

**LOGICAL REASONING****Passage 1**

The inner lives of animals are hard to study. But there is evidence that they may be a lot richer than science once thought.

In 1992, at Tangalooma, off the coast of Queensland, people began to throw fish into the water for the local wild dolphins to eat. In 1998, the dolphins began to feed the humans, throwing fish up onto the jetty for them. The humans thought they were having a bit of fun feeding the animals. What, if anything, did the dolphins think?

Charles Darwin thought the mental capacities of animals and people differed only in degree, not kind—a natural conclusion to reach when armed with the radical new belief that the one evolved from the other. His last great book, "The Expression of Emotions in Man and Animals", examined joy, love and grief in birds, domestic animals and primates as well as in various human races. But Darwin's attitude to animals—easily shared by people in everyday contact with dogs, horses, even mice—ran contrary to a long tradition in European thought which held that animals had no minds at all. This way of thinking stemmed from the argument of René Descartes, a great 17<sup>th</sup>-century philosopher, that people were creatures of reason, linked to the mind of God, while animals were merely machines made of flesh—living robots which, in the words of Nicolas Malebranche, one of his followers, "eat without pleasure, cry without pain, grow without knowing it: they desire nothing, fear nothing, know nothing."

For much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century biology cleaved closer to Descartes than to Darwin. Students of animal behaviour did not rule out the possibility that animals had minds but thought the question almost irrelevant since it was impossible to answer. One could study an organism's inputs (such as food or the environment) or outputs (its behaviour). But the organism itself remained a black box: unobservable things such as emotions or thoughts were beyond the scope of objective inquiry. As one such "behaviourist" wrote in 1992, "attributing conscious thought to animals should be strenuously avoided in any serious attempt to understand their behaviour, since it is untestable [and] empty...".

1. Which of the following forms the premise of the claim that one has evolved from the other?
  - (a) Inner lives of animals are much more advanced than on science thought.
  - (b) At the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century subject biology broadened and it started thrusting more upon Descartes theory than Darwin's.
  - (c) According to Darwin mental capacities of both man and animal are of same kind.
  - (d) There is enough evidence to prove that expression of joy love and grief animal and humans are at the same level.
2. Which of the following can we infer from the above passage?
  - (a) The European people of the past era used to have the same attitude towards animals as Darwin's.
  - (b) The European people of the past era used to have similar attitude towards animals as Descartes.
  - (c) Nicolas Malebranche had similar philosophy for animals as Darwin had.
  - (d) The sole purpose of human evolution is to help humans a healthier and easier life.
3. Which of the following is the assumption of the fact that "For much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century biology cleaved closer to Descartes than to Darwin"?
  - (a) Robot behaves very much similar to humans than to animals.
  - (b) It is essential to include wholesome behaviour of plant and animals while comparing their emotions.
  - (c) The subject dealt contrary with traditional European thoughts.
  - (d) Feeling of animals and humans may differ is altogether a different subject of discussion and the way feel is nowhere similar to humans.

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4. Which of the can be properly concluded from the first paragraph?
- (a) The understating of humans about the response dolphins for the was spot on.
  - (b) It took a very long time to make dolphins respond how to respond to particular human act.
  - (c) Human's attitude and activity was too casual.
  - (d) All of the above.
5. Nicolas Malebranche uses which of the following strategies in his theory?
- (a) Raising doubts about the source of the evidence.
  - (b) Providing evidences that Raises doubts over the claim.
  - (c) Agreeing with the past theory other scholars.
  - (d) None of the above.

## Passage 2

From demonstrations against police brutality in Nigeria to anti-mask activism in America, protests around the world have had different catalysts and ambitions, fallen on different sides of the political spectrum and occurred under wildly differing forms of government. But they have often been leaderless, horizontally structured and heavily reliant on digital media. In many places, though, they share another similarity: they are struggling to sustain momentum as coronavirus restrictions continue to constrain activism and as incumbent governments get better at countering the 21<sup>st</sup>-century digital tools used by protesters.

The internet and, in particular, social media have opened new vistas for protesters and have transformed street activism. An adage of Bruce Lee, a martial-arts star—"Be formless, shapeless, like water"—defined young Hong Kong protesters' tactics in 2019. They eschewed the immobile sit-ins of the past for fluid, nimble-footed provocations, communicating on encrypted apps such as Telegram. They confounded authorities with their flash-mob tactics, rapidly mobilising in thousands to shut down the city airport or sing their anthem in shopping malls. Extinction Rebellion, an environmental movement, embraced similar techniques to bring British cities to a halt during their climate protests.

These movements, though typically dominated by the young, have been multi-generational, multi-class and multi-ethnic. Most lacked obvious leaders (or are, as many prefer it, "leaderful"). Rather than following a charismatic figurehead, they have united around icons as diverse and bizarre as milk tea; a rubber duck; and a "pussy" hat (a pink design, with cats' ears, inspired by notorious recorded remarks by President Donald Trump). This has enabled them to survive despite the arrest of prominent campaigners. Wong Yik-mo, of Hong Kong's Civil Human Rights Front, currently in exile in Taiwan, says that if China arrests 1,000 "leaders", "another 1,000 will emerge to take their place". The Hong Kong authorities, who, also on January 6<sup>th</sup>, rounded up dozens of pro-democracy activists for their involvement in an unofficial virtual "primary election" last year, seem ready to test the hypothesis.

Digital dexterity also provided protesters with a degree of protection. Warnings can be pinged instantly to thousands. In Hong Kong, HKmap.live tracked the real-time movement of police, vehicles and tear-gas through crowd sourced data (though, under pressure from the Chinese and Hong Kong governments, Apple removed the app). This matters: consequences can be dire. Protesters have been tortured in Belarus and shot in Nigeria, Chile, Iraq, Egypt, and elsewhere.

6. Which of the following assumption can be from drawn from the first paragraph?
- (a) It is being assumed that having leaders might be good to maintain the momentum of the protest if its not digital.
  - (b) Activism and incumbency are the main reason why nowadays protest are being hijacked.
  - (c) It has become easy for the government in power to control the protest according to their protocols.
  - (d) Corona-virus situation seems to be the main dent in the way protest is being without leaders.

7. Which of the following would weaken the overall claim made in the last paragraph?
- (a) Digital literacy is most important thing for any digital movement.
  - (b) Going digital may be vulnerable and there may be cases of data breach.
  - (c) Messages being pinged are one of the best parts of digital social media platforms.
  - (d) As long as digital technology serves the benefit of the mass, it should be channelized to make to harvest best result.
8. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) Arrest of major leaders Hong Kong protest was main reason behind people started doubting the digital form of protest.
  - (b) Digital form of form of protest seems to be a success just because people started raising their voice around its alternative.
  - (c) Hong Kong and British climate protest would never have been successful if digital literacy was not in the foray.
  - (d) None of the above
9. Consider this statement from the passage "Digital dexterity also provided protesters with a degree of protection" and answer accordingly.
- (a) Its form one the basic premise of main conclusion of the passage.
  - (b) It in itself is the main conclusion of the passage.
  - (c) It is justification o the main point of the passage.
  - (d) None of the above
10. Which of the following assumptions can be drawn from the given statement extracted from the passage?
- "The internet and, in particular, social media have opened new vistas for protesters and have transformed street activism"
- (i) Most Protesters owns this new form of protest with open heart.
  - (ii) Protest with the help of Social media will hamper the cause of those protest where digital literacy is still very low.
- (a) Both (i) and (ii)
  - (b) Neither (i) nor (ii)
  - (c) Only (ii)
  - (d) Only (i)

### Passage 3

Britain's BBC World News was barred on Friday from airing in China, while Hong Kong's public broadcaster said it was suspending carriage of the television channel, a week after Britain's media regulator revoked Chinese state television's UK broadcast licence. China's National Radio and Television Administration said an investigation found BBC World News's China-related reports had "seriously violated" regulations, including that news should be "truthful and fair," and had harmed the country's national interests and undermined national unity. The channel, therefore, does not meet requirements for foreign channels broadcasting in China and its application to air for another year would not be accepted, it added.

Radio Television Hong Kong, the publicly funded broadcaster in the former British territory, said separately on Friday that it was suspending the relay of BBC news programming starting later on Friday, following the decision from Beijing. English-language BBC World News is not included in most TV channel packages in mainland China but is available in some hotels and residences. Two Reuters journalists in Beijing said the channel had gone blank on their screens. China's move was condemned by British foreign minister Dominic Raab and the US state department. China's decision to ban BBC World News in mainland China is an unacceptable curtailment of media freedom," Raab said. "China has some of the most severe restrictions on media and internet freedoms across the globe, and this latest step will only damage China's reputation in the eyes of the world." In his response a Chinese official Mr. Zhou said Mr. Raab should not talk about curtailment of media freedom because personally he is against the freedom of press.

At a regular news briefing, US state department spokesman Ned Price condemned the decision. "It's troubling that as [China] restricts outlets and platforms from operating freely in China, Beijing's leaders use free and open media environments overseas to promote misinformation," Price said. Earlier this month, the state department said it was "deeply disturbed" by reports carried by the BBC of systematic rape and sexual abuse against women in internment camps for ethnic Uighurs and other Muslims in China's Xinjiang region and said there must be serious consequences for atrocities there. China denies accusations of abuses in Xinjiang and said the BBC report was "wholly without factual basis". The BBC said it was disappointed by the decision of the Chinese authorities to bar BBC World News from broadcasting. "The BBC is the world's most trusted international news broadcaster and reports on stories from around the world fairly, impartially and without fear or favour" the BBC said.

11. Which of following assumption can be drawn from the above passage?
  - (a) BBC reported correctly which was beneficial for public of china and was according to the rule of Chinese government.
  - (b) BBC reported an event which portrayed china in bad shape.
  - (c) LAW makers of china might not be able to tolerate any other media reports also.
  - (d) All of the above.
  
12. Which of following assumption is implicit according to Mr. Raab's statement?
  - (a) He acknowledges that at times curtailing media freedom is important to rule a nation.
  - (b) Free journalism might be an important pillar of healthy goveranance.
  - (c) Comparatively British media has more freedom than Chinese media.
  - (d) None of the above
  
13. Which of the following most accurately describes a flaw in Mr. Chow zein argument?
  - (a) It is directed against the proponent of the claim rather than against the claim itself.
  - (b) It assumes what it seeks to assumes.
  - (c) Fails to consider that a event may be reversed.
  - (d) It mistakes the observation that one thing happens after another for proof that the second thing is proof of the first.
  
14. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
  - (a) Free journalism can spur business, can spread art and culture and can give voice to voiceless.
  - (b) Free journalism may not spur business, spread art and culture and may not give voice to voiceless.
  - (c) On an average free media cost less than paid media?
  - (d) Free media may homogenize the culture and empower the already powerful.
  
15. Which of the will weaken the argument set out in the passage. ?
  - (a) Mr. Raab should take a initiative and frame a policy to solve this issue.
  - (b) No matter what free journalism should be promoted all over the world.
  - (c) Free journalism at times creates a deadlock in the overall functioning of the government in power.
  - (d) All of the above statements seriously weaken the concern set out in the passage.
  
16. Consider the following statements and answer accordingly?
  - (i) China's National Radio and Television Administration said an investigation found BBC World News's China-related reports had "seriously violated" regulations, including that news should be "truthful and fair," and had harmed the country's national interests and undermined national unity.
  - (ii) The channel, therefore, does not meet requirements for foreign channels broadcasting in China and its application to air for another year would not be accepted, it added.
  - (a) (i) Premise (ii) conclusion.
  - (b) (ii) Conclusion (i) premise.
  - (c) (i) Counter-premise (ii) premise.
  - (d) None of the above



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**Passage 4**

Six months later, it is now known that these measures are unnecessary and some are flat-out dangerous (you should never bleach your food, but hopefully you already knew that). Scientists now say the biggest infection risk comes from inhaling what someone else is exhaling, whether it's a tiny aerosol or a larger droplet. And while a virus traveling through the air sounds terrifying, the good news is there is a safe, cheap, and effective way to stop the spread: wearing a mask.

The surface or fomite theory was the original leading contender because that's how scientists and epidemiologists think most respiratory diseases are spread.

The problem is that the experiments those recommendations were based on were the wrong experiments to do because they were not representative of how people come into contact with the novel coronavirus in the real world.

The scientists started out with a humongous, totally unrealistic amount of virus at the beginning of the experiment, and then, sure enough, they found virus at the end. But they started out with so much more than you would ever encounter in real life. You would have to have 100 people coughing and sneezing on one small area of surface to get the amount of virus that was used in the papers that reported the survival of the virus on surfaces.

It turns out that despite the catastrophic harm it's caused, the novel coronavirus is actually quite fragile, and it doesn't like being out in the open where it can dry up. The virus's half-life is a relatively short six hours, meaning that every six hours 50% of the virus shrivels up and becomes inactive or noninfectious. Regardless, it's critical that people keep washing their hands – although that's something we should all be doing for normal hygiene anyway – but you don't have to do anything excessive, like disinfecting your groceries.

The bigger concern now is coming into contact with the droplets while they're still in the air. When you expel air — whether it's by sneezing, coughing, talking, or even breathing — tiny bits of saliva, ranging in size from an imperceptible mist to visible spittle, are pushed out. Heavier particles fall to the ground relatively quickly and are categorized as droplets, while the tinier particles stay afloat in the air for longer. When talking and breathing, the typical droplet trajectory is about three to six feet, hence the six-foot distancing recommendation. If the droplets are expelled with more force, like with a sneeze or a cough, they can travel further before hitting the earth.

17. Which of the following weakens the author's argument in the passage?
- (a) 50 out of a choir of 62 masked people who were rehearsing while maintaining maintained a 6 feet distance from each other, were infected by an asymptomatic fellow member.
  - (b) A group of people who didn't follow the guidelines and did not sanitise their groceries did not contract the virus.
  - (c) Children in a classroom were all asked to wear masks while sitting two feet away from each other and many contracted the disease.
  - (d) In spite of washing groceries and maintaining personal hygiene like hand washing and bathing, Kishan and his family were infected.
18. Which of the following is must be true based on the statements in the passage?
- (a) The belief of scientists that respiratory diseases are spread by fomites has been proved wrong.
  - (b) Sharing water bottles is likely to spread the virus.
  - (c) A person sharing a workspace with an infected person shall definitely get infected.
  - (d) Viruses have a maximum life of 3 days.
19. Which of the following is an assumption made by the author in claiming that the scientists who claimed fomites to be the primary cause of coronavirus spread had conducted wrong experiments?
- (a) It is unlikely that a large number of infected people would cough on the same surface.
  - (b) People maintained hygiene and washed their hands even before the pandemic.
  - (c) Only one person from a family goes grocery shopping, so others do not come in contact with fomites.
  - (d) The coronavirus is very fragile.

20. Which of the following can be inferred from a reading of the passage?
- (a) Scientists are sometimes guilty of bias based on prior knowledge
  - (b) Fomites were justifiably held responsible for causing coronavirus transmission.
  - (c) As long as one does not go grocery shopping, he is safe from the virus.
  - (d) Exhalations do not contain large droplets.

### Passage 5

Some readers wondered whether my reading of the crisis in the news media is about journalism or about the news industry. Though the fortunes of the news industry have a bearing on journalism, there is, indeed, a difference between looking at issues that govern journalism and the factors that contribute to the financial stress of the media industry. Over the last few years, I have been discussing the impact of digitalisation on journalism. The pandemic has accelerated the process of digital transformation of the news media. Therefore, these issues need close scrutiny. One of the defining elements of analog journalism was the way two crucial functions of journalism — bearing witness and making sense — complemented each other and helped people make informed choices. When I talk about the strength of analog, I am neither romanticising the past nor am I a Luddite. Most importantly, I do not believe in nostalgia. Many scholars have established "how rose-coloured glasses always leads to an unfair distortion — looking back on the best of the past while comparing it to the worst of the present." Hence, when I talk about the digital information news environment, I am talking about how there needs to be a conducive atmosphere for credible information to resonate with the people. Literature on misinformation, disinformation and malinformation reveals a new distinction in the minds of the citizens. Editors and journalists have to contend with a new breed of sceptics. These are the people who trust social media forwards more than evidence-based, data-driven journalism. Their confirmation bias flows from encrypted social media platforms that are full of conspiracy theories.

21. Which of the following conveys the main idea expressed in the passage?
- (a) Those who subscribe to newspapers are sceptics.
  - (b) Those who subscribe to newspapers and news channels often contribute in distortion of the truth.
  - (c) Social media journalism distorts the truth.
  - (d) All of the above.
22. In this line, "*Hence, when I talk about the digital information news environment, I am talking about how there needs to be a conducive atmosphere for credible information to resonate with the people*" the Author assumes that:
- (a) The Digital news is neither evidence based nor data driven.
  - (b) The Digital journalism does not help people in making informed choices.
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) The impact of Digital journalism has created an informed platform of journalism.
23. Which of the following strengthens the Author's argument?
- (a) Conspiracy theories have become an alternative truth.
  - (b) The Pandemic is the only reason behind the dependence of people on Social media journalism.
  - (c) The News industry is witnessing a tremendous change.
  - (d) None of the above.
24. What does the Author indicate when he quotes that "*Rose coloured glasses always lead to unfair distortion*"?
- (a) Digital Journalism is twisted.
  - (b) Author means to say that he does not have any disproportionate bias for analog journalism.
  - (c) Rosy picture of every news cannot be created.
  - (d) All of the above.

25. The Author has severely targeted and criticized which one of the following factors of Digital Journalism?
- (a) Social Outreach (b) Credibility of Information  
(c) Lack of Information (d) None of the above.
26. If something would have been justifiably regretted if it had occurred, then it is something that one should not have desired in the first place. It follows that many forgone pleasures should not have been desired in the first place.  
The conclusion above follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?
- (a) One should never regret one's pleasures.  
(b) Forgone pleasures that were not desired would not have been justifiably regretted.  
(c) Everything that one desires and then regrets not having is a forgone pleasure.  
(d) Many forgone pleasures would have been justifiably regretted.
27. Last month Agrani, Inc., announced what it described as a unique new product: an adjustable computer workstation. Three days later InfoTech unveiled an almost identical product. The two companies claim that the similarities are coincidental and occurred because the designers independently reached the same solution to the same problem. The similarities are too fundamental to be mere coincidence, however. The two products not only look alike, but they also work alike. Both are oddly shaped with identically placed control panels with the same types of controls. Both allow the same types of adjustments and the same types of optional enhancements.  
The main point of the argument is that
- (a) the two products have many characteristics in common  
(b) InfoTech must have copied the design of its new product from Agrani's design  
(c) the similarities between the two products are not coincidental  
(d) product designers sometimes reach the same solution to a given problem without consulting each other
28. Medical doctor: Sleep deprivation is the cause of many social ills, ranging from irritability to potentially dangerous instances of impaired decision making. Most people today suffer from sleep deprivation to some degree. Therefore we should restructure the workday to allow people flexibility in scheduling their work hours.  
Which one of the following, if true, would most strengthen the medical doctor's argument?
- (a) The primary cause of sleep deprivation is overwork.  
(b) Employees would get more sleep if they had greater latitude in scheduling their work hours.  
(c) Individuals vary widely in the amount of sleep they require.  
(d) More people would suffer from sleep deprivation today than did in the past if the average number of hours worked per week had not decreased.
29. **Statement:** "See it first only on our channel", an advertisement of a news channel.  
**Assumptions:**
- I. Advertising is the first and most important thing for every channel.  
II. Other news channels do not want to show things first.
- (a) If only assumption I is implicit.  
(b) If only assumption II is implicit.  
(c) If both I and II are implicit.  
(d) If neither I nor II is implicit.
30. **Statements:** Some desks are caps. No cap is red.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some caps are desks.  
II. No desk is red.
- (a) Conclusion I follows  
(b) Conclusion II follows  
(c) Neither conclusion I nor II follows  
(d) Both conclusion I and II follow