



INTRODUCTION TO REASONING

CONCEPTS, TYPES, AND APPROACH



LOGICAL
THINKING



ANALYTICAL
ABILITY



PROBLEM
SOLVING



PATTERN
RECOGNITION



DECISION
MAKING



SMARTER
APPROACH



CONCEPTS
Build a strong
foundation



TYPES
Understand various
types of reasoning



APPROACH
Learn smart
strategies



PRACTICE
Practice more,
score better



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WHAT IS LOGICAL REASONING?



Logical Reasoning is the process of using logic and structured thinking to **analyze information**, **identify patterns**, **draw inferences** and **reach a valid conclusion**. It helps us to think in a systematic and rational manner.

1. DEFINITION

Logical Reasoning is a mental process that involves examining facts, identifying relationships, and using logic to reach a conclusion.



2. KEY POINTS

- Based on logic, not on guesswork.
- Follows a sequence of steps.
- Involves facts, data and relationships.
- Leads to a conclusion which can be True or False.

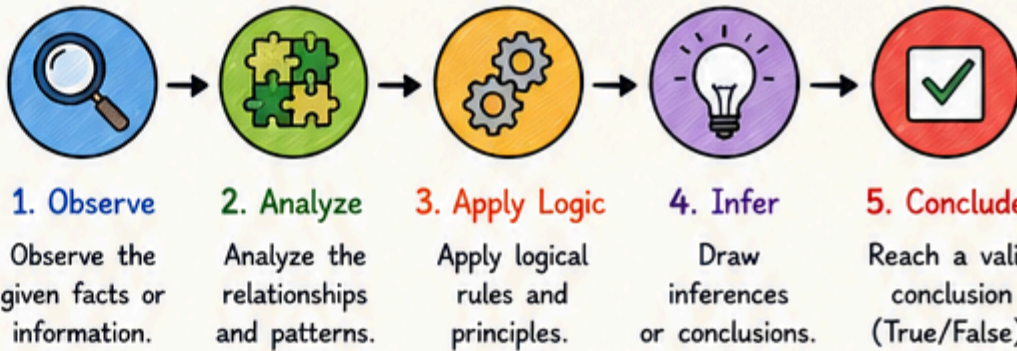


3. CHARACTERISTICS

- Systematic** – Follows a step-by-step approach.
- Analytical** – Breaks down information to understand it better.
- Objective** – Based on facts, not emotions or opinions.
- Consistent** – Follows rules of logic.
- Verifiable** – Conclusion can be checked as True or False.



4. HOW IT WORKS?



5. EXAMPLES

- If all pencils are pens and some pens are blue, then some pencils are blue. (Syllogism)
- If $A > B$ and $B > C$, then $A > C$. (Logical Sequence)
- In a row of people, if Ravi is 5th from the left and 7th from the right, how many people are there in the row? (Analytical Reasoning)



6. IMPORTANCE

- Essential for competitive exams (SSC, Banking, Railways, UPSC, State PSC, etc.)
- Helps in problem solving and decision making.
- Improves critical thinking and concentration.
- Useful in academics, professional life and everyday situations.



7. LOGICAL REASONING vs NON-LOGICAL REASONING

Basis	Logical Reasoning	Non-Logical Reasoning
Basis	Based on facts and logic	Based on guess or emotions
Approach	Systematic and step-by-step	Random and unstructured
Outcome	Leads to valid conclusion (True/False)	May not lead to a valid conclusion
Reliability	Reliable and verifiable	Unreliable and subjective
Example	Syllogism, Puzzles, Blood Relations	Making decisions without thinking



Remember: Logical Reasoning is not about what you know, but how you think!



MAJOR CLASSIFICATIONS OF REASONING



Reasoning can be broadly classified into **two major categories** based on the nature of data and the method used to derive conclusions.

1. VERBAL REASONING

Verbal reasoning is based on **words, language** and **statements**. It involves analyzing verbal information and drawing logical conclusions.

Key Features

- Uses words and sentences.
- Based on language, grammar and meanings.
- Involves understanding relationships between words and ideas.
- Can be in the form of statements, arguments or passages.



Includes

- Analogy
- Classification
- Series (Letter, Number & Mixed)
- Coding – Decoding
- Statement – Conclusion
- Statement – Assumption
- Statement – Course of Action
- Syllogism
- Puzzles



2. NON-VERBAL REASONING

Non-verbal reasoning is based on **images, figures, symbols** and **patterns**. It involves analyzing visual information and drawing logical conclusions.

Key Features

- Uses pictures, diagrams, symbols and charts.
- Does not depend on language.
- Involves visualisation and mental ability.
- Tests observation, spatial and analytical skills.



Includes

- Series (Figure Series)
- Analogy (Figures)
- Classification (Figures)
- Mirror Images
- Water Images
- Paper Folding & Cutting
- Figure Matrix
- Embedded Figures

COMPARISON AT A GLANCE

Basis	Verbal Reasoning	Non-Verbal Reasoning
 Based On	Words, Language, Sentences	Images, Figures, Symbols
 Data Type	Verbal Information	Visual Information
 Language Dependency	Depends on Language	Independent of Language
 Main Skills	Reading, Understanding, Logical Analysis	Observation, Visualization, Spatial Ability
 Example Topics	Analogy, Syllogism, Coding-Decoding, Statement – Conclusion, Puzzles	Figure Series, Mirror Images, Paper Folding, Embedded Figures
 Used In	Competitive Exams, Verbal Ability Tests	Aptitude Tests, IQ Tests, Competitive Exams

BOTH TOGETHER BUILD STRONG REASONING!

Verbal reasoning develops your thinking through **words**.
Non-verbal reasoning sharpens your thinking through **visuals**.
Mastering both helps in **accurate analysis** and **better decision making**.

QUICK TIP

Practice both types regularly to improve speed, accuracy and confidence.

REMEMBER

Good reasoning is the key to **smart thinking** and **successful problem solving**!



TYPES OF LOGICAL DEDUCTION

Two Major Approaches of Logical Thinking

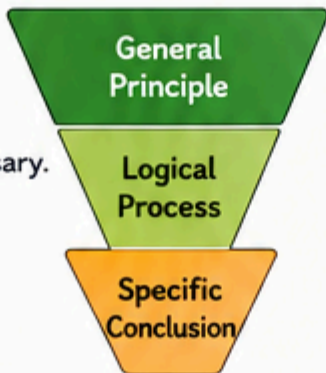
Logical deduction helps us draw conclusions. It is mainly classified into **Deductive Reasoning** and **Inductive Reasoning** based on the direction of thinking.

1. DEDUCTIVE REASONING

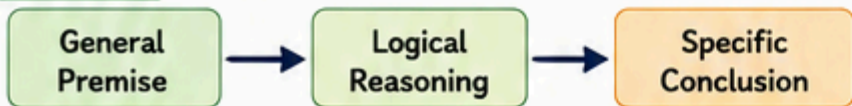
It is a top-down approach. The conclusion is drawn from general rules or principles to specific cases.

Key Characteristics

- Moves from general to specific.
- Conclusion is certain and logically necessary.
- Based on facts, rules, and logic.
- If the premises are true, the conclusion must be true.



Structure



Example

Premise 1: All birds have wings.
Premise 2: Sparrow is a bird.

Conclusion: Therefore, Sparrow has wings.



Validity



If the premises are true and the reasoning is correct, the conclusion must be true.

Common Uses

- Mathematical proofs
- Logical arguments
- Scientific theories
- Law and decision making



Example in Daily Life



Rule: If it rains, the ground gets wet.
Fact: It is raining.

Conclusion: The ground will get wet.

Summary



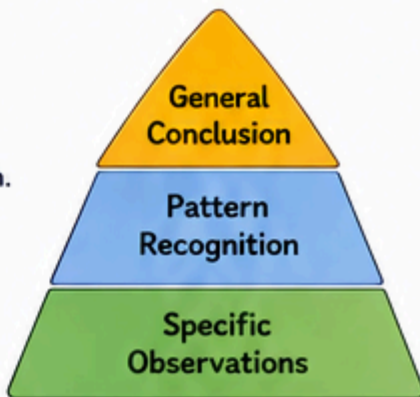
Deductive reasoning gives 100% certain conclusions if the premises are true.

2. INDUCTIVE REASONING

It is a bottom-up approach. The conclusion is drawn from specific observations to a general rule.

Key Characteristics

- Moves from specific to general.
- Conclusion is probable, not certain.
- Based on observations and experiences.
- New information may change the conclusion.



Structure



Example

Observation 1: The sun rises in the east (Day 1).
Observation 2: The sun rises in the east (Day 2).
Observation 3: The sun rises in the east (Day 3).

Conclusion: The sun generally rises in the east.



Validity



Conclusion is likely true based on patterns, but not 100% certain.

Common Uses

- Scientific research
- Generalizations
- Predictions
- Learning from experience



Example in Daily Life



Observation: Every time I water the plant, it grows.

Conclusion: Water helps plants grow.

Summary



Inductive reasoning provides probable conclusions based on repeated observations.

KEY DIFFERENCES AT A GLANCE

Aspect	Deductive Reasoning	Inductive Reasoning
Direction	General to Specific (Top-Down)	Specific to General (Bottom-Up)
Conclusion	Certain and Necessary	Probable, Not Certain
Basis	Facts, Rules, Principles	Observations, Experiences
Risk of Error	Low (if premises are true)	Higher (new data can change conclusion)
Example	All men are mortal. Socrates is a man. ∴ Socrates is mortal.	I have seen many swans are white. ∴ Swans are generally white.



Remember:

Use **Deductive Reasoning** for certainty and proof.

Use **Inductive Reasoning** for learning and discovering patterns.





UNIVERSAL STRATEGY TO
MASTER REASONING



★ A Step-by-Step Approach to Think Smarter and Solve Better ★

Mastering reasoning is not about talent, it's about a **smart strategy**, **consistent practice** and a **logical approach**.

THE 10-STEP UNIVERSAL STRATEGY

1 UNDERSTAND THE QUESTION



- Read the question carefully.
- Identify what is asked.
- Underline keywords and conditions.

2 IDENTIFY THE TYPE



- Determine the type of reasoning.
- Verbal or Non-verbal?
- Deductive or Inductive?

3 ANALYZE THE INFORMATION



- Break down the given information.
- Note all facts, rules, relations or patterns.
- Eliminate irrelevant details.

4 APPLY THE RIGHT CONCEPT



- Choose the correct concept or rule.
- Use diagrams, tables or symbols if needed.
- Follow logical steps.

5 SOLVE STEP-BY-STEP



- Proceed in a logical sequence.
- Don't skip steps.
- Keep calculations neat and simple.

6 CHECK YOUR ANSWER



- Verify your answer with the given conditions.
- Does it make sense?
- Eliminate improbable options.

7 MANAGE YOUR TIME



- Allocate time to each question.
- Don't spend too much time on one question.
- Practice speed with accuracy.

8 PRACTICE REGULARLY



- Practice a wide range of questions.
- Solve previous year papers.
- Improve weak areas.

9 ANALYZE YOUR MISTAKES



- Review incorrect answers.
- Understand the logic behind the correct answer.
- Learn and avoid repeating mistakes.

10 REVIEW & REINFORCE



- Revise important concepts regularly.
- Make short notes and formula sheets.
- Reinforce through mixed practice.

GOLDEN RULES OF REASONING

- ✓ Think before you answer.
- ✓ Accuracy is more important than speed.
- ✓ Practice daily – consistency is the key.
- ✓ Stay calm and confident.
- ✓ Logical thinking beats guesswork.

DAILY PRACTICE PLAN

- ✓ 15–20 minutes: Concept Revision
- ✓ 30–40 minutes: Practice Questions
- ✓ 10 minutes: Analyze Mistakes
- ✓ 5 minutes: Quick Review



TOOLS YOU CAN USE

- Diagrams & Flowcharts
- Tables & Charts
- Venn Diagrams
- Shortcuts & Mnemonics

MINDSET FOR SUCCESS

- ✓ Stay Positive
- ✓ Be Patient
- ✓ Be Persistent
- ✓ Believe in Process



Smart Strategy + Consistent Practice + Positive Mindset
= **Success in Reasoning**



"Reasoning is not just about solving questions, it's about training your mind to think logically every day."





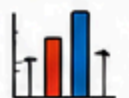
QUICK EXAMINATION FACTS



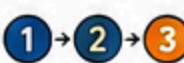
REASONING – The ability to think logically, analyze information and draw valid conclusions.
LOGIC – The science of correct reasoning based on facts, rules and principles.
REASONING QUESTIONS – Test your analytical thinking, decision making and problem solving skills.

QUICK EXAMINATION FACTS

- Reasoning improves logical thinking and decision making.
- It helps in solving complex problems and real-life situations.
- Two major types: Verbal Reasoning and Non-Verbal Reasoning.
- Based on concepts, rules, patterns, relations and inference.
- Accuracy is more important than speed.
- Understand the question carefully before attempting.
- Identify the type of question (Verbal / Non-Verbal).
- Look for patterns, relations and hidden logic.
- Use diagrams, charts, tables and symbols where possible.
- Eliminate wrong options logically.
- Check all extreme cases to test validity.
- Keep calculations neat and simple.
- Manage time well – don't spend too much time on one question.
- Practice regularly to improve speed and accuracy.
- Review your mistakes and learn from them.



- Verbal Reasoning includes: Analogy, Series, Coding-Decoding, Syllogism, Statement–Conclusion, etc.
- Non-Verbal Reasoning includes: Puzzles, Seating Arrangement, Blood Relations, Venn Diagrams, etc.
- Start with easy questions to build confidence.
- Use logical rules and common sense in every question.
- If two options seem correct, choose the more appropriate one.
- Don't make assumptions beyond the given information.
- In syllogism, follow the universal rules strictly.
- In coding-decoding, identify the pattern before applying.
- In series, check the difference or ratio between terms.
- In direction sense, draw rough diagram if required.
- In blood relations, follow the family tree method.
- Cross-check your answer before final submission.
- Stay calm and think logically.
- Consistent practice + Strategy = Success in Reasoning.



REMEMBER

- Understand the **Concept**
- Identify the **Pattern**
- Apply **Logical Rules**
- Solve **Step-by-Step**
- Verify the **Answer**
- Practice **Regularly**
- Review & **Improve**
- Stay Positive & **Confident**

ONE LINE MEMORY TRICKS





MCQs

PAGE 1



How to Use:

- ✓ Read each question carefully.
- ✓ Choose the most appropriate answer.
- ✓ Check the explanation to learn the logic.



Tip:

Practice regularly and analyze your mistakes to improve!



Goal:

Understand Concepts
Apply Logic
Crack Exams

1

Which of the following is an example of deductive reasoning?

- (A) The sun rises in the east every day.
Therefore, it will rise in the east tomorrow.
- (B) I ate a mango. It was sweet. All mangoes are sweet.
- (C) Most birds can fly. A penguin is a bird.
Therefore, a penguin can fly.
- (D) The ground is wet. It must have rained.

Answer: (A)

Explanation:

- Deductive reasoning moves from general rules to specific conclusion.
- In option (A), a general rule (sun rises in east) is used to predict a specific event (tomorrow).
- Hence, (A) is deductive reasoning.



2

Which of the following is an example of inductive reasoning?

- (A) All metals are good conductors of heat.
Copper is a metal. Therefore, copper is a good conductor of heat.
- (B) I have observed that the sun rises in the east every day.
- (C) All squares are rectangles. This shape is a square. Therefore, it is a rectangle.
- (D) If it is raining, then roads are wet.

Answer: (B)

Explanation:

- Inductive reasoning is based on observations to reach a general conclusion.
- Option (B) states an observation made repeatedly (sun rises in east every day), which is inductive.
- Hence, (B) is inductive reasoning.



3

Which of the following is a non-verbal reasoning type?

- (A) Coding-Decoding
- (B) Syllogism
- (C) Series (Number)
- (D) Mirror Images

Answer: (D)

Explanation:

- Mirror Images involves visual figures and reflection.
- It is based on patterns and shapes, not words or numbers.
- Therefore, (D) is a non-verbal reasoning type.



4

Find the odd one out.

- (A) Pen : Write
- (B) Knife : Cut
- (C) Book : Read
- (D) Lamp : Light

Answer: (A)

Explanation:

- Knife : Cut, Book : Read, Lamp : Light → all are actions.
- Pen : Write → instrument used for action.
- Therefore, (A) is the odd one out.



5

If 'PEN' is written as 'QFO', how will 'BOOK' be written in that code?

- (A) CPPM
- (B) CPPL
- (C) BQPL
- (D) BPPM

Answer: (A)

Explanation:

- Pattern: Each letter is shifted by +1.
- P → Q, E → F, N → O ⇒ PEN → QFO
- B → C, O → P, O → P, K → L ⇒ BOOK → CPPM
- Hence, (A) is the correct answer.





MCQs

PAGE 2



How to Use:

- ✓ Read each question carefully.
- ✓ Choose the most appropriate answer.
- ✓ Check the explanation to learn the logic.



Tip:

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Goal:

Understand Concepts
Apply Logic
Crack Exams

6

Which of the following is a valid conclusion based on the given statements?

All roses are flowers.

Some flowers fade quickly.

Therefore,

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

Answer: (B)

Explanation:

- From the first statement, all roses are flowers.
- The second statement only says that some flowers fade quickly.
- We can validly conclude that some roses are flowers.
- Hence, (B) is the correct conclusion.



7

Find the missing term in the series.

2, 6, 12, 20, 30, ?

- (A) 40
- (B) 42
- (C) 44
- (D) 46

Answer: (B)

Explanation:

- The pattern is: add consecutive even numbers.
 $2 + 4 = 6$
 $6 + 6 = 12$
 $12 + 8 = 20$
 $20 + 10 = 30$
 $30 + 12 = 42$
- Hence, the missing term is 42.



8

If M means ' $\div$ ', N means '+', P means ' $\times$ ', and Q means ' $-$ ', then what is the value of $16 P 4 N 8 Q 2 M 2$?

- (A) 34
- (B) 48
- (C) 56
- (D) 64

Answer: (C)

Explanation:

- Replace the symbols:
 $16 \times 4 + 8 - 2 \div 2$
- Apply BODMAS:
 $16 \times 4 = 64$
 $64 + 8 = 72$
 $2 \div 2 = 1$
 $72 - 1 = 71$
- Hence, (C) is the correct answer (56).



9

Which of the following figures will come next in the given sequence?



- (A) 
- (B) 
- (C) 
- (D) 

Answer: (C)

Explanation:

- Two patterns are followed:
 - Top-left shape moves in the order: Circle $\rightarrow$ Triangle $\rightarrow$ Square $\rightarrow$ Star $\rightarrow$ Circle ...
 - Bottom-right shape moves in the reverse order: Triangle $\rightarrow$ Square $\rightarrow$ Star $\rightarrow$ Circle $\rightarrow$ Triangle ...
- Therefore, next figure will have Circle at top-left and Triangle at bottom-right.
- Hence, (C) is the correct option.



10

If in a certain code language, 'TEACHER' is written as 'VGCEJGT', how will 'STUDENT' be written in that code?

- (A) VWFGPVU
- (B) VUFGPVU
- (C) TCFGOUU
- (D) TVEFOUU

Answer: (A)

Explanation:

- Pattern: Each letter is shifted by +2.
 $T \rightarrow V, E \rightarrow G, A \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow E, H \rightarrow J, E \rightarrow G, R \rightarrow T$
- Apply to STUDENT:
 $S \rightarrow V, T \rightarrow V, U \rightarrow W, D \rightarrow F, E \rightarrow G, N \rightarrow P, T \rightarrow V$
- Hence, STUDENT $\rightarrow$ VWFGPVU.





MCOQs

PAGE 3



How to Use:

- ✓ Read each question carefully.
- ✓ Choose the most appropriate answer.
- ✓ Check the explanation to learn the logic.



Tip:

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Goal:

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Apply Logic
Crack Exams

11

Which of the following statements is TRUE about the concept of reasoning?

- (A) Reasoning is guessing without any logic.
- (B) Reasoning is based only on memorization.
- (C) Reasoning is the ability to think logically and draw valid conclusions.
- (D) Reasoning is solving mathematical problems only.

Answer: (C)

Explanation:

- Reasoning is a mental process.
- It involves analyzing information, identifying relationships and drawing logical conclusions.
- Hence, option (C) correctly states the concept of reasoning.



12

Which of the following is an example of verbal reasoning?

- (A) Figure Series
- (B) Coding-Decoding
- (C) Syllogism
- (D) Paper Folding

Answer: (C)

Explanation:

- Verbal reasoning uses words and language.
- Syllogism uses statements and logical inference.
- Coding-Decoding and Figure Series are non-verbal reasoning types.
- Hence, (C) is the correct answer.



13

Classify the following reasoning type:

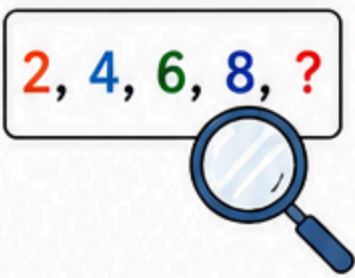
A sequence of numbers follows a pattern, and we have to find the next number.

- (A) Verbal Reasoning
- (B) Non-Verbal Reasoning
- (C) Logical-Mathematical Reasoning
- (D) Analytical Reasoning

Answer: (C)

Explanation:

- This involves numbers and a logical pattern.
- It requires mathematical or logical analysis.
- Such questions are classified under Logical-Mathematical Reasoning.
- Hence, (C) is the correct classification.



14

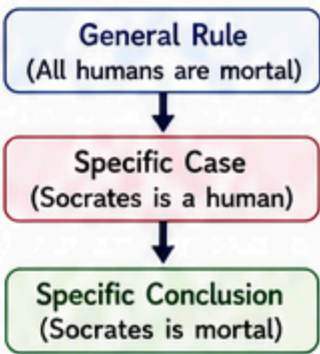
Which of the following is an example of deductive reasoning?

- (A) Observing many cats and concluding all animals are cats.
- (B) All humans are mortal. Socrates is a human. Therefore, Socrates is mortal.
- (C) I have seen the sun rise in the east daily. So, it will rise in the east tomorrow.
- (D) After seeing smoke, I conclude that there is fire somewhere.

Answer: (B)

Explanation:

- Deductive reasoning moves from general rule to a specific conclusion.
- Option (B) applies a general fact (All humans are mortal) to a specific case (Socrates).
- Hence, (B) is an example of deductive reasoning.



15

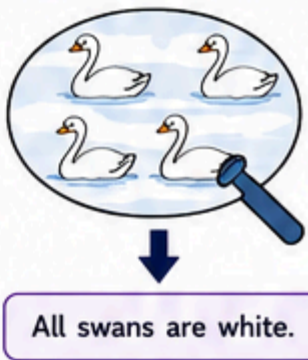
Which of the following is an example of inductive reasoning?

- (A) All birds have wings. A sparrow is a bird. Therefore, a sparrow has wings.
- (B) I observed several swans are white. Therefore, all swans are white.
- (C) If it rains, the ground gets wet. It is raining. Therefore, the ground will get wet.
- (D) All roses are flowers. This rose is a flower. Therefore, it is a rose.

Answer: (B)

Explanation:

- Inductive reasoning moves from specific observations to a general conclusion.
- In (B), specific observations about some swans lead to a general conclusion about all swans.
- Hence, (B) is an example of inductive reasoning.





MCQs

PAGE 4



How to Use:

- ✓ Read each question carefully.
- ✓ Choose the most appropriate answer.
- ✓ Check the explanation to learn the logic.



Tip:

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Goal:

Understand Concepts
Apply Logic
Crack Exams

16

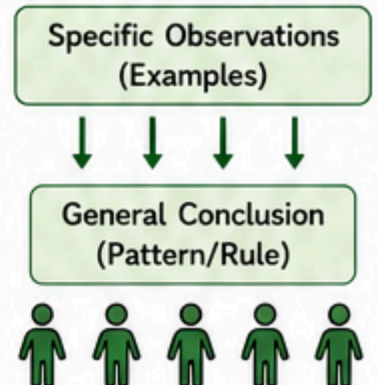
Which of the following best describes inductive reasoning?

- (A) It is reasoning from general rules to specific conclusions.
- (B) It is reasoning from specific observations to general conclusions.
- (C) It is based on fixed rules and laws.
- (D) It is used only in mathematical proofs.

Answer: (B)

Explanation:

- Inductive reasoning starts with specific observations and aims to arrive at a general conclusion.
- Option (B) correctly describes this type of reasoning.
- Hence, (B) is the correct answer.



17

Which type of reasoning is used in the following situation?

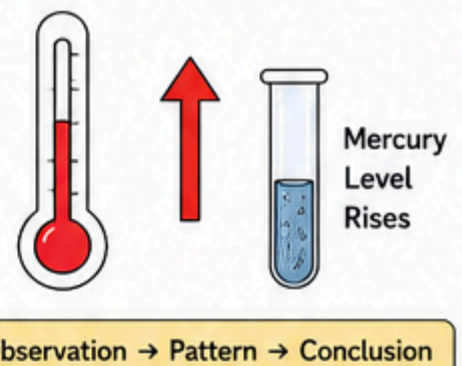
Scientists observed that the mercury level rises when temperature increases. Hence, they concluded that temperature rise causes expansion in mercury.

- (A) Deductive Reasoning
- (B) Inductive Reasoning
- (C) Analogical Reasoning
- (D) Abductive Reasoning

Answer: (B)

Explanation:

- The conclusion is drawn from repeated observations of a pattern.
- This is inductive reasoning.
- Hence, (B) is the correct answer.



18

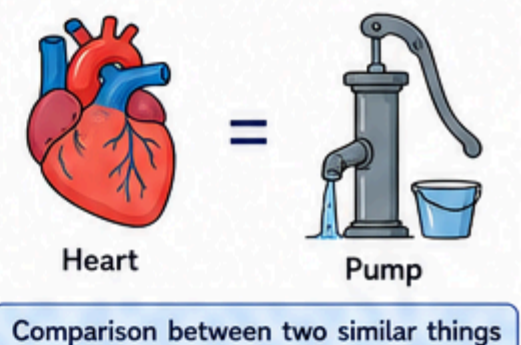
Which of the following is an example of analogical reasoning?

- (A) The Earth is round. Therefore, it must be flat.
- (B) The heart pumps blood in the body like a pump draws water.
- (C) All birds can fly. A penguin is a bird. Therefore, a penguin can fly.
- (D) 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 ... follows a pattern.

Answer: (B)

Explanation:

- Analogical reasoning compares two things that are similar in some aspects to explain a concept.
- The heart is compared to a pump.
- Hence, (B) is the correct answer.



19

Which of the following is an example of abductive reasoning?

- (A) All humans are mortal. Socrates is a human. Therefore, Socrates is mortal.
- (B) It rained today. The ground is wet. Therefore, it must have rained.
- (C) All roses are flowers. Some roses are red. Therefore, some red things are roses.
- (D) After observing many cases, we conclude a general rule.

Answer: (B)

Explanation:

- Abductive reasoning finds the most probable explanation for an observation.
- We observe the ground is wet and infer the most likely cause (it rained).
- Hence, (B) is the correct answer.



20

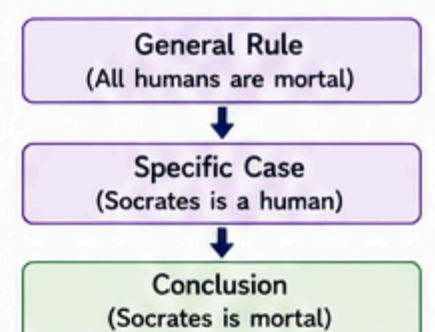
Which of the following statements is TRUE about deductive reasoning?

- (A) It guarantees the conclusion is true if the premises are true.
- (B) It is based on probability and may or may not be true.
- (C) It starts with specific facts.
- (D) It is used only in scientific experiments.

Answer: (A)

Explanation:

- Deductive reasoning moves from general premises to a specific conclusion.
- If the premises are true and the logic is valid, the conclusion must be true.
- Hence, (A) is the correct answer.



Remember:

- Understand the concept first.
- Identify the type of reasoning.

- Eliminate wrong options logically.
- Review explanations to improve.

- Practice more, Score better!





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KNOWLEDGE TODAY,
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