

Judging Logic of Story

TALENT & OLYMPIAD



Judging Logic of Story

Introduction: It needs proper concentration and attentiveness to find out any logic of a proposition. Logic is based on judgment and common sense. You need to be careful before you infer a conclusion.

Illustrative EXAMPLE



Arrange the four parts P, Q, R and S between A and B in order to make a sensible story or a sequence of a story.



- A: About three o'clock in the morning, Jane, one of the servants awoke us. She had seen a great fire from her window. I looked. The fire was not that far away, but I saw no threat to us and returned to bed.
- P: From a high point near the Tier of London, I could see a huge fire raging on both sides of the bridge. We had friends who lived in that area. Worried, I approached the bridge. An intense fire was raging out of control. People were desperately trying to save their belongings, loading them in boats or flinging them into the river. Some stayed in their homes until the fire nearly touched them before making their escape.
- Q: I rose at seven. The fire appeared smaller and farther away. Jane said she had heard that over 400 houses had been destroyed during the night, and the fire was still raging near London Bridge. Curious, I went to have a look.
- R: A high wind was driving the fire deeper into the city. Seeing no attempt to put it out, I sped to the King's castle. After telling what I had seen, I was ushered before his Majesty. At my suggestion, the King commanded that houses in the immediate path of the fire be torn down. In this way, we hoped to control its spread. I left to take the King's message to the Mayor. To the King's message, the Mayor replied, 'What can I do? People will not obey me. I have been pulling houses down, but the fire moves faster than we do'
- S: He left me, and I walked home. No one could think of a way to stop the fire. It seemed to feed on all it found: pitch and tar in the homes; oil, wines and brandy in the warehouse, and other things. The people I passed seemed distracted. Many filed into churches, not to worship, but to store their goods. Others loaded carts with their belongings. Ready to run down anyone in their path, they fled from street to street.
- B: Sparks fell from the sky like rain. Smoke filled the sky. A horrid, malicious, bloody flame leaped as far as the eye could see. Its noise was a horrid, cracking sound. At home, my wife and I packed those valuables we could and prepared to evacuate.

Select the correct option from the given choices:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| (a) Q R S P | (b) Q P R S |
| (c) P Q R S | (d) S P R Q |
| (e) None of these | |

Answer: (b)



- A: One of the largest mangrove forests in the world and a unique tiger habitat, the Sunder bans in West Bengal is facing a serious threat to its ecosystem from poaching and felling of trees.
- P: A forest officer attributed the depletion of the mangroves to the increasing levels of salinity, mostly in the western part of the Sunder bans. In the 16th century, the western part of the region rose, and in the process the entire region got tilted towards what today makes up Bangladesh. As a result, the main branch of the Ganga, the Ghaghara, shifted eastwards and ultimately began to flow through the Padma.
- Q: The Sunder bans is situated at the mouth of the Bay of Bengal, in the Ganga _ Brahmaputra delta. Known for its biodiversity, the region has been identified as a World Heritage Site. Although forest officials deny that any felling of trees has been going on, the increase in the region's population has led to the exploitation of the Sunder bans. Most people in the region are poor and depend on the forest for livelihood and, more specifically, their firewood needs.
- R: With the passage of time rest of the branches of the Ganga also started flowing eastward. Consequently, sweet water inflow in the western part of the Sunder bans got greatly reduced.
- S: The blame does not lie with the poor local residents alone. There is a major racket being run in the Sunder bans by timber merchants, who bribe forest officers and workers and get a free hand in collecting as much timber as they wish. This flies in the face of claims made by forest officers that the indiscriminate felling of trees has been brought under control. The Sundari tree, a variety of mangrove from which the Sunder bans got its name, is fast vanishing from the region as it has become one of the prime targets of the timber merchants.
- B: For the proper growth of mangroves, the ratio of salt water and sweet water should be 50:50. Owing to the lack of sweet water in the western part, the forest cover is less dense and the mangroves there are of the dwarf and bushy type.

- (a) P Q R S (b) S R P Q
(c) Q S P R (d) R P Q S
(e) None of these

Answer (c)



- A: Acid rain is pollution that falls to the earth as rain that is more acidic than natural rain. Scientists also include mist, hail, sleet, and snow, in the term acid rain.
- P: Many scientists feel that these human activities produce most of the acid rain that falls. Scientists call acid rain a long-range pollutant. The sulphur and nitrogen needed to make acid rain can travel long distances in the atmosphere. Acid rain can then fall hundreds of miles from the sources of nitrogen and sulphur that produced it. "
- Q: In some places, the rain is so acidic that it eats away at human-made objects such as buildings. Acid rain forms when water and certain gases in the atmosphere mix. These gases contain sulphur and nitrogen. This mixture produces sulphuric and nitric acid. These acids later fall to the ground in acid rain.
- R: Acid rain is a serious problem all over the world. It weakens and kills many organisms. In some places, acid rain has permanently damaged trees, flowers. For example, trees affected by acid rain may not be able to prepare properly for cold weather. Acid rain has also caused many streams,

lakes, and other bodies of water to become too acidic for fish and other living things to live and reproduce in them.

S: Some of the sulphur and nitrogen in the atmosphere comes from natural sources. These include forest fires, volcanic eruptions, and lightning. However, human activities - such as burning coal and oil in factories and power plants and burning fuel in cars and trucks – also produce huge amounts of sulphur and nitrogen.

B: Thus, the fish in a stream in Vermont or the trees in a forest in Massachusetts may be harmed by acid rain caused by sulphur from smokestack in Ohio or Pennsylvania.

(a) S P R Q

(b) R Q S P

(c) P Q S R

(d) R P Q S

(e) None of these

Answer: (b)

PRACTICE EXERCISE



Arrange the four parts P, Q, R and S between A and B in order to make sensible story or a sequence of a story.



A: Firefighting is one of the most important emergency services in community. Firefighters battle fires that break out in homes, factories, office buildings, shops, and other places. Firefighters risk their lives to save people and protect property from fires.

P: Before the advent of modern firefighting techniques, fires often destroyed whole settlements. When a fire broke out all the people in the community rushed to the scene to help. As cities and towns grew larger, volunteer and paid firefighting groups were organized.

Q: Firefighting services have a number of different names. In some countries, they are called fire departments or fire brigades. In other countries, the local organization may be called a fire service.

R: Firefighters work to prevent fires by enforcing fire-safety laws. They also teach people about possible fire dangers in their homes and places of work. In order to reduce the damage caused by fires, local firefighting organizations need the support of the people in the community.

S: The men and women who work as firefighters also help people who are involved in many kinds of emergencies besides fires. For example, firefighters rescue people who may be trapped in cars or trains after an accident. They aid victims of tornadoes, floods, hurricanes, and earthquakes.

B: Today, firefighting organizations in most industrialized nations have well trained men and women and a variety of modern firefighting equipment.

(a) Q S R P

(b) Q R P S

(c) S R P Q

(d) R P Q S

(e) None of these



- A: Peacock, the country's national bird, is becoming endangered. Poisoned and killed for its beautiful tail-feathers, the population of the bird is plunging at a rather 'worrying rate'
- P: Under the law, collection of tail-feathers is possible only when the bird sheds them during August September soon after the mating season is over.
- Q: With the situation causing concern, the officials are now thinking of imposing a ban on trade in peacock feathers.
- R: Of late, young boys can be seen at traffic crossings and marketplaces across the Capital selling peacock feathers in whole or shaped as fans.
- S: Most of them come from neighboring Rajasthan and there are no means of testing whether the feathers have been plucked or shed as sellers trim their tips, making detection impossible.
- B: Though the Director of Foreign Trade has issued instructions that peacock feathers are banned for export, they are still being commercially traded within the country.

- (a) P Q R S (b) Q R P S
(c) R S Q P (d) Q R S P
(e) None of these



- A: All these years scientists and biometrics went on experimenting on animals paying little or no attention to the plight of the living things.
- P: Many scientists say they faced absolutely no problem in getting clearances for the number or kind of animals to be experimented upon.
- Q: Excessive and random injection of venom without proper precautions had resulted in some horses losing their eyesight. Many even development different kinds of skin infections.
- R: In eight institutes across the country, horses are used for manufacturing antidotes for snakebite. The horses are administered the venom and after a certain period the blood is extracted. The antibodies produced to counter the venom are then used to prepare the antidote.
- S: All these violate a host of rules accepted internationally. In fact, in one institute, a monument was constructed in "honour" of a horse that had given about 4,600 litres of blood.
- B: Another case which brings out the ignorance in the scientific establishment involves the anti-rabies vaccine made from sheep's brain.

- (a) P R Q S (b) P R S Q
(c) Q R S P (d) S R P Q
(e) None of these



- A: John Hammond was an officer in the Indian Army. One day, he decided to go on a shooting expedition in the mountains.
- P: He decided to climb up to the higher valleys to look for them. He had to cross several rivers in steep, rocky valleys. The water was very cold and the current was strong. On the third day he was following a path close to a river. Suddenly, the horse, which was carrying his tent, fell down. The tent, which was not tied properly on the back of the horse, fell into the river. The current carried it way immediately.

- Q: That afternoon he began to see some of the highest mountains in the world. But still, their snowy tops were fifty kilometers away. It was getting dark and he decided to stop at a village and ask the headman if he could stay the night. The people were friendly and invited him to eat and to stay with them. The village was very poor and the houses were small, dark and smoky.
- R: It was time for his holiday and he told his servant to pack his tent and guns on the back of a horse. The servant was not very good at packing things on the back of a horse, but he was a very good cook. John planned to spend several days hunting deer.
- S: For three days, John Hammond walked up long valleys towards the high mountains. He found no deer. The weather was hot. Perhaps the deer were eating grass up in the mountains where it was cooler.
- B: They were full of people, and animals wandered in and out. John thought it would not be convenient for the people if he slept there. He wanted to sleep outside the village, but he had no tent.
- (a) P Q R S (b) P R S Q
(c) R S P Q (d) Q S R P
(e) None of these
-



- A: Mini was twelve years old and a spastic. A spastic is a person who has no control over his hands and legs from birth.
- P: But Mini had no friends. Ever since they had come to this house six months ago, Mini had no one to play with. All the neighborhood children seemed to be busy with their own games and schools, and they had never become friendly with Mini. It was Mini's routine to watch the children at play.
- Q: Big drops of rain started falling. But the children went on with their game. The big red ball bounced up and down. Suddenly, there was another ball among the children. A brown one. The girls started screaming, and the boys shouted at the top of their voices.
- R: Mini could not walk, or button up her shirt, but she could crawl and had learnt to use her hand to brush her teeth and use a spoon to eat. She could also maneuver her wheelchair. She went to a special school where she was taught exercises and underwent speech therapy, as well as learnt the usual subjects like other children.
- S: A boy bent down to touch the ball, when it suddenly flapped its wings and flew up. Before Mini knew what was happening, the new 'ball' had flown into her balcony and landed on her lap.
- B: It took a moment before Mini recovered from her shock. She saw that the thing in her lap was not a ball at all, but a bird! It was sitting in her lap, all huddled up in fright. It suddenly started raining heavily.
- (a) R P S Q (b) R S P Q
(c) Q S R P (d) R P Q S
(e) None of these
-



- A: Annie hummed to herself, enjoying the cool breeze. Her daily morning job was always a pleasure.
- P: She plucked jasmine flowers from the roof and threaded them. Her mother sold them in the market. But she sold a lot more than those. Her mother bought the rest at the market and threaded them herself.

(e) None of these

SHORT ANSWERS

1.	A	2.	D	3.	A	4.	C	5.	D	6.	A
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You Must
KNOW

- ❖ Judging logic of action involves two ways in which actions play a role: On the one hand, utterances are actions and on the other they can be used to talk about actions.
- ❖ The first leads to the study of speech acts, a branch of pragmatics, the second to the study of the semantics of action reports, hence is of a distinctly semantic nature.
- ❖ In addition to this, there is a special type of semantics, dynamic semantics, where meanings are not considered as state descriptions but as changes in the state of a listener.

IMPORTANT TERMS

- ❖ The concept is to correlate the sentences between the first and the last.
- ❖ Proper sequential framing of the sentences need to be carried out so as to match the paragraph with the first and last sentences.
- ❖ Logical inferences basing on logical propositions can provide hint in judging the logic of action.

SUMMARY



- ❖ In judging logic of action, the sentences and ideas in a paragraph are logically arranged.
- ❖ The arrangement of the sentences should flow smoothly.
- ❖ Although you do not need to include a linking word or phrase in every sentence, you should use enough of them to help your reader follow your ideas clearly.
- ❖ Consider all the sentences in a paragraph to relate to the topic and develop the main idea.