

# Critical Reasoning Practice

presented by LawMania

## ANSWERS & EXPLANATION

**Question -1) The passage suggests that the usual response to violence against healthcare workers in India is:**

- A) Adequate and well-thought-out.
- B) Reactionary and simplistic.
- C) Focused on addressing the root causes.
- D) Directed primarily towards punishing perpetrators.

**Answer: (B)** Reactionary and simplistic.

**Explanation:** The passage criticizes the responses as "knee jerk" and "reflexive and simplistic," indicating that they are not adequately addressing the underlying issues.

**Question -2) Which of the following best represents the author's view on the correlation between corruption and health crises?**

- A) Corruption is a minor factor compared to underfunding.
- B) Corruption is as significant as underfunding in causing health crises.
- C) Underfunding is the sole reason for health crises, not corruption.
- D) Corruption has been exaggerated in its impact on health systems.

**Answer: (B)** Corruption is as significant as underfunding in causing health crises.

**Explanation:** The author states that "corruption rather than a lack of funds is what majorly contributes to health-care crises," indicating that corruption plays a significant role.

**Question -3) What does the author imply by stating that "emerging answers to the issue continue to remain reflexive and simplistic"?**

- A) Proposed solutions are well-considered but challenging to implement.
- B) There is a need for deeper analysis and understanding of the problem.

C) Solutions are addressing the problem effectively.

D) The issue has been resolved with the current measures.

**Answer: (B)** There is a need for deeper analysis and understanding of the problem.

**Explanation:** The author suggests that the current responses are insufficient and that a more thorough understanding of the underlying issues is needed.

**Question -4) What is the most likely purpose of the author's mention of WHO estimates regarding corruption?**

A) To highlight the global scale of the problem.

B) To argue that corruption is only a minor issue in India.

C) To show that India is uniquely affected by corruption.

D) To suggest that corruption is inevitable in health systems worldwide.

**Answer: (A)** To highlight the global scale of the problem.

**Explanation:** The mention of WHO estimates serves to underscore the widespread nature of corruption and its significant impact on global health.

**Question -5) According to the passage, what is the underlying cause of the "grisly death of a promising resident doctor in Kolkata"?**

A) Inefficient hospital infrastructure.

B) Lack of proper night shift safety measures.

C) Deep-rooted, organized corruption.

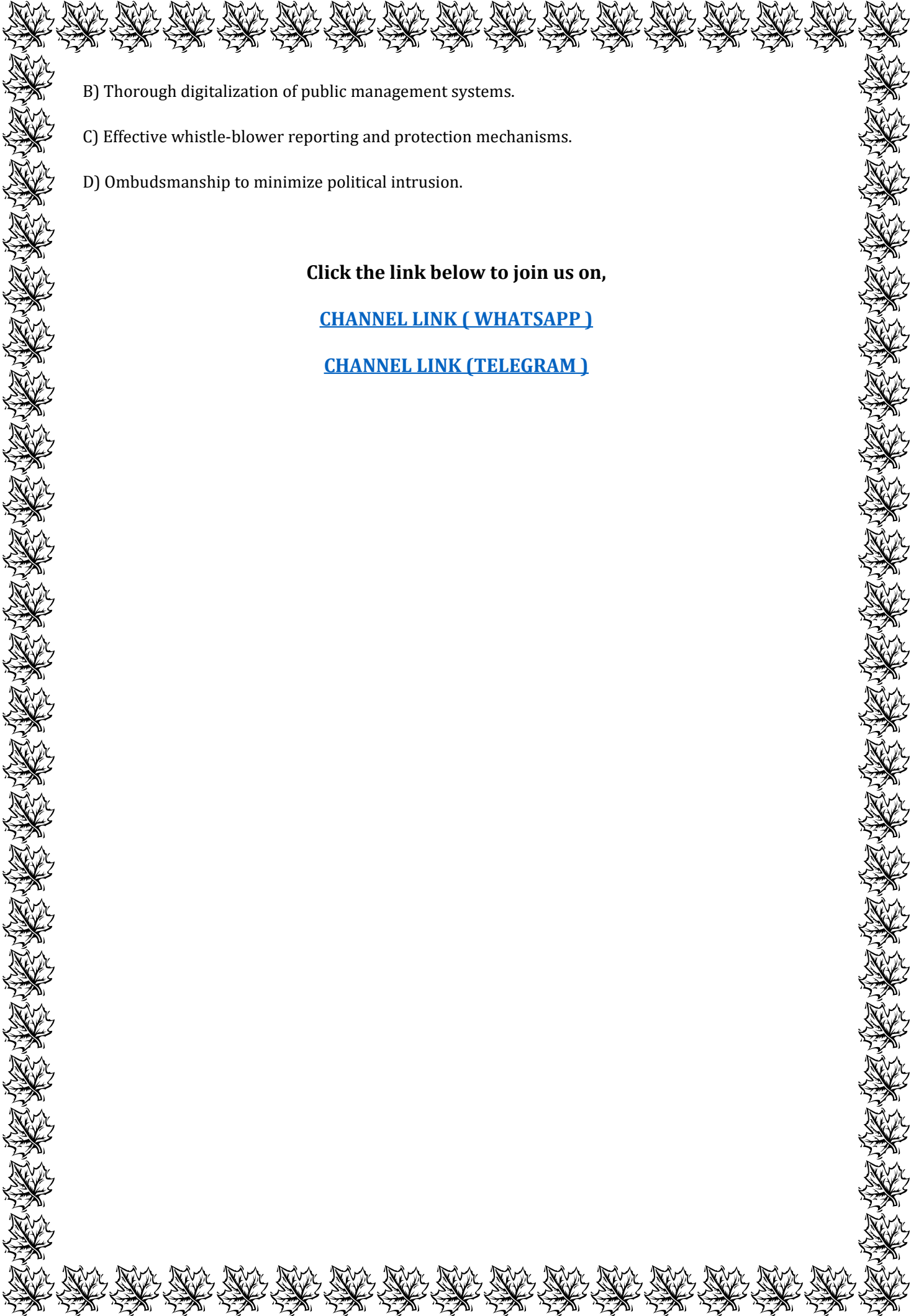
D) General violence against healthcare workers.

**Answer: (C)** Deep-rooted, organized corruption.

**Explanation:** The passage suggests that the crime may have been influenced by "deep-rooted, organized corruption" rather than just typical violence or poor infrastructure.

**Question -6) Which of the following strategies is NOT suggested by the author to combat medical corruption in the public sector?**

A) Increasing hospital security.



B) Thorough digitalization of public management systems.

C) Effective whistle-blower reporting and protection mechanisms.

D) Ombudsmanship to minimize political intrusion.

**Answer: (A)** Increasing hospital security.

**Explanation:** While the passage mentions improving security, it emphasizes that this alone is insufficient and instead focuses on broader anti-corruption strategies like digitalization, whistle-blower protection, and minimizing political intrusion.