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Logical Reasoning Tricks and Techniques for

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LOGIC REASONING- STATEMENT ASSUMPTION (English)

Q1: Statement: All birds can fly.

Assumption: Long Method: The assumption here is that the ability to fly is inherent to all birds based on their classification as avian creatures. This assumption relies on the traditional understanding of birds as aerial animals capable of flight due to their physiological adaptations, including lightweight bones, aerodynamic body structures, and feathered wings. However, this assumption overlooks flightless bird species like ostriches and penguins, challenging the universality of flight among all birds and emphasizing the need for a more nuanced understanding of avian diversity.

Short Method: Assumes all birds possess the ability to fly.

Q2: Statement: All successful entrepreneurs have a college degree.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption implies a direct correlation between obtaining a college degree and achieving success as an entrepreneur. It presupposes that the knowledge, skills, and networking opportunities gained through higher education are essential prerequisites for entrepreneurial success. However, this assumption overlooks numerous examples of successful entrepreneurs who have achieved acclaim and prosperity without completing a college degree, highlighting alternative pathways to entrepreneurial achievement such as practical experience, mentorship, and self-education.

Short Method: Assumes college degree as a requirement for entrepreneurial success.

Q3: Statement: All expensive cars are of high quality.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption presupposes a direct correlation between the price of a car and its overall quality, equating high cost with superior performance, craftsmanship, and reliability. It implies that expensive cars inherently possess advanced features, luxurious amenities, and superior engineering compared to lower-priced alternatives. However, this assumption overlooks factors such as brand reputation, marketing strategies, and subjective preferences, which can influence perceptions of quality and value independent of price.

Short Method: Assumes price as an indicator of quality.

Q4: Statement: All politicians are corrupt.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption generalizes the behavior of all politicians as inherently corrupt, presupposing that holding political office inevitably leads to unethical conduct and abuse of power. It overlooks the diversity of political ideologies, personal ethics, and governance practices among individuals in political roles, disregarding the contributions of honest and principled leaders to public service. Additionally, this assumption perpetuates cynicism and distrust in political institutions, undermining efforts to promote transparency, accountability, and integrity in governance.

Short Method: Assumes inherent corruption among politicians.

Q5: Statement: All internet users are tech-savvy.

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Assumption: Long Method: This assumption presupposes that all individuals who use the internet possess a high level of technological proficiency and familiarity with digital tools and platforms. It implies that internet users are adept at navigating online interfaces, troubleshooting technical issues, and utilizing advanced features and functions. However, this assumption overlooks the digital divide, which encompasses variations in access to technology, digital literacy skills, and comfort levels with online interactions among internet users worldwide.

Short Method: Assumes universal tech-savviness among internet users.

Q6: Statement: All tall people are good at basketball.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption suggests a direct correlation between height and basketball proficiency, presupposing that tall individuals inherently possess the physical attributes and skills necessary for success in the sport. It overlooks factors such as coordination, agility, training, and strategy, which contribute significantly to basketball performance irrespective of height. Additionally, it perpetuates stereotypes and reinforces bias based on physical appearance, disregarding the diverse talents and interests of individuals regardless of stature.

Short Method: Assumes height as a determinant of basketball ability.

Q7: Statement: All rich people are happy.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption implies a causal relationship between wealth and happiness, presupposing that material prosperity leads to emotional well-being and life satisfaction. It overlooks the complex and multifaceted nature of happiness, which encompasses factors such as relationships, health, purpose, and personal fulfillment beyond financial wealth. Additionally, it disregards the existence of affluent individuals who may experience unhappiness, stress, or dissatisfaction despite their financial success, highlighting the limitations of equating wealth with happiness.

Short Method: Assumes wealth as synonymous with happiness.

Q8: Statement: All talented artists are eccentric.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption presupposes a direct link between artistic talent and eccentric behavior, implying that creativity and unconventional thinking are inherently associated with eccentricity. It overlooks the diversity of artistic expression and the multifaceted nature of talent, which can manifest in various forms beyond eccentricity. Additionally, it perpetuates stereotypes about artists, stigmatizing mental health conditions and marginalizing individuals whose creativity aligns with societal norms.

Short Method: Assumes eccentricity as a trait of artistic talent.

Q9: Statement: All computer programmers are introverts.

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Assumption: Long Method: This assumption suggests a direct correlation between proficiency in computer programming and introverted personality traits, presupposing that individuals with technical expertise prefer solitary activities and social isolation. It overlooks the diversity of personalities within the field of computer programming, which encompasses extroverted, introverted, and ambiverted individuals with varying social preferences and communication styles. Additionally, it disregards the collaborative nature of software development, which often requires teamwork, communication, and collaboration among programmers, designers, and stakeholders. Furthermore, it perpetuates stereotypes about computer programmers, limiting the recognition of their interpersonal skills, leadership potential, and ability to work effectively in diverse team environments. Overall, this assumption fails to acknowledge the multifaceted nature of both programming expertise and personality traits.

Short Method: Assumes introversion as common among computer programmers.

Q10: Statement: All college graduates are successful in their careers.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption presupposes a direct correlation between obtaining a college degree and achieving success in one's career, suggesting that higher education guarantees professional advancement. It overlooks factors such as individual ambition, economic opportunities, and market demand, which significantly influence career outcomes regardless of educational attainment. Additionally, it disregards instances where individuals achieve success through vocational training, entrepreneurship, or experiential learning outside traditional academic pathways.

Short Method: Assumes college degree as a determinant of career success.

Q11: Statement: All expensive wines taste better than inexpensive ones.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption implies a direct link between the price of wine and its taste quality, presupposing that higher-priced wines inherently offer superior flavor and enjoyment. It overlooks subjective preferences, individual palates, and contextual factors that influence taste perception, such as food pairings, serving temperature, and sensory experiences. Additionally, it disregards the diversity of wine production methods, grape varieties, and regional terroirs, which contribute to the complexity and variability of wine flavors irrespective of price.

Short Method: Assumes price as an indicator of wine quality.

Q12: Statement: All politicians have ulterior motives.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption suggests that all individuals involved in politics harbor hidden agendas or self-serving intentions, presupposing pervasive dishonesty and Machiavellian behavior among politicians. It overlooks the diversity of political ideologies, ethical standards, and altruistic motivations that drive individuals to pursue public office for the betterment of society. Additionally, it fosters cynicism and distrust in democratic institutions, undermining civic engagement and collective efforts to address societal challenges through political participation.

Short Method: Assumes inherent duplicity among politicians.

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Q13: Statement: All natural remedies are safe and effective.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption implies that the natural origin of remedies guarantees their safety and efficacy, presupposing a superiority of natural treatments over conventional medicine. It overlooks the potential risks, side effects, and variability in potency associated with natural remedies, which can pose health hazards and contraindications for certain individuals. Additionally, it disregards rigorous scientific evaluation and regulatory oversight, which ensure the safety, efficacy, and quality control of pharmaceutical drugs and medical treatments.

Short Method: Assumes natural remedies as universally safe and effective.

Q14: Statement: All introverted individuals prefer solitary activities.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption suggests a direct correlation between introverted personality traits and a preference for solitude, presupposing that individuals with introversion inherently avoid social interactions and group settings. It overlooks the nuanced nature of introversion, which encompasses a spectrum of social behaviors and preferences ranging from solitude to selective social engagement. Additionally, it disregards contextual factors, such as personal interests, environmental stimuli, and cultural norms, which influence an individual's social behavior and comfort level in various social contexts.

Short Method: Assumes introversion as synonymous with a preference for solitude.

Q15: Statement: All successful CEOs are ruthless.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption implies that achieving success in corporate leadership requires a ruthless or cutthroat approach, presupposing that effective leadership entails prioritizing self-interest and competitiveness over ethical considerations. It overlooks alternative leadership styles characterized by empathy, collaboration, and ethical decision-making, which have proven successful in fostering organizational growth and employee satisfaction. Additionally, it perpetuates stereotypes about leadership, limiting the recognition of diverse leadership qualities and undermining efforts to cultivate ethical leadership practices in business.

Short Method: Assumes ruthlessness as a trait of successful CEOs.

Q16: Statement: All online reviews are genuine and unbiased.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption suggests that all reviews posted online accurately reflect users' genuine experiences and opinions without any external influence or bias. It presupposes the integrity and transparency of online platforms in moderating reviews and preventing fraudulent or manipulated content. However, it overlooks the prevalence of fake reviews, paid endorsements, and review manipulation tactics employed by businesses and individuals to artificially inflate ratings or discredit competitors. Additionally, it disregards the impact of confirmation bias, social influence, and algorithmic bias on users' perceptions of online reviews.

Short Method: Assumes online reviews as universally genuine and unbiased.

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Q17: Statement: All successful athletes are genetically gifted.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption suggests that genetic predisposition plays a deterministic role in athletic success, presupposing that superior physical traits confer a competitive advantage in sports performance. It overlooks the significance of training, skill development, coaching, and psychological factors in athletic achievement, which can compensate for genetic limitations and contribute to success. Additionally, it perpetuates genetic determinism and undermines efforts to promote inclusivity, diversity, and equal opportunities in sports regardless of genetic background.

Short Method: Assumes genetic giftedness as a prerequisite for athletic success.

Q18: Statement: All academic achievers have high IQs.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption implies a direct correlation between academic achievement and intelligence quotient (IQ), presupposing that individuals with high IQs are more likely to excel academically. It overlooks the multifaceted nature of academic achievement, which is influenced by factors beyond cognitive ability, such as motivation, perseverance, learning strategies, and environmental support. Additionally, it disregards the existence of multiple intelligences beyond traditional measures of IQ, including emotional intelligence, creative intelligence, and practical intelligence, which contribute to academic success through diverse pathways. Furthermore, it perpetuates the stereotype that academic achievement is solely determined by innate intellectual capacity, neglecting the role of effort, resilience, and socio-economic factors in shaping educational outcomes. Overall, this assumption oversimplifies the complex interplay between intelligence and academic performance, failing to account for the diverse strengths and challenges that individuals bring to their educational pursuits.

Short Method: Assumes high IQs as indicative of academic achievement.

Q19: Statement: All expensive restaurants serve high-quality food.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption presupposes that the cost of dining at a restaurant correlates positively with the quality of the food served, implying that higher prices reflect superior culinary standards. It overlooks factors such as ambiance, location, reputation, and branding, which can influence the perceived value of dining experiences beyond the intrinsic quality of the food. Additionally, it disregards subjective taste preferences and cultural influences that shape individuals' perceptions of food quality and dining excellence.

Short Method: Assumes food quality aligns with restaurant price.

Q20: Statement: All extroverts enjoy attending large social gatherings.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption suggests a direct correlation between extroverted personality traits and a preference for large social gatherings, presupposing that sociability inherently entails comfort and enjoyment in crowded social environments. It overlooks the nuanced nature of extroversion, which encompasses a range of social behaviors and preferences, including small-group

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interactions, one-on-one conversations, and solo activities in stimulating settings. Additionally, it disregards individual differences in social comfort, anxiety, and sensory processing, which influence an extrovert's preferences for social engagement.

Short Method: Assumes extroversion entails enjoyment of large gatherings.

Q21: Statement: All elderly individuals are technologically challenged.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption suggests that age alone determines an individual's proficiency with technology, presupposing a generational digital divide that renders elderly individuals inherently inept or resistant to technological advancements. It overlooks the diversity of technological adoption rates among older adults, which are influenced by factors such as socioeconomic status, education, prior experience, and accessibility to user-friendly technology. Additionally, it perpetuates ageist stereotypes and undermines efforts to bridge the digital divide through inclusive design and digital literacy programs tailored to older populations.

Short Method: Assumes technological ineptitude among the elderly.

Q22: Statement: All vegetarians are health-conscious.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption implies a direct association between following a vegetarian diet and prioritizing health and well-being, presupposing that dietary choices reflect broader lifestyle values and health-conscious attitudes. It overlooks the diversity of motivations for adopting a vegetarian lifestyle, which may include ethical, environmental, cultural, or religious considerations independent of health concerns. Additionally, it disregards the potential for unhealthy vegetarian dietary patterns characterized by processed foods, excessive sugar, and nutrient deficiencies, highlighting the importance of balanced nutrition regardless of dietary preferences.

Short Method: Assumes health consciousness among vegetarians.

Q23: Statement: All technology enthusiasts are early adopters.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption suggests that individuals passionate about technology invariably exhibit a propensity for early adoption of new gadgets, devices, or digital platforms, presupposing a direct correlation between enthusiasm for technology and willingness to embrace innovation. It overlooks factors such as risk aversion, financial constraints, and skepticism towards emerging technologies, which can influence adoption behavior regardless of technological interest. Additionally, it disregards the diffusion of innovation theory, which recognizes distinct adopter categories based on innovativeness, ranging from early adopters to laggards, within any given population.

Short Method: Assumes early adoption behavior among technology enthusiasts.

Q24: Statement: All successful writers are avid readers.

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Assumption: Long Method: This assumption implies a causal relationship between success as a writer and a voracious reading habit, presupposing that exposure to literature fosters writing proficiency, creativity, and literary sensibility. It overlooks alternative pathways to writing success, including personal experiences, imagination, mentorship, and formal education, which can shape writing skills independently of reading habits. Additionally, it disregards variations in reading preferences, access to literature, and literacy levels, which influence an individual's engagement with reading and its impact on writing abilities.

Short Method: Assumes a correlation between writing success and avid reading.

Q25: Statement: All academic researchers publish their findings.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption suggests that the dissemination of research findings through publication is a universal practice among academic researchers, presupposing a normative expectation for scholars to contribute to the body of scientific knowledge. It overlooks factors such as research funding, institutional policies, disciplinary norms, and career incentives, which can influence researchers' decisions to publish or withhold their findings. Additionally, it disregards ethical considerations, peer review processes, and intellectual property rights, which govern scholarly publishing practices and ensure the integrity and impact of academic research.

Short Method: Assumes publication as standard practice for academic researchers.

Q26: Statement: All dedicated employees seek promotions.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption suggests that employee dedication inherently translates into a desire for career advancement and upward mobility within an organization, presupposing a linear progression from commitment to ambition in the workplace. It overlooks variations in career goals, job satisfaction, and work-life balance preferences among dedicated employees, some of whom may prioritize skill development, job stability, or work-life integration over hierarchical advancement. Additionally, it disregards organizational constraints, job market conditions, and individual circumstances, which can influence employees' readiness or reluctance to pursue promotions.

Short Method: Assumes ambition among dedicated employees.

Q27: Statement: All innovative companies prioritize employee creativity.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption implies a direct correlation between innovation within companies and the prioritization of employee creativity, presupposing that fostering a creative workforce is essential for driving organizational innovation and competitive advantage. It overlooks organizational structures, leadership styles, and cultural dynamics that may inhibit or facilitate employee creativity within innovative companies. Additionally, it disregards the multifaceted nature of innovation, which encompasses technological advancements, process improvements, business model innovations, and customer-centric solutions beyond individual creativity.

Short Method: Assumes creativity as a priority for innovative companies.

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Q28: Statement: All environmentally conscious individuals engage in recycling.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption suggests that environmental consciousness inevitably leads to participation in recycling activities, presupposing a direct correlation between pro-environmental attitudes and sustainable behaviors. It overlooks barriers to recycling, such as access to recycling facilities, awareness of recycling programs, convenience, and socioeconomic factors, which can hinder individuals' ability or willingness to recycle despite their environmental concerns.

Additionally, it disregards alternative sustainability practices, such as waste reduction, reusing, composting, and advocacy for systemic change, which complement recycling efforts in promoting environmental stewardship.

Short Method: Assumes recycling participation among environmentally conscious individuals.

Q29: Statement: All successful musicians are classically trained.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption implies a direct link between musical success and formal training in classical music theory and performance, presupposing that mastery of classical techniques is a prerequisite for achieving excellence in music. It overlooks diverse musical genres, styles, and traditions in which success can be attained through informal learning, self-taught methods, or mentorship outside the classical music paradigm. Additionally, it disregards the evolving nature of music education and the democratization of musical skills through online resources, community programs, and collaborative learning platforms accessible to aspiring musicians.

Short Method: Assumes classical training as a determinant of musical success.

Q30: Statement: All luxury brands offer superior product quality.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption presupposes that luxury branding exclusively denotes superior product quality, presupposing that the association with luxury automatically guarantees excellence in craftsmanship, materials, and design. It overlooks the variability in product quality across luxury brands, as well as the influence of branding, marketing, and perception management in shaping consumers' perceptions of quality. Additionally, it disregards the role of brand prestige, exclusivity, and aspirational appeal in driving consumer preferences for luxury goods, which may overshadow objective assessments of product quality. Furthermore, it fails to acknowledge instances where non-luxury brands may offer comparable or even superior quality products at more accessible price points, challenging the notion that luxury equates to unmatched excellence in every case.

Short Method: Assumes luxury branding synonymous with superior quality.

Q31: Statement: All successful entrepreneurs take significant risks.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption suggests that entrepreneurial success is contingent upon the willingness to undertake substantial risks, presupposing a direct correlation between risk-taking behavior and business achievement. It overlooks entrepreneurial strategies that prioritize calculated

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risks, market research, strategic planning, and risk mitigation strategies to maximize the probability of success while minimizing potential losses. Additionally, it disregards the role of adaptability, resilience, and resourcefulness in navigating uncertainties and challenges inherent in entrepreneurial ventures, which contribute to long-term sustainability and growth.

Short Method: Assumes risk-taking as inherent to entrepreneurial success.

Q32: Statement: All dedicated athletes adhere strictly to their training regimen.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption implies that dedication to athletic pursuits manifests through unwavering adherence to training schedules, presupposing a direct correlation between commitment and compliance with prescribed training routines. It overlooks variations in training methodologies, individual training preferences, and periodization strategies tailored to athletes' specific goals, fitness levels, and competitive schedules. Additionally, it disregards the importance of rest, recovery, and flexibility in training regimens, which are essential for preventing injury, optimizing performance, and achieving long-term athletic success.

Short Method: Assumes strict training adherence among dedicated athletes.

Q33: Statement: All successful startups disrupt existing industries.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption suggests that achieving success as a startup necessitates the disruption of established industries or markets, presupposing a paradigm of innovation-driven entrepreneurship characterized by transformative business models and market upheaval. It overlooks alternative paths to startup success, such as niche market targeting, incremental innovation, customer-centric solutions, and value proposition differentiation, which may not entail disruptive market entry strategies. Additionally, it disregards the challenges and risks associated with industry disruption, including regulatory barriers, incumbent resistance, and market volatility, which can pose significant obstacles to startup viability and sustainability.

Short Method: Assumes industry disruption as synonymous with startup success.

Q34: Statement: All successful artists have suffered for their craft.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption implies that artistic success is contingent upon enduring hardship, sacrifice, or adversity in pursuit of creative expression, presupposing a romanticized narrative of suffering as a prerequisite for artistic authenticity and merit. It overlooks diverse pathways to artistic achievement, which may involve joy, inspiration, collaboration, and fulfillment alongside challenges and setbacks. Additionally, it perpetuates the myth of the tortured artist stereotype, marginalizing artists whose creative processes are nourished by joy, resilience, and well-being rather than suffering.

Short Method: Assumes suffering as integral to artistic success.

Q35: Statement: All dedicated students aspire to attend Ivy League universities.

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Assumption: Long Method: This assumption suggests that academic dedication invariably translates into the aspiration to gain admission to prestigious Ivy League institutions, presupposing a hierarchy of educational prestige and desirability based on institutional rankings. It overlooks variations in students' educational goals, values, interests, and personal circumstances, which shape their college aspirations and choices beyond brand recognition or institutional elitism. Additionally, it disregards the diversity of higher education pathways and the value of non-Ivy League colleges and universities in fostering academic excellence, personal growth, and career success.

Short Method: Assumes Ivy League aspirations among dedicated students.

Q36: Statement: All successful actors have attended prestigious drama schools.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption implies that achieving success in the acting profession is contingent upon formal training at renowned drama schools or conservatories, presupposing a direct correlation between educational pedigree and career attainment in the performing arts. It overlooks alternative pathways to acting success, such as community theater involvement, independent study, workshops, mentorship, and on-the-job experience, which contribute to skill development and professional networking outside traditional academic settings. Additionally, it disregards factors such as talent, dedication, versatility, and industry connections, which play significant roles in an actor's career trajectory irrespective of educational background.

Short Method: Assumes attendance at prestigious drama schools as necessary for acting success.

Q37: Statement: All successful leaders possess charisma.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption suggests that possessing charismatic qualities is a universal attribute of successful leadership, presupposing a direct correlation between charm, persuasiveness, and effectiveness in guiding and inspiring others. It overlooks variations in leadership styles, contexts, and situational demands that may require diverse leadership qualities beyond charisma, such as vision, integrity, emotional intelligence, and strategic acumen. Additionally, it disregards the potential drawbacks of charisma, such as manipulation, narcissism, and superficiality, which may undermine trust, collaboration, and long-term organizational performance.

Short Method: Assumes charisma as synonymous with successful leadership.

Q38: Statement: All successful entrepreneurs possess a natural flair for innovation.

Assumption: Long Method: This assumption suggests that entrepreneurial success is predicated on an innate aptitude for generating innovative ideas, presupposing a direct correlation between creativity, originality, and business acumen. It overlooks the role of environmental factors, entrepreneurial ecosystems, mentorship, and learning experiences that nurture and cultivate entrepreneurial skills and mindset over time. Additionally, it disregards the importance of adaptability, problem-solving, market insight, and resilience in entrepreneurial success, which complement and amplify innovative capabilities in navigating complex business challenges and opportunities.

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Short Method: Assumes innate innovation capability among successful entrepreneurs.

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