REASONING TEST PAPER 3

(I) Some rabbits are donkeys

Study the statements and the two conclusions and state if:						
(A) Only conclusion I follows(B) Only conclusion II follows(C) Both conclusions I and II follow(D)Neither I or II follow						
1. Statements: Due to contamination of water a large number of people were admitted to the hospital. The symptoms denoted Malaria.						
Conclusion:						
(I) Contamination of water may lead to Malaria						
(II)Malaria is a disease 3						
2. Statements: To own a personal imported motor bike one requires an import license						
Conclusions:						
(I) Motor bikes are manufactured in India						
(II) They can be imported easily 4						
3. Statements: The average number of students in cities is 40 per teacher, whereas in the villages it is 50. The combined average is 45.						
Conclusions:						
(I) The student-teacher ratio in the cities is not satisfactory						
(II) Student-teacher ratio in cities is higher than that in the villages						
Study the statements and the two inferences that follow and state if:						
(A) Only inference I follows						
(B) Only inference II follows						
(C) Both inferences I and II follow						
(D)Neither I or II follow						
4. Statements: All monkeys are donkeys. Some monkeys are rabbits						

	(II) Some donkeys are rabbits							
	A	© B	© C	© D				
5. St	atements: No	atements: No petal is a plant. No plant is a thorn						
	(I) No thorn is	(I) No thorn is a petal						
	(II) No Petal	is thorn						
	A		© C	(C) D				
6. No	bird is an animal. All birds are insects							
	(I)No insect is animal							
	(II)No animal	(II)No animal is insect						
	A		© C	© D				
7. Al	expectations are liars. All fears are dupes. So							
	(I)All expecta	(I)All expectations are fears						
	(II)All liars are	e dupes						
	A		© C	© D				
8. Ev	ery ink is blue.	Flowers ar	e blue. So					
	(I)Flower is ink							
	(II)Ink is flower 1							
	A		© C	(C) D				
9. No	cat is rat. No	rat is dog.	So					
	(I)No cat is dog							
	(II)No dog is cat 4							
	A		© C	(D				
10. A	All slaves are m	asters. All	masters are	harsh				
	(I)All slaves a	ire harsh						
	(II)All harsh are slaves							
	A	B	© C	© D				

Directions for questions 11 to15

Each question below is followed by four arguments. Classify them into strong and weak

arguments.

Strong arguments must be both important and directly related to the question.

Weak arguments may not be directly related or may be of minor importance

- 11. Movies should not be censored.
 - I No: Movies can contain obscenity and violence
 - II Yes: Censorship boards are overworked anyway.
 - III Yes: Censorship implies that a few people know what is good for the rest.
 - IV Yes. Movies are facing competition from television.
 - All strong
 - Only II weak
 - II and IV weak
 - All are weak
- 12. Honesty is the best policy
 - I Yes: To be honest pays in the long run
 - II No: Honesty is often taken advantage of
 - III No: Honesty is rarely appreciated
 - IV Yes: An honest person has a clear conscience, and is a happier person
 - I strong
 - All are strong
 - II is strong
 - III is strong
- 13. The dowry system has to be legalized
 - I Yes: All the dowry payers will be happy
 - II No: Legislation will encourage the practice
 - III Yes: Legalization will help institute checks and controls
 - IV No: A shameful practice is best conducted secretly

0	II	and	III	strong

All are weak

IV is strong

II is weak

14. Money is the root of all evil

I Yes: Money can drive men to murder and robbery

II No: Money is mechanical

III No: Only trees have roots

IV Money signifies greed, which is the root of all evil

II strong

All are weak

All are strong

I and IV are strong

15. One day you have to quit working. Invest wisely today, and you won't stop spending

I Yes: A wise investment today can give one an assured future income

II No: It is not necessary that an investment today, however wise, can guarantee 'continued spending' in the future

III Yes: Someday or the other, everybody stops working

IV No: Investment is not an area that everybody is comfortable with.

I and II are strong

I II and III are strong

All are strong

All are weak

Directions for questions 16 to 20

Classify the statements as Fact(F), Inference(I), or Judgement(J), based on the definitions given below

FACT: Something that can be seen or heard, and is capable of being verified.

INFERENCE: The statement that is drawn or concluded from a fact

JUDGEMENT: Is an opinion, and implies approval or disapproval

- 16. a] This is a red book
 - b] All red books are unlucky
 - c] Red books are more attractive than blue ones
 - FFF

 - O JFJ
 - O FJJ
- 17. a] The goat is sitting on the grass
 - b] The grass is green
 - c] Plastic is not a bio-degradable substance
 - 333
 - O FFF
 - FIJ
 - O FFJ
- 18. a] It is unimaginable
 - b] God is great
 - c] Politics is the last refuge of the criminal
 - FFF
 - O JIJ

7/13		Indiainfoli
	O JFF	
	© 333	
19. a] Catches win matches	
	b] Its just not cricket	
	c] Spectators find one-day matches	more in
	@ EE1	

- teresting than test matches
 - 🕑 FFJ
 - O JIJ
 - □ TIT
 - O IIJ
- 20. a] She was writing, seated on a table
 - b] I love his mild nature
 - c] The secretary gave a friendly smile
 - رزز 🧿
 - O FJJ
 - © FIT
 - O FFI

Directions for questions 21 to 25

An argument is a statement meant to convince another person about your point of view

An assertion is a point of view

A counter-argument contains logic opposing the assertion

Based on the above definitions, classify each of the given set of statements into

I Assertion **II Supporting reason**

III Counter argument **IV Irrelevant argument**

- 21. a] They sold 850 chairs thereby getting a net profit of Rs 100,000
 - b] The IT department did the right thing when it acquired undervalued property nearly
 - 10 years ago

- c] In the last 2 auctions, the department failed to sell any of the 53 chairs on view
- d] Even in an advertising blitz in the Gulf did not generate much revenue
 - IV,IV,III,III
 - ◎ I, II,III,III
 - [◯] II, I, III, III
 - ◎ I, II, II, II
- 22. a] It is difficult to be happy
 - b] The symptoms of happiness are a source of happiness
 - c] Happiness comes from a lack of want
 - d] Unhappiness creates a lack of want
 - **◎** I, II, II, II
 - ◎ IV, I, II, II
 - I, II, I, II
 - I, II, IV, IV
- 23. a] A cheat
 - b] A liar
 - c] He is a twisted man
 - d] A friend to be relied on
 - II, II, I, III
 - O IV, IV, II, III
 - □ II, III, I, IV
 - ◎ I, I, II, II

- 24. a] The difference between good and evil is a fine dividing line
 - b] For example, is abortion right or wrong
 - c] Nature has not devised simplicity
 - d] Even a small leaf is of infinite complexity
 - I, II, I, II
 - ◎ II, I, II, I
 - [◯] II, I, I, III
 - OI, II, III, III
- 25. a] "Yes, Iam keen to get married to her. It will be soon"
 - b] He says he plans to get married to a girl he professes to have fallen in love with, while in jail
 - c] He is a renowned flirt and has broken hearts and promises down the line
 - d] Debonair and suave, his dress-sense is not to be faulted
 - II, I, I, II
 - IV, II, I, IV
 - IV, I, II, III
 - ◎ II, I, III, IV

Explanation to Paper III

- 1[3]
- 2[4]
- 3[4]
- 4[3]
- 5[4]
- 6[4]
- 7[4]

- 8[1]
- 9[4]
- 10[1]
- 11[3]
- 12[2]
- 13[1]
- 14[4]
- 15[1]
- 16[4]
- 17[2]
- 18[4]
- 19[3]
- 20[2]
- 21[3]
- 22[2]
- 23[1]
- 24[1]
- 25[4]