Verbal Reasoning

LESSON 9

Type 2 Statements

Type 2 Statement Questions

In **Type 2 Statement Questions** there will be no keyword in the statement of the question. Instead, the statement will be generic, for example:

• Which of the following statements is true?
• Which of the following statements is the author most likely to support?

TYPE 1 QUESTIONS

- Question stem has a **specific topic**
- **Keyword** in the question stem
- Statements related around the question stem

Which of the following is happening as a result of the economic downturn?

TYPE 2 QUESTIONS

- Question stem is **generic**
- **Separate keyword** for each statement
- Statements can often be completely unrelated

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

Type 2

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. Playing golf is now the best exercise for **elderly** people
B. Playing golf is **cheaper** now than it ever has been
C. Fewer people play golf now than have done previously
D. More **women** play golf now than **businessmen**

Generic Stem

Various Keywords

Statements unrelated

Type 2 Question Approach

As the statement is generic, you won't be able to find a keyword in the question stem. Therefore you have to look at the statements to find your keywords.

1. Read the first two lines of the passage to understand the general topic

2. Find a keyword for the first statement, and search.

3. Repeat for each statement, knocking them out one by one until you find the answer.

- If two statements are remotely related, you may be able to use a single keyword for each.

- Start with the statement which you suspect is right using your gut instinct, rather than always starting with A.

- If you cannot find a keyword for a statement be ruthless and move on to the next statement. Unlike the previous question types, with Type 2 you have multiple keywords, so you do not have time to check again, look closely for synonyms or try a different keyword for the same statement.

1 You can group together statements - if two statements are remotely **related**, you may be able to use the **same** keyword for both.

2 Use the 3 Medic Mind Shortcuts - start with the statement most likely to be the answer, rather than always starting with A.

3 Be ruthless with time - if you cannot find a keyword for a statement be ruthless and move on to the next statement. Unlike TFCT, you have multiple keywords, so no time to double check