


- ❑ Critical thinking is defined as the ability to think clearly and rationally, understanding the logical connection between ideas.
- ❑ It is the act of breaking down a whole text into fragments and studying it in isolation.
- ❑ Some of the important chapters of critical reasoning are Statement and Argument, Statement and Assumption, Statement and Conclusion, Statement and Course of Action, Cause and Effects and so on.

# CRITICAL REASONING




# Assumptions

- ❑ Unstated premises or facts
  - ❑ Implicit – not given directly in the statement.
  - ❑ Assumption should have a direct connection with the statement
  - ❑ **Assumptions:** These are unstated ideas or beliefs that **must be true** for the statement to hold or make sense.
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# How to solve the questions????

- ANALYSE
  - INTERPRETE
  - EVALUATE
- 



# STATEMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS



- ❑ In these critical thinking reasoning questions, by reading the given statements, students need to take the right decision. Here taking the right decision means selecting the correct assumption.
- ❑ In each of the following questions a statement is followed by an assumption numbered I and II. An assumption is a statement that you are taken for granted we have analyse it and find the right assumption.
- ❑ This concept is commonly used in aptitude tests, competitive exams, and interviews to assess a person's critical thinking skills and ability to identify underlying assumptions.

Try solving these questions.....



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- **Statement : The teacher asked the student to bring a glass of water**

**Assumption I: Student will bring a glass of water**

**Assumption II : Student will not bring a glass of water**

**Assumption III: The teacher is thirsty**

**Assumption IV: The student knows where the water is kept.**

**Which assumption is right according to the statement?**





Case 1: When assumption will be wrong.

- a) If the statement is containing words like each, only, any, all, every, why, what, these, therefore, but, definitely, and certainly.
- b) If it is talking about past and future.

Sentence: Everybody loves reading Gita.

**Assumptions:**

- (I) Gita is the only spiritual material.
  - (II) Not a single person loves reading any other material.
- A. Only assumption I is implicit
  - B. Only assumption II is implicit
  - C. Either I or II is implicit
  - D. Neither I nor II is implicit
  - E. Both I and II are implicit



2: When assumption will be true.

- a) If it is containing the words like many, some, much, and to large extent.
- b) If it is conveying the message of advertisement, appeal, and notice.
- c) If it is talking about social welfare, govt policies, etc.

3. Repetition is certainly not implicit.

4. Try not to be too logical with the statements. The assumption must only be made based on the given information in the statement.

5. Common assumptions can always be followed but do not align the general information with the given assumptions.

6. Use the elimination method if you are unable to apprehend the answer.



# Types of Statements

- 1) Advertisements
- 2) Appeal
- 3) Notice
- 4) Problem solution
- 5) Reason and effect etc.

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- Please consult me before making any decision on exports from the company.

**Assumptions**

I. You may take a wrong  
: decision if you don't consult  
me.


II. It is important to take a  
right decision.

- A. if only assumption I is implicit
- B. if only assumption II is implicit
- C. if either I or II is implicit
- D. if neither I nor II is implicit
- E. if both I and II are implicit



The correct option is E Both I and II are implicit

Clearly, the statement was spoken for fear that the other person may take a wrong decision. So, I is implicit. Again, the statement confirms that it is important to take the right decision(intention of the speaker). So, II is also implicit.



Statement: A person is to be hired as a programmer with a one-year trial period, and his achievements will be reviewed at the end of the confirmation period.

Assumption

I) Individual performance is generally unknown at the time of the offer for employment.

II) Usually, individuals try to prove their worth during the trial period.

Assumption I is true.


Assumption II is true.

Either I or II is true.


Both I and II are true.



Both I and II are true.



Reason: According to the statement, individual performance should be tested over time. So the assumption is valid. The statement also states that the person's value must be confirmed (during the trial period) before confirmation. Therefore, assumption II is also true.



**DIRECTIONS:** In the following question a statement is given, followed by three assumptions. Choose the correct option according to the given question.

**Statement:** "Do as I say, and not as I do" A told B.

**Assumptions:**

- I. B does what A does..
- II. B does not do what A does.
- III. B would consider A's advice..

Direction: 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 assumption and decide which of the assumption is implicit in the statement.

Statement : " Never touch or even go near any unclaimed object lying around in public areas, however attractive they may seem."--- A notice issued in public interest by city police X.

Assumptions:

- I. Attractive and unclaimed objects lying around public areas are not supposed to be disastrous elements by the common people.
- II. Unclaimed object lying around in public areas may be disastrous.



Statement : Warning : Cigarette smoking is injurious to health

Assumptions:

- I Non-smoking promotes health.
- II Really, this warning is not necessary.


- A. if only assumption I is implicit
- B. if only assumption II is implicit
- C. if either I or II is implicit
- D. if neither I nor II is implicit
- E. if both I and II are implicit





Neither follows.


I is twisting the given statement. Smoking is injurious, it doesn't mean non-smoking alone will improve health. It is not true because public warnings are always necessary.



Statement : “If you trouble me, I will slap you.” - A mother warns her child.

Assumption :

- I. With the warning, the child may stop troubling her.
- II. All children are basically naughty

- A. if only assumption I is implicit
  - B. if only assumption II is implicit
  - C. if either I or II is implicit
  - D. if neither I nor II is implicit
  - E. if both I and II are implicit
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The correct option is A Only assumption I is implicit

The statement says that mother is warning child and in assumption I there is possibility that with warning ,child may stop troubling her. So assumption I is implicit

In assumption II it defines nature of children which is not given in statement.

So option A is correct.





Statement:

"Our population is now 100 cr. Let's have small family for stronger India."----a message sent by the MTNL.

Assumptions:

- I. Public messages sent through communication media are effective tools to achieve the desired end.
- II. The runaway population growth seems to be a major cause of worry for the government.

if only assumption I is implicit.

if only assumption II is implicit.

if either I or II is implicit.

if neither I nor II is implicit


if both I and II are implicit.





BOTH ARE IMPLICIT.

Such messages are sent to get control of a problem. It is the implicit problem. It is expected to help in getting control of the problem.




**DIRECTIONS:** In the following question a statement is given, followed by assumptions. Choose the correct option according to the given question.

**Statement:** "Buy pure and natural honey of company X." – An advertisement in a newspaper.

**Assumptions:**

- I. Artificial honey can be prepared...
- II. People do not mind paying more for pure and natural honey.
- III. No other company supplies pure honey.



Assumption I: Artificial honey can be prepared

Implicit: The advertisement specifically highlights "pure and natural" honey, implying there is a need to distinguish it from something else. This "something else" is the artificial honey that can be prepared.

Assumption II: People do not mind paying more for pure and natural honey Not Implicit: The statement does not provide any information about price or people's willingness to pay more for pure and natural honey.

Assumption III: No other company supplies pure honey Not Implicit: The advertisement does not offer any information or make any claims about other companies or the availability of pure honey from other sources.