

Department of Employment and Training

TNPSC GROUP IIA MAINS - Part B

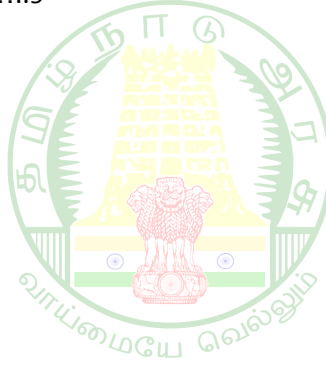
Course : TNPSC Group IIA Mains Material

Subject : General Intelligence and Reasoning

Topic : Statement and Conclusions

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Director,
Department of Employment and Training.

Statement and Conclusions

Statement and conclusion reasoning is a key part of logical reasoning, where you are asked to assess the relationship between a given statement and its conclusions. The goal is to determine whether the conclusions logically follow from the statement or not. Here's a breakdown:

Key Concepts:

1. **Statement:** This is a fact, opinion, or assertion that provides the premise of the argument.
2. **Conclusion:** A judgment or decision that is derived from the statement. It is what you are trying to prove or disprove based on the statement.

Steps for Analyzing Statement and Conclusion:

1. **Read the Statement Carefully:** Understand the given statement and take note of any specific details or conditions mentioned.
2. **Evaluate Each Conclusion:**
 - **Direct Relation:** Check if the conclusion is directly supported by the statement. If it logically follows based on the statement's content, it's valid.
 - **Indirect or Unsupported Relation:** If the conclusion is not logically supported by the statement or introduces something new not mentioned in the statement, it's invalid.
3. **Types of Relationships:**
 - **Valid Conclusion:** The conclusion logically follows from the statement.
 - **Invalid Conclusion:** The conclusion does not logically follow from the statement, either because it's too broad, unrelated, or contradicts the statement.

Common Types of Statements and Conclusions:

1. **One Statement and Two Conclusions:** In this scenario, you are given a single statement and two conclusions. You will have to determine if both, one, or neither conclusion logically follows from the statement.
Example:
 - **Statement:** All dogs are mammals.
 - **Conclusion 1:** All mammals are dogs. (Invalid — this is the reverse of the statement.)
 - **Conclusion 2:** Some dogs are mammals. (Valid — this follows the statement.)
2. **Multiple Statements and Conclusions:** This is more complex, where multiple statements are given, each potentially supporting or refuting different conclusions.

Common Logical Relationships:

- **Necessity:** The conclusion must happen if the statement is true.
- **Possibility:** The conclusion could happen if the statement is true but isn't guaranteed.
- **Contradiction:** The conclusion contradicts the statement, making it invalid.

Example Question:

- **Statement:** All teachers are professionals.
- **Conclusion 1:** All professionals are teachers. (Invalid — not all professionals are teachers.)
- **Conclusion 2:** Some professionals are teachers. (Valid — this is a reasonable possibility based on the statement.)

By evaluating whether conclusions are supported or contradicted by the given statement, you can determine their validity.

Different Types based on content:

1. **Action Motive:** These questions focus on the reason or motive behind an action. If a certain action is always done for a specific reason, the conclusion will reflect that motive.
2. **Cause and Effect:** In this type, the question links a cause to its effect. If an action always causes a certain effect, the conclusion will confirm that the effect will definitely happen.
3. **Keywords:** This involves recognizing key words in the statements. Keywords help you determine if a statement is definitely true, possibly true, or false based on the meaning and context of the words used.

Variety of Questions:**1.Statements:**

India is a country of multiple languages.

Conclusions:

1. All Indians should learn multiple languages.
 2. Every country has multiple languages
-
- a. Conclusion 1 follows
 - b. Conclusion 2 follows
 - c. Both conclusion follows
 - d. Nor 1 neither 2 follows

Answer: d.Nor 1 neither 2 follows

Explanation:

The statement says that India is a country of multiple languages, but it does not express the need for every Indian to learn multiple languages.

Also, the statement gives information about only one country. Both conclusions are irrelevant as it is not relevant to the statement.

2. Statement :

Youtube channels are a good source of educational videos and classes

Conclusions:

I. Class 10 students are using youtube channels for their studies

II. Youtube is cheaper than coaching institutes

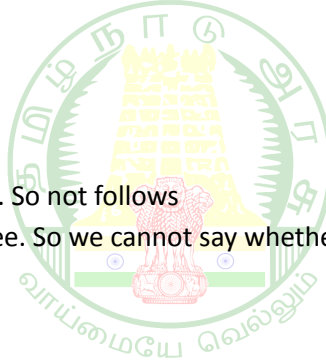
- a. Conclusion I follows
- b. Conclusion II follows
- c. Both conclusion follows
- d. Nor I neither II follows

Answer: d. Nor I neither II follows

Explanation:

Conclusion I: Not mentioned any class. So not follows

Conclusion II: Not mentioned about Fee. So we cannot say whether it is cheaper or not.

**3. Statements:**

The old order changed yielding place to new.

Conclusions:

I. Change is the law of nature.

II. Discard old ideas because they are old.

- a. Conclusion I follows
- b. Conclusion II follows
- c. Both conclusion follows
- d. Nor I neither II follows

Answer: a. Conclusion I follows

Explanation:

It is mentioned that old ideas are replaced by new ones, as thinking changes with the progressing time. So, II does not follow.

4. Statement:

These apples are too expensive to be bad.

Conclusions:

I. When apples are in short supply, the prices go up.

II. The higher the selling price, the superior is the quality of the commodity.

- a. Conclusion I follows
- b. Conclusion II follows
- c. Both conclusion follows
- d. Nor I neither II follows

Answer: b. Conclusion II follows

Explanation:

'Too expensive to be bad' means that it cannot be bad because it is expensive. It means that apples with higher cost are good. But conclusion I, short supply favours rising of price is irrelevant to the statement.

5. Statement:

1. 60% of government employees went on strike.

2. Mr. Gopal is a government employee.

Conclusions:

I. Mr Gopal went on strike.

II. Mr Gopal did not participate in the strike.

- a. Conclusion I follows
- b. Conclusion II follows
- c. Either conclusion I or II follows
- d. Nor I neither II follows

Answer: c. Either conclusion I or II follows

Explanation:

We cannot say strongly about his participation in strike. But there is possibility to any one of conclusion follows.

6. Statements:

Amit and Subhash are friends. Subhash is friendly with all. Amit has many enemies Rahul and Amit do not like each other.

Conclusions:

I. Amit, Rahul and Subhash form a clique.

II. Rahul and Subhash are friends.

III. Subhash is friendly with Amit's friends.

IV. Amit and Rahul are both friends of Subhash.

The conclusion(s) correctly drawn is/are

- a. III and IV
- b. II and III
- c. I and IV
- d. II, III and IV

Answer: d. II, III and IV

Explanation:

Amit's friend - Subhash (i)

Subhash's friend - Amit, Rahul and friendly with all (ii)

Rahul's friend - Subhash(iii)

Now from Eq. (iii), Conclusion II is correct that Rahul and Subhash are friends.

From Eq. (ii) Conclusion III is correct as Subhash is friendly with all thus he is friendly with Amit's friends also. From Eqs. (i) and (ii) , Conclusion IV is correct that Amit and Rahul are both friends of Subhash.

7. Statements:

A company has 100 employees. 60% of them are women.

Conclusions:

I. The company has 40 male employees.

II. Women are the majority in the company.

- a. Conclusion I follows
- b. Conclusion II follows
- c. Either conclusion I or II follows
- d. Both I and II follows

Answer:d. Both I and II follows



Explanation:

Conclusion I: 60% are female and 40% are male. So follows

Conclusion II: Based on the statement, Conclusion II follows.

8. Statement:

In a T-20 match between Team A and Team B, the score made by the losing Team A was 70/10

Conclusions:

I.The bowling of Team B was very good

II.The batting of Team A was very poor

- a. Conclusion I follows
- b. Conclusion II follows
- c. Either conclusion I or II follows
- d. Both I and II follows

Answer: c. Either conclusion I or II follows

Explanation:

Team A was beaten by Team B. We cannot be sure about their performance. But there is a possibility that either of the conclusions happened. So, Either conclusion I or II follows.

9. Statements:

Before buying securities, speak with your investment and financial counsellor.

Conclusions:

I.No one should ever invest in stocks or bonds.

II.The investment adviser assesses market risk and advises clients about when and how to invest.

- a. Conclusion I follows
- b. Conclusion II follows
- c. Either conclusion I or II follows
- d. Both I and II follows

Answer: b.Conclusion II follows

Explanation:

It is clearly stated in the preceding paragraph that one must seek an expert before investing since he provides suitable counsel while evaluating market risk with certainty. Nobody is advised to invest in market security, according to the phrase. As a result, only conclusion II is appropriate.

10. Statements:

The T.V. programmes, telecast specially for women are packed with a variety of recipes and household hints. A major portion of magazines for women also contains the items mentioned above.

Conclusions:

I.Women are not interested in other things.

II.An average woman's primary interest lies in home and especially in the kitchen.

- a. Conclusion I follows
- b. Conclusion II follows
- c. Either conclusion I or II follows
- d. Both I and II follows

Answer: b. Conclusion II follows

Explanation:

Clearly, nothing about 'other things' is mentioned in the statement. So, I does not follow, Also, since it is mentioned that programmes and magazines for women are stuffed with kitchen recipes and other household hints, it means that women have special interest in these areas. So, II follows.

11. Statements:

The manager humiliated Sachin in the presence of his colleagues.

Conclusions:

I.The manager did not like Sachin.

II.Sachin was not popular with his colleagues.

- a. Conclusion I follows
- b. Conclusion II follows
- c. Both conclusion follows
- d. Nor I neither II follows



Answer: d. Nor I neither II follows

Explanation:

The manager might have humiliated Sachin not because of his dislike but on account of certain negligence or mistake on his part. So, I does not follow. Also, nothing about Sachin's rapport with his colleagues can be deduced from the statement. So, II also does not follow.

12. Statement:

All windows are doors. No door is wall

Conclusions:

I.No window is wall

II.No Wall is door

- a. Conclusion I follows
- b. Conclusion II follows
- c. Both conclusion follows

- d. Nor I neither II follows

Answer: c. Both conclusion follows.

Explanation:

Since both the premises are universal and one premise is negative, the conclusion must be universal negative. Also, the conclusion should not contain the middle term. So, 1 follows. However, 2 is the converse of the second premise and thus it also holds.

13. Statements:

1. Some blankets are beds.
2. Some pillows are blankets.
3. All beds are pillows

Conclusions:

I. Some blankets are pillows

II. Some pillows are beds

III. Some beds are blankets

- a. Only either 1 or 2 follows
- b. All 1, 2 and 3 follow
- c. Only 1 and either 2 or 3 follows
- d. Only 3 and either 1 or 2 follows

Answer: b. All 1, 2 and 3 follow

Explanation:

1 is the converse of 2nd premise, 2 is the converse of 3rd premise and 3 is the converse of 1st premise and such, all the 3 follow.

14. Statement :

The use of non conventional sources of energy will eliminate the energy crisis in the world.

Conclusions :

- I. Modern technology is gradually replacing the conventional sources of energy.
 - II. The excessive exploitation of environment has led to depletion of conventional sources of energy.
- a. Conclusion I follows
 - b. Conclusion II follows
 - c. Both conclusion follows

d. Nor I neither II follows

Answer: c.Both conclusion follows

Explanation:

1.Modern technology is gradually replacing the conventional sources of energy. - True

2.The excessive exploitation of environment has led to depletion of conventional sources of energy. Both conclusion will follow.

15. Statements:

In a one day cricket match, the total runs made by a team were 200. Out of these 160 runs were made by spinners.

Conclusions:

I.80% of the team consists of spinners.

II.The opening batsmen were spinners.

- a. Conclusion I follows
- b. Conclusion II follows
- c. Both conclusion follows
- d. Nor I neither II follows



Answer: d. Nor I neither II follows

Explanation:

Conclusion I: Not mentioned about no. of spinners and players. So not follows

Conclusion II: Not mentioned about openers and batsmen. So we cannot say about opening batsmen.

Practice Questions:

1.Statement :

India economy is depending mainly on forests.

Conclusions :

I. Trees should be preserved to improve Indian economy.

II. India wants only maintenance of forests to improve economic conditions.

- a. Conclusion I follows
- b. Conclusion II follows
- c. Both conclusion follows

- d. Nor I neither II follows

2. Statements:

National Aluminium Company has moved India from a position of shortage to self-sufficiency in the metal.

Conclusions:

I. Previously, India had to import aluminium.

II. With this speed, it can soon become a foreign exchange earner.

- a. Conclusion I follows
- b. Conclusion II follows
- c. Both conclusion follows
- d. Nor I neither II follows

3. Statements:

Modern man influences his destiny by the choice he makes unlike in the past.

Conclusions:

I. Earlier there were fewer options available to man.

II. There was no desire in the past to influence the destiny.

- a. Conclusion I follows
- b. Conclusion II follows
- c. Both conclusion follows
- d. Nor I neither II follows

4. Statement:

A bird in hand is worth two in the bush

Conclusions:

I. We should be content with what we have

II. We should not crave for what is not

- a. Conclusion I follows
- b. Conclusion II follows
- c. Both conclusion follows

- d. Nor I neither II follows

5. Statements:

Money plays a vital role in politics.

Conclusions:

I.The poor can never become politicians.

II.All the rich men take part in politics

- a. Conclusion I follows
- b. Conclusion II follows
- c. Both conclusion follows
- d. Nor I neither II follows

Answers:

Q.No	1	2	3	4	5
Answers	c	c	a	c	d