



Uttarakhand

State Civil Services

Uttarakhand Combined State Civil/Upper Subordinate Examination

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General Aptitude



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CHAPTER

Statement and Conclusion

In this section, a statement will be given followed by a set of conclusions. You need to choose the conclusion that most logically follows from the statement. Sometimes the conclusion can be understood directly by reading the statement and sometimes the reader needs to analyze it to get an indirect conclusion. Sometimes one of the conclusions may follow and sometimes all may follow. It may also happen that either one follows or one does not. It depends upon the perceptual power of the reader to analyze the statements to arrive at the correct conclusion.

No assumptions, facts or information can be used to answer the questions based on this concept and the data given in the statement is the only facts.

Below are some tips that can help in answering the questions in this section:

- If there are two or more sentences that are used to form a statement, the sentences must be related, and must be mutually contradictory.
- Do not seek true beliefs. The information given in the statements is the only requirement to answer the question. No assumption should be made.
- Read the statement carefully and find the keywords that are similar between the statement and the conclusion.
- If there is more than one conclusion which is applicable to the statement, candidates should ensure that the conclusions chosen by them bear some relation to each other.

- Don't just look at the length of the statement or statements. Make sure you read the statement carefully before drawing conclusions.

For Example

Statement - Keep an apple every day away from the doctor.

Conclusion

- I. Apple is good for health.
- II. Orange is better than apple.
- (a) Only conclusion I is valid.
- (b) Only conclusion II is valid.
- (c) Either conclusion I or II is valid.
- (d) Neither conclusion I nor II is valid.
- (e) Both conclusions are valid.

Ans. (a)

Explanation

The statement here is talking about the positive effect of eating apple on our health. So of course, eating apple is good for our health. But nothing has been told about the benefits of oranges in the statement. Also, we do not know about the comparison of benefits of oranges and apples. So here only the first conclusion is valid. So, our answer is option (a).

Note

While solving these types of problems, we should assume that what is said in the statement is true. For example, in the above example if it was said that "a cup of tea keeps the doctor away", then it would be the correct statement for us.

Do not assume anything outside the given statement. This means that while solving the above example, we were faced with a statement "orange is better than apple". It may be true but it is not so for us. This is because nothing is mentioned about orange in the given statement. So, we cannot consider it as a correct sentence.

Type of Conclusion

1. Direct conclusion
2. Indirect conclusion

1. Direct Conclusion:

Some of the conclusions can be directly referenced from the given statement. Such statements are commonly called direct inference statements. Let us take an example to understand it better.

Statement- Ram is the only son of Suresh and Meena.

Conclusion -

- I. Suresh and Meena have a son.
 - II. Ram has a sister.
- (a) Only conclusion I is valid.
(b) Only conclusion II is valid.
(c) Either conclusion I or II is valid.
(d) Neither conclusion I nor II is valid.
(e) Both conclusions are valid.

Ans. (a)

Explanation

Look at the statement which states that Rama is the only son of his parents. This means that he clearly has no brothers. So, the direct conclusion is I. On the other hand, we have no information about Ram's sister. Hence conclusion II may or may not be true. So, the answer is option (a).

2. Indirect conclusion:

Here the reader is expected to understand the given statement and judge the conclusion according to their proximity to the given statement. Careful reading and correct logical approach are required to solve these types of problems. Let us take an example to understand it better.
Statement - The panel has decided to shortlist those candidates who have a minimum of first class (60%) in their entire career. Meena has secured 65 percent marks in 10th and 59 percent marks in 12th. He graduated with 85% percentile.

Conclusion:

- I. Meena will be shortlisted.
 - II. Meena will not be shortlisted.
- (a) Only conclusion I is valid.
(b) Only conclusion II is valid.
(c) Either conclusion I or II is valid.
(d) Neither conclusion I nor II is valid.
(e) Both conclusions are valid.

Ans. (b)

Explanation

Here we have to come to a careful conclusion. Meena has secured more than 60% in both graduation and 10th. however; His 12 th percentile is not more than 60%. Hence, he/she will not be shortlisted. In this we concluded indirectly but you can see that it is not that difficult.

Example with Solution

Q.1 Statement: Using non-conventional sources of energy will end the energy crisis in the world.

Conclusion:

I. Modern technology is gradually replacing the traditional sources of energy.

II. Over-exploitation of the environment has led to the depletion of traditional sources of energy.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows
- (b) If only conclusion II follows
- (c) If either I or II follow
- (d) If neither I nor II follows and
- (e) If both I and II follow

Ans. (d)

Explanation:

The statement makes a suggestion regarding the benefits of using nonconventional sources of energy. It is not given whether non-traditional methods are replacing traditional methods. Hence conclusion I does not follow. Conclusion II also does not follow as it is not in the light of the statement.

Q.2 Statement: In Japan, the incidence of colon cancer is very high, while the incidence of bowel cancer is very low. But as the Japanese migrate to Hawaii, it reverses the rate of growth of bowel cancer but decreases the rate of colon cancer in the next generation. It is all related to nutrition, the diet of the Japanese in Hawaii differs from the diet of Japan.

Conclusion:

I. A diet similar to that of Hawaii should be promoted in Japan as well.

II. Bowel cancer is less serious than colon cancer.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows
- (b) If only conclusion II follows
- (c) If either I or II follow

(d) If neither I nor II follow

(e) If both I and II follow

Ans. (d)

Explanation

This statement neither promotes the diet of a country nor compares the two types of cancer. So, neither I nor II follow.

Q. 3 Statement: TV programs broadcast especially for women, are full of different types of recipes and home signs. A large proportion of magazines for women also contain the items mentioned above.

Conclusion:

I. Women are not interested in other things.

II. The primary interest of an average woman is in the home and especially in the kitchen.

- (a) Only conclusion I follows
- (b) Only conclusion II follows
- (c) Either I or II follows
- (d) Neither I nor II follow
- (e) Both I and II follow

Ans. (b)

Explanation:

The statement does not mention anything about the 'other statements'. Therefore, Conclusion I do not follow, moreover, since it has been mentioned that programs and magazines for women are full of kitchen recipes and other home signs, it means that women have a special interest in these areas. So, II follows.

Q.4. Statement: Women's organizations in India have welcomed the amendment to the Industrial Employment Rules 1946 to prevent sexual harassment at workplace.

Conclusion:

I. Sexual harassment of women at workplace is more prevalent in India than in other developed countries.

II. Many organizations in India will stop recruiting women to avoid such problems.

(a) Only conclusion I follows

(b) Only conclusion II follows

(c) Either I or II follow

(d) Neither I nor II follow

(e) Both I and II follow

Ans. (d)

Explanation:

The fact that a certain rule is more enforced in a certain country does not mean that the problem is more prevalent there. So, conclusion I does not follow. Also, the amendment seeks to discourage sexual harassment of women only and will in no way discourage the employment of women. Hence, II also does not follow.

Q. 5 Statement: The minister questioned the usefulness of the space research program and suggested its replacement by areas of national need.

Conclusion:

I. Space exploration does not contribute to significant national needs.

II. Research should be oriented to national needs.

(a) If only conclusion I follows

(b) If only conclusion II follows

(c) If either I or II follow

(d) If neither I nor II follows

(e) If both I and II follow

Ans.(e)

Explanation:

The statement emphasizes the fact that addressing national needs is far more important than space research programs, which divert the authorities concerned. Hence both I and II follow.

Practice Questions

Q. 1 Statement: The Commissioner of Police has appealed to the people not to put up banners obstructing foot or motor traffic.

Conclusion:

I. Some people may give feedback and will not put up such banners.

II. The policemen will have to keep an eye on the new banners to be put on the roads.

(a) If only conclusion I follows

(b) If only conclusion II follows

(c) If either I or II follow

(d) If neither I nor II follow

(e) If both I and II follow

Q2. Statement: The water supply in city A and B will be affected by about 50% on Friday as the main lines are to be repaired.

Conclusion

I. Residents of these wards should economize on water on Fridays.

II. The residents of these wards should collect some water on the previous day.

(a) Only conclusion I follows

(b) Only conclusion II follows

(c) Either I or II follows

(d) Neither I nor II follow

(e) Both I and II follow

Q. 3 Statement: The national standard is 120 beds per thousand population but in this state, 170 beds per thousand are available in hospitals.

Conclusion

- I. Our national benchmark is appropriate.
- II. The health system of the state is taking adequate care in this regard.
- (a) Only conclusion I follows
- (b) Only conclusion II follows
- (c) Either I or II follows
- (d) Neither I nor II follow
- (e) Both I and II follow

Q.4 Statement: The serious accident in which a person was thrown out of a car yesterday had again focused attention on the most unsatisfactory condition of the roads.

Conclusion:

- I. The accident that happened was fatal.
- II. Due to the bad condition of the roads, many accidents have happened till now.
- (a) Only conclusion I follows
- (b) Only conclusion II follows
- (c) Either I or II follows
- (d) Neither I nor II follow
- (e) Both I and II follow

Q.5 Statement: All the members of a club went to Mumbai and stayed in a hotel. On the first day, 80% went shopping and 50% went for sightseeing, while 10% rested in hotels.

Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the above data?
I. 40% of the members went for sightseeing along with shopping.

II. 20% members only went shopping.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.6 Statement: Morning walk is good for health.

Conclusion:

- 1. All healthy people go for morning walk.
- 2. Morning walk is essential to maintain good health.

What is/are valid conclusion (s) ?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) neither 1 nor 2

Q. 7 Statements: A good voice is a natural gift but one must keep practicing to improve and do well in the field of music.

Conclusion:

- I. Natural gifts require nourishment and care.
- II. Even if one doesn't have a good voice, one can keep practicing.

Which of the following is correct with respect to the above statement and conclusions?

- (a) Only conclusion I follows from the statement.
- (b) Only conclusion II follows from the statement.
- (c) Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.
- (d) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

Q. 8 Consider the following statements.

1. The rate of population growth is increasing in the country.
2. The death rate in the country is declining faster than the birth rate.
3. The birth rate is declining faster than the death rate in the country.
4. Rural-urban migration is happening regularly in the country.

Which of the following conclusions can be true in the light of the above facts?

- (a) The rate of population growth is increasing due to rural-urban migration.
- (b) Population growth rate is increasing only because of decline in death rate.
- (c) Population growth rate is increasing only because of increase in birth rate.
- (d) The population growth rate is increasing due to the rapid fall in the death rate as compared to the birth rate.

Q. 9 All good athletes want to win and all athletes who want to win eat a balanced diet; That's why not all athletes who eat a well-balanced diet are bad athletes.

The best conclusion from this statement is that

- (a) No bad athlete wants to win.

(b) Any athlete who does not eat a well-balanced diet is not a good athlete.

(c) Every athlete who eats a wellbalanced diet is a good athlete.

(d) All the athletes who want a good athlete to win.

Q. 10 The number of persons who read only magazine *X* is thrice the number of persons who read magazine *Y*. The number of persons who read only magazine *Y* is three times the number of persons who read magazine *X*.

Then, which of the following conclusions can be drawn?

1. The number of persons who read both the magazines is twice the number of persons who read only magazine *X*.
2. The total number of persons who read one magazine or both the magazines is twice the number of persons who read both the magazines.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) neither 1 nor 2

Answer Key

Directions - Find out the related words from the alternatives given below.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| Q.1 (a) | Q.2 (e) | Q.3 (b) | Q.4 (e) |
| Q.5 (d) | Q.6 (d) | Q.7 (a) | Q.8 (d) |
| Q.9 (d) | Q.10 (c) | | |

2 CHAPTER

Statement and Argument

Argument is a fact given by a person to support or oppose a statement.

In this type of questions, a statement is given related to an issue. After that some arguments are given in favor or against that statement. We have to identify logically correct arguments.

Usually, both the arguments contradict each other and refer to the positive and negative consequences of the action mentioned in the point of the statement.

The statements are based on different types:

- Social
- political
- financial

The logic is based on different types:

1. Strong argument.
2. Weak argument.

1. Strong Arguments:

Those arguments that are directly related to the statement and satisfy and valid the condition of the argument, called strong arguments.

Features of Strong Logi

- Empirical Truth (if an argument is based on experience, it will be accepted as a strong argument)
- Analyzed Truth (Govt., Supreme Court, United Nations, a decision taken by a constitutional body or any other supreme authority)

- Universal truth (scientifically established, universally accepted and cannot be rejected)

2. Weak arguments

are arguments that are indirectly related to the statement and do not satisfy and invalid the condition of the argument.

Features of weak arguments:

- Simple (cannot be accepted if the argument is simple and even if it is related to the given statement but exemplary due to lack of proper reasoning or sentence)
- Opinion Based (Personal suggestion is personal opinion such an argument cannot be accepted)
- Ambiguous (arguments that create confusion and are taken as weak arguments)
- Superlative (which can never be accepted)

The main goal is to find out whether the argument is strong or weak.

Solved Examples

(Q1-2) : You have to Ans. all the questions given below on the basis of these sentences.

- (a) The only argument I is strong.
- (b) Only argument II is strong.
- (c) Neither I nor II is strong.
- (d) I and II both are strong.

Q. 1 Statement: Should school education in India be made free?

Argument:

I: Yes, this is the only way we can improve the level of literacy.

II: No, this will add to the already heavily burdened economy of India.

Ans. (b)

Explanation:

In these questions, you have to look for smaller aspects and ideas to make the argument weaker or stronger. For example, in statement I only the use of the word is not strong enough and thus makes the argument weak. As you can see, this is not the only real and practical solution to improve the level of literacy.

meanwhile, argument I compared to argument II strong enough because it describes the practical problem that may arise due to the decision to make schooling free. Argument logic like II is a strong argument. So, right Ans. is II.

In statements and arguments, you need to use your own logic. Instead of this, work only with the information provided in the statement. Do not try and go for the practical approach.

Q.2 Statement: Should India's young entrepreneurs be encouraged?

Argument:

I: Yes, they will contribute to the industrial development of the country.

II: Yes, this will reduce the burden on the job market.

Ans. (d)

Explanation:

Not every statement will have a yes and no argument. Some has two 'Yes' and two 'No' arguments. Now, look at both the statements and understand them one by one. In statement I, encouraging young entrepreneurs will definitely lead to industrial development.

For statement II, encouraging young entrepreneurs in India would open up many sectors and opportunities for setting up new organisations. In that case it will be helpful. So, both the arguments given in the question are strong. So, right Ans. is (d).

Q. 3 Statement: Should seniority be the only criterion for promotion?

Argument:

I. No, it would be unfair to the juniors who are more qualified and suitable for higher posts.

II. Yes, otherwise the senior will feel humiliated.

III. Yes, seniors are more experienced and should be rewarded.

(a) I & II

(b) II & III

(c) Only I

(d) none of these

Ans. (c)

Explanation: In logic I, there is a strong argument because it is rightly said that qualified and fit persons feel injustice. Also, to get better results, it is necessary to give higher posts to the deserving and suitable persons.

Logic II is a weak argument because it is illogical. Logic III is also weak as experience should not be the only criterion for promotion as efficiency also matters.

Q.4 Statement: Should parents invest as much in educating their daughters as they spend on educating their sons?

Logic:

I. No, almost all data point to the fact that boys are more intelligent than girls.

II. No, although girls can be intelligent, parents have to set aside money for their marriage.

(a) Only argument I is strong.

(b) Only argument II is strong.

(c) Neither argument I nor II is strong.

(d) Both I and II are strong.

Ans. (c)

Explanation:

Logic I is completely invalid. Even if the data points to the fact that boys are more intelligent than girls, so that doesn't mean that parents shouldn't invest as much in educating their daughters as they do in their sons. Girls and boys have equal rights and therefore girls should receive equal amount of investment for their education from their parents.

Logic II is also not strong. Some parents still follow the tradition of dowry but following the immoral tradition does not make it right. Girls should be educated so that they can lead an independent life. So, definitely, parents should invest as much in educating their daughters as they spend on educating their sons.

Q.5 Statement: Should private companies be allowed to operate passenger train services in India?

Argument:

I. Yes, this will improve the quality of service in Indian Railways as it will face stiff competition.

II. No, private companies cannot agree to operate in non-profit sectors.

(a) Only I is strong.

(b) Only II is strong.

(c) Either I or II is strong.

(d) Neither I nor II is strong.

(e) Both I and II are strong.

Ans. (a)

Explanation:

Logic I is strong because competition drives quality of service. It is not clear from the statement that railways is a non-profit sector. Hence the argument II is not strong.

Q. 6 Statement: Should the government ban all types of protests including strikes and processions?

Argument:

I. Yes, this is the only way to teach discipline to the employees.

II. No, the government cannot deprive its citizens of their basic rights.

III. Yes, this is the only way to ensure maximum productivity without interruption of work.

No one is strong.

(a) Only I and II are strong.

(b) Only II and III are strong.

(c) Only I and III are strong.

(d) All are strong.

Ans. (c)

Explanation:

Strike is not an instrument of indiscipline, rather it is just a practice in which employees exercise their fundamental right to express their protest against the atrocities of the management. So, argument I is unclear while II holds. With all, the option to strike often escalates small issues and disrupts long hours of work. Thereby affecting productivity. So, III is also strong.

Q.7 Despite repeatedly declaring that mobile phones are not allowed in the examination hall, three students were caught with their mobile phones.

- (a) Mobile phones have a lot of features nowadays and with their help it is easy to cheat.
- (b) The invigilator should immediately confiscate the mobile phone and ask the students to leave the examination hall immediately.
- (c) Mobile phones are very expensive and it is not safe to leave them in bags outside the examination hall.
- (d) There have been incidents where students leaving the exam hall early stole mobile phones kept in the bags of students who wrote the exam.
- (e) The school authorities should ask the students to leave their phones in the custody of the invigilator before the examination to avoid theft of mobile phones.

Q. 8 Which among A, B, C and D can be a stronger argument in favor of three students caught with mobile phones?

- (a) Only A.
- (b) A and B both.
- (c) C and D both.
- (d) Only C.
- (e) B and D both.

Ans. (c)**Explanation:**

Logic C and D are strong arguments. Since, mobile phones are very expensive and it is not safe to leave them in bags outside the examination hall. And there have been incidents where students leaving the exam hall early stole mobile phones kept in the bags of students who wrote the exam.

Q.9 Cocoa and chocolate products have been used as medicine in many cultures for centuries. Chocolate is made from plants. Which means it has many health benefits of leafy vegetables.

Which of the following statements weakens the above argument?

- I. Dark chocolate contains a large number of antioxidants that slow down the aging process.
- II. A small study has shown that regular consumption of chocolate increases insulin sensitivity due to which the chances of diabetes are reduced.
- III. Green leafy vegetables contain ingredients that protect the skin from UV rays.
- IV. There are three types of fat in chocolate, one of which increases cholesterol level.
- V. Cocoa increases blood flow to the retina, which promotes vision.

- (a) Only IV
- (b) I and V
- (c) Only III
- (d) III and IV both
- (e) None of these.

Ans. (a)

Explanation:

There are three types of fat in chocolate, one of which undermines the arguments for an increase in cholesterol levels as it reflects the negative quality of chocolate. So, statement I only weakens the given argument.

Q. 10 The convenience of online shopping is what I like best about it. Where else can you shop in your night suit even in the middle of the night, until a shop assistant is ready to help you with your purchase, you don't have to wait in line until then. It's a much better experience than going to a retail store - A consumer's opinion.

Which of the following can be a strong argument in favor of retail store owners?

(a) Online shopping portals offer a lot of discounts that retail stores offer only during the sales season.

(b) One can compare products online which cannot be done at retail stores.

(c) Multiple online shopping portals, cash on delivery, This facility is for those people who are in doubt about online payment.

(d) Many consumers prefer to shop at retail outlets close to their homes.

(e) In online shopping, a customer can be deceived because he cannot touch the product he is paying for.

Ans. (e)

Explanation:

We know that online in shopping, the customer cannot touch the product for which he is paying.

Q.11 Statement: Many parents have requested the Administration Department of School X to stop the tie-wearing rule in school.

(A) The school has different colored ties for different academic scorers as part of their uniforms. Thus, children with low school marks feel discriminated against.

(B) There is no tie in the school sports uniform anyway. It should be worn only on Wednesday. (a) Statement A else statement B both support the argument.

(b) Statement A weak but the statement B strengthens the argument.

(c) Statement A substantiates the argument and the statement B is a neutral statement.

(d) Statement B weakens but the statement A strengthens the argument.

Ans. (c)

Explanation:

Many parents have requested the administration department of school X to stop the rule of wearing tie in school.

(A) The school has different colored ties for different academic scorers as part of their uniforms. Thus, children with low marks in school feel discrimination → This statement says that children with low marks feel discriminated because of wearing different colored tie, so feeling discrimination is the reason why their parent Requested the school to do away with the tie rule. This statement reinforces the information.

(B) There is no tie in the school sports uniform anyway. It is to be worn only on Wednesday → This statement does not strengthen or weaken the information.

3

CHAPTER

Statement and Assumptions

Statement is information or facts relating to a general subject and assumption is the hidden or unspoken part of the statement which a person believes before stating any fact or statement.

When we analyze perception, then we find that when someone says or writes something, he does not say everything in words and leaves some part unsaid. In other words, he thinks that this untold part will be understood without saying and there is no need to put this untold part in words.

In this type of question a statement is followed by two or more assumptions. We have to assess the given statement and decide which of the given assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Important points to keep in mind while solving questions:

- It must be directly related to the statement.
- It should not be ambiguous.
- It should not be superfluous.
- It should not be just a repetition of the statement.
- It should not be an argument derived from the statement.
- in this Words like 'all', 'every', 'each', 'only' etc. should not be included.
- It can contain words related to any possibility Like maybe, possibly etc.
 - it is based on a statement But there can be many in number.

Instructions(Q1-5): In each of the questions below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Choose the option as per the question:

- (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.

Q.1 Statement: "You are appointed as a programmer with a probation period of one year and your performance will be reviewed at the end of the period for confirmation" - a line in an appointment letter.

Assumptions:

- I. Usually, the performance of a person is not known at the time of offer of appointment.
- II. Usually, a person tries to prove his worth during the period of probation.

Ans. (e)

Explanation: As mentioned in the statement, the performance of the individual should be tested over time. So, I'm implied. The statement mentions that the value of the person will be reviewed (during the probationary period) before confirmation. So, II is also implicit.

Q. 2 Statement: Among all the articles, the prices of personal computers have seen the most decline from June 2007 to December 2007.

Assumptions:

I. June and December Comparable prices for all items were available in 2007.

II. Personal computer prices in the first six monthshigher than in the last six months of 2007.

Ans. (e)

Explanation: Since the prices of personal computers show the largest drop of all items, it implies that the comparative prices of all goods were known. So I'm in. Also, given that computer prices saw a decline during the last six months, it means they were higher in the first six months. So, II is implicit.

Q.3 Statement : Sujata mortgaged her house to the bank applied to the bank for a loan of Rs 2,80,000 and promised to repay it within five years.

Assumptions:

I. Bank has a rule for giving loans of Rs 1,50,000 and above.

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

Ans. (e)

Explanation: The fact that Shalini applied for a loan of Rs 2,80,000 means that the bank can give loans above Rs 1,50,000. So, I is implied. II also directly follows from the statement and hence is implied.

Q. 4 Statement:

The traffic police department has put up huge notice boards at all the major junctions of the city. Cautioning the drivers not to use mobile while driving otherwise their license will be confiscated.

Assumptions:

I. Drivers of vehicles may ignore warnings and continue to use cell phones while driving.

II. The traffic police department may be able to catch most criminals and confiscate their licenses.

Ans. (d)

Explanation: Recognition I is invalid because when a warning is given it is assumed that it will be heeded. Assumption II is not considered to be the motive behind the warning. Hence, assumption II is also invalid.

Q. 5 Statement:

One sentence in the letter to the candidates called for the written examination -'You will have to bear your own expenses on travel etc.'

Assumptions:

I. If not clarified, then all the candidates can claim reimbursement of expenses.

II. Many organizations reimburse the travel expenses of the candidates called for the written test.

Ans. (e)

Explanation: If the letter mentions the expenses to be borne by the candidates, then the senders of the letter must have assumed that the candidates may demand reimbursement if the point is not clarified to them. Further, the candidates would not seek reimbursement if this was not the prevailing practice. So both I and II are implicit.

Q. 6 Reports claimed that the company's shares fell after the fall in global sales. Due to weak demand, the company announced the closure of the production plant. The company had earlier been warned of serious losses if it did not cut production costs. The company's global sales fell because they did not cut production spending.

(a) Assumption is definitely true' i.e. it exactly follows from the given statement of facts.

(b) The assumption is probably true in the light of the given facts' is not 'definitely wrong' though.

(c) The data is insufficient i.e. from the given facts you cannot say whether the inference is true or false.

(d) Assumption is probably false in the light of the given facts' though not 'definitely false'.

(e) The assumption is definitely false' i.e. if the inference is not derived from the given facts only or it contradicts the given facts.

Ans. (b)

This assumption is probably true in the light of the given facts.' Although certainly not wrong.

Explanation: Only option II is correct. Because the company's demand was weak, their global sales were down. The company may have been warned earlier to cut its production costs, but we cannot conclude whether this was the reason for the drop in global sales. So, it might be true although certainly not false.

Q.7 Statement:- About Rs. 600 crore to compensate for their failure to treat poor patients, the Delhi government has drawn attention to the social responsibility of healthcare providers in the corporate sector as well as the need for timely enforcement of applicable regulations. According to the Delhi government, trusts and registered societies that were allotted public land to set up hospitals were required to earmark a percentage of their medical facilities and services for poor patients.

Assumptions:

I. It strengthens the case for private hospitals to dedicate a part of their services to those who cannot afford the treatment.

II. Social responsibility of the hospitals should be monitored and the central government should ensure compliance by the corporate hospitals.

III. There is a great need for the government to monitor and implement "health services" so that the poor - who cannot afford modern health facilities which are extremely costly - can benefit. (a) All are implicit

(b) Only III is contained

(c) Only I and III are contained

(d) Only I and II are contained

(e) None is implied

Ans. (c)

Explanation:

Such strict actions of the Delhi government forced the private hospitals to serve the poor people. So I'm in. but statement Nothing is mentioned about the Central Government in II, it is also a course of action, therefore, II is not implied. According to the statement, the Delhi government wants to provide medical facilities to the poor patients. So we can assume that the government is needed. To monitor and implement health services to the person in need.

Q. 8 Ancient Nubians lived in an area where typhus occurs, yet surprisingly few of their skeletons show general evidence of the disease. Skeletons show deposits of tetracycline, an antibiotic produced by a common bacterium, in Nubian soil. This bacterium can thrive on dried grains used to make two main products of the Nubian diet, beer and bread. Thus, tetracycline in their diet probably explains the low incidence of typhus among the ancient Nubian peoples.

Which of the following is an assumption that can be drawn from the path -

- I. Infectious diseases other than typhus to which the ancient Nubians were exposed are unaffected by tetracycline.
- II. Tetracycline is not rendered ineffective as an antibiotic by exposure to the process involved in making bread and beer.
- III. Typhus cannot be transmitted by consumption of bread or beer contaminated with the infectious agents of this disease.

IV. Bread and beer were the only items in the Nubian ancestors' diet that could contain tetracycline.

V. Typhus is usually fatal.

- (a) Only II follows
- (b) Only III and V follow
- (c) Only III follows
- (d) Only II, III, IV and V follow
- (e) None of these

Ans. (a)

Explanation:

Statement II is a valid assumption because tetracycline is produced by a bacterium found in Nubian soil and the bacterium can grow on grains that are used to make bread and beer. Therefore tetracycline is formed through the process of making bread and beer. Statement I is not valid as nothing is said about the disease other than typhus. Statement III is also not valid as typhus is a disease and the statement talks about contamination of disease by some other disease which is wrong in the context of this passage. Statements IV and V are invalid because in this passage no information is given that only bread and beer were in their diet and also fatal about typhus.

Q.9. In India, the current focus on the right to privacy is based on some of the new realities of the digital age. A right is a real right only if it works in all situations and for all. For example, a person's right to free expression about his exploitation is meaningless without the actual availability of protections that guarantee that private