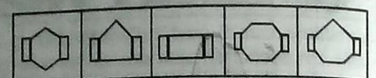
Q.8. 
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

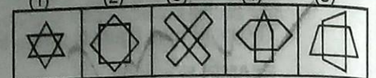
Q.9. 
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Q.10.
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

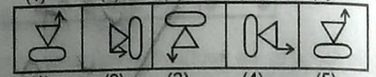
Q.11. 
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

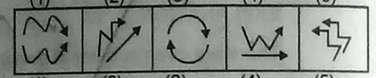
Q.12. 
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

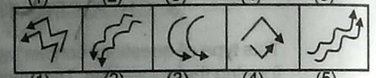
Q.13. 
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

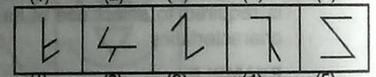
Q.14. 
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

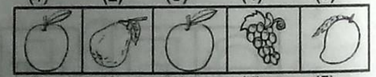
Q.15.
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

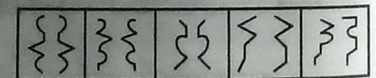
Q.16. 
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

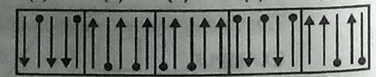
Q.17. 
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

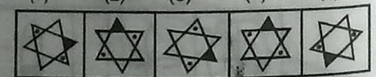
Q.18. 
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

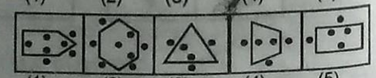
Q.19. 
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

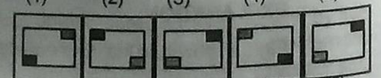
Q.20. 
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Q.21. 
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Q.22. 
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Q.23. 
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

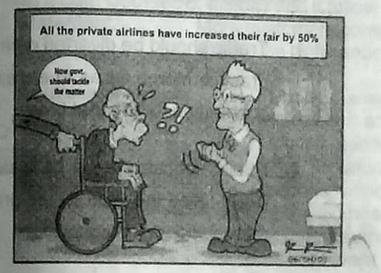
Q.24. 
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Q.25. 
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

CHAPTER-16

PROBLEM AND COURSE OF ACTION

A course of Action is a step to be taken for improvement or further action with regard to the problem on the basis of the information given in the statement.



Such questions are asked to test **your ability to judge a problem correctly and to determine the root cause of the problem and then to prescribe a suitable course of action. As responsible officers, you will have to face many administrative challenges which will require ability to decide correct course of action. Therefore, these questions are asked to test such ability in you.**

HOW TO SOLVE :

On the basis of the experience of coming across a large number of such questions, I can foretell you that basically there will be two broad types of pattern of such questions-

- First where the presented situation depends upon a problem and the suggested course of action gives solution.
- Second where the presented situation depends upon a simple fact (not a problem, just a situation) and the suggested course of action suggest way of improvement.

Give answer -

(1) If only course of Action I follows.
(2) If only course of Action II follows.
(3) If either course of Action I or II folllows.
(4) If neither course of Action I nor II follows.
(5) If both course of Action I and II follows.

EXAMPLE -

Q.1. **Statement :** Very large numbers of people from northern part of the city are suffering from water borne diseases.

Course of Action :

I. The municipal authority should advice people living in area not to use water supplied through pipeline for drinking purpose.

II. The local hospitals should be put on high alert to tackle the emerging crisis situation.

EXPLANATION

(I) is not valid solution because water is necessary not only for drinking it also required for daily use, bathing, working so no one can avoid the use. But II course of Action is required because infected water creates health related problems so hospitals should be ready to face any situation. **Ans. (2)**

Q.2. **Statement :** Despite all the efforts by the government, thirty cases of polio were reported in State X as the parents of those children remained uninformed of this drive against polio.

Course of action :

I. Strict action should be taken against the parents of children affected from polio.

II. Strict action should be taken against the doctors administering polio drops in the state.

EXPLANATION :

Both are weak course of action because we can't support any strict course of action before knowing the real cause. And according to given condition awareness should be created about polio. **Ans. (4)**

Q.3. **Statement :** Private airlines have increased the fare during festive season by almost 50%.

Course of action:

I. People should be advised to travel only by buses and trains during the festive season.

II. Airfares should be regulated by the government to a certain limit.

EXPLANATION :

At the time of festive season reservations in trains and buses is the bigest problem as great number of people like to use airlines. To control the fare increment government should make certain limit on private airlines. **Ans. (2)**

Q.4. **Statement :** Several passengers were stranded at the airport as all the flights had to be cancelled due to severe snowfall for the third consecutive day.

Course of action :

I. All the flights should be immediately resumed.

II. Airport authority should provide appropriate stay arrangements for the stranded passengers.

EXPLANATION :

Airport Authority should arrange proper accomodation for the passenger due to concellation of all flights. **Ans. (2)**

Q.5. **Statement :** A practice march by the Army is scheduled to be held on one of the busiest roads in the city on Tuesday.

Courses of action :

I. Traffic should be diverted during the practice march so as to ease traffic congestion during that time.

II. Public notices should be issued to avoid using the road till the practice march on Tuesday gets over.

EXPLANATION :

To avoid the traffic inconvenience, of the public government should issue the notice and divert the traffic. **Ans. (5)**

KEY POINTS-

- *Correct course of action should either be lesser than the problem or should improve the present situation.*
- *Simple problem must have simple course of action and not a complex one so that it may solve or reduce the problem and not create more issue..*
- *Course of action regarding government action must be given for the wellfare of public or development of the country.*
- *Suspension, Restriction or Resignation will not be immediate course of action but warning.*

EXERCISE

PROBLEM AND COURSE OF ACTION

Q.1-25. In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up or further action in regard to the problem, policy, etc. On the basis of the information given in the statement, you have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the suggested courses of action logically follow(s) for pursuing.

Give answer

(1) If only Course of action I follows. (2) If only Course of action II follows.
(3) If either Course of action I or II follows. (4) If neither Course of action I nor II follows.
(5) If both Courses of action I and II follow.

Q.1. **Statement :** Many customers complained to the manager of the local branch of the bank against the high handedness of the bank employees while dealing with the customers.

Courses of action:
I. The bank management should immediately suspend all the employees of the branch and deploy a different set of employees.
II. The bank management should ask for a report from the manager of the branch for taking necessary steps.

Q.2 **Statement :** Two persons, while on their daily walks in the jogger's park were killed by unidentified miscreants early in the morning.

Courses of action:
I. The police authority should deploy police constables near the jogger's park to prevent such criminal acts in future.
II. The citizens of the locality should go for early morning walks in groups to avoid such attacks.

Q.3. **Statement :** A very larger number of recently recruited officers left the Bank after attending the training programme on branch Banking operations conducted by the bank.

Courses of action:
I. The bank should take a bond of at least two years from each newly recruited officers before putting them into the training programme.
II. The bank should conduct the training programme at least one year after the newly recruited officers joined the bank.

Q.4. **Statement :** An increasing number of graduates produced by Indian universities are unemployable.

Courses of action:
I. Colleges and Institutes of higher learning should be given greater autonomy to decide course content.
II. World class foreign universities should be encouraged, to set up campuses in India.

Q.5. **Statement :** Heavy rains hit the state during October, just before the State Assembly elections and caused heavy damage to standing crops in most parts of the state.

Courses of action:
I. Elections should be postponed to give candidates the opportunity to campaign.
II. The Government should announce a relief package for those who are affected.

Q.6. **Statement :** The dolphin population in India has been decreasing sharply over the past few years.

Courses of action :
I. Dolphins should be declared an endangered species and be breed in aquariums or protected areas.
II. Locals should be enlisted to protect dolphins.

Q.7. **Statement :** In a mock security drill at the airport, a passenger ignored the instructions of the crew and severely injured his leg while hurrying to get off the plane.

Courses of action:
I. The passenger should sue the airline for negligence.
II. The airline should provide immediate medical assistance to the passenger.

Q.8. Statement: Illegal construction in the area which attracts thousands of tourists every year has been leading to frequent landslides and floods.

Courses of action:
I. The government should put a ban on all kinds of construction work in the area.
II. Tourism in the area should be totally banned until illegal construction work stops completely.

Q.9. Statement : Imported fruits which are priced at nearly thrice the regular price have been floading the market, making fruits out of reach for a middle class household.

Courses of action:
I. The government should regulate the prices of fruits so as to make them affordable to the common man.
II. Indian farmers should be encouraged to grow the imported varieties of fruits as these are more popular among the general public.

Q.10. Statement : Four cases of pick pocketing were reported at one of the most renowned five star hotels last evening

Courses of action :
I. The hotel staff should be instructed to be vigilant and report any suspicious person or activity.
II. More CCTV cameras should be installed near the dining and reception areas of the hotel where these incidents took place.

Q.11. Statement : Despite repeated warnings to students and parents from the college, some students have finally no fulfilled the mandatory criteria of 75% attendance in order to appear for exams

Courses of action:
I. The college should stop adhering to this particular criteria.
II. Either the parents or guardians of the defaulters should be called for a meeting.

Q.12. Statement : The students residing at the hostel of a university had to stay without electricity. and water for 48 hours not because of shortages but because of negligence by the hostel staff.

Courses of action:
I. The management of the university should look into the matter and take action against such negligence.
II. The students should leave the hostel and find some alternate accommodation.

Q.13. Statement : Local villagers have reported that instances of illegal cutting of trees have increased over the last few months in the forest area.

Courses of action:
I. The locals should be encouraged to report any such activities in the future.
II. Authorities should immediately look into the matter and put a stop to such illegal activity.

Q.14. Statement : There is an exodus of good student from the vernacular medium schools to the nearby English medium schools in the locality.

Course of action :
I. The management of the vernacular medium schools should immediately set up a joint action committee to find out the reason for the exodus and find way to reverse the trend.
II. The management of the English medium schools should immediately set up a joint action committee to regulate the exodus to accommodate the next student as per their capacity.

Q.15. Statement : There has been sudden increase in the number of migrants from rural areas to big cities in the recent past causing extensive pressure on the meager resources of the civic amenities.

Course of action :
I. The concerened civic authority should immediately put a complete ban on entry of imigrant population .
II. The govt. should immediately set up task force with a mandate to find ways to reduce to influx of migrant population in the big cities.

Q.16. Statement: Despite all the efforts by the goverment, thirty cases of polio were reported in State X as the parents of those children remained uninformed of this drive against polio.

Courses of action :
I. Strict action should be taken against the parents of children affected from polio.
II. Strict action should be taken against the doctors administering polio

Q.17. Statement : Several passenger were standed at the airport as all the flights had to be cancelled due to severe snowfall for the third consecutive day.

Course of action:
I. All the flights should be immediately resumed.
II. Airport authority should provid appropriate stay arrangements for the standed passengers.

Q.18. Statement: Very few students have been opted for academic research as professional courses offer better economic dividends.

Course of action:
I. Academic research should be linked to industry so as to improve its economic perspective.
II. Economic dividends of professional courses should be made less attractive so as to attract students to academic research as well.

Q.19. Statement: People see tax as a burden and thus device ways to underpay or avoid it altogether.

Courses of action :
I. Govt. should educate and inform citizens about the ways in which taxes help in development of the nation
II. Tax rates should be increased so that the under- recovery in collection is compensated

Q.20. Statement: A plethora of bodies with no single one which can be held accountable for city's development is the key reason behind its rather stagnant state.

Courses of action :
I. Each body should be given a set of duties and there should be no duplication in such allocation.
II. An umbrella committee should be appointed with powers to regulate actions of all other bodies.

Q.21. Statement: Number of hospital beds per 1000 people in India, which is a key indicator of healthcare infrastructure, is much lower than many other nations which are thought to be poorer than India.

Courses of action:
I. The expenditure of importing costly medicines should be borne by the State
II. Incentives should be given to encourage entry of private players into building of healthcare infrastructure.

Q.22. Statement: Conventional inspection methods are not effective in determining the condition of railway bridges resulting in an increased number of accidents.

Courses of action:
I. Dilapidated bridges and those which have not under gone any re pairs in the past ten years should be immediately demolished.
II. Modern bridge inspection equipment along with the required to awake. A personnel should be deployed by the Government to check the condition of bridges and take immediate action to repair them.

Q.23. Statement: The incidence of bus drivers violating traffic rules has not fallen despite the imposition of fines on rash and negligent drivers.

Courses of action:
I. The licences of the offenders should immediately be taken away.
II. The bus companies should warn the concerned guilty drivers without further delay and suspend the repeated offenders.

Q.24. Statement: The number of unemployed rural population being exploited by money lenders has been growing over the years.

Courses of action:
I. The Government should provide adequate earning opportunities for unemployed rural people.
II. The Government should encourage NGOs and financial institutions to provide alternate sources of credit to them.

Q.25. Statement : Misuse of subsidies offered to the farmers was observed and brought to the notice of the concerned authorities.

Courses of Action :
I. Government should issue orders to the concerned officials to be stricter and more careful while verifying the required documents while granting subsidy.
II. Government should take stringent action against those making false

Q.26-30- In each question below is given a statement followed by three courses of action numbered I, II and III. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up or further action in regard to the problem, policy, etc. On the basis of the information given in the statement, you have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the suggested courses of action logically follow(s) for pursuing.

Q.26. Statement: Every year during monsoon condition of most of the roads in the city deteriorates causing immense problem to the commuters.

Courses of action:
I. The civic body should include a heavy Penalty clause while awarding future contracts for road repairs.
II. The civic officials in charge of maintenance of city roads should be asked to explain why the condition of the roads worsens every year.
III. General public should avoid taking their vehicles out during monsoon.

(1) Only (I) follows (2) Only (II) follows (3) Only (I) and (II) follow
(4) Only (II) and (III) follow (5) All (I), (II) and (III) follow

Q.27. Statement: Many public sector undertakings have been making losses for the past few years and the situation is equally bad in the current year.

Courses of action:
I. These loss making public sector companies should immediately be closed down.
II. The Govt. should count for potential buyers in the private sector to sell these companies to get back part of the investments made by the Govt.
III. All the employees of these companies should be retrenched with adequate compensation and the fixed assets may be put up for sale.

(1) Only (II) and (III) follows (2) Only (II) follows (3) Only (III) follows
(4) All (I), (II) and (III) follow (5) None of these

Q.28. Statement: During the past few days more and more number of indoor patients of the local Govt. hospital are diagnosed to be suffering from malaria.

Courses of action:
I. All such patients who are suffering from malaria should immediately be discharged from the hospital.
II. The hospital authority should immediately put a ban on admitting new patients into the hospital.
III. All such patients who are suffering from malaria should be kept in an isolated ward.

(1) Only (I) follows (2) Only (II) follows (3) Only (III) follows
(4) Only (II) and (III) follow (5) None of these

Q.29. Statement: Many people living in the slums of western part of the town are diagnosed to be suffering from malaria.

Courses of action:
I. The municipal corporation should immediately make necessary arrangements to spray mosquito repellent in the affected area.
II. The municipal authority should immediately make necessary arrangements to provide quick medical help to the affected people.
III. The municipal authority should take steps to shift all the people staying in the slums of western part of the town to other areas.

(1) Only I follows (2) Only II follows (3) Only I and II follow
(4) All I, II and III follow (5) None of these

Q.30. Statement: Many teachers of the local school have rendered their resignation to the Principal to protest the management's decision for not implementing revised pay scales.

Courses of action:
I. The school management should accept the resignations and appoint new teachers.
II. The school management should persuade the teachers to continue with an assurance of considering the pay hike issue.
III. The school management should approach the govt. for guidelines.

(1) None follows (2) Only either I or II follows (3) Only III follows
(4) Only I follows (5) Only II follows

CHAPTER-17

STATEMENT AND ASSUMPTION

An Assumption is some thing which is **assumed, supposed and taken for granted**.

When somebody says something he does not put everything and every aspect of his idea into that which he takes for granted, this may be defined as an assumption.

CASES OF ASSUMPTION

Cases of assumption

Definitive Words	Conjunction	Connotive Phrase
Only, best, all	Before, so, even,	
Strongest, certainly	after, therefore, as	
definitely	a result of although,	
	despite of, inspite of	

1 - DEFINITIVE WORDS

While evaluating an assumption you can always take a clue from some words that lend a definite meaning to the statement.

2- CONJUNCTION

When a statement consists of two clauses and clauses are connected by conjunction, the nature of conjunction used, goes a long way in detecting the assumption that the author must have made.

3- CONNOTIVE PHRASE

Some times the author says the things in indirect way and because of this we remain untoughed with the meaning.

IMPORTANT FACTS RELATED TO INVALID ASSUMPTION

- Some times assumptions are contrary to their statement or not connected with the statement and can easily be rejected.
- An assumption is invalid if it is a mere restatement putting it in different words of given statement.
- The given assumption is invalid if it is an inferrence derivable from given statement.
- An assumption is invalid if it uses too far-fatched reasoning.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN IMPLICATION AND ASSUMPTION

Sometimes implications are also treated as assumptions. It is slightly different from assumpiton.

Impication means the **hidden meaning** of statement while assumption is **something on which statement is based.**

Given Answer -

(1) If only I is implicit.
(2) If only II is implicit.
(3) If either I or II is implicit.
(4) If neither I nor II is implicit.
(5) If both I and II are implicit.

EXAMPLES

Q1. **Statement :** 'Do not enter - avoid the risk of getting infected with the ABC disease'- written outside the quarantine ward no. 2 (meant only for ABC disease) of a hospital'.

Assumption :

I. Disease 'ABC' is contagious.

II. All the patients in ward no.2 suffer from disease ABC.

EXPLANATION :

ABC is a contagious disease and all patient of ward number 2 are suffering from ABC disease, on the behalf of these assumption above condition is given.

Ans. (5)

Q.2. **Statement :** In city Z, people prefer to buy Car X instead of Car Y as Car X has German technology which is very advanced.

Assumption :

I. Cars with German technology are perceived to be better than other cars in city Z.

II. Had German technology been present in Car Y also, its sales would have crossed car X's sales.

EXPLANATION :

It seams that German Technology is better than other technologies so it would increase the sale. Both assumptions are implicit. **Ans. (1)**

Q.3. **Statement :** Railway does not provide concession to any one for travelling to certain holiday destinations.

Assumption :

I. Railway services are available for travelling to these holiday destinations.

II. Railways provides concession to certain persons for travelling to places other than these holiday destinations.

EXPLANATION :

Railway services are available for travelling holiday destination on the basis of this assumption above statement is given. But the other assumption sounds just opposite meaning. **Ans. (1)**

Q.4. **Statement :** "Travelers with a ticket for the second class if found travelling in the first class compartments would be penalized"- Notice in the compartments of a train.

Assumption :

I. Travelers with a ticket for the first class are also not allowed to travel in the second class compartments.

II. Inspections are carried out in the train to check the tickets.

EXPLANATION:

First assumption is not related with statement. Inspections are carried out in trains to check the tickets. **Ans. (2)**

Q.5. **Statement :** The prices of petrol and diesel have remained unchanged only in Nigeria since the past three years.

Assumption :

I. Petrol and diesel prices have changed elsewhere in the world during these three years.

II. Before this three years period, petrol and diesel were available at a price different from the present rates.

EXPLANATION:

The price of petrol and diesel have changed else where in the world in three years in comparison to Nigeria and prices remain unchanged since three years, it means there rate would have been different three years before. **Ans. (5)**

MEMORABLE POINTS-

- *Statement is a part of our speech of which most of the ideas remain unexpressed.*
- *Assumption is something in which the reader assume something on the basis of the given statement.*
- *If statement and assumption are not co-related then it is not implicit validity.*
- *Assumption is always positive regarding the comptition of the work favouring the executor.*
- *Request/order/Advise is considered valid in the case of Assumption.*

For More Questions Refer Volume-2

EXERCISE

STATEMENT AND ASSUMPTION

Q.1-3. In each question below is given a statement 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 following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.
Give answer (1) if only Assumption I is implicit.
Give answer (2) if only Assumption II is implicit.
Give answer (3) if either Assumption I or II is implicit.
Give answer (4) if neither Assumption I nor II is implicit.
Give answer (5) if both Assumptions I and II are implicit.

Q.1. **Statement** The civic body put up a huge notice board on the beach located at an isolated part of the city as "Many picknickers died while swimming in the sea during the past few months".

Assumptions: I. Picknickers may ignore the notice and continue venturing into the sea.
II. Picknickers may read and be careful while venturing into the sea.

Q.2. **Statement:** The govt. has recently advised all the public sector banks to reduce rate of interest on home loans upto Rs.25 lakhs.

Assumptions: I. The public sector banks may reduce the interest on all home loans upto Rs.25 lakhs.
II. People may take undue advantage of the govt.'s decision.

Q.3. **Statement :** The local hospital put up a notice board at the main entrance stating that the hospital will carry out free check up for detecting cancer for the people staying entire locality.

Assumptions: I. Large number of people living in the locality may avail the free check up -facility offered by the hospital.
II. Hospital staff deployed for the purpose may be able to cope up with the rush of people for check up.

Q.4. **Statement:** Government has decided to relocate all the factories from the city with imme diate effect to reduce the pollution.

Assumptions: I. Pollution in the city is being caused only because of the factories exist ing there.
II. People may be able to manage travelling daily to the relocated factories

Q.5. **Statement:** The government announced a heavy compensation package for all the victims of the terrorist attacks.

Assumptions: I. Such incidents of terror may not occur in near future.
II. Compensation may mitigate the anger among the citizens against the current government.

Q.6. **Statement:** Even though the number of sugar factories is increasing at a high rate in India, we still continue to import it from other countries.

Assumptions: I. Even the increased number of factories may not be able to meet the demand of sugar in India.
II. The demand for sugar may increase substantially in future.

Q.11. **Statement:** A major retail store announced thirty percent reduction on all food items during the weekend.

Assumptions: I. People may still prefer buying food items from other stores.
II. Large number of customers may visit the retail store and buy food items.

Q.12. **Statement** The captain of the school football team selected only fourteen players to play all the eight matches of the interschool football competition.

Assumptions: I. There may be adequate number of football Players for all the matches.
II. The captain may be able to play in all the matches.

Q.14. Statement : The school authority has decided to give five grace marks in English to all the students of Std. IX as the performance of these students in English was below expectation.

Assumptions:
I. Majority of the students of Std. IX may still fail in English even after giving grace marks.
II. Majority of the students of Std. IX may now pass in English after giving grace marks.

Q.15. Statement : The govt. has decided to earmark a separate lane in the metropolis for passenger vehicles with more than one occupant.

Assumptions:
I. The move may help decongest the roads of the metropolis.
II. Many people may resort to pool car system to avoid traffic snarls.

Q.16. Statement : The railway authority has announced that it will carry out major repair work for two days beginning Saturday on the main line connecting the two big cities in the State bringing the rail service to a halt.

Assumptions:
I. People may reschedule their journey in view of the railway authority's decision.
II. People may still plan their travel by train between the two cities even on these two days.

Q.17. Statement : The civic authority of the metropolis has decided to suspend sanctioning of new building proposals for six months and assess the impact of the current building projects on the city's amenities.

Assumptions:
I. The builders' lobby may move the court against the civic body's decision.
II. The civic authority may be able to complete the impact study in about six months.

Q.18. Statement : 'Do not enter - avoid the risk of getting infected with the ABC disease written outside the quarantine ward no. 2 (meant only for ABC disease) of a hospital'.

Assumptions :
I. Disease 'ABC' is contagious.
II. All the patients in ward no.2 suffer from disease ABC.

Q.19. Statement : In city Z, people prefer to buy Car X instead of Car Y as Car X has German technology which is very advanced.

Assumptions :
I. Cars with German technology are perceived to be better than other cars in city Z.
II. If German technology had been present in Car Y also, its sales would have crossed car X's sales.

Q.20. Statement : The municipal corporation has announced 50 percent reduction in water supply till monsoon arrives in the city.

Assumptions:
I. People may protest against the unilateral decision of the municipal corporation.
II. Municipal Corporation may reduce its taxes from the residents as it failed to provide adequate water.

Q.21. Statement : Many people were caught by the railway police while they were trying to cross the railway tracks and imposed heavy penalty before releasing them.

Assumptions :
I. People may refrain from crossing railway tracks in future.
II. People may continue crossing railway tracks and pay hefty penalty.

Q.22. Statement : Most of the engineering colleges in the state applied to the regulatory body for sanctioning more number of seats for the next academic session.

Assumptions :
I. The regulatory body may grant additional seats sought for by the engineering colleges of the state.
II. The engineering colleges of the state may get adequate number of applications to fill in the additional seats.

Q.23. Statement: Most of the private companies have decided against awarding annual increase in the salaries of their employee for the previous year due to current economic situations.

Assumptions :
I. Majority of the employees may leave their job to protest against the decision.

II. These companies may announce hike in salaries next year.

Q.24. Statement: The Govt. has decided to levy congestion tax to passengers travelling by air to and from the metro cities.

Assumptions :
I. The tax so collected may be adequate to meet part of the expenses for providing additional resources to handle huge traffic.
II. Passengers travelling by air to and for these cities may be able to pay extra amount by way of congestion tax.

Q.25. Statement: For underwater battles only weaponry X should be used.

Assumptions :
I. Not all weaponry can function well under water.
II. There are different kinds of weapon available for battles on ground and underwater.

Q.26. Statement: As the prices of petrol and diesel shoot up, more and more people are resorting if to the use of electric cars.

Assumptions :
I. Using electricity for powering cars is less expensive than using petrol or diesel.
II. Many people cannot afford the raised prices of petrol and diesel.

Q.27. Statement : An advertisement by bank 'X'Our interest rates for education loans are lower than any other bank.

Assumptions :
I. Some other banks also provide education loans.
II. Interest rates charged on education loans are different for different banks.

Q.28-30. In each question below is given a statement followed by three assumptions (I), (II) and (III). An assumption is something supposed or taker for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Q.28. Statement : The govt. has decided to auction construction of highways to private entities in several blocks across the country on build operate transfer basis.

Which of the following assumption(s) is/are implicit in the above statement ?
(I) An adequate number of private entities may not respond to the Government's auction notification,
(II) Many private entities in the country are capable of constructing highways within reasonable time.
(III) The Govt.'s proposal of build-operate-transfer may financially benefit the private entities.
(1) Only (I) and (II) are implicit (2) Only (II) and (III) are implicit
(3) Only (II) is implicit (4) Only (I) and (III) are implicit
(5) None of these

Q.29. Statement : The apex body controlling universities in the country has decided to revise the syllabus of all the technical courses to make them focused towards the present needs of the industry there by making the technical graduates more employable than they are at present.

Which of the following assumption(s) is/are implicit in the above statement ?
(I) Technical colleges affiliated to different universities may not welcome the apex body's decision and may continue with the same syllabus as at present.
(II) The industry may welcome the decision of the apex body and scale up their hiring from these colleges.
(III) The Govt. may not allow the apex body to implement its decision in all the colleges as it may lead to chaos.
(1) None is implicit (2) Only (I) is implicit (3) Only (II) is implicit
(4) Only (III) is implicit (5) Only (I) and (II) are implicit

Q.30. Statement : The airlines have requested all their bona fide passengers to check the status of flight operations before leaving their homes as heavy fog is causing immense problems to normal flight operations.

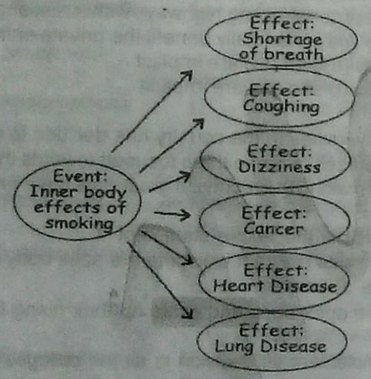
Which of the following assumption(s) is/are implicit in the above statement ?
(I) The majority of the air passengers may check the flight status before starting their journey to the airport.
(II) The Govt. may take serious objection to the notice issued by the airline company.
(III) Majority of the passengers may cancel their tickets and postpone their journey till the situation becomes normal.
(1) None is implicit (2) Only (I) is implicit (3) Only (II) is implicit
(4) Only (II) is implicit (5) Only (I) and (III) are implicit

CHAPTER-18

CAUSE AND EFFECT

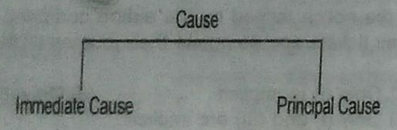
In such questions the candidate is asked to determine whether a given event is the cause or the effect of some other event. The idea behind putting these questions is to ascertain the analytical and logical reasoning ability of aspirant.

This is a universal fact that every event does not just happens it happen because there was a cause behind them. The cause or the condition under these events happens. We can easily understand the relation of cause and effect with the given diagram.



CAUSE

Cause means the logical or scientific reason of event.



1. IMMEDIATE CAUSE

Immediate causes are the most proximate in time to the effect.

2. PRINCIPAL CAUSE

The principal cause is the main and the most important reason for the effect.

EXAMPLES-

Below in each question are given two statements (A) and (B). These statements may be either independent causes or may be effects of independent causes or a common cause. One of these statements may be the effect of the other statement. Read both the statements and decide which of the following answer choice correctly depicts the relationship between these two statements.

Mark answer (1) if event (A) is the cause and event (B) is its effect.

Mark answer (2) if event (B) is the cause and event (A) is its effect.

Mark answer (3) if both the event (A) and (B) are independent causes.

Mark answer (4) if both the event (A) and (B) are effects of independent causes.

Mark answer (5) if both the event (A) and (B) are effects of some common cause.

Q.1. (A) Three top players of the Indian cricket missed all the matches of the five match tournament due to injury.

(B) India lost the cricket tournament to the visitors with a 2:3 margin.

EXPLANATION

A is the cause and B is its effect because due to injury of the top three players of Indian cricket team, India lost the match to the visitors. **Ans. (1)**

Q.2. (A) The prices of foodgrains have increased by about 20 percent over the same period last year.

(B) The prices of vegetables have substantially decreased during the past few weeks.

EXPLANATION

Since Statement A is talking about the increase in cost of food grains while other is talking about the decrease of Vegetables so these both are effect of independent causes. **Ans. (4)**

Q.3. (A) A huge explosion rocked the housing complex as a cooking gas cylinder exploded in one of the flats in the complex.

(B) Residents of the housing complex came running out of their houses and assembled in the open courtyard.

EXPLANATION

Due to explosion in a housing complex, all the residents of that complex came running out of their houses. So the statement A is cause and B is its effect.

Ans. (1)

Q.4. (A) Majority of the students of the school passed in Mathematics in the annual examination.

(B) Majority of the students of the school failed in English in the annual examination.

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EXPLANATION :

Since st A is talking about the passing of student while B is talking about failure of students so both is the effect of independent causes. **Ans. (3)**

Q.5. (A) The municipal authority advised all the schools in the city to close down for the next two days.

(B) A huge storm is likely to hit the city during the next two days.

EXPLANATION

Municipal authority advised all the school in the city to be close down due to possiblity of huge storm. So the st A is effect of cause to B. **Ans. (2)**

MEMORABLE POINTS

In each question of cause and effect there are two sentences given in which something is required to solve these questions and established an appropriate relations between them.

The following things kept in the mind while solving them-

- *In first step you should check that both statements are related to same events or different events.*
- *Then you should differentiate the cause and effect*
- *Then you should check that the sentences are not co-related or effect of same reason or the cause of same or different reason.*

EXERCISE

CAUSE AND EFFECT

Q.1-3. Below in each question are given two statements (A) and (B). These statements may be either independent causes or may be effects of independent causes or a common cause. One of these statements may be the effect of the other statement. Read both the statements and decide which of the following answer choice correctly depicts the relationship between these two statements.

Mark answer (1) if statement (A) is the cause and statement (B) is its effect.

Mark answer (2) if statement (B) is the cause and statement (A) is its effect.

Mark answer (3) if both the statements (A) & (B) are independent Causes.

Mark answer (4) if both the statements (A) & (B) are effects of independent causes.

Mark answer (5) if both the statements (A) & (B) are effects of some common cause.

Q.1. (A) Three top players of the Indian cricket missed all the matches of the five match tournament due to injury.
(B) India lost the cricket tournament to the visitors with a 2:3 margin.

Q.2. (A) The prices of foodgrains have increased by about 20 percent over the same period in the last year.
(B) The prices of vegetables have substantially decreased during the past few weeks.

Q.3. (A) Majority of the students of the school passed in Mathematics in the annual examination.
(B) Majority of the students of the school failed in English in the annual examination,

Q.4. (A) The government has amended tax laws to boost exports.
(B) The export sector has been passing through difficult times due to heavy tax burdens.

Q.5. (A) The production of pulses has dropped for the third consecutive year.
(B) India has decided to import pulses this year.

Q.6. (A) Indian citizens are willing to incur the cost of using environment friendly technology.
(B) Many countries are taking steps to cut their carbon emissions.

Q.7. (A) Computer education has been made compulsory for all the classes by many schools.
(B) The current job market prefers computer literate workforce.

Q.8. (A) All domestic airlines increased the fares in all sectors with immediate effect.
(B) Railways increased the fare of all its classes with immediate effect.

Q.9. (A) The prices of fruits and vegetables fell substantially over the last few days.
(B) The quality of fruits and vegetables improved considerably over the last few days.

Q.10. (A) A substantial increase in the unhealthy competition has been observed among the students.
(B) A rise of 23% is reported every year in the cases of suicides after declaration of grade 10th and 12th examination results.

Q.11. (A) Many schools have banned the sale of fast food in their premises.
(B) Obesity in youngsters has been linked to their poor eating habits.

Q.12. (A) The share prices are touching an all time low.
(B) Most of the organizations have been grounding or terminating employees and undergoing cost-cutting exercises wherever possible.

Q.13. (A) Many employees of the company proceeded on a day's leave on Friday.
(B) Both Thursday and Saturday were declared holiday by the company.

Q.14. (A) Many anti-social elements are caught by the police from the locality.
(B) Many people in the locality are detained by the police for questioning.

Q.15. (A) There has been heavy rains in the catchment area of the lakes supplying drinking water to the city.
(B) The municipal authority has suspended the proposed cut in water supply to the city.

Q.16. (A) The prices of fruits have dropped substantially during the last few days.
(B) The prices of foodgrains have increased substantially during the last few days.

Q.17. (A) Heavy showers are expected in the city area during next forty-eight hours.
(B) The inter-club cricket tournament scheduled for the week was called off.

Q.18. (A) All the airline companies of the India decided to hike in their fare with immediate effect to all the rout.
(B) There has been substantial reduction in aviation fuel prices in India during the past few weeks.

Q.19. (A) The conditions of all the major roads in the city have deteriorated causing hardship to motorists.
(B) The municipal authority have sanctioned significant amount to repair all the major roads in the city.

Q.20. (A) Government has tightened security checks at all important places and also at various public places.
(B) Incidences of terrorist attacks are increasing day by day.

Q.21. (A) High court has fixed a time limit for repairing all the roads in the city.
(B) Road Development Authorities in the city are carrying out road repair work on urgent basis.

Q.22. (A) The traffic police removed the signal post at the intersection of two roads in a quiet locality.
(B) There have been many accidents at the intersection involving vehicles moving at high speed.

Q.23. (A) The local steel company has taken over the task of development and maintenance of the civic roads in the town.
(B) The local civic body requested the corporate bodies to help them maintain the civic facilities.

Q.24. (A) Majority of the students in the college expressed their opinion against the college authority's decision to break from the university and become autonomous.
(B) The university authority has expressed its inability to provide grants to its constituent colleges.

Q.25. (A) The state government has announced special tax package for the new industries to be setup in the state.
(B) Last year the state government had hiked the taxes for all industrial activities in the state.

Q.26. (A) The government has alowed private airlines companies in India to operate to overseas destinations.
(B) The national air carrear has increased its flight to overseas destinations.

Q.27. (A) Many people visited the religious place during the weekend.
(B) Few people visited the religious place during the week.

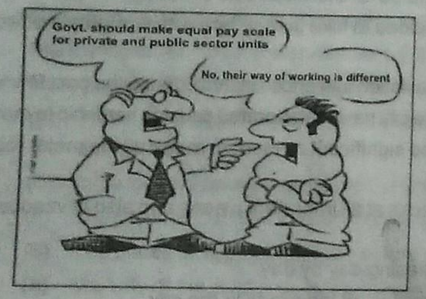
Q.28. (I) Due to banking facility, the daily life of human beings is becoming more comfortable in rural areas.
(II) Life is becoming pathetic and painful in rular areas.

Q.29. (I) In recent year , the government has decided to provide the schemes of the sixth day commission.
(II) Consumer price index is increasing for the last five months.

CHAPTER-19

STATEMENT AND ARGUMENT

Mostly these questions are followed by two contrary arguments and you have to decide which of the given argument is **'strong'** or which is **'weak'**. It is necessary to understand which one is **'weak'** or which one is **'strong'**.



'Strong' arguments are those which are both important and directly related to questions while **'weak'** arguments are less important and indirectly related to questions.

So the main task is how to judge whether the argument is strong or weak.

How to recognize the strong or weak argument-

STRONG ARGUMENTS :

Strong Argument

Universal Truth | Analyzed Truth | Experience Based

1. UNIVERSAL TRUTH

If any argument is **universally accepted** that cannot be denied and it has link with the statement then it will be a universal truth.

EXAMPLE-

Computer is beneficial for us.

The argument is universal and it will be

2. ANALYZED TRUTH

The decision taken by **our government, supreme court, constitutional body, United Nations or any Supreme authority** is always welcomed and is deemed as an analyzed truth.

EXAMPLE-

Primary education has been incorporated as fundamental right in India.

3. EXPERIENCE

If any argument said on the basis of **experience** then it will be accepted.

EXAMPLE -

E-commerce should be encouraged in the country

WEAK ARGUMENT :

Weak Argument

Ambiguous | Simple Information | Opinion Based | Superfluous

1. AMBIGUOUS

The argument which is not clear in meaning and creates doubt or confusion is taken as an ambiguous argument.

EXAMPLE-

One should eat, drink freely because tomorrow one has to die.

2. SIMPLE INFORMATION

If any argument shows that the sentence is **immitating/copying** anything then it can not be accepted.

EXAMPLE-

Sachin should take retirement from cricket because most of the cricketers at his age prefer to retire.

So, it will be a weak argument because it shows the immitation/copy of another sports persons.

3. OPINION

If there is any **personal suggestion, personal opinion, personal comment** etc. then such type of argument can never be accepted because in this democratic

EXAMPLE-

To re locate send the factories out of the city is the only way to save our city from the pollution.

4. SUPERFLUOUS

Which can not be accepted.

EXAMPLE-

Import of foreign books should be banned.

EXAMPLES

In these questions one statement is given which is followed by some arguments. You have to consider all the arguments and decide which is/are stronge argument.

Q.1. **Statement :** Should the govt. roll back all the subsidies on the petrol, diesel and cooking gas and allow the prices to be driven by market conditions ?

Arguments :

I. Yes, this will largely help the oil companies to sell their products at competitive price.

II. No, the general public cannot afford the original prices of these products.

III. Yes, govt. needs to stop subsidizing these products and channelise the money for developmental projects.

EXPLANATION :

If government roll back all the subsidies this step would help companies to sell there products at compititive prices but general public may suffer.

Ans (I) and (II) are strong

Q.2. **Statement:** Should the govt. take over all the small scale industries and provide them special assistance ?

Arguments:

I. Yes, this should be done if the govt. wants to control the unemployment.

II. No, govt. does not have expertise to handle such industries.

III. Yes, In this way employment and more production can be generated

EXPLANATION :

If government want to control the unemployment and generate more employment and production it should take over all the small scale industries.

Ans (I) and (II) are stronge

Q.3. **Statement :** Should the institutes of higher learnings in India like IITs and IIMs be made totally free from govt. control ?

Arguments :

I. Yes, such institutes in the developed countries are run by non-govt. agencies.

III. No, these institutes are not capable to take policy decisions for smooth functioning.

EXPLANATION :

For national interest government should not made learning totally free from government control.

Ans. argument II is strong

Q.4. **Statement :** Should the parliament elections in India be held on a the gap of two years throughout the country ?

Arguments :

I. Yes, this is the only way to control the curruption.

II. Yes, this will provide a proper rulling system in the country.

III. No, some other countries hold elections after two years.

EXPLANATION :

All the arguments are directely or indirectely not related to the statement so all are weak arguments.

Ans. None follows

Q.5. **Statement :** Should there be a common pay structure of the central govt. and all private unit employees in the country ?

Arguments :

I. No, each private unit should have the freedom to decide the pay structure of its employees.

II. No, the workload and responsibilities of central govt. and private unit employees differ and hence there should be different pay structure.

III. Yes, all govt. employees and private employeed should be treated equally irrespective of their working with central govt. or any private unit.

EXPLANATION :

The workload and responsibilities of central government and private unit employees are different so private unit should have freedom to decide the pay structure of employees.

Ans (I) and (II) follow.

KEY POINTS-

- *The validity of an argument depends on the reason given for that argument.*
- *The given statement is not enough to find the answer. We should read and understand the given arguments as well. One thing that we should keep in mind is that we should never base our arguments on anything else but the given facts.*
- *If any argument or any statement has the word 'only' then it will never be a strong argument because word **only** gives the negativity.*

EXERCISE

STATEMENT AND ARGUMENT

Q.1-5 In making decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between **'strong'** arguments and **'weak'** arguments. 'Strong' arguments are those which are both important and directly related to the statement. 'Weak' arguments are those which are of minor importance and directly related to the statement or may be related to a trivial aspect of the and also may not be directly related to the statement.

Each question below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the argument is a 'strong' argument and which is a 'weak' argument.

Give answer (1) if only argument I is strong.
Give answer (2) if only argument II is strong.
Give answer (3) if either argument I or II is strong.
Give answer (4) if neither argument I nor II is strong.
Give answer (5) if both arguments I and II are strong.

Q.1. **Statement:** Should there be no examination upto IX Std. in all the Schools in India ?

Arguments:
I. No, students need to go through the process of giving examinations right from the young age.
II. Yes, this will help students to think laterally and achieve their creative pursuits.

Q.2. **Statement:** Should the sale of all the toys made in China be banned in India ?

Arguments:
I. Yes, these are very cheap and hence will put the local toy manufacturers out of business.
II. No, Indian toys are of much better quality and their sale will not be affected.

Q.3. **Statement:** Should there be only two political parties in India ?

Arguments:
I. Yes, in many developed countries there are only two political-parties.
II. No, Indian electorate is not matured to select between only two political parties.

Q.4. **Statement:** Should the parents in India in future be forced to opt for only child as against two or many at present ?

Arguments
I. Yes, this is the only way to check the ever-increasing population of India.
II. No, this type of pressure tactic is not adopted by any other country in the world.

Q.5. **Statement:** Should all the slums in big cities be demolished and the people living in such slums be relocated outside the city limits ?

Arguments
I. No, all these people will lose their home and livelihood and hence they should not be relocated.
II. Yes, the big cities need more and more spaces to carry out developmental activities and hence these slums should be removed.

Q.6. **Statement:** Should the Govt. make it compulsory for all the Private Medical Institutes to join the Common Admission Test conducted by the Govt. ?

Arguments:
(I) No, the private institutes should allowed to decide their own admission strategy to make them more suitable for jobs.
(II) Yes, all the Medical Institutes, whether Private or Govt. should follow a common criteria for admission.

Q.7. **Statement :** Are nuclear families better than joint familes ?

Argument :
I. No, Joint families ensure security and also reduce the burden of work.
II. Yes, Nuclear families ensure greater freedom.

Q.8. **Statement :** Should the Railways immediately stop issuing free passes to all its employees ?

Arguments :
I. No, The employees have the right to travel free.
II. Yes, This will help railways to provide better facility.

Q.9. **Statement:** Should all the venders on the roads in the big cities in India be forcibly sent to villages?

Argument:
I. No, this is unfair and these people, may have to suffer for the bussiness.
II. No, these people should send a certain place to stablish their business in cities.

Q.10. **Statement:** Should the PSU banks in India be privatised in a phased manner like other public sector enterprises?

Arguments :
I. Yes, this the only way to bring in competitiveness and provide better service to the public.
II. No, all bank employees may go on strike.

Q.11-13. In making decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between **'strong'** arguments and **'weak'** arguments. 'Strong' arguments are those which are both important and directly related to the statement. 'Weak' arguments are those which are of minor importance and also may not be directly related to the statement or may be related to a trivial aspect of the statement.

Each question below is followed by three arguments numbered I, II and III. You have to decide which of the arguments is a **'strong'** argument and which is a **'weak'** argument.

Q.11. **Statement:** Should the govt. de-regulate the retail prices of petrol, diesel and cooking gas and allow the prices to be driven by market conditions ?

Arguments:
I. Yes, this will largely help the oil companies to sell their products at competitive price.
II. No, the general public cannot afford market driven prices of these products.
III. Yes, govt. needs to stop subsidizing these products and channelise the money for developmental projects.

(1) Only I and II are strong
(2) Only I and III are strong
(3) Only II and III are strong
(4) All I, II and III are strong
(5) None of these

Q.12. **Statement:** Should the govt. take over all the private passenger transport companies across the country?

Arguments:
I. Yes, this should be done as the govt. runs the railways.
II. No, govt. does not have expertise to handle such operations.
III. Yes, this way general public can be taken out of the clutches of the private transport companies.

(1) Only I is strong.
(2) Only I and II are strong.
(3) Only II and III are strong.
(4) All I, II and III are strong.
(5) None of these

Q.13. Statement Should the parliament elections in India be held on a single day through out the country ?

Arguments

I. Yes, this is the only way to handle such elections.

II. Yes, this will help the commission to concentrate on a single day for election related issues.

III. No, some other countries hold such elections spread over several days.

(1) None is strong (2) Only I is strong (3) Only II is strong
(4) Only III is strong (5) Only I and II are strong

Q.14. Statement: Should there be complete ban on setting up of thermal power-plants in India?

Arguments:

I. Yes, this is the only way to arrest further addition to environmental pollution.

II. No, there is a huge shortage of electricity in most parts of the country and hence generation of electricity needs to be augmented.

III. No, many developed countries continue to set up thermal power plant in their countries.

(1) None is strong (2) Only (I) is strong (3) Only (II) is strong
(4) Only (III) is strong (5) None of these

Q.15. Statement Should all the deemed universities be de-recognized and attached to any of the central or state universities in India ?

Arguments

I. Yes, many of these deemed universities do not confirm to the required standards of a full-fledged university and hence the level of education is compromised.

II. No, these deemed universities have been able to introduce innovative courses suitable to the requirement of various industries as they are free from strict Govt. controls.

III. Yes, many such universities are basically money spinning activities and education takes a backseat in these institutions.

(1) Only (I) and (II) are strong (2) Only (II) and (III) are strong
(3) Only (I) and (III) are strong (4) All (I), (II) and (III) are strong
(5) None of these

Q.16. Statement: Should there be a complete ban on constructing housing projects on farm lands ?

Arguments

I. No, the demands for housing is ever increasing and hence construction of such projects on farm lands should be allowed on selective basis.

II. Yes, farm lands are to be protected against any such encroachments as demand for food is increasing every year.

III. Yes, the poor farmers are exploited by the big builders.

(1) Only (I) and (II) are strong (2) Only either (I) or (II) is strong
(3) Only (III) is strong (4) Only (I) and (III) are strong
(5) None of these

Q.17. Statement: Should the rate of income tax be much higher for those who earn more than one crore each year ?

Arguments

I. No, every tax paying citizen should be treated at par irrespective of their annual income.

II. No, a small percentage of tax paying individuals earns more than one crore and hence it will not have any significant impact on Govt. earnings.

III. Yes, imposing higher rate is justified for high earners as they can afford to pay more tax to the Govt. after meeting their own requirements.

(1) Only (I) and (II) are strong (2) Only (III) is strong (3) Only (II) is strong
(4) All (I), (II) and (III) are strong (5) None of these

Q.18. Statement: Should there be a uniform eligibility criteria for admission to all the engineering colleges in the' country ?

Arguments

I. No, each college should be given freedom to decide the eligibility criteria for admissions.

II. Yes, this will largely ensure comparability among engineers passing out of different colleges.

III. Yes, many colleges admit large number of students who are not capable of completing their engineering degree.

(1) All are strong (2) Only (I) and (II) are strong (3) Only (I) and (III) are strong
(4) Only II and III are strong (5) None of these

Q.19. Statement: Should the conscription of citizens for defence services be made compulsory in India ?

Arguments:

I. Yes, this is the only way to tackle the serious shortage of manpower in defence services.

II. No, instead the compensation package be made comparable to other job sectors to attract people to join defence services.

III. Yes, many other countries have made this compulsory.

(1) Only (I) is strong (2) Only (II) is strong (3) Only (I) and (II) are strong
(4) Only either (I) or (II) is strong 5) None of these

Q.20. Statement: Does cell phone be banned in the offices?

Arguments:

(I) Yes ,because it affects the accuracy of work.

(II) No,now a days cell phone became very important in daily use so its absence also affects the work.

(III) Yes, government has already banned the cell phones on some places.

(1) Only I is strong (2) Only I and II are strong
(3) Only I and III are strong (4) None is strong
(5) None of these

Q.21. Statement: Should the Indians who are serving abroad be called back to their country ?

Arguments:

(I) Yes, they should serve their own mother land on the first hand .

(II) No, they should not be forced to their country as every one has a right to do his desired work.

(1) Only I is strong (2) Only I and II are strong (3) Only II is strong
(4) None is strong (5) None of these

Q.22. Statement: Should the sale of the toys made in China be banned in India ?

Arguments:

(I) Yes, They are very cheap and should put the local toy manufactures out of business.

(II) No, Indian toys are much better quality and their sale will not be affected.

(1) Only I is strong (2) Only II is strong (3) Either I or II is strong
(4) Neither I nor II is strong (5) Both are strong

CHAPTER-20

DRAWING INFERENCE

Drawing Inference is a chapter where examiner wants to check one's reading skill and the skill to observe or understand any thing. In short we can say that they wants to check the concentration power.

HOW TO DRAW THE INFERENCE-

First of all we have to know the meaning of options

Option (1) Definitely correct (100% True)

If the conclusion directly follows the inference then it will become the part of definitely correct.

Option (2) Probably correct (51% to 99% true)

If the conclusion does not directly follows the statement or it doesn't follows the inference 100%. Then it will be a part of probably correct.

Option (3) Data Inadequate (No. Relation)

If the data is not given in the inference then it will go towards the option no. 3.

Option (4) Probably false.(51% to 99% false)

If the conclusion not fully against the inference means if it is partially opposing then it will become a part of it.

Option (5) Definitely false (100% false)

If the provided data is exactly against the given facts.

EXAMPLE

Suppose there are two given statements.

One says that "All the nations are advocating peace and disarmament.

" While other says that "A vast majority of the nations are advocating peace and disarmament".

Now, an inference which says that "India stands for peace and disarmament" must be definitely true in the light of one says. This is because the keyword **"All nations" includes India**.

But the same conclusion will be probably true in the light of other says because the keyword **"A vast majority of nations"** is different from the keyword **"All nations"**.

To sum up, we can say that inferences can be evaluated from a given passage in three ways:

(a) Directly follows

(b) Logically follows

(c) Follows from some keywords

SOME TIPS

Although the art of evaluating a given inference demands a good deal of practice and logical aptitude, some tips are being given below to help you evaluate your inferences under some given situations. Although the list is not exhaustive, it can give a clue in some other cases also.

ACTION-MOTIVE

If an action is being undertaken and if such an action is

- always taken with a particular motive, it is definitely true that such a motive exists.
- never taken with a particular motive, it is definitely false that such a motive exists.
- usually taken with a particular motive, it is probably true that such a motive exists.
- usually not taken with a particular motive, it is probably false that such a motive exists.

Mark answer

(1) If the inference is **Definitely True**, i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given;

(2) If the inference is **Probably True** though not definitely true in the light of the facts given;

(3) If the **data are inadequate**, i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false

(4) If the inference is **Probably False** though not **Definitely false** in the light of facts given;

(5) If the inference is **Definitely false** i.e. it cannot be possible be drawn from the fact given or it Contradict the given facts.

EXAMPLE

Q.1-5. The first time I saw **'The Wizard of Oz'**, the story bewitched me. The second time I saw The Wizard of Oz, the special effects amazed me. The third time I saw The Wizard of Oz, the photography dazzled me. Have you ever seen a movie twice, three times ? You notice subtleties and hear sounds you completely missed the first time around.

It's the same on the phone. Because your business conversations are more consequential than movies, you should listen to them two, may be three times. Often we have no clear idea of what really happened in our phone conversation until we hear it again. You'll find shadings more significant than the colour of Toto's collar- and more scarecrows than you imagined who 'haven't got a brain'.

How do you listen to your important business conversations again ? Simply legally and ethically tape record them. I call the technique of recording and analyzing your business conversations for subtleties instant replay.

Q.1. The movie **'The Wizard of Oz'** will help improve business conversation.

Q.2. For most, if they watch a movie more than once, different aspects in different order, like special effects, photography, story, music etc. would impress in a better way.

Q.3. The tips are given for understanding business conversation.

Q.4. The advice is being given to the sales team

Q.5. The author watches most movies more than twice.

EXPLANATION :

1. The writer gives only an example of the movie 'The wizared of oz' so we can't relate it to business conservation so data is probably false.
2. First paragraph proves the sentence so information is definitely true.
3. The question based on the assumption is based on last passage so it is probably true.
4. Paragraph does not describe sales so answer is definitely false.
5. Related information is incomplete so answer is can't be determined

Q.6-10. Even as the economy is back on track and consumer confidence is up, the number of credit cards in the system continues to dip. In the last one year, the total number of credit cards in use has dipped by almost 50 lakhs. According to the latest data released, the number of credit cards dipped to about 2 crores as of end February 2010 from around 2.5 crores a year ago. The data also indicate that average monthly card spends both in terms of value as well as volume has still not touched the pre-crisis levels.

Average monthly spend in F.Y. '10 has fallen to Rs.5,100 crores against Rs.5,400 crores in F.Y. '09, while average monthly volumes in the current year has been just 1.94 crores a month compared to 2.16 crores a month in F.Y. 09. Even peak festival spending through cards in the current fiscal is less than the previous year's levels.

Q.6. Credit card usage in the current year has substantially decreased from F.Y. 09.

Q.7. People are not using credit cards in the current year due to rampant credit related fraud.

Q.8. There has been a drop of about 40 percent in use of credit card in the current year from the previous year.

Q.9. There has been a drop of about 10 percent in the number of credit card transactions in the current year from the previous year.

Q.10. The drop in usage of credit cards in India is lesser than that in many other countries.

EXPLANATION -

6. Even as the .....continues to dip. Line shows that given statement is probably true.
7. Related information is incomplete so data inadequate.
8. In the last.....a year ago, line shows that given statement is definitely false.
9. Average monthly.....F.Y. 09 line shows that given statement is definitely true.
10. Related information is incomplete so data inadequate.

KEY FACTORS-

In some cases the inference is easily evaluated with the help of certain keywords. Keywords give an indication about the truth of a given conclusion. Some example of such key-words are all, some, none, never, always, sometimes, must be, maybe, might be, will be, would be, although, nevertheless, despite, in spite of, because of... etc.

MEMORABLE POINTS

Many times students get confused between the following choices:

- *definitely true or probably true?*
- *definitely false or probably false?*
- *data inadequate or probably true?*
- *data inadequate or probably false?*

It is not possible to give a standard "test" to avoid this confusion. Logical reasoning is by its very nature subjective and therefore differences of opinion are inevitable.

However, all fundamental mistakes can be avoided if you have a clear idea of your reasoning. Whenever you come to some answer, you reach there by using ---

- *something that is given in the passage is taken as definitely true.*
- *some factors are true regarding to passage but based on assumption can be consider as probably true.*
- *If related data or information is missing or unavailable in the passager it should be taken as data inadequate.*
- *If related information is based on false assumption or based on just opposite assumption it should be taken as probably false.*
- *If related information is totally false then it should be taken as definitely false.*

Everyone should keep in mind that we should think nothing or imagine nothing beyond the information given in the passage although they are related or not related to real facts.

EXERCISE

DRAWING INFERENCE

Q.1-5. Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon the degree of its truth or falsity.

Mark answer (1) if the inference is **'definitely true'** i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given.

Mark answer (2) if the inference is **'probably true'** though not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given.

Mark answer (3) if the **'data are inadequate'** i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the data is likely to be true or false.

Mark answer (4) if the inference is **'probably false'** though not 'definitely false' in the light of the facts given.

Mark answer (5) if the inference is **'definitely false'** i.e. if cannot be drawn from the given facts or contradicts the given facts.

Hurdles imposed in the path of foreign investors by regulations must be removed if the country wants to attract quality foreign investment. Particularly, when foreign institutional investors no longer seem very enamoured by the Indian story. Although the foreign exchange reserve does not face the risk of falling to the levels of early 1990, the country should create an environment to attract more long term investments instead of just portfolio inflows or hot money. Essentially a diluted version of Regulation issued in 1998 with its requirement that foreign partners with JVs set up in India prior to 2005 must obtain a green light from the domestic partner to set up another similar venture has the potential to be misused. Further, the foreign partner is also required to obtain prior approval from the government before a new venture in the same area of business as the existing one is set up.

Q.1. Foreign investors are keen to invest in long term projects in India in the current scenario.

Q.2. Many countries in the Asian continent have foreign investor friendly guidelines.

Q.3. India's foreign exchange reserve in early 1990s was much below the current level.

Q.4. India needs to tighten its norms for granting foreign investments in key sectors.

Q.5. Foreign direct investment in India is mainly short-term investment.

Q.6-10. Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon the degree of its truth or falsity.

Mark answer (1) if the inference is **'definitely true'** i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given.

Mark answer (2) if the inference is **'probably true'** though not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given.

Mark answer (3) if the **'data are inadequate'** i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the data is likely to be true or false.

Mark answer (4) if the inference is **'probably false'** though not 'definitely false' in the light of the facts given.

Mark answer (5) if the inference is **'definitely false'** i.e. if cannot be drawn from the given facts or contradicts the given facts.

Economic liberalization and globalization have put pressures on Indian industry, particularly on the service sector, to offer quality products and services at low costs and with high speed. Organizations have to compete with unequal partners from abroad. It is well recognized that developing countries like India are already behind other countries technologically, in many areas, although some of them particularly India, boast of huge scientific and technical manpower addition to this, if an entrepreneur or industrialist has to spend a lot of his time, money and energy in dealing with unpredictable services and in negotiating with the local bureaucracy. It can have a significant dampening effect on business.

Q.6. No other developing country except India claims that they have highly trained technical manpower.

Q.7. Foreign companies are more equipped than domestic companies to provide quality service in good time.

Q.8. Official formalities are less cumbersome in almost all the countries except India.

Q.9. Indian service industry was more comfortable before economic liberalization.

Q.10. India at present is to some extent on par with developed countries in terms of technological development.

Q.11-15. Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon the degree of its truth or falsity.

Mark answer (1) if the inference is **'definitely true'** i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given.

Mark answer (2) if the inference is **'probably true'** though not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given.

Mark answer (3) if the **'data are inadequate'** i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the data is likely to be true or false.

Mark answer (4) if the inference is **'probably false'** though not 'definitely false' in the light of the facts given.

Mark answer (5) if the inference is **'definitely false'** i.e. if cannot be drawn from the given facts or contradicts the given facts.

The deterioration in the overall asset quality of banks - gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) are reportedly 27% higher at the end of December 2009 than at the end of December 2008 is not surprising. Any slowdown in growth is bound to trigger a rise in NPAs as more and more companies default on loan repayments. The effect would be pronounced when the slowdown coincides with a severe global recession. But for the restructuring of loans permitted by the Central Bank on fairly generous terms, NPAs would have been still higher. Prudent banks that took care while sanctioning loans and then monitored the post-sanction disbursement diligently should be able to weather the crisis, but it is one thing to have NPAs rise because of a cyclical downturn, it is quite another to have NPAs rise because of policy errors that are entirely within the realm of policymakers. And this is what we need to guard against. Excessively low interest rates skew the risk reward equation by making projects that are actually not viable, appear viable till interest rates reverse and the same projects cease to be viable. It is now well established that long periods of unduly low interest rates encourage banks to take more risks. A low interest rate regime driven by an easy money policy rather than macroeconomic fundamentals leads to excessive expansion of credit. It incentivizes banks to take on more risk in search of higher returns and to misprice risk.

Q.11. Low interest rate on credit reduces the capacity to absorb various unaccounted risk factors.

Q.12. Banks'NPAs occur only due to economic factors.

Q.13. The Central Bank always allows banks to restructure their loans in the event of rise in NPAs.

Q.14. Lower interest rate cycle projects commercially unviable projects as viable.

Q.15. Higher NPAs indicate shortcomings in disbursement and follow-up of credit given by banks.

Q.16-20. Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon the degree of its truth or falsity.

Mark answer (1) if the inference is **'definitely true'** i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given.

Mark answer (2) if the inference is **'probably true'** though not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given.

Mark answer (3) if the **'data are inadequate'** i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the data is likely to be true or false.

Mark answer (4) if the inference is **'probably false'** though not 'definitely false' in the light of the facts given.

Mark answer (5) if the inference is **'definitely false'** i.e. if cannot be drawn from the given facts or contradicts the given facts.

Even as the economy is back on track and consumer confidence up, the number of credit cards in the system continues to dip. In the last one year, the total number of credit cards in use has dipped by almost 50 lakhs. According to the latest data released, the number of credit cards dipped to about 2 crores as of end February 2010 from around 2.5 crores a year ago. The data also indicate that average monthly card spends both in terms of value as well as volume has still not touched the pre-crisis levels. Average monthly spend in F.Y. 10 has fallen to Rs.5,100 crores against Rs.5,400 crores in F.Y. 09, while average monthly volumes in the current year has been just 1.94 crores a month compared to 2.16 crores a month in F.Y. 09. Even peak festival spending through cards in the current fiscal is less than the previous year's levels.

Q.16. Credit card usage in the current year has substantially decreased from F.Y. 09.

Q.17. People are not using credit cards in the current year due to rampant credit related fraud.

Q.18. There has been a drop of about 40 percent in use of credit card in the current year from the previous year.

Q.19. There has been a drop of about 10 percent in the number of credit card transactions in the current year from the previous year.

Q.20. The drop in usage of credit cards in India is lesser than that in many other countries.

Q.21-25. Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon the degree of its truth or falsity.

Mark answer (1) if the inference is **'definitely true'** i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given.

Mark answer (2) if the inference is **'probably true'** though not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given.

Mark answer (3) if the **'data are inadequate'** i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the data is likely to be true or false.

Mark answer (4) if the inference is **'probably false'** though not 'definitely false' in the light of the facts given.

Mark answer (5) if the inference is **'definitely false'** i.e. if cannot be drawn from the given facts or contradicts the given facts.

(Note : Each of the five questions has only one distinct answer i.e. no two questions can have the same answer. If you get same answer for more than one question, consider both again and decide which one of the two would more definitely be that answer and same way review other also.)

The first time I saw The Wizard of Oz, the story bewitched me. The second time I saw The Wizard of Oz, the special effects amazed me. The third time I saw The Wizard of Oz, the photography dazzled me. Have you ever seen a movie twice, three times ? You notice subtitles and hear sounds you completely missed the first time around.

It's the same on the phone. Because your business conversations are more consequential than movies, you should listen to them two, may be three times. Often we have no clear idea of what really happened in our phone conversation until we hear it again. You'll find shadings more significant than the colour of Toto's collar- and more scarecrows than you imagined who 'haven't got a brain !'

How do you listen to your important business conversations again ? Simply legally and ethically tape record them. I call the technique of recording and analyzing your business conversations for subtleties Instant Replay.

Q.21. The movie The Wizard of Oz' will help improve business conversation.

Q.22. For most, if they watch a movie more than once, different aspects in different order, like special effects, photography, story, music etc. would impress in a Better way.

Q.23. The tips are given for understanding business conversation.

Q.24. The advice is being given to the sales team.

Q.25. The author watches most movies more than twice.

Q.26-30. Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon the degree of its truth or falsity.

Mark answer (1) if the inference is **'definitely true'** i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given.

Mark answer (2) if the inference is **'probably true'** though not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given.

Mark answer (3) if the **'data are inadequate'** i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the data is likely to be true or false.

Mark answer (4) if the inference is **'probably false'** though not 'definitely false' in the light of the facts given.

Mark answer (5) if the inference is **'definitely false'** i.e. if cannot be drawn from the given facts or contradicts the given facts.

Today's youth is mentally depressed. Today's youth is worried about its future. So that it is suffering from mental and physical diseases. It might effect next generation. Our society and government can be it's reason. Today that unemployed man is treated inferior by the society. Youth's age is adversely being affected because of mental pressure.

Q.26. The reason for depression in youth is unemployment.

Q.27. The age of todays youth is decreasing.

Q.28. The decision of government is affecting the youth's future.

Q.29. The pressure of society is depressing the youths mentally.

Q.30. State govt. is worried about the future of the youth.

EXPLANATION