STATEMENT & ARGUMENTS BASED VERBAL REASONING PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Directions:

In making decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between 'strong' arguments and 'weak' arguments.

* 'Strong' Arguments must be both important and directly related to the question.

* 'Weak' arguments may not be directly related to the question and may be of minor importance or may be related to the trivial aspects of the question.

Each question below is followed by three arguments numbered I, II and III. You have to decide which of the arguments is a 'strong' argument and which is a 'weak' argument?

Q1.

Statement:

Should smoking cigarettes and drinking alcohol by the actors be completely banned in the movies in India?

Arguments:

I. Yes, this will significantly reduce the trend of smoking cigarettes and drinking alcohol among the youth in India.

II. No, there should be no such ban on the creative pursuits of the filmmaker.

III. No, the films portray the society and hence such scenes should be an integral part of the movie if the storyline demands so.

- a) None is strong
- b) I and II are strong
- c) II and III are strong
- d) I and III are strong
- e) All are strong

Q2.

Statement:

Arguments:

- I. No, it goes against our culture.
- II. No, this will lead to unhealthy practices.
- III. Yes, this will bring an end to the illegal trading of human organs.
- a) None is strong
- b) I and II are strong
- c) Only III is strong
- d) I and III are strong
- e) All are strong

Q3.

Statement:

Should the conscription of citizens for defence services be made compulsory in India?

Arguments:

I. Yes, this is the only way to tackle the serious shortage of manpower in defence services.

II. No, instead the compensation package is made comparable to other job sectors to attract people to join defence services.

III. Yes, many other countries have made this compulsory.

a) Only I is strong

- b) Only II is strong
- c) I and II are strong
- d) Either I or II is strong
- e) None of the above

Q4.

Statement:

should the salary and perquisites of public sector undertaking employees be made equivalent to those in the private sector?

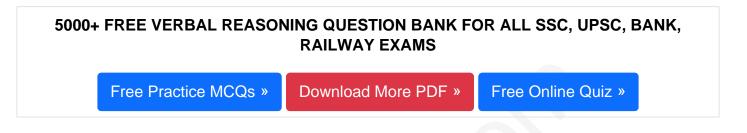
Arguments:

I. Yes, this will help the public sector undertaking to attract and retain a competent workforce.

II. No, public sector undertakings cannot afford to pay salaries to the level of the private sector.

III. Yes, otherwise the public sector undertakings will not be able to compete with the private sector organisations.

- a) None is strong
- b) Only III is strong
- c) Only I is strong
- d) Only II is strong
- e) I and III are strong



Q5.

Statement:

Should the Government order closure of all educational institutions for a month to avoid fast spreading of the contagious viral infection?

Arguments:

I. No, the closure of educational institutions alone is not the solution for curbing the spread of the viral infection.

II. No, students will visit crowded places like malls, markets, playgrounds etc in more numbers and spread the disease, as they will have a lot of spare time at their disposal.

III. Yes, young persons are more prone to get affected by the viral infection and hence, they should remain indoors.

- a) None is strong
- b) Only I is strong
- c) only III is strong
- d) I and II are strong
- e) All are strong

Q6.

Statement:

Should there be a complete ban on setting up thermal power plants in India?

Arguments:

I. Yes, this is the only way to control further adds to environmental pollution.

II. No, there is a huge shortage of electricity in most parts of the country and hence, the generation of electricity needs to be augmented.

III. No, many developed countries continue to set up thermal power plants in their countries.

- a) None is strong
- b) Only I is strong
- c) only II is strong
- d) only III is strong
- e) Either I or II is strong

Q7.

Statement:

Should there be a restriction on the construction of high rise buildings in big cities in India?

Arguments:

I. No, big cities in India do not have adequate open land plots to accommodate the growing population.

II. Yes, only the builders and developers benefit from the construction of high-rise buildings.

III. Yes, the government should first provide adequate infrastructural facilities to the existing buildings before allowing the construction of new high-rise buildings.

- a) only II is strong
- b) only III is strong
- c) I and III are strong
- d) Only I is strong
- e) None of the above

Q8.

Statement:

Should road repair work in big cities be carried out only late at night?

Arguments:

I. No, this way the work will never get completed.

II. No, there will be an unnecessary use of electricity.

III. Yes, the commuters will face a lot of problems due to repair work during the day.

- a) None is strong
- b) Only I is strong
- c) Only III is strong
- d) I and III are strong
- e) I and II are strong

Directions:

In making decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between 'strong' arguments and 'weak' arguments.

* 'Strong' Arguments must be both important and directly related to the question.

* 'Weak' Arguments may not be directly related to the question and may be of minor importance or may be related to the trivial aspects of the question.

Each question below is followed by four arguments numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to decide which of the arguments is a 'strong' argument and which is a 'weak' argument?

Q9.

Statement:

Should the rule of wearing a helmet for both driver and pillion rider while driving a motorbike to be enforced strictly?

Arguments:

I. Yes, it is a rule and should be followed strictly by all.

II. No, each individual knows how to protect his own life and it should be left to this discretion.

III. No, it does not ensure safety as only the head is protected and the rest of the body is not. IV. Yes, it is a necessity as head, being the most sensitive organ, is protected by the helmet.

- a) None is strong
- b) I and III are strong
- c) I and IV are strong
- d) II and IV are strong
- e) All are strong

Q10.

Statement:

Should all the management institutes in the country be brought under government control?

Arguments:

I. No, the government does not have adequate resources to run such institutes effectively.

- II. No, each institute should be given the freedom to function on its own.
- III. Yes, this will enable us to have standardised education for all the students.
- IV. Yes, only then the quality of education would be improved.
- a) None is strong
- b) I, II and III are strong
- c) I and II are strong
- d) All are strong
- e) Only III is strong

Directions:

Each question given below consists of a statement, followed by three or four arguments numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to decide which of the arguments is/are 'strong' argument(s) and which is/are 'weak' argument(s) and accordingly choose your answer from the alternatives given below each question.

Q11.

Statement:

Should India immediately stop digging coal from its mines?

Arguments:

I. Yes. The present stock of coal will not last long if we continue mining at the present rate.

II. No. We do not have an alternative energy source of sufficient quantity.

III. No. This will put millions of people at a disadvantage and their lives will get adversely affected and also the industry.

- a) Only I and II are strong
- b) Only II and III are strong
- c) Only I and III are strong
- d) All are strong

Q12.

Statement:

Should there be a complete ban on Indian professionals seeking jobs elsewhere after getting their education in India?

Arguments:

I. Yes. This is the only way to sustain the present rate of technological development in India.

II. No. The Indians settled abroad to send a huge amount of foreign exchange and this constitutes a significant part of foreign exchange reserve.

III. No. The practical knowledge gained by Indians by working in other countries helps India develop its economy.

- a) None is strong
- b) All are strong
- c) Only I and II are strong
- d) Only III is strong

e) Only II and III are strong

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Q13.

Statement:

Should the consumption of aerated drinks be banned in India?

Arguments:

I. Yes. This is the only way to reduce the risk of exposing people to some diseases.

II. No. Each individual should have the right to choose what he wants.

III. No. There is no confirmed evidence that such products have adverse effects on the human body. IV. Yes. It is banned in many other countries also.

- a) Only I is strong
- b) Only I and II are strong
- c) Only III is strong

d) Only I and IV are strong

e) All are strong

Q14.

Statement:

Should all the students graduating in any discipline desirous of pursuing post-graduation of the subjects of their choice be allowed to enroll in the post-graduate courses?

Arguments:

I. Yes. The students are the best judge of their capabilities and there should not be restrictions for joining post-graduate courses.

II. No. The students need to study relevant subjects in graduate courses to enroll in postgraduate courses and the students must fulfil such conditions.

III. No. There are not enough institutes offering postgraduate courses which can accommodate all the graduates desirous of seeking post-graduate education of their own choice.

a) None is strong

- b) Only I and II are strong
- c) All are strong
- d) Only I and III are strong
- e) None of these

Q15.

Statement:

Should there be only a few banks in place of numerous smaller banks in India?

Arguments:

I. Yes. This will help secure the investor's money as these big banks will be able to withstand intermittent market-related shocks.

II. No. A large number of people will lose their jobs as after the merger many employees will be redundant.

III. Yes. This will help consolidate the entire banking industry and will lead to healthy competition.

a) None is strong

b) Only I and II are strong

c) Only II and III are strong

e) All are strong

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

Argument I is strong because such a reduction in trend will be a desirable consequence.

Argument II is weak as it is silent as to what effect the ban will have on the creative pursuits.

Argument III is strong as a ban will take away from the power of the portrayal.

Q2. Answer: (a)

Argument I is weak because talking of culture is irrelevant in this case.

In fact, Argument I is not even true. Argument II is weak because it is simplistic. We are not told what these 'unhealthy practices' will be.

Argument III is weak because it is superfluous.

Q3. Answer: (e)

Argument I is weak because it is not true. Look at the alternative given in II.

Argument II is also not strong because instead of getting into the reason, it provides an alternative.

Argument III is simplistic and hence weak. It is argument by example.

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Q4. Answer: (e)

The competent workforce is desirable. Hence, Argument I is strong.

Argument II does not appear to be true for all PSUs. And even it is true, an argument that takes recourse in helplessness seems to fall short on merit.

Argument III is strong as competition is desirable.

Q5. Answer: (c)

Argument I is weak as it merely tries to evade the issue.

Argument II may turn out to be true but it is based on a negative mindset, maybe it's mere of an assumption. Hence, II is weak.

Argument III gets into the reason and is therefore strong.

Q6. Answer: (c)

Argument I is weak because of the use of only Argument II is strong as the country's power need cannot be ignored.

Argument III is weak because it is the argument based on example.

Q7. Answer: (c)

Argument I is strong as space constraints do play a crucial role.

Argument II is false as the buyers also benefit in terms of cost and greenery.

Argument III is strong as merely constructing new buildings does not make sense.

First, adequate infrastructural facilities should be provided to the existing buildings.

Q8. Answer: (c)

Argument I is not true for all roads: work is often done in phases and meets completion.

Argument II is weak: such use of electricity cannot be termed 'unnecessary.'

Argument III is strong as it shows concern for commuters.

Q9. Answer: (c)

Arguments I and IV are strong because the rule of wearing a helmet for both driver and pillion rider while driving a motor bike should be followed strictly by all.

It protects our head which is the most sensitive organ of the human body.

Q10. Answer: (a)

None of the arguments has strong reasons to support or to oppose the given statements.

So, none of the arguments is strong

Q11. Answer: (b)

Though the reserves of coal are limited, yet stopping its use till alternate sources of energy have been discovered, is no solution to conserve it.

So, I is not strong. It is true that we haven't till date found a renewable source of energy which is available in plenty and can substitute coal.

So, II holds strong. Further, stopping coal mining would surely throw the engaged workers out of employment.

So, III also holds strong.

Q12. Answer: (a)

Clearly, none of the arguments provides a substantial reason either for or against the given statements.

So, none of the arguments holds strong.

Q13. Answer: (c)

The use of 'only' in I makes it invalid. Also, it is the duty of the government to save its citizens from the intake of any harmful products, even if they like them.

So, II does not hold strong. Besides, a product must not be banned unless its harmful effects have been proved.

So, III holds strong. Lastly, we cannot blindly follow the decisions taken by other countries.

So, IV also does not hold.

Q14. Answer: (e)

Only argument II is strong. The students cannot be enrolled in the courses just on the basis of their interests, but their compatibility with the same also matters.

So, I do not hold. Besides, lack of institutes is no criteria to deny post-graduate courses to students.

So, argument III also does not hold. II provides a genuine reason and thus holds strong.

Q15. Answer: (a)

The security of the investor's money is not related to the size of the bank.

Besides even after consolidation, the number of investors, their amounts and hence the duties shall remain the same and so no employees will be redundant.

Reducing the number of smaller banks will also not affect the mutual competition among the banks.

Thus, none of the arguments holds strong.

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