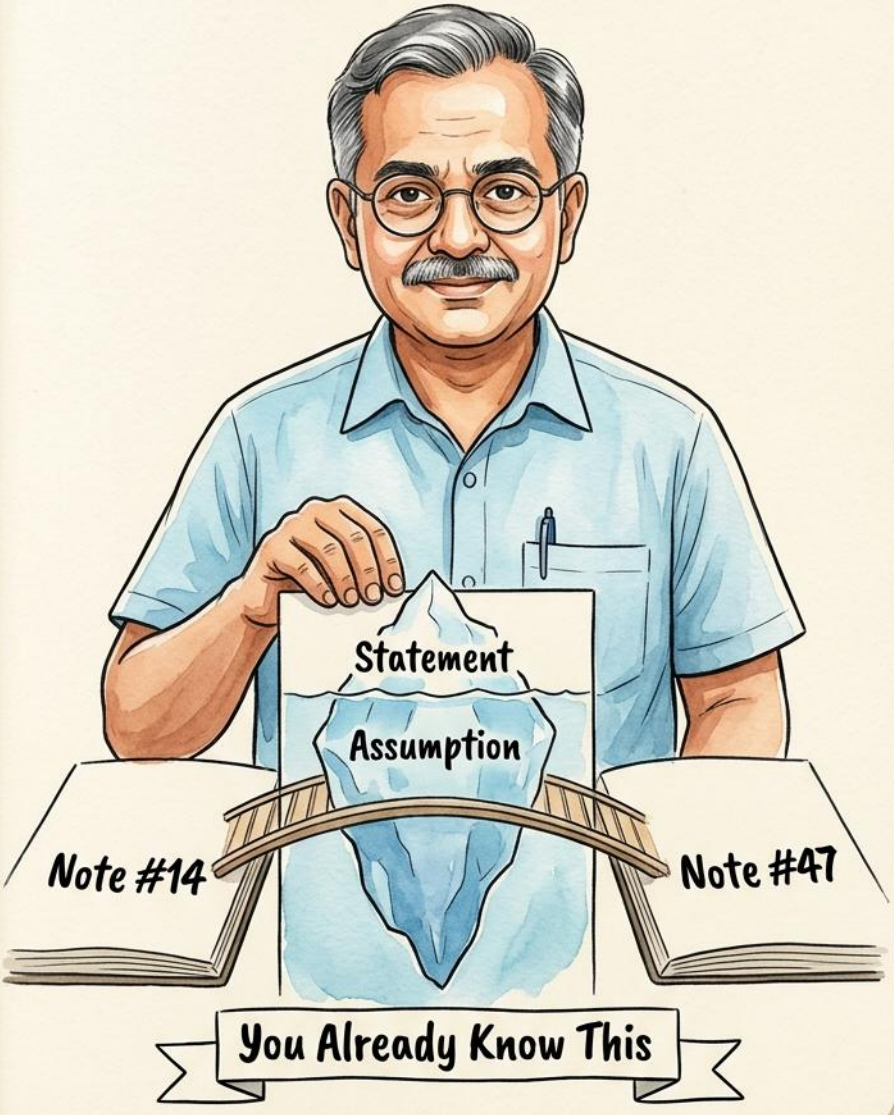
BLOOM CSAT

50-HOUR MODULE

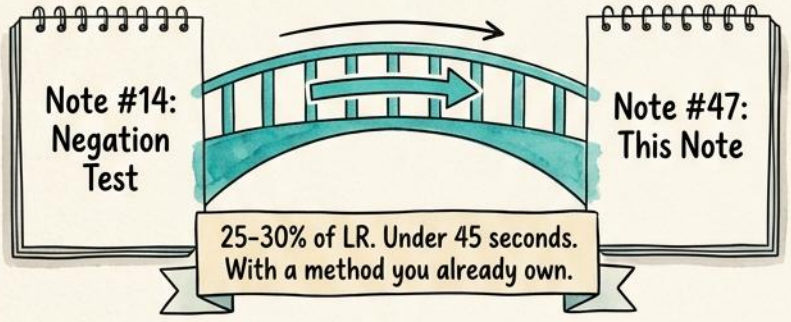
Statement-Assumption

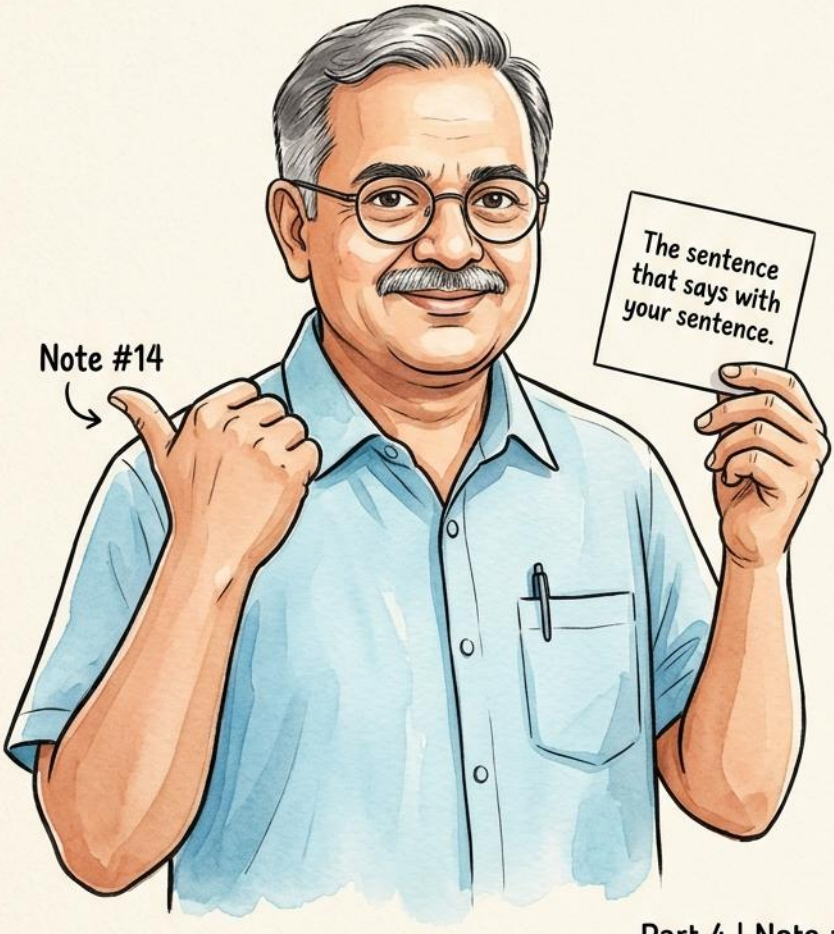


BLOOM CSAT

50-HOUR MODULE

Statement-Assumption: You Already Know This

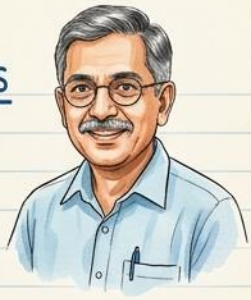




Part 4 | Note #47

@bloomupsc

YOU ALREADY KNOW HOW TO SOLVE THIS



I want to do something unusual at the start of this note.
Instead of naming a fear,
I want to show you something.

Look at this question format:

> Statement: The government should invest more in public transport.
> Assumption I: Public transport is currently underfunded.
> Assumption II: Increased investment in public transport will benefit.
> Which of these is an implicit assumption of the statement?

Now look back at Note #14. The Negation Test.

Take the assumption candidate. Negate it. If the argument collapses — if the statement no longer makes sense or can no longer be defended — the statement was depending on that assumption.

You already know how to solve this. Not 'you have a related skill.' Not 'you have something transferable.' You have the exact skill.
The Negation Test is the tool. This question type is the application.

Note #14 (RC Assumptions)	Note #47 (LR Statement-Assumption)
• Passage: 2 paragraphs • Question asks for assumption • You negate each option • The one whose negation makes the argument impossible = assumption	• Statement: 1 sentence • Assumptions I and II already named • You negate each • Same test. Same logic.

The only difference: the passage got shorter — from two paragraphs to one sentence.

LR Statement-Assumption is actually EASIER than RC because the exam does half the work for you.

THE DIRECT TRANSLATION

RC (Note #14)

Statement (passage) | Question | Negate each option → Negation makes argument impossible?

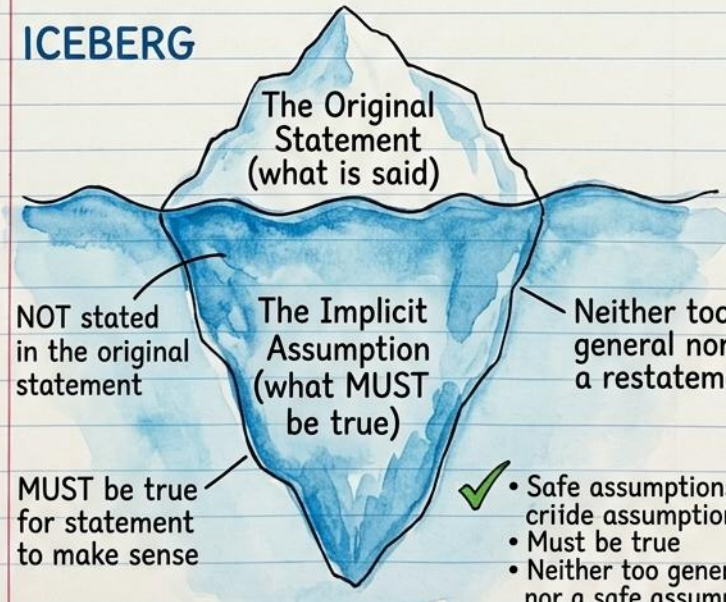
= ASSUMPTION

=

LR (This Note)

Statement (one sentence) | Assumption I and II already named | Negate each → Same test

ICEBERG



"The original statement is an iceberg. The implicit assumption is underwater — if false, the argument cannot float." – Mr. Sharma

THE FULL METHOD — FOUR CHECKS

THE NEGATION TEST

Negate the assumption.
If the statement collapses → implicit.
If the statement survives → not implicit.
Not just weakened — collapsed.

This is your PRIMARY tool. Checks 2-4 are refinements.

THE SCOPE CHECK

The assumption must fit exactly.
Not too broad, not too narrow.
Like a key in a lock — wrong size means wrong answer.

Too broad: "All healthcare workers" when statement says "nurses"

Too narrow: "One more school in this district will help" when statement says "We should build more schools" (general policy)

THE "ALREADY KNOWN" TRAP

Universal facts are not assumptions.
An implicit assumption is something the argument is specifically relying on — not something already universally established.

"Vegetables exist" or "Water is essential for life" — everyone knows this.

If it is common knowledge, it is not an implicit assumption.

THE "GOES TOO FAR" TRAP

Converts a conditional statement to an absolute the original never made.

"Reading improves vocabulary" does NOT assume "Only reading improves vocabulary".

Eliminate any option that adds causal force the statement didn't have.

Watch for words like 'only', 'always', 'all' that the original statement never used.

THE FOUR ASSUMPTION CATEGORIES

Every implicit assumption falls into one of four types. Recognising the category speeds up the Negation Test.

FEASIBILITY

The action is possible.

Example: 'Ban plastics' assumes it IS possible to ban them.

Negate: 'It is impossible to ban plastics.' Statement collapses.

EFFECTIVENESS

The action will work.

Example: 'Tax tobacco to reduce smoking' assumes higher tax reduces consumption.

Negate: 'Higher tax has no effect on smoking.' Statement collapses.

NEED

The problem exists.

Example: 'Improve healthcare' assumes current healthcare has shortcomings.

Negate: 'Healthcare is already perfect.' Statement collapses.

PREFERENCE / VALUE

The goal is worth pursuing.

Example: 'Young people should learn coding' assumes coding is valuable.

Negate: 'Coding has no value.' Statement collapses.

Spot the category first.
Then apply the Negation Test.
Faster recognition, fewer errors.

PYQ WALKTHROUGH #1 — CLASSIC FEASIBILITY

Statement: The government should ban the use of plastic bags to reduce pollution.
Assumption I: Plastic bags are harmful to the environment.
Assumption II: It is possible to enforce a ban on plastic bags.

ASSUMPTION I — Category: Need

Negate: "Plastic bags are NOT harmful to the environment."

If not harmful, why ban them? Statement collapses.

IMPLICIT. ✓

ASSUMPTION II — Category: Feasibility

Negate: "It is IMPOSSIBLE to enforce a ban on plastic bags."

If enforcement is impossible, the ban is meaningless. Statement collapses.

IMPLICIT. ✓

Answer: BOTH I and II are implicit.

Classic dual-assumption question.
One tests Need, the other tests Feasibility.
Both pass the Negation Test.

PYQ WALKTHROUGH #2 — THE 'GOES TOO FAR' TRAP

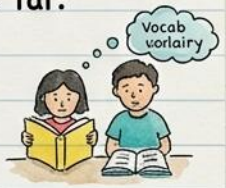
Statement: Children who read regularly develop better vocabulary.
Assumption I: Vocabulary development is important.
Assumption II: Children who don't read regularly have poor vocabulary.

ASSUMPTION I — Value judgment vs observation

Negate: 'Vocabulary development is NOT important.'
Does the statement collapse? No — the statement is an observation about what happens, not a value judgment about whether it matters.
The observation remains true regardless of whether vocabulary matters.
NOT IMPLICIT. ❌

ASSUMPTION II — The converse trap

Negate: 'Children who don't read regularly do NOT have poor vocabulary.'
Does the statement collapse? No — the statement says reading → better vocab, not no reading → poor vocab.
The converse isn't implied. Goes too far.
NOT IMPLICIT. ❌



Answer: NEITHER is implicit.

⚠ **The trap:** both options SOUND related to the statement. But neither is what the statement is actually resting on. The statement rests on: 'Reading has an effect on vocabulary.' Neither option states this cleanly.

PYQ WALKTHROUGH #3 — EFFECTIVENESS

Statement: The government should increase taxes on tobacco to reduce smoking.

Assumption I: Higher taxes will make tobacco less affordable.

Assumption II: People smoke because they can afford tobacco.

ASSUMPTION I — Category: Effectiveness

Negate: "Higher taxes will NOT make tobacco less affordable." ✗

If higher taxes don't raise prices, the policy mechanism breaks. The statement depends entirely on taxes → higher prices → reduced access.

IMPLICIT. ✓

ASSUMPTION II — Borderline case

Negate: "People do NOT smoke because they can afford it." ✗

Does the statement collapse? Partially — but the statement doesn't specifically claim affordability is the CAUSE of smoking, only that higher prices will reduce it.

"Affordability causes smoking" is slightly more specific than what the statement assumes. This is **borderline.**

On balance: Assumption I is clearly implicit. Assumption II goes slightly beyond what the statement requires.

✗ NOT IMPLICIT (per official key). ✗

Answer: I only.

Intellectual honesty matters: when a question is borderline, say so. But follow the official key.

PYQ WALKTHROUGH #4 — NEED

Statement: The government should take steps to improve healthcare facilities in rural areas.

Assumption I: Current healthcare facilities in rural areas have shortcomings.

Assumption II: It is possible to improve healthcare facilities in rural areas.

ASSUMPTION I — Category: Need

Negate: 'Current rural healthcare has NO shortcomings.'

If already perfect, why improve? Statement collapses.

IMPLICIT. ✓

ASSUMPTION II — Category: Feasibility

Negate: 'It is IMPOSSIBLE to improve rural healthcare.'

If impossible, the directive is meaningless. Statement collapses.

IMPLICIT. ✓

Answer: BOTH I and II are implicit.

Pattern recognition: 'Should improve X' almost always assumes (a) X has problems and (b) imprrovement is achievable. Need + Feasibility is the most common dual-assumption pair.'

PYQ WALKTHROUGH #5 — SCOPE TRAP (TOO BROAD)

Statement: The hospital should provide better working conditions for its nurses.

Assumption I: The nurses in the hospital currently work under poor conditions.

Assumption II: All healthcare workers in the hospital deserve better conditions.

ASSUMPTION I — Category: Need + Check 2: Scope

Scope check: Statement says 'nurses'. Assumption says 'nurses'. Scope matches.

Negate: 'Nurses do NOT work under poor conditions.'

If conditions are already good, why improve them? Statement collapses.

↳ IMPLICIT. ✓

ASSUMPTION II — Check 2: Scope Check FAILS

Statement says: 'nurses'

Assumption says: 'ALL healthcare workers'

The statement is about nurses specifically. It never mentioned doctors, technicians, or other staff.

↳ TOO BROAD. NOT IMPLICIT. ✗

Answer: I only.

The Scope Check catches this instantly. If the assumption is wider than the statement, it fails — regardless of whether it passes the Negation Test.

PYQ WALKTHROUGHS #6 & #7

#6: DOUBLE CHECK

Statement: Young people should learn coding as part of their education.
Assumption I: Coding is a valuable skill for the future.
Assumption II: Young people are not currently learning coding.

→ ASSUMPTION I — Category: Preference/Value
Negate: 'Coding has NO value.' If worthless, why teach it? Collapses. IMPLICIT. ✓

→ ASSUMPTION II — Check: Is this required?
Negate: 'Young people ARE currently learning coding.'
Does this collapse 'should be encouraged to learn coding'?
No — you can still encourage something people are already doing.
Encouraging behaviour ≠ assuming it's absent.
Statement survives. NOT IMPLICIT. ✗

Answer: I only.

#7: COMMON KNOWLEDGE TRAP

Statement: We should conserve water for future generations.
Assumption I: Water is essential for life.
Assumption II: Conservation efforts can help prevent future water shortages.

→ ASSUMPTION I — Check 3: Already Known?
Negate: 'Water is NOT essential for life.' Does this collapse the statement?
Technically this still collapses it (no point preventing shortages of something non-essential). But 'water is essential for life' is so universally known it may fall into the 'common knowledge' category.
NOT IMPLICIT (common knowledge — too obvious to be an assumption the argument specifically relies on). ✗

→ ASSUMPTION II — Category: Effectiveness
Negate: 'Conservation CANNOT prevent shortages.' Statement collapses.
IMPLICIT. ✓
Answer: II only.

QUICK REFERENCE CARD — STATEMENT-ASSUMPTION

PRIMARY TOOL

THE NEGATION TEST
Negate the assumption.
Statement collapses? → Implicit.
Survives? → Not implicit.

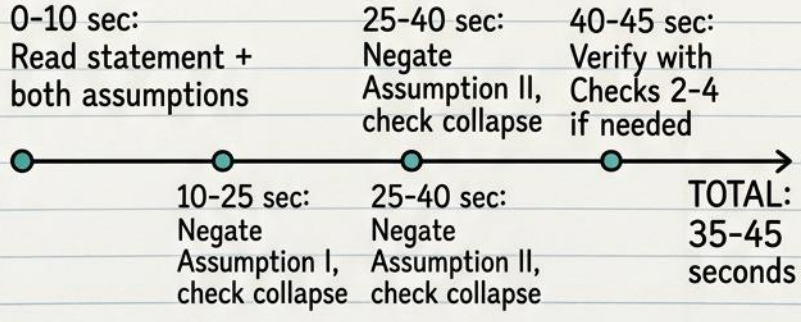
FOUR CHECKS

1. **Negation Test** — Does the statement collapse?
2. **Scope Check** — Does the assumption match the statement's scope exactly?
3. **Already Known Trap** — Is this just universal common knowledge?
4. **Goes Too Far Trap** — Does it convert conditional to absolute?

FOUR CATEGORIES

🔧 Feasibility — 'the action is possible'
🎯 Effectiveness — 'the action will work'
⚠️ Need — 'the problem exists'
⭐ Preference/Value — 'the goal is worth pursuing'

EXECUTION TIMELINE



25-30% of all LR questions. Solvable in under 45 seconds. With a method you already own.

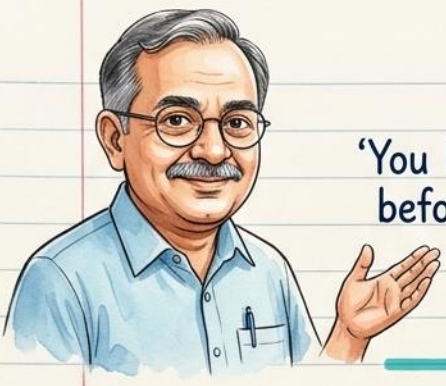
SEVEN PYQs — THE PATTERNS

More walkthroughs than any other LR note, because this is the highest-frequency type.

#	Trap/Pattern	Key Insight	Answer
1	Classic Feasibility	Both assumptions directly required	Both I & II
2	Goes Too Far	Converts correlation to absolute	Neither
3	Effectiveness	"Will help" is not "main cause"	I only
4	Need	Need + Feasibility pair	Both I & II
5	Scope (Too Broad)	Statement about nurses, not all workers	I only
6	Double Check	"Should learn" does not require "not currently learning"	I only
7	Common Knowledge	Universal facts are not assumptions	II only

Both I & II: 2 questions
I only: 3 questions
II only: 1 question
Neither: 1 question

The exam tests every answer combination. No pattern in which option is correct — only method works, not guessing.



‘You knew how to do this before this note began.’

The Negation Test was already yours — from Note #14.

This note gave it four refinements:

- ✓ 1. The Scope Check — match the statement’s boundaries
- ✓ 2. The Already Known Trap — universal facts are not assumptions
- ✓ 3. The Goes Too Far Trap — conditional is not absolute
- ✓ 4. Four Categories — Feasibility, Effectiveness, Need, Value

25-30% of all LR questions.
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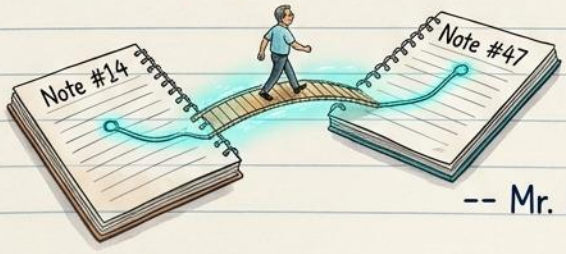
With a method you already owned.

This is what I mean when I say LR is not starting from scratch.
The skill was never new. The format was.

→ Note #48: Syllogisms & Statement-Conclusion



-- Mr. Sharma