

STATEMENT CONCLUSION

SSC CGL Reasoning - Complete Chapter Guide

Logical Reasoning | Argument Analysis | Conclusion Derivation | SSC CGL Exam Focus

Printing Instructions:

Step 1: Click "Print Chapter" button

Step 2: Choose "Save as PDF" as printer

Step 3: Set margins to 0.5 inches

Step 4: Enable background graphics

Chapter Overview: This chapter covers statement conclusion techniques including logical reasoning, argument analysis, conclusion derivation, and critical thinking skills essential for SSC CGL reasoning section.

1. INTRODUCTION TO STATEMENT CONCLUSION

What is Statement Conclusion?

 **Definition:** Statement conclusion is a type of logical reasoning question where you're given one or more statements (premises) and asked to determine which conclusion logically follows from them.

 **Key Insight:** The conclusion must be a logical consequence of the given statements. It should not require any external knowledge or assumptions beyond what is provided.

Types of Statement Conclusion Problems

Single Statement

- One premise given
- Direct conclusion derivation
- Immediate logical inference
- Fact-based conclusions
- Simple implication

Multiple Statements

- Two or more premises
- Combined logical analysis
- Syllogistic reasoning
- Chain of reasoning
- Complex inference patterns

Categorical Statements

- "All A are B" type statements
- Venn diagram analysis
- Set theory application
- Universal/particular statements
- Quantifier-based reasoning

2. LOGICAL REASONING FUNDAMENTALS

Basic Logical Concepts

Premise

- Statement assumed to be true
- Foundation of argument
- Evidence for conclusion
- Can be single or multiple
- Must be accepted as given

Conclusion

- Logical consequence of premises
- Must follow from given statements
- Should not introduce new information
- Can be explicit or implicit
- Tested for validity

Inference

- Process of deriving conclusions
- Logical connection between ideas
- Based on evidence and reasoning
- Can be deductive or inductive
- Must be logically sound

Example: Basic Logical Structure

Premise 1: All humans are mortal.

Premise 2: Socrates is a human.

Conclusion: Therefore, Socrates is mortal.

Analysis: This is a valid syllogism where the conclusion necessarily follows from the premises.

Common Logical Patterns

 Frequently Used Logical Structures:

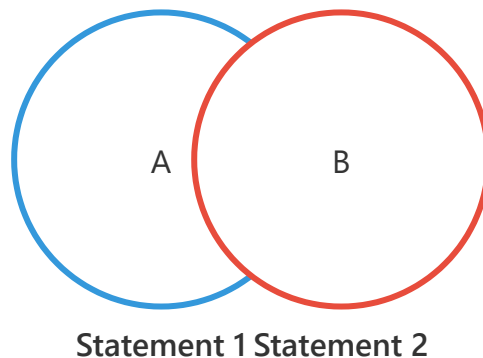
- **Modus Ponens** - If P then Q; P is true; Therefore Q is true
- **Modus Tollens** - If P then Q; Q is false; Therefore P is false
- **Hypothetical Syllogism** - If P then Q; If Q then R; Therefore if P then R
- **Disjunctive Syllogism** - P or Q; Not P; Therefore Q
- **Dilemma** - P or Q; If P then R; If Q then R; Therefore R

3. CONCLUSION VALIDITY TESTING

How to Test Conclusion Validity

Step-by-Step Validity Testing:

- 1 **Identify Key Elements**- Note important terms and relationships
- 2 **Understand Statement Meaning**- Paraphrase if necessary
- 3 **Check for Logical Connection**- Does conclusion follow necessarily?
- 4 **Look for Hidden Assumptions**- Are there unstated premises?
- 5 **Test with Counterexamples** - Can you imagine a scenario where premises are true but conclusion is false?
- 6 **Eliminate Wrong Options** - Remove conclusions that don't follow logically



Common Pitfalls to Avoid

⚠ Critical Reasoning Errors:

- **Assuming Unstated Information** - Adding external knowledge
- **Overgeneralization** - Extending conclusions beyond what's justified
- **Confusing Correlation with Causation** - Assuming cause-effect without evidence
- **Circular Reasoning** - Using conclusion to support itself
- **False Dilemma** - Presenting only two options when more exist
- **Appeal to Emotion** - Letting feelings override logic

☰ 4. PRACTICE QUESTIONS WITH SOLUTIONS

Single Statement Questions

Q1. Statement: All roses are flowers. Some flowers fade quickly.

- ☐ A) All roses fade quickly.
- ☐ B) Some roses are flowers.
- ☐ C) Some roses fade quickly.
- ☐ D) No rose fades quickly.

[Check Answer](#)

Q2. Statement: No bird is a mammal. All bats are mammals.

- ☐ A) No bat is a bird.
- ☐ B) Some birds are bats.
- ☐ C) All mammals are bats.
- ☐ D) Some bats are birds.

[Check Answer](#)

Multiple Statement Questions

Q3. Statements:

1. All engineers are logical.
2. Some logical people are good at mathematics.
3. Rohan is an engineer.

- ☐ A) Rohan is good at mathematics.
- ☐ B) All logical people are engineers.
- ☐ C) Rohan is logical.
- ☐ D) Some engineers are good at mathematics.

Check Answer

5. SSC CGL EXAM STRATEGY

Time Management & Approach

Exam Strategy for Statement Conclusion:

1. **Quick Statement Analysis** - Identify key terms and relationships (15 seconds)
2. **Conclusion Evaluation** - Check each option against statements (20 seconds)
3. **Logical Connection Test** - Verify if conclusion follows necessarily (15 seconds)
4. **Elimination Method** - Remove clearly wrong options (10 seconds)
5. **Final Verification** - Double-check selected answer (5 seconds)
6. **Move Forward** - Don't overthink; trust your logical analysis

Common SSC CGL Statement Conclusion Patterns:

- Categorical statements with "all", "some", "no"
- Conditional statements with "if-then"
- Multiple premises with chain reasoning
- Negative premises and conclusions
- Exclusive categories and overlapping sets
- Direct inference from single statements

Keyword Analysis Technique

Important Logical Keywords:

- **All/Every** - Universal affirmative
- **No/None** - Universal negative
- **Some** - Particular affirmative
- **Some...not** - Particular negative
- **Only** - Exclusive condition
- **Unless** - Conditional exception
- **Either...or** - Disjunctive statement
- **If...then** - Conditional statement



6. ADVANCED TECHNIQUES & PRACTICE

Complex Statement Analysis

💡 Example: Multiple Conditional Statements

Statements:

1. If it rains, the match will be cancelled.
2. If the match is cancelled, the players will practice indoors.
3. It is raining.

Valid Conclusion: The players will practice indoors.

Analysis: This uses hypothetical syllogism and modus ponens. From 1 and 2 we get: If it rains, players will practice indoors. With 3, we can conclude they will practice indoors.

Daily Practice Routine

📅 4-Week Preparation Plan:

Week 1: Basic Single Statement Conclusions (15 questions/day)
Week 2: Multiple Statement Analysis (20 questions/day)
Week 3: Complex Logical Patterns (20 questions/day)
Week 4: Speed Practice & Mock Tests (25 questions/day)

🎓 Effective Statement Conclusion Practice:

- Practice identifying logical keywords
- Work on paraphrasing complex statements
- Develop Venn diagram skills for categorical statements
- Time yourself to improve speed
- Review mistakes to identify reasoning errors
- Practice with different types of logical structures

© 2023 SSC CGL Master Notes - Complete Chapter Guide

Use the Print button above to save as PDF for offline study