

Statement and Conclusion

Introduction to statement and conclusion

A statement is a group of words arranged to form a meaningful sentence. A conclusion is a judgment or decision reached after consideration of the given statement.

A conclusion is an opinion or decision that is formed after a period of thought or research on some facts or sentence stated by someone. A consequent effect has always to be analyzed before reaching the final result or conclusion of a given premise. This requires a very very systematic and logical approach.

How to solve statement and conclusion problems

- If there are two or more sentences that are used to frame a statement, then, the sentences must be interrelated, and mutual contradiction should be there.
 - Do not look for truthful notions. The information provided in the statement is the only requirement for a candidate to answer the question. No assumptions must be made.
 - Read the statement carefully and look for keywords that are common between the statement and the conclusions
 - If there is more than one conclusion that is applicable to the statement, candidates must ensure that the conclusions they opt for have some relation with each other.
 - Do not go by the length of the statement or statements. Make sure that you read the statement carefully before you make a conclusion.
 - Candidates happen to lose a lot of marks in negative marking in such questions. So ensure that you do not guess the answers in this topic.
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Example1 : Statements: The best way to escape from a problem is to solve it

Conclusions:

1. Your life will be dull if you don't face a problem.
2. To escape from problems, you should always have some solutions with you

- A. Only conclusion 1 follow
- B. Only conclusion 2 follow
- C. Either conclusion 1 or 2 follows
- D. Neither conclusion 1 nor 2 follows
- E. Both conclusions 1 and 2 follows

Answer: D. Neither conclusion 1 nor 2 follows

Solution: Clearly, both I and II do not follow from the given statement

Example 2: Statements: Irregularity is a cause for failure in exams. Some regular students fail in the examinations

Conclusions:

1. All failed students are regular
2. All successful students are not regular

- A. Only conclusion 1 follow
- B. Only conclusion 2 follow
- C. Either conclusion 1 or 2 follows
- D. Neither conclusion 1 nor 2 follows
- E. Both conclusions 1 and 2 follows

Answer: D. Neither conclusion 1 nor 2 follows

Solution: The given statement clearly implies that all irregular and some regular students fail in the examinations. This, in turn, means that all successful students are regular but not all regular students are successful. So, neither I nor II follows.

Example 3: Statements: The XYZ Medical College has started a cell which will conduct counselling workshops in the field of stress management to patients and general public

Conclusions:

1. The hospital has needed resources to start such activity
2. Patients and general public feel a need to have such cell in the hospital.

- A. Only conclusion 1 follow
- B. Only conclusion 2 follow
- C. Either conclusion 1 or 2 follows
- D. Neither conclusion 1 nor 2 follows
- E. Both conclusions 1 and 2 follows

Answer: E. Both conclusions 1 and 2 follows

Solution: Since the hospital has started the activity, it must have been well-equipped for the same. So, I follows. Also, any new activity is started keeping in mind the need for it. So, II also follows