

Statements and Conclusions, Inferences

INTRODUCTION

In these questions, a statement is given followed by some conclusions. The student is required to go through the statements meticulously and then decide which of the given conclusion/s follows on its basis.

Now let us understand the basic definitions of a statement and a conclusion.

Statement → Definition

A statement is a formal account of certain facts, views, problems or situations expressed in words.

Conclusion → Definition

A conclusion is a belief or an opinion that is the result of reasoning out a given statement. It can also be defined as a proposition in an argument to which other propositions in the argument give support to.

These kind of questions are designed to test the students ability in interpreting a given statement. As such a

good grasp of the nuances of the English language and the ability to make a fine graded evaluation of the given statement would help in arriving at the proper conclusion. However, with regular practice and perseverance questions of this type can be solved with ease and accuracy.

The directions for these questions are generally as follows:

Directions: In each of the following questions, a statement is given followed by two conclusions I and II. Give answer as

- (1) If only conclusion I follows.
- (2) If only conclusion II follows.
- (3) If either I or II follows.
- (4) If Both I and II follow.

Now let us take a few examples to acquaint ourselves with this category of questions.

Solved Examples

1. Statement:

Security investments carry market risk hence it is best to consult your investment advisor or agent before investing.

Conclusions:

- I. One should not invest in securities.
- II. The investment advisor calculates market risk with certainty.

☞ **Solution:** The statement tells us that security investments are risky, hence it is advisable to consult an investment advisor. Obviously, we can conclude that the advisor is one who can predict or calculate the risk involved with certainty. Hence, conclusion II definitely follows.

I is an extreme action which suggests that one should not invest in securities, hence it does not follow. Therefore, the answer is 2.

2. Statement:

Company ABC has an enviable track record in making top quality cameras with the latest innovations, which ensures that the end user gets excellent pictures even in bad weather conditions.

Conclusions:

- I. No other company has got as much recognition as ABC in this sector.
- II. Even a layman can take great photographs using the cameras made by ABC.

☞ **Solution:** The statement talks of a company ABC which manufactures top quality cameras, which perform remarkably well even in bad weather conditions.

From this, we can neither conclude that company ABC is a market leader nor that it is number one in its field. We also cannot conclude that the cameras are user friendly or that everybody could take great pictures using it. Hence, neither conclusion I nor II follow. Therefore, the answer is (1).

3. Statement:

The constitutional amendment carried out in the monsoon session of Parliament prohibits the employment of child labour in any organization.

Conclusions:

- I. All employers in India must abide by this new rule.
- II. All children below the age of 14 years will now enrol in schools.

☞ **Solution:** The statement tells us that as a result of an amendment in the constitution children cannot be employed by any organization. Since it is a constitutional amendment, it follows that all organizations should abide by it. However, from the statement we cannot deduce what these children would do once they are out of their jobs,

hence conclusion II does not follow. However, I follows, therefore (1) is the answer.

4. Statement:

The Executive Board of XYZ Ltd has asked its four regional Vice-Presidents to resign by the evening or face termination orders. Three of them have put in their papers till this afternoon.

Conclusions:

- I. The fourth manager would resign by the evening deadline.
- II. The Executive Board will terminate the service of the fourth manager as soon as the evening deadline is over.

☞ **Solution:** From the statement, it is known that by the evening the managers should resign, failing which they would be terminated. Therefore, only one of the two conclusions could possibly follow but not both. Therefore, the answer is (3).

5. Statement:

The General Manager, Operations has proposed to replace the present training programme by a new one, which would bring the true calibre of managers to the fore.

Conclusions:

- I. It is desirable to bring out the true calibre of managers.
- II. The earlier training programme was not effective in bringing out the true calibre.

☞ **Solution:** Since the GM wanted to implement a new training programme to bring out the true calibre, it means that the earlier programme had failed in this aspect. We can also surmise that, since the GM wants to bring out the true calibre of managers, it means that it must be a desirable action. Hence, both conclusions I and II follow. Therefore, the answer is (4).

Apart from the above type of questions where a statement is given followed by two conclusions, we also have questions where a statement is given followed by more than two conclusions.

Note: This model of questions do not have any special directions given for marking the answer as seen in the earlier model.

Now let us take a few examples and understand this type.

6. Statement:

"Sonali's father is thinking of giving her a wrist watch as a birthday present, so what should I give to Sonali on that day?", A is asking B for advice.

Conclusions:

- I. Sonali does not have a wrist watch.
- II. Sonali's birthday is in the near future.
- III. Both A and B know Sonali for the last three years.
- IV. A is Sonali's cousin.

- (1) Only I follows (2) Only II follows
- (3) Only III follows (4) Only IV follows

☞ **Solution:** The statement tells us that Sonali's father is planning to give Sonali a watch on her birthday. This obviously means that Sonali's birthday is in the near future but nothing is known of the relationship of A, B and Sonali. We also do not know whether Sonali already has a wrist watch or not. Hence conclusions I, III and IV are ruled out. Only II is a conclusion that follows. Choice (2) is our answer.

2. Statement:

Winter rains are supposed to be good for crops.

Conclusions:

- I. The best quality crops grow in winter rains.
- II. Rains in other seasons spoil the crops.
- III. After rains in winter, the temperature drops down.

- (1) Only I follows
- (2) Only II follows
- (3) Only I and III follows
- (4) None follows

☞ **Solution:** The statement tells us that winter rains are beneficial to the crops. It however does not tell us that rains in other seasons are detrimental to the crops, neither does it say that these rains lead to the production of best quality crops, or a record production of food grains. Hence conclusions I and II are rejected. The statement also does not tell us that the temperature falls as a result of the rains nor can we deduce it from the statement given. Hence, conclusion III also does not follow. Choice (4) is the answer.

Inference is a conclusion drawn on the basis of knowledge or facts available. In questions on INFERENCES, a paragraph is followed by few statements. On the basis of the information given in the passage, we have to check the truthfulness or falsity of the given statement. Each statement can be put into one of the three categories based on the certainty of truthfulness/falsity. The three categories are **definitely true**, **probably true** and **definitely false**. The directions provide one choice number for each of these three categories. If the statement cannot be categorised from the given information, then the answer will be "data insufficient". Let us take a set of questions and understand the five different categories as well as how to go about answering the questions.

Directions: In each question below is given a passage followed by some inferences. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon the degree of truth or falsity of the inference. Mark answer

- (1) if you think that the answer is definitely true.
- (2) if you think that the answer is probably true.
- (3) if the data provided is inadequate to answer the question.
- (4) if the answer is definitely false.

Before we start analysing the given paragraph and looking at the questions, we will first look at the choices and see what they mean.

Definitely true

We can say a statement is **definitely true** if the information given in the statement is stated explicitly in the paragraph or it follows beyond doubt from what is given in the paragraph. However, sometimes, even if it is not directly stated in the paragraph, there will be something mentioned in the paragraph which very strongly supports the information given in the question and we can conclude that what the statement mentions **has** to be true. For example,

Passage:

Mr Madan died at the age of 80, in the 50th year of his marriage.

Statement:

Mr Madan got married at the age of 30.

Analysis:

It is a simple inference that Mr Madan died at 80, after 50 years of marriage, implies that Mr Madan got married at the age of $80 - 50 = 30$ years. Thus, the given statement can be directly inferred from the passage. Hence, it is definitely true.

Sometimes, the information may not be so direct as in the following example:

Passage:

The confederation of third world countries, headed by the President of Tanzania, met the World Bank President. The World Bank President, advised the delegates that the poor countries must revamp their resources allocation preferences.

Statement:

Tanzania must revamp its resources allocation preferences.

Analysis:

The confederation of third world countries is headed by the Tanzanian President. This implies that Tanzania is a poor country. It is advised that the poor countries must revamp their resources allocation preferences. It means that Tanzania must revamp its resources allocation preferences. Hence, the given statement is definitely true.

Definitely false

We can say a statement is *definitely false* if the information given in the statement is negated explicitly in the paragraph or it follows beyond doubt, from what is given in the paragraph, that the information given in the statement is false. However, sometimes, even if what is given in the statement is not contradicted directly in the paragraph, there will be something mentioned in the paragraph, which very strongly opposes the information given in the statement. Hence, we can conclude that what the statement mentions *has* to be false. For example,

Passage:

‘Improvement of human effort in service sector provides impetus to economic progress. But better performance of service sector alone cannot guarantee economic well-being’, an eminent economist’s observation, few decades ago. This is the truth about service sector even today.

Statement:

The service sector is always bad for the growth of economy.

Analysis:

The first sentence of passage indicates that improvement in service sector would kickstart overall economic growth.

This implies that service sector is good for economic growth. Hence, the given statement is definitely false.

Data inadequate

The answer to a question is *data inadequate* when we cannot comment ANYTHING on the information/statement given in the question on the basis of what is given in the paragraph. It is possible that the paragraph DOES NOT deal even with the topic that the question states. Even if the topic is the same, what is given in the passage could be completely irrelevant to what the question states. In such cases, we cannot even say, on the basis of what is given in the paragraph, that what is given in the question is *possible* or is *not possible*.

Probably true

This choice or the next choice will be possible answers, if we are able to eliminate the above three choices for a question. The information given in the question could be pertaining to the topic that is discussed in the paragraph and has relevance to what has been discussed in the paragraph. (Hence, *data inadequate* is eliminated as a choice). However, we cannot CONCLUSIVELY say whether it is TRUE or FALSE on the basis of the information given in the paragraph but it is POSSIBLE. If the information is *more likely to be true* than to be false, then we mark the answer as *probably true*.

Example:

India’s wind power generation has leapt forward. Now, India is world’s fourth largest wind power generating country. Generous tax policies and assured power purchase agreements from the government have led to fast growth in this area. Still a lot remained unexploited.

Statement:

The government will continue with these power purchase agreements and tax benefits to this sector.

Analysis:

The passage clearly indicates that it is the generous tax policies and power purchase agreements that encouraged growth in wind power generation. It is also mentioned that there is lot of scope for growth in this area. Keeping all the above in view, it is more likely that the government would continue with these policies. Hence, the statement is probably true.

Differentiating between ‘Definitely True’ and ‘Probably True’

Sometimes, the information given in the statement can be inferred easily from the statement as it is directly or

explicitly available in the passage. Sometimes, it may not be possible to infer directly from the passage but if it appears to be true, you may have to make some assumptions. In such instances we get a doubt, whether to take it as definitely true or probably true. If the assumption made is 'universally true' or 'it can never be false', then the statement is definitely true, otherwise it is probably true.

Example:

State 'X', with highest number of accidents, has poorly lit roads, whereas state 'Y', with least number of accidents, has all its roads properly illuminated.

Statement:

In state 'X', most of the accidents are owing to poor lighting of roads.

Analysis:

The passage does not provide any direct relationship between the number of accidents and illumination of roads. But, on comparing the situations existing in state X and Y, it appears that the information provided in the statement is **probably true**.

Differentiating between 'Data Inadequate' and 'Probably True'

A confusion arises when an inference is not drawn directly from the given passage. Since it is not explicitly mentioned, you think that the data are inadequate and that sufficient information is not given in the passage to come to a conclusion. However, the inference appears to you in tune with the general tone of the passage, hence you are tempted to choose probably true.

If the inference is likely to be true with the assumption made, then the answer is probably true. If no conclusion can be drawn even after making assumption, then the answer is "Data Insufficient".

Key Words

Sometimes key words help in evaluating the inferences. Some examples of key words are - all, some, none, always, never, sometimes, must be, may be, will be, had to, nevertheless, despite, inspite of, because of, etc.

Example:

Jadav is finally selected to play for Indian Hockey team. All the players of hockey team are asked to wear uniform.

Statement:

Jadav has to wear uniform.

Analysis:

The word 'all' includes Jadav also. Hence, the statement is definitely true. If words like 'most', 'few', 'many', etc., are used, then the answer changes.

Example:

UNICEF: Established in 1946, is the only distinctive inter-governmental organization concerned with children's welfare. Supported entirely by voluntary contributions from governments and individuals, UNICEF helps children all over the world. It is governed by a 30-nation executive board designated by the Economic and Social Council.

Statement:

1. Apart from the UNICEF, there are no other agencies concerned about children's welfare.

☞ **Solution:** It is mentioned in the paragraph that UNICEF is the only 'inter-governmental' agency concerned with children's welfare which means that there are other agencies, with different constitution, as well. Hence, this statement is *definitely false*. Choice (4). [It may appear that since we cannot conclude whether there are other agencies or not, the answer choice is *probably false*. However, had this been the idea that is intended in the paragraph, then the statement in the given paragraph would have read like "It is *a* distinctive inter-governmental" Also, the word *distinctive* means there *must* be some other organizations (with which it can be compared).]

Statement:

2. UNICEF is a sub-organization of the United Nations Organization.

☞ **Solution:** There is no information in the passage as to how UNICEF is related to UNO.

Statement:

3. The letter C in UNICEF stands for "children".

☞ **Solution:** Since UNICEF is concerned with children, it is very likely that its full form should have "children" somewhere in its name. In the abbreviated form, there is only one letter C and this can be expected to stand for "children". We can say that the given statement is more likely to be true i.e., **probably true** and, hence, the answer choice is (2).

Statement:

4. The UNICEF has been very successful.

☞ **Solution:** Since it was started in 1946 and is still running and there has been no mention or indication

of the organization not being able to meet its objectives, this would be most **probably true**. Hence, the correct choice is (2).

Statement:

5. The UNICEF has been expanding rapidly in the recent past.

👍 **Solution:** Nothing can be said in this regard because there is no information on the expansion plans of UNICEF. Hence, choice (3).

Summary:

1. Check whether the inference can be directly evaluated from the passage.

2. If an inference cannot be directly evaluated check if it can be evaluated with the help of universally accepted facts/ideas.
3. The inferences can be evaluated based on key words.
4. To avoid confusion between 'definitely true' and 'probably true', check whether the information used is explicitly mentioned in the passage or not. If not, though there is no direct evidence, check whether it is likely to be true.
5. To avoid confusion between 'probably true' and 'data inadequate', check if it is possible to make reasonable assumption to make the statement 'probably true'.

PRACTICE EXERCISE 15 (A)

Directions for questions 1 to 12: In each question below is given a statement followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then consider the two conclusions together and decide which of them logically follows beyond reasonable doubt from the information given in the statement. Give your answer as:

- (1) if only conclusion I follows.
- (2) if only conclusion II follows.
- (3) if neither I nor II follows.
- (4) if both I and II follow

1. Statement:

Whenever there are special events or celebrations, magazines publish special supplements covering the occasion; readers must reserve their copies of such supplements much in advance.

Conclusions:

- I. Special supplements give very good coverage to the event concerned.
- II. These special supplements are very much in demand.

2. Statement:

In a certain area, 40% of women are in government service whereas 70% of the population of that area is in government service.

Conclusions:

- I. 60% women have jobs in private undertakings.
- II. 40% couples are in government service.

3. Statement:

The Vedas are packed with the greatest wisdom; a German scholar, Max Muller published the first scholarly translation of the Vedas.

Conclusions:

- I. Germans discovered wisdom.
- II. The Vedas are written in German.

4. Statement:

India has quite a number of Indo-German collaborations, hence our projects are getting technical as well as financial aids.

Conclusions:

- I. Collaborations are formed to help each other in every field.

- II. Some collaborations lead to the dissemination of technical know-how.

5. Statement:

Many great scientists are conducting research work on outer space.

Conclusions:

- I. Only the space has mysteries and surprises.
- II. Outer space offers a challenge to scientists.

6. Statement:

This world is neither good nor evil but each man interprets the world in his own way.

Conclusions:

- I. Some people find this world quite good.
- II. Some people find this world quite bad.

7. Statement:

The government of Country 'X' has recently announced several concessions and offered attractive package tours for foreign visitors.

Conclusions:

- I. Now, more numbers of foreign tourists will visit the Country 'X'.
- II. The Government of Country 'X' seems to be serious in attracting foreign tourists.

8. Statement:

A 14 year old school boy was found to be the main culprit behind the recent bank robbery. When he was prosecuted he said that he was inspired by movies on the 'Star movies', a channel beamed by the local Cable T.V. network and this is the latest incident that supports the cause and effect theory under examination.

Conclusions:

- I. Movies have a great impact on some young minds.
- II. Young minds are adventurous.

9. Statement:

Out of the five hundred students graduating from the IITs this year, only three hundred were recruited by foreign companies and have gone to work abroad.

Conclusions:

- I. Some of the remaining two hundred graduates are working in India.
- II. All the remaining two hundred graduates are working abroad.

10. Statement:

Rebel leaders have their own secret stock of arms and ammunition as they often have clashes with the police.

Conclusions:

- I. The police too suffer casualties during such encounters.
- II. The rebels have their own sources of getting these supplies.

11. Statement:

Rabies is a disease transmitted to men and animals through the bite of a rabies-infected animal, most commonly being dogs.

Conclusions:

- I. Rabies is a communicable disease.
- II. One should not irritate dogs.

12. Statement:

As a leading academic destination Australia is a mecca of academic excellence, renowned for quality studies and unmatched educational facilities.

Conclusions:

- I. Other than Australia no other country in the world can give the best academic education.
- II. Apart from education Australia is not the best in any other field.

Directions for questions 13 to 15: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

13. Statement:

The director of the movie “Night’s dream” decided to replace the female actor in the lead role, Miss Jolie with Miss Rao as Miss Jolie met with an accident while shooting for her ongoing movie “The Thriller” and would not be able to shoot for the next six months.

Which of the following can be an **inference** that can be drawn from the above statement?

- (1) Miss Rao does not have any other movie to be shot in the next six months.
- (2) Miss Rao is a proper replacement of Miss Jolie.

- (3) The actors should be physically fit while acting in movies.
- (4) The part of the movie “Night’s dream” which involves the female actor, in leading role is going to be shot in the next six months.

14. Statement:

The Director of AMII, a prestigious MBA college has announced a hike of ₹1 lakh in fees, to pass on the additional burden the institute would have to face, due to the implementation of the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission, besides increase in the input costs in imparting quality education.

Which of the following can be **inferred** from the above statement?

- (1) The implementation of the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission would increase the expenditure of the college.
- (2) The director of a college has the authority to declare hike in fees.
- (3) The college may not be receiving any financial support from the Government to compensate the additional financial burden.
- (4) The hike in fees of ₹1 lakh per student would be sufficient to bear the additional burden and the increased input cost.

15. Statement:

Mr Vikas has decided to resign from the present job because he is selected to pursue an MBA course in JBIMS, which selects 100 best students according to the performance in written test, group discussion and interview.

Which of the following can be **inferred** from the above statement?

- (1) JBIMS has only 100 seats in its MBA course.
- (2) Mr Vikas does not need any monetary support to pursue the MBA course.
- (3) Mr Vikas would not be able to pursue a full time MBA course while continuing with his present job.
- (4) Mr Vikas is among the 100 best students, who performed well in the written test, group discussion and interview.

Directions for questions 16 to 20: Given below are some passages, each passage followed by several possible inferences that can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Mark your answer

- (1) if the inference is “definitely true”, i.e.; it properly follows from the statement of facts given.
- (2) if the inference is “probably true”, though not “definitely true”, in the light of the facts given.
- (3) if the data is inadequate, i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false.
- (4) if the inference is “definitely false”, i.e., it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

In its World Development Report for 2004 titled ‘Making Services. Work for the Poor People’ the World Bank has stated that a high degree of involvement of the poor in determining the quality and quantity of services they receive such as health, education, water, sanitation, energy and transport is the key to success. In support of this, the Bank has quoted the success story of Madhya Pradesh where community involvement in recruiting teachers, getting schools built and encouraging neighbours to enrol their children, played a crucial role. In its comparative study, the chapter titled “Spotlight on Kerala and UP”, the report highlights the Human Development contrast between Kerala and UP, which according to it, is due to the fact that the former spends one-third of its money on health and education and the latter spends three-fourth

of its money on state administration. As a result, infant mortality rate in UP is five-times higher than that of Kerala, one third of the girls had never been to school while Kerala enjoys universal enrolment, Kerala’s fertility rate at 1.96 births per woman is comparable to that of USA (2.1) and higher income European nations (1.7), while UP has a fertility rate of 3.99, higher than the national average of 2.85 and 3.1 in low income countries. Moreover, Keralite women enjoy 20 years longer life span than their counterparts in UP.

16. The World Bank is convinced about the ability of the poor to assess the services received by them.
17. In Madhya Pradesh, the community involvement in educational field was more than that in any other state.
18. The amount of money spent by Kerala on health and education is more than the amount spent by UP on the same.
19. High infant mortality rate in a state is a result of low literacy rate in that state.
20. Women who enjoy a longer life span must belong to a state with the highest fertility rate.

PRACTICE EXERCISE 15 (B)

Directions for questions 1 to 12: In each question below is given a statement followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then consider the two conclusions together and decide which of them logically follows beyond reasonable doubt from the information given in the statement. Give your answer as:

- (1) if only conclusion I follows.
- (2) if only conclusion II follows.
- (3) if neither I nor II follows.
- (4) if both I and II follow.

1. Statement:

The pigeon was one of the agents of mail in the past; still in some parts of Orissa pigeon mail is used by the Police department.

Conclusions:

- I. The Department of Post and Telegraph has not made any progress in the last century.

II. The Police must be finding the pigeons more convenient as compared to the other sources of Postal delivery.

2. Statement:

USA is helping Pakistan to build up a massive military.

Conclusions:

- I. USA wants Pakistan to attack India.
- II. Pakistan’s intention is to attack India.

3. Statement:

Eighty per cent of the employees of X Ltd, earn more than Rupees 5,000 per month. Seventy per cent of employees of X Ltd work as supervisors.

Conclusions:

- I. All the supervisors earn more than Rupees 5,000 per month.
- II. Less than 100% of the supervisor earns more than Rupees 5,000 per month.

4. Statement:

Many big time cinema producers are becoming TV serial producers these days.

Conclusions:

- I. TV Serials are not risky.
- II. Movie making is very expensive.

5. Statement:

All patients with high blood pressure were found to be having some worry or the other.

Conclusions:

- I. Mental tensions may affect blood pressure.
- II. If one has no mental tensions one may not suffer from high blood pressure.

6. Statement:

All the black-marketeers of foreign currencies are seen near the port whenever a new ship arrives. Mr A, one such marketeer, is near the port.

Conclusions:

- I. A new ship has arrived.
- II. Mr A has foreign currency.

7. Statement:

A top Hollywood actor of Indian origin has given up his profession there and has come back to act in Indian films.

Conclusions:

- I. Love of the motherland and a desire to work for his Country made him come back to India.
- II. He was facing some problem in the Hollywood film industry.

8. Statement:

The standard of education in private schools is much better than that in Municipal and Zilla Parishad schools.

Conclusions:

- I. All Municipal and Zilla Parishad schools should be closed immediately.
- II. Now onwards Municipal and Zilla Parishad schools must make efforts to improve the standard of their schools.

9. Statement:

The Indian government has announced many self-employment schemes to mitigate the plight of unemployed youth.

Conclusions:

- I. Unemployment plagues India.
- II. Government cannot provide everybody a job.

10. Statement:

The Prime Minister emphatically stated that his government will make every possible effort for the upliftment of poor farmers and farmhands.

Conclusions:

- I. Except poor farmers and farmhands, all others have got the benefits of the fruits of development.
- II. No serious efforts have been made in the past for the upliftment of poor farmers and farmhands.

11. Statement:

Poise, composure, courage, persuasion, extreme patience and tact constitute the base on which leadership can grow.

Conclusions:

- I. Cowards cannot become leaders.
- II. A monk who has extreme patience can be proved the best leader.

12. Statement:

Accidents on road can be prevented provided the quality of roads is improved and the drivers are instructed in adhering to safety rules which they must follow for their own protection.

Conclusions:

- I. Damaged roads may cause accidents.
- II. Reckless driving may cause accidents.

Directions for questions 13 to 15: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

13. Statement:

Group of commuters of the Mumbai suburban railways called for a strike in response to the increase in the number of accidents in that route in the past one year due to over crowding. The commuters want to continue the strike unless the authority agrees to increase the frequency of the trains in that route.

Which of the following can be **inferred** from the above statement?

- (1) Increase in the frequency of the trains would lead to decrease in the number of such accidents.
- (2) The trains in the Mumbai suburban run overcrowded.
- (3) The railway authorities are indifferent to the safety of the commuters.
- (4) The railways did not increase the frequency in proportion to the increase in the number of commuters in the past one year.

14. Statement:

The school, which used to provide free breakfast to ensure that the students receive at least one proper

meal a day, stopped the facility from January as the Charity Society which used to fund the breakfast withdrew the support due to drop in donations. Which of the following can be **inferred** from the above statement?

- (1) The students may not receive any proper meal in a day from January.
- (2) In future, the donation to the Charity Society may further decrease.
- (3) The donations received by the Charity Society are used for social welfare.
- (4) None of these

15. Statement:

The Railways has decided to reduce AC and sleeper class fares by 20% in all Mail and Express trains to make it affordable for more number of people.

Which of the following can be **inferred** from the above statement?

- (1) AC and sleeper class fares in Mail and Express train are not affordable to everyone.
- (2) The reduction in the fares of AC and sleeper class fares is not going to hamper the quality of the service provided.
- (3) The demand for AC and sleeper class in Mail and Express trains will increase.
- (4) People like to travel by AC and sleeper class of Mail and Express trains.

Directions for questions 16 to 20: Given below are some passages, each passage followed by several possible inferences that can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Mark your answer

- (1) if the inference is “definitely true”, i.e., it properly follows from the statement of facts given.
- (2) if the inference is “probably true”, though not “definitely true”, in the light of the facts given.

- (3) if the data is inadequate, i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false.
- (4) if the inference is “definitely false”, i.e., it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

Once through, you will know why your dad and mom bought it for you in the first place, because it is a Diwali-kind of book, one that teaches you the good from bad. Sprinkled liberally with morals, it should help you in the exciting life that lies ahead of you. Quite like the value education classes in school, if they still have them.

The author and social worker Sudha Murthy is a computer science teacher who does not have to look far to solve the problems that crop up in her life. She just dips into her large treasure chest of Indian mythology, most of which she picked up in the laps of her grand parents when she was a little girl. If old tales and legends do not help, she falls back on the lessons learnt from her mother and father, her favourite teacher Govramma and the students she has taught over the years.

Have a window sill to curl up on, kids? No? Then take a favourite chair, or better still, throw yourself and, before you plonk down, grab ‘How I Taught My Grandmother to Read’.

16. ‘How I Taught My Grandmother to Read’ is based on real life problems of the author.
17. The best place to sit and read a story book for kids is a window sill.
18. Diwali teaches you to differentiate the good from the bad.
19. The author of the book has a large library of Indian mythological books.
20. The author of the book does not have problems to solve in her life.

ANSWER KEYS

PRACTICE EXERCISE 15 (A)

1. 4	2. 3	3. 3	4. 2	5. 2	6. 4	7. 2	8. 1	9. 3	10. 2
11. 1	12. 3	13. 3	14. 3	15. 1	16. 1	17. 2	18. 3	19. 4	20. 4

PRACTICE EXERCISE 15 (B)

1. 2	2. 3	3. 3	4. 3	5. 4	6. 3	7. 3	8. 3	9. 2	10. 3
11. 1	12. 4	13. 4	14. 4	15. 3	16. 3	17. 1	18. 1	19. 3	20. 4