

Type III Method

In this type of questions, a passage is given and after this some inferences are given which are based on the passage. The candidate has to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide its degree of truth or falsity. The following example will illustrate the idea clearly.

Example: Read the following passage and examine the inference in the context of the passage. Mark answer (a) if the inference is true, (b) if it is probably true; (c) if the data is inadequate; (d) if it is probably false and (e) if it is definitely false.

India is a free nation, but the poverty still remains. Poverty is an old phenomenon and this cannot be removed ever night. India remained subjugated for several hundred years and the foreigners had impoverished the once glorious nation that supplied textiles and other goods to the countries of Asia, Africa, Europe and even America. But now India is much industrialised and the nation may soon recover from the shock of the foreign domination that existed once in our country.

Inference: India is a great country which is trying to remove poverty.

Answer with Explanation (b): The fact is quite clear from the passage but it is not directly given in it. Hence it is probably correct.

Directions (Q. 1-5): Below is given passage followed by several possible inferences which 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 answer	if you think
"Definitely True"	the inference properly follows from the statement of facts given.
"Probably True"	the inference may be true in the light of the given facts but not definitely true.
"Data Inadequate"	from the facts it cannot be said whether the inference is likely to be true or false.
"Probably False"	the inference is probably false in the light of the facts given though not definitely false.

"Definitely False" the inference cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts.

The explosive growth in demand for castor oil abroad is bringing about a silent change in the castorseed economy of Gujarat. The state is well on its way to emerge as a strong manufacturing centre for castor oil relegating to background its current status as a big trading centre. The business prospects for export of castor oil which is converted into value-added derivatives are so good that a number of castorseed crushing units have already come up and others are on the anvil.

1. Gujarat used to supply castor seeds to the manufacturing units in the past.
 - (a) Definitely true (b) Probably true
 - (c) Definitely false (d) Probably false
 - (e) Data inadequate
2. Gujarat is the only state in India which produces castorseed.
 - (a) Definitely false (b) Data inadequate
 - (c) Probably false (d) Definitely true
 - (e) Probably true
3. India can produce enough castor oil to export after meeting the domestic demand.
 - (a) Probably true (b) Probably false
 - (c) Definitely false (d) Data inadequate
 - (e) Definitely true
4. The production of castor oil has become a profitable business proposition.
 - (a) Probably false (b) Data inadequate
 - (c) Definitely false (d) Probably true
 - (e) Definitely true
5. Manufacturing castor oil guarantees more surplus than selling castor seeds.
 - (a) Probably false
 - (b) Probably true
 - (c) Definitely true
 - (d) Data inadequate
 - (e) Definitely false

Directions (Q. 6-10): Below is given a passage followed by several inferences which 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.

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Mark answer (a) if the inference is definitely true. Mark answer (b) if the inference is probably true. Mark answer (c) if the data are inadequate. Mark (d) if the inference is probably false and mark (e) if the inference is definitely false.

Wind is an inexhaustible source of energy and an aerogenerator can convert it into electricity. Through not much has so far been done in this field, the survey shows that there is a vast potential for developing wind as an alternating source of energy. The wind survey has four components direction, duration, speed and distribution and on this basis U. P. hill areas have been found an ideal place for setting up aerogenerators. In U. P. hills alone as many as 58 sites have been identified.

6. 58 sites, identified in U. P. did not have electricity.
7. Only the hilly areas of U. P. were surveyed for setting up aerogenerators.
8. Apart from U. P. hills no other site has been identified for setting up aerogenerators.
9. Energy by wind is comparatively low energing field.
10. The survey was conducted under the aegis of government of U. P.

Directions (Q. 11-15): Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which 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 of falsity.

Mark answer:

Definitely True if you think the inference properly follows from the statement of facts given.

Probably True if the inference may be true in the light of the given facts but not definitely true.

Data Inadequate from the facts it cannot be said whether the inference is likely to be true or false.

Probably False if the inference is probably false in the light of the facts given though not definitely false.

Definitely False if the inference cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

The explosive growth in demand for castor oil abroad is bringing about a silent change in the castorseed economy of Gujarat. The state is well on its way to emerge as a strong manufacturing

venture for castor oil relegating to background its current status as a big trading centre. The business prospects for export of castor oil which is converted into value-added derivatives are so good that a number of castorseed crushing units have already come-up and others are on the anvil.

11. Gujarat used to supply castorseeds to the manufacturing units in the past.
(a) Definitely true (b) Probably true
(c) Definitely false (d) Probably false
(e) Data inadequate
12. Gujarat is the only state in India which produces castorseed.
(a) Definitely false (b) Data inadequate
(c) Probably false (d) Definitely true
(e) Probably true
13. India can produce enough castor oil to export after meeting its domestic demand.
(a) Probably true (b) Probably false
(c) Definitely false (d) Data inadequate
(e) Definitely true
14. The production of castor oil has become a profitable business proposition.
(a) Probably false (b) Data inadequate
(c) Definitely false (d) Probably true
(e) Definitely true
15. Manufacturing castor oil guarantees more surplus than selling castorseeds.
(a) Probably false (b) Probably true
(c) Definitely true (d) Probably true
(e) Definitely false

Directions (Q. 16-20): Below is given a passage followed by several inferences which 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 of falsity.

Mark answer (a) if the inference is definitely true. Mark the answer (b) if the inference is probably true. Mark answer (c) if the data are inadequate. Mark answer (d) if the inference is probably false and mark answer (e) if the answer is definitely false.

The central budget for the fiscal year 2004-05 had many welcome features such as considerable reduction in corporate tax to 40%, abolition of levy of Income tax on book profit and liberalised industrial policy. This will encourage growth of the economy. However poor infrastructure is the

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biggest bottleneck for that growth. This is mainly related to power. The real problem is not the shortage of power but the management of the transmission and distribution system. The recent announcement of allowing the private sector to make an entry into power generation is a bold and welcome step.

16. The levy of personal income Tax has been abolished in the central budget of 2004-05.
17. Till date the power generation was restricted to only public sector.
18. In the earlier budget the corporate tax was more than 45%.
19. The public sector is more efficient than private sector in power generation.
20. The amount of generated power is more than the amount consumed.

Directions (Q. 21-25): Below is given a passage followed by several inferences which 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 answer (a) if the inference is definitely true. Mark answer (b) if the inference is probably true. Mark answer (c) if the data are inadequate. Mark answer (d) if the inference is probably false and mark answer (e) if the inference is definitely false.

Passage

A worrying feature of Indian urbanisation has been its tendency to increase pressure on the inner cities. The first result of the 2001 census suggest that the density of population in urban areas is within manageable limits, with most cities, including greater Mumbai, being well below the 23000 per square kilometre mark set by Kolkata. But within several of the older cities the walled areas have high densities which exert pressure on the out dated amenities in these areas, a pressure that is accentuated by the poor maintenance of housing as well as other assets in the inner cities. The inner cities were designed for a pattern of urban life far removed from what exists today. The makers of narrow winding lanes could hardly have anticipated modern transpiration.

21. The rate of growth in density of population in the inner cities has been more than that in surrounding areas.

22. The density of population in the inner city of greater Mumbai is the highest in India.
23. The increase in density of population in urban areas has out grown the increase in amenities.
24. The pace of Indian urbanisation is much slower by international standards.
25. At the time of planning the cities in the pace the use of bigger roads was envisaged by the planners.

Directions (Q. 26-30): Below is given a passage followed by several inferences which 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 answer (a) if the inference is "definitely true", i.e., it properly follows from the statements of facts given. Mark answer (b) if the inference is "probably true" though not "definitely true" in the light of the facts given. Mark answer (c) if the data are inadequate, i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false. Mark answer (d) if the inference is "probably false", though not "definitely false" in the light of the passage. Mark answer (e) if the inference is "definitely false", i.e., it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

Passage

Slow response time in computer systems have been found to reduce job satisfaction and increase stress and mental strain. On the other hand, very fast response times may increase the pace of the interaction to an uncomfortable level where users feel they must always respond to the system promptly. The optimum response time will depend on the task. Variability in systems response time and system crashes may also cause stress in users. It was reported in one of the studies that workers in an insurance company worked very quickly in the morning to try and complete as much work as possible, in case the system failed in the afternoon. In addition, when response times were due to high load on the system, or whether the system had failed.

26. Most system failures had occurred in the afternoon in the insurance company.

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27. Some systematic measures of job satisfaction are available.
28. The effect of systems crashes were studied mainly in the "insurance" sector.
29. The same task on a particular system at different times may take varying times.
30. Job satisfaction and the person's personality are correlated.

Directions (Q. 31-40): Below are given two passages, each followed by a number of possible inferences. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Give answer:

- (a) If you think the inference is "definitely true", i.e., it properly follows from the statement of facts given.
- (b) If you think the inference is "probably true" though not "definitely true" in the light of the facts given.
- (c) If you think the data are inadequate, i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false.
- (d) If you think the inference is "probably false" though not "definitely false" in the light of the facts given.
- (e) If you think the inference is "definitely false" i.e., it contradicts the given facts.

Passage

Statistics from twenty-four countries show that the United States has the lowest national death rate for stomach cancer. Australia, Canada and New Zealand (countries that share American taste for dry cereals) also have low rates. High rates are found in Europe where cereals and food preservatives have never caught on. The typical continental breakfast remains coffee, rolls, butter and jams.

31. Cereals promote forms of cancer other than cancer of the stomach.
32. Europeans dislike cereals.
33. Cereals prevent stomach cancer.
34. Coffee, rolls, butter and jams promote cancer.
35. Europeans are unorthodox in their food habits

Passage

Dryland farming is the only way to not only combat recurring drought but also meet the increasing food requirements of India. About 45

per cent of India's total crop production now comes from drylands. By the end of this century, this will have to increase to 60 per cent if India is to provide adequate food for projected population of one billion by the turn of the century.

36. Dryland farming is important for India.
37. The per acre crop production is more in drylands than other.
38. In India, the rate of growth of population is 15 per cent per year.
39. India is self-sufficient in food production.
40. At present, India gets larger food production from wet lands.

Directions (Q. 41-45): Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which 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 the degree of truth or falsity.

Passage

Though, the states cultivate only 4.2 lakh tonnes of mangoes, they are of premium quality. And with mangoes become second most-consumed fruit in the world after grapes, the government has been trying to exporting it through searoute which is cheaper. An experiment which was done in this regard last year proved successful.

41. Quality of mango is an important feature in exports.
 - (a) Definitely true
 - (b) Probably true
 - (c) Data inadequate
 - (d) Probably false
 - (e) Definitely false
42. The state also exports good quality grapes.
 - (a) Definitely true
 - (b) Probably true
 - (c) Data inadequate
 - (d) Probably false
 - (e) Definitely false
43. There are some problems in exporting the mangoes through searoute.
 - (a) Definitely true
 - (b) Probably true
 - (c) Data inadequate
 - (d) Probably false
 - (e) Definitely false
44. Most of the other exports is through searoute, which is cheaper.
 - (a) Definitely true
 - (b) Probably true
 - (c) Data inadequate
 - (d) Probably false
 - (e) Definitely false

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45. The state also cultivates a large number of medium quality mangoes.

- (a) Definitely true (b) Probably true
(c) Data inadequate (d) Probably false
(e) Definitely false

Directions (Q. 46-50): Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which 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 as "Definitely true" if you think the inference properly follows from the statement of facts given. Mark your answer as "Probably true" if you think the inference may be true in the light of the facts given but not definitely true. Mark your answer as "Data inadequate" if you think from the facts given, it cannot be said whether the inference is likely to be true or false. Mark your answer as "Probably false" if you think the inference is probably false in the light of the facts given though not definitely false. Mark your answer as "Definitely false" if you think the inference cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

Passage

More than a decade of erosion in budgetary support from the Union government, has seriously affected Indian Railways capacity to finance its plan expenditures. The situation has come to a pass where the railways must now think of innovative ways to get longer mileage from its investments. Significantly the resource crunch has had grievous impact on the railways. As a result, it will not be in a position to acquire necessary equipments and this will seriously affect the railways capacity to serve the needs of the economy in future.

46. Railways had so far believed in traditional ways in generating income.

- (a) Definitely false (b) Definitely true
(c) Data inadequate (d) Probably false
(e) Probably true

47. Government has shifted its priority from railways to other areas.

- (a) Probably true (b) Data inadequate
(c) Definitely true (d) Definitely false
(e) Probably false

48. The Union government has reduced drastically the budgetary support to railways during the last decade?

- (a) Definitely false (b) Definitely true
(c) Probably false (d) Data inadequate
(e) Probably true

49. The fiscal position of railways in the earlier plan period was better than the current plan period.

- (a) Probably true (b) Definitely true
(c) Probably false (d) Definitely false
(e) Data inadequate

50. During the current plan period the railways will not be able to expand its network.

- (a) Probably true (b) Data inadequate
(c) Definitely false (d) Definitely true
(e) Probably false

Directions (Q. 51-55): Below is given a passage followed by several inferences which 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 answer (a) if the inference is "definitely true" i.e., it properly follows from the statement of facts given. Mark answer (b) if the inference is "probably true" though not "definitely true" in the light of the facts given. Mark answer (c) if the data are inadequate i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false. Mark answer (d) if the inference is "probably false" though not "definitely false" in the light of the facts given and Mark answer (e) if the inference is "definitely false" i.e., it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

Passage

As in the case of absolute number of illiterates, the actual number of illiterate females is also increasing with time and faster than the number of male illiterates. More so in the backward states, in the rural areas, and among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

The correlation between female illiteracy and infant mortality is equally clear. It is found that mortality was highest in the case of illiterate mothers both in urban and rural areas but much higher in the latter.

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51. The illiteracy rate is higher among females as compared to that of males.
52. Infant mortality is correlated more with male than female illiteracy.
53. In terms of absolute numbers there are more male illiterates than female illiterates.
54. Infant mortality rate is almost same in urban and rural areas.
55. In backward states, the population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is more than that in other states.

Directions (Q. 56-60) Below are given passages followed by several possible inferences numbered from 56 to 60 which 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 answer (a) if you think the inference is "definitely true" i.e., it properly follows from the statement of facts given; Mark answer (b) if you think the inference is "Probably true" though not "definitely true" in the light of the facts given; mark answer (c) if you think the data are inadequate i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false; mark answer (d) if you think the inference is "Probably false" though not "definitely false" in the light of the facts given; and mark answer (e) if you think the inference is definitely false.

Passage

Women got freedom to a large extent after India became free. According to the new constitution of India, every young man or woman who is twenty one years old, is entitled to vote. Now women can take up service in every department and these days they compete with men in every sphere of life. They have proved through their hard work and ability that they are in no way inferior to men. Man has to work hard to hold his own against an accomplished modern woman.

56. Woman got freedom after independence of India.
57. Men and women are two wheels of the same cart.
58. Women have proved through their hard work that they are not inferior to men in any way.

59. Woman hold the sway in the modern society and men have been neglected to secondary position.
60. Women have a right to vote.

Directions (Q. 61-70): Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Mark answer if you think

- (a) the inference is "definitely true" i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given.
- (b) the inference is "Probably true" though not "definitely true" in the light of the facts given.
- (c) the data are inadequate i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false.
- (d) the inference is "Probably false" though not "definitely false" in the light of the facts given.
- (e) the inference is "definitely false"

Passage

Most of what is known about colds concerns how they are spread by personal contact and via inanimate objects. Also, Virologists have noticed that people who travel tend to catch more cold because they come across different strains of the virus. People who complain about catching a lot of colds in general often have some structural difficulty, such as clogged eustachian tubes or sinus problems or the sleep with their mouths open, allowing the membrane beings to become dry and, therefore, more susceptible.

61. The cause of cold is not yet known.
62. Catching cold is beyond anybody's control.
63. People who sleep with their mouths open, have some structural difficulty.
64. Cold are caused by more than one virus.
65. Scientists have put in more effort in discovering the mode of spread of cold than its cause.

Passage

The serious accident in which a person was run down by a car yesterday has again focussed attention on the most unsatisfactory state of street lighting. No

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one expects side roads to be provided with the same standard of lighting as a main road, but unless the Council is prepared to make good its promise as regards road lighting, it will only be a question of time before there are further and perhaps fatal accidents.

66. It seems that the Council has promised to improve the state of lighting on side roads.
67. There will not be a single accident on roads if they are satisfactorily illuminated.
68. The accident that occurred was fatal.
69. Several accidents have so far taken place because of unsatisfactory lighting.
70. The accident occurred at night.

Directions (Q. 71-75): Below is given a passage followed by several inferences. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Mark answer (a) if you think the inference is "definitely true" i.e., it properly follows from the statement of facts given; mark answer (b) if you think the inference is "probably true" though not "definitely true", in the light of the facts given is inadequate, i.e., from the facts given; mark answer (c) if the data are inadequate, mark answer (d) if you think the inference is "probably false" though not "definitely false" in the light of the facts given; mark answer (e) if you think the inference is "definitely false", i.e., it contradicts the given facts. Now read the following passage and the inferences given below it and mark your answers.

Passage

One cannot emphasize too strongly that the efficiency and speed with which modern technology can be introduced in underdeveloped countries is very much a matter of the quality and character of the system of education. In many underdeveloped countries too much of the resources are spent in providing high level education of a theoretical kind and too little in creating a cadre of qualified managers, engineers and technicians.

71. Theoretical education greatly facilitates the development process.
72. The quality of education is high in developed countries.
73. Underdeveloped countries have a shortage of qualified managers, doctors and engineers.

74. Modern technology originated in developed countries will not be suitable for the under developed countries.

75. The system of education in underdeveloped countries is not suitable to their needs.

Directions (Q. 76-80): At the end of a paragraph given below are some deductions. Study and mark them as (a) if it is definitely true; (b) if it is probably true; (c) if unrelated to paragraph; (d) if it probably false and (e) if it is definitely false.

Passage

The consumer movement in India is yet to make the grade. In the metropolitan areas, consumer organisations do exist but their role in the prevention of adulteration is limited. The position is worse in the countryside where the ignorance of the consumer is exploited by unscrupulous traders. The government's oldest remedy, which has been tried down the decades since 1947, is to enthrone the masses to enlist themselves in consumer cooperatives besides encouraging industrial units or other establishments to set up separate retail outlets solely for the benefit of their employees.

76. The consumer movement has not spread to the countryside.

77. The government has not cared to book the unscrupulous traders.

78. Consumer organisations are a limit since they prevent adulteration of food substances.

79. The consumer movement is doing well in other countries and the people are healthy there.

80. The people have not shown real interest in the government's plan.

Directions (Q. 81-85): Below is given a passage followed by several inferences numbered, which 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 answer:

- (a) if you think the inference is definitely true.
- (b) the inference is probably true.
- (c) the data are inadequate.
- (d) the inference is probably false.
- (e) the inference is definitely false.

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Passage

Primary education in Bihar is in a poor shape. Pupils in over 50 per cent of the school read in the open throughout the year. Over six million children born to lower income group parents remain unlettered. Not even one per cent of the 63,000 primary schools have facilities of furniture, toilet, drinking water and games. 3,113 new teachers have been appointed in the current financial year out of which 2,747 are women. Now each of the 13,270 primary schools have atleast two teachers.

81. 630 primary schools in Bihar have all the facilities like furniture, toilet, drinking water, games.
82. In Bihar 90 per cent of the primary teachers are women.
83. In Bihar 50 per cent of the children are illiterate.
84. A large number of primary schools in Bihar are one-teacher school.
85. There are six millions parents belonging to lower income groups in Bihar.

Answers

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (e) | 4. (e) | 5. (d) | 46. (b) | 47. (a) | 48. (b) | 49. (b) | 50. (d) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (c) | 8. (c) | 9. (a) | 10. (c) | 51. (e) | 52. (d) | 53. (d) | 54. (c) | 55. (c) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (b) | 13. (e) | 14. (d) | 15. (b) | 56. (b) | 57. (e) | 58. (a) | 59. (b) | 60. (a) |
| 16. (c) | 17. (a) | 18. (b) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) | 61. (e) | 62. (b) | 63. (a) | 64. (d) | 65. (a) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (c) | 23. (b) | 24. (c) | 25. (e) | 66. (a) | 67. (d) | 68. (b) | 69. (b) | 70. (a) |
| 26. (b) | 27. (b) | 28. (d) | 29. (a) | 30. (e) | 71. (d) | 72. (c) | 73. (a) | 74. (c) | 75. (a) |
| 31. (c) | 32. (b) | 33. (a) | 34. (c) | 35. (c) | 76. (b) | 77. (b) | 78. (a) | 79. (c) | 80. (b) |
| 36. (a) | 37. (c) | 38. (c) | 39. (c) | 40. (a) | 81. (e) | 82. (c) | 83. (c) | 84. (a) | 85. (a) |
| 41. (b) | 42. (c) | 43. (c) | 44. (b) | 45. (b) | | | | | |
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