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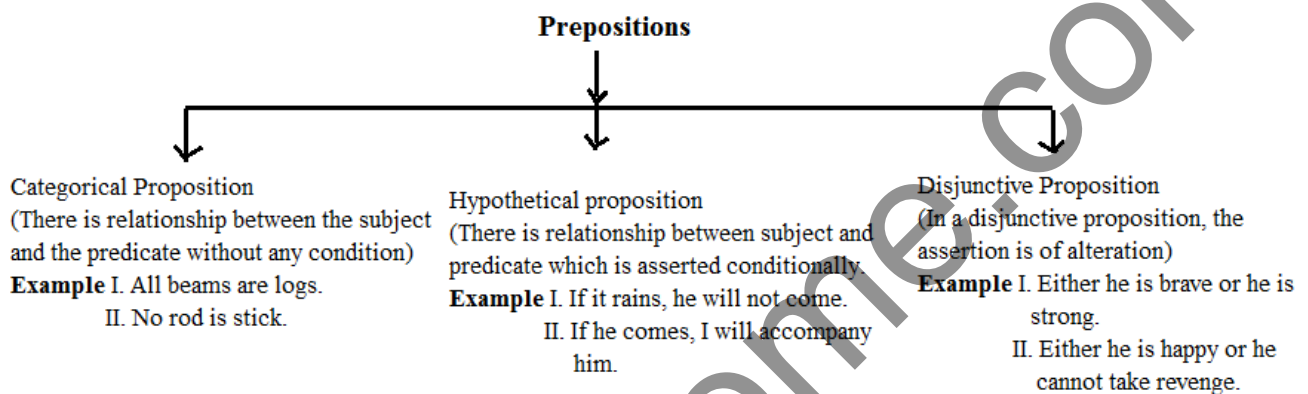
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Proposition

Proposition is also referred as 'Logic'. It is a sentence, that asserts that either a part of or the whole of, one set of objects- the set identified by the subjects term in the sentence expressing that sentence either is included in or is excluded from, another set- the set identified by the predicate term in that sentence.



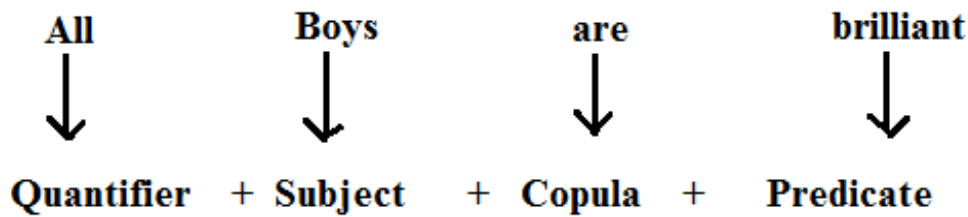
Parts of Proposition

It consists four parts.

1. **Quantifier**- In quantifier, the words 'all', 'no' and 'some' are used as they express quantity. 'All' and 'no' are universal quantifiers because they refer to every object in a certain set and quantifier 'some' is a particular quantifier because it refers to atleast one existing one existing object in a certain set.
2. **Subject**- It is the word about which something is said.
3. **Predicate**- It is the part of proposition which denotes which is affirmed or denied about the subject.

4. **Copula** - It is the part of proposition which denotes the relation between the subject and predicate.

Example



Hence, the standard form of proposition is
Quantifier + Subject + Copula + Predicate

Four-fold Classification of Categorical Proposition

On the basis of quality of proposition we can classify them in four categories. To draw valid inferences, it is necessary to have a clear understanding of the A, E, I, O relationship as given in the table.

Symbol	Proposition	Quantity	Quality
A	All A are B	Universal	Affirmative
E	No A is B	Universal	Negative
I	Some A are B	Particular	Affirmative
O	Some A are not B	Particular	Negative

Rules for Deriving the Conclusions from Two Given Premises

1. Universal Affirmative or A-type Proposition

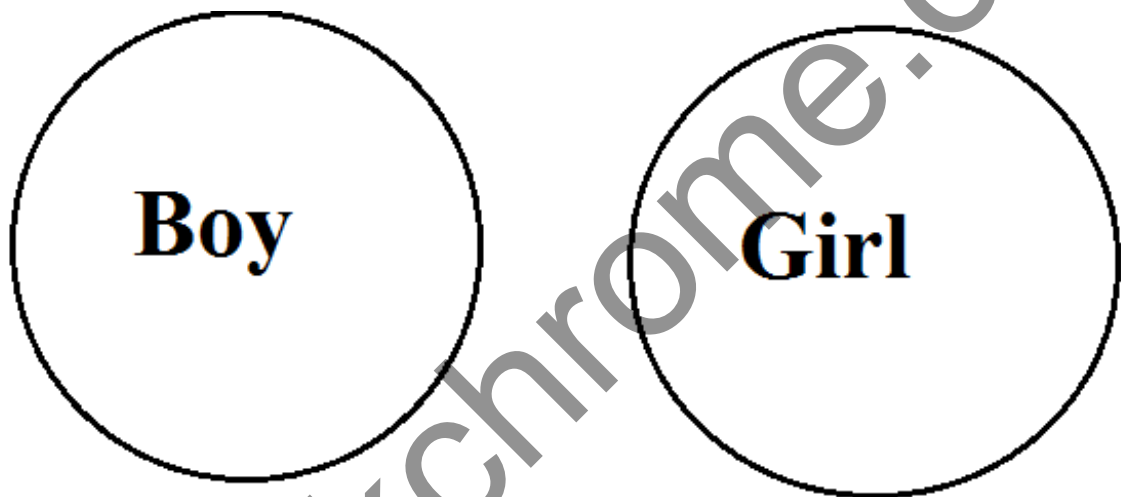
Take an example: All goats are dogs.

This is A-type proposition. We can see it by graphical representation of the above Proposition we observe that goats are distributed in dogs. Hence, we can conclude that in A-type proposition only subject is distributed.

2. Universal Negative or E-type Proposition

Take an example: No girl is boy.

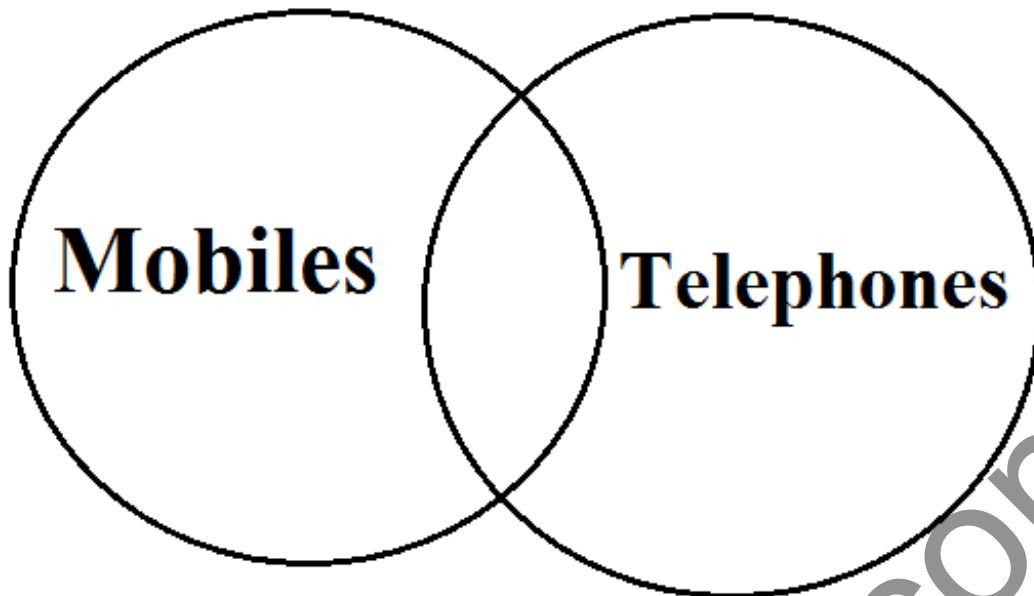
In this type of proposition, both subject and predicate are denial of each other. This can also be seen in the diagram representing boy and girl. They have nothing in common. Hence, both subject and predicate are distributed.



3. Particular Affirmative or I-type Proposition

Take an example: Some mobiles are telephones.

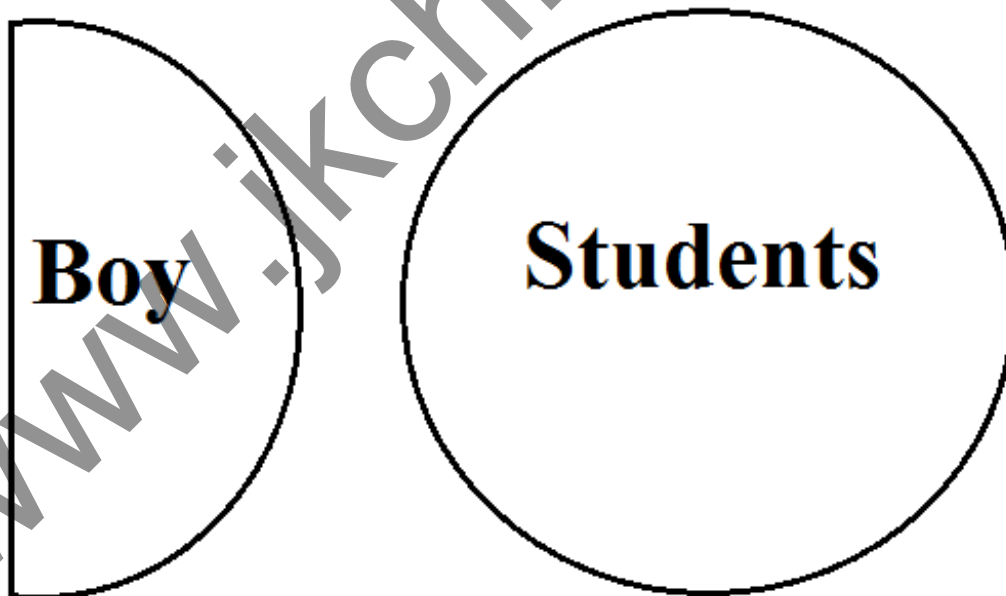
In this type of proposition, subject and predicate have something in common. This implies that in I-type neither subject nor predicate is distributed. We can see it graphically as given in figure.



4. Particular Negative or O-Type Proposition

Take an example: Some boys are not students.

In O-type propositions, some of the category represented by boys subjects, which means that a section of boys is denied with the entire category of students. It is, therefore, deduced that in O-type proposition only predicate is distributed. On account of different logical approach required to be applied drawing each type of inference, a clear understanding of this difference becomes more important.



Rules for Mediate Inference

First introduced by Aristotle, a syllogism is a deductive argument in which conclusion has to be drawn from two propositions referred to as premises.

Now consider as example

Statements

Vinay is a boy.

All boys are honest.

Conclusion I. Vinay is honest.

First two sentences and are called propositions and the sentence I is called conclusion. This conclusion is drawn from above given two propositions.

Type of Questions Asked in the Examination

There are mainly two types of questions which have been asked in various Bank PO examinations.

1. When Premises are in specified Form

Here, premise is in specified form. Here, mainly two propositions are given. Propositions may be particular to universal; universal to particular; particular to particular; universal to universal.

2. When premises are in Jumbled/Mixed Form

Here, at least, three or more than three proposition are given. Here, pair of two propositions out of them follow as same as in specified form.

Type 1. Specified Form Problems

Case 1. The conclusion does not contain the middle term.

Example 1.

Statements All men are girls.

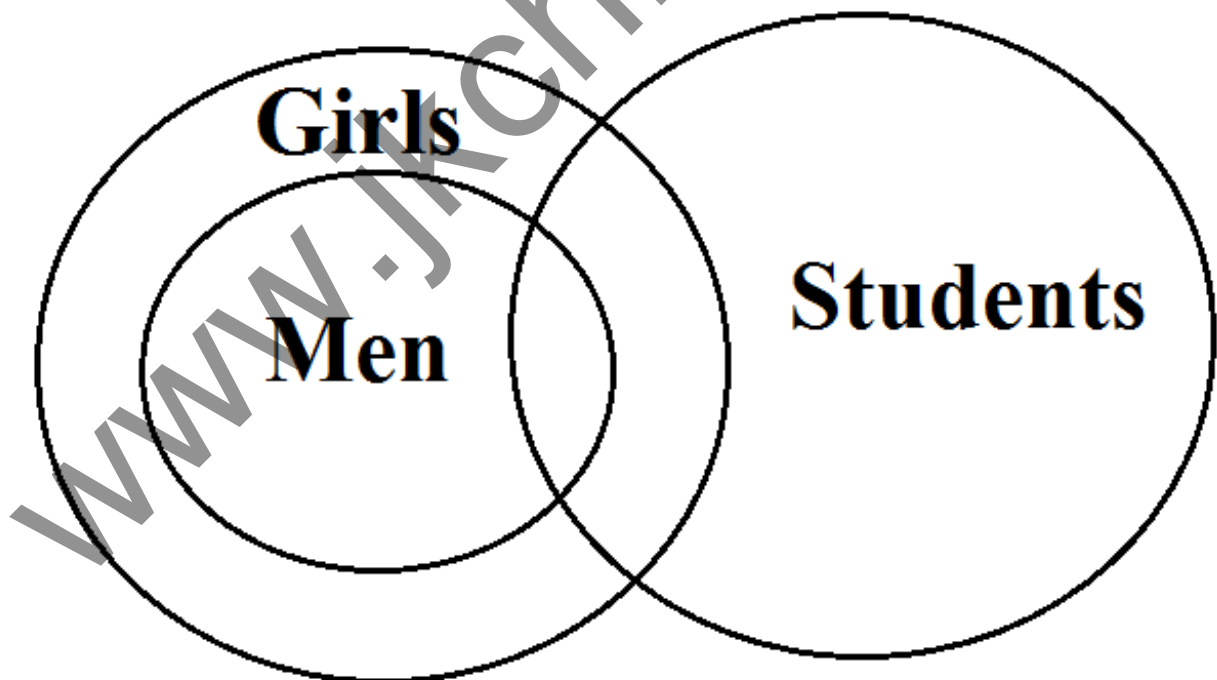
Some girls are students.

Conclusions I. All girls are men.

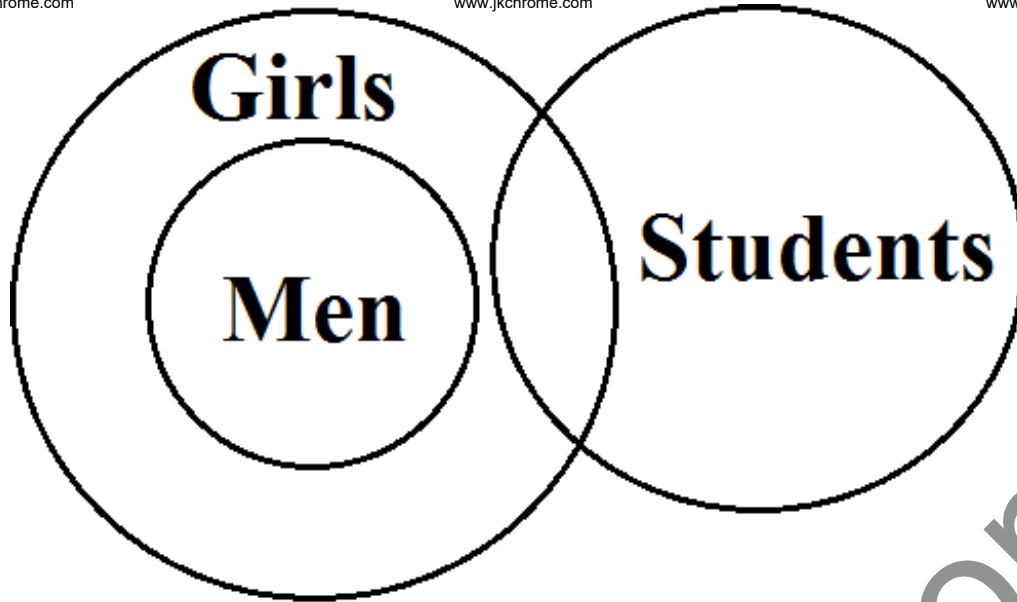
II. Some girls are not students.

Solution. Since both the Conclusion I and II contain the middle term 'girls' so neither of them can follow.

Venn Diagram Representation All possible cases can be drawn by using venn diagram.



(a)



(b)

By using both representation (a) and (b), it is clear all girls cannot be men as well as (a) shows some girls are students, here no man is included but at the same time (b) shows some girls are students, here some men are also students as all men are girls. Hence, we cannot deduce Conclusion II. So, neither of them can follow.

Case 2. No term can be distributed in the conclusion unless it is distributed in the premises.

Example 2.

Statements Some boys are students.

All students are teenagers.

Conclusions I. All teenagers are students

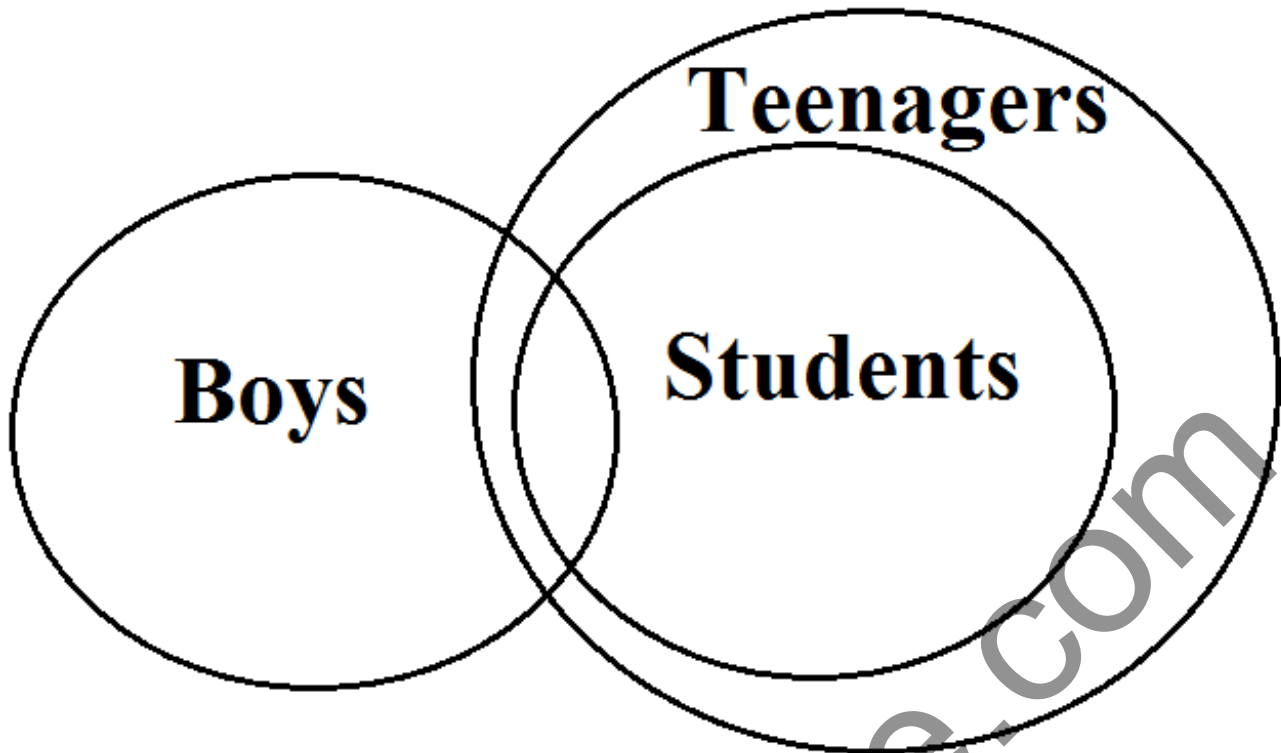
II. Some boys are teenagers.

Solution. First statement is an I-type proposition which distributes neither the subject nor the predicate. Second Statement II is an A-type proposition which distributes the subject 'students'.

Conclusion I is an A-type propositions which distributes the subject 'teenager' only.

Since, the term teenagers is distributed in Conclusion I without being distributed in the premises. So, Conclusion I cannot follow. In second conclusion, where it is asked that some boys are teenagers. But from first statement, it is clear some students are not boys. These students may not be teenagers.

Venn Diagram Representation All possible cases be drawn as follows



We have given all students are teenagers, so its reverse cannot be possible. Hence, conclusion I is false. As we are also given some boys are students and all students are teenagers. So, some boys which are students must be teenagers. Hence, Conclusion II follows.

Case 3. If one premises is particular, conclusion is particular.

Example 3.

Statements Some boys are thieves.

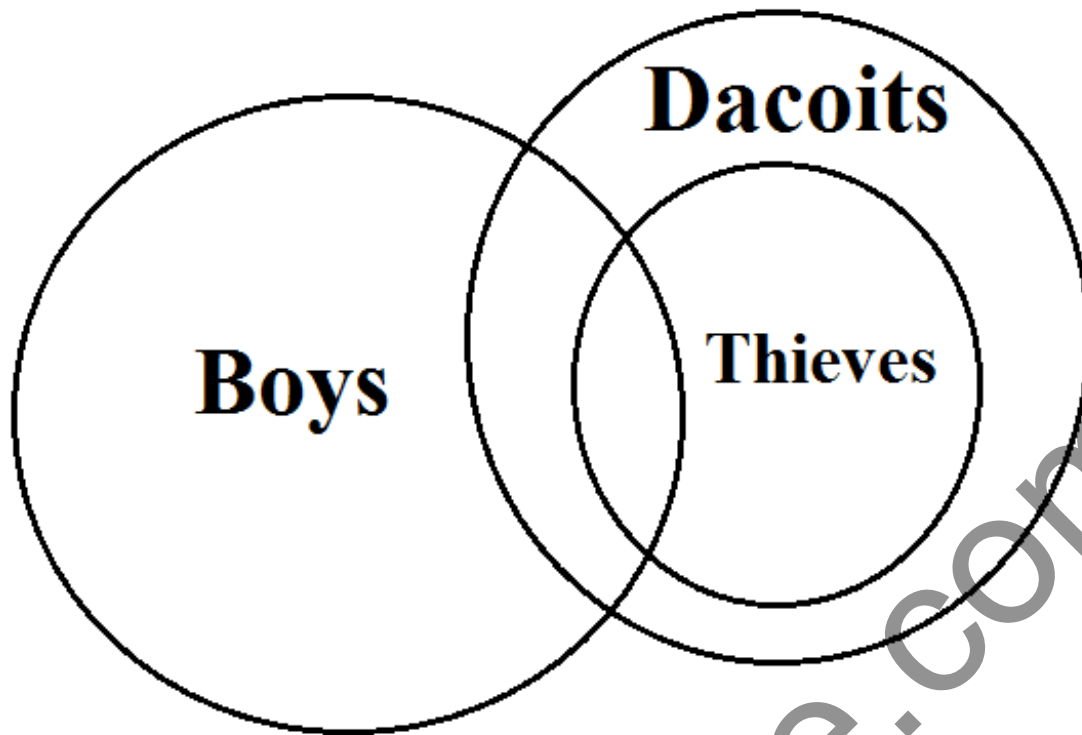
All thieves are dacoits.

Conclusions I. Some boys are dacoits.

II. All dacoits are boys.

Solution. Since one premise is particular, the conclusion must be particular, so Conclusion II cannot follow.

Venn Diagram Representation All possible cases can be drawn as follows



Here, conclusion I follows but the Conclusion II cannot follow.

Case 4. If the middle term is distributed twice, the conclusion cannot be universal.

Example 4.

Statements All Lotus are flowers.

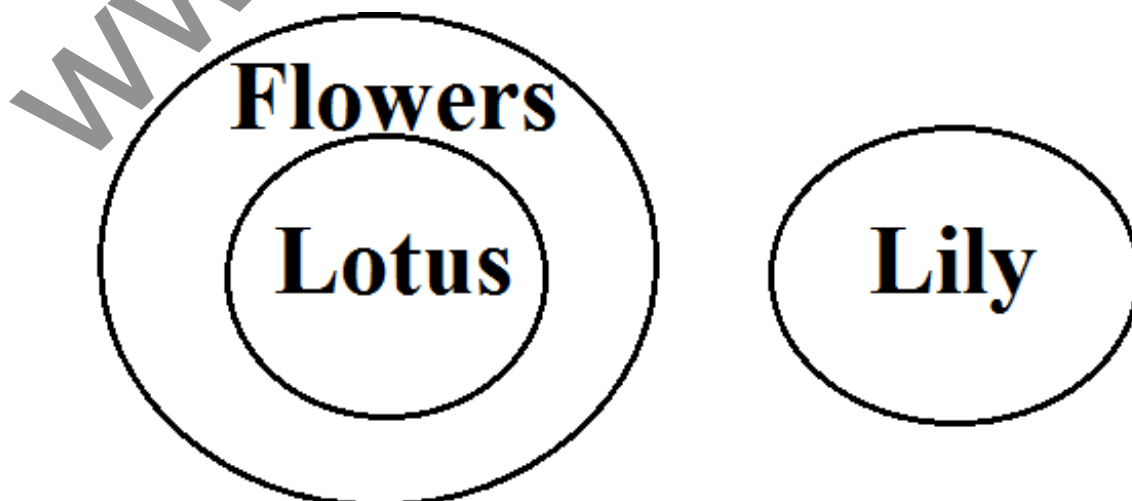
No Lily is a Lotus.

Conclusions I. No Lily is flowers.

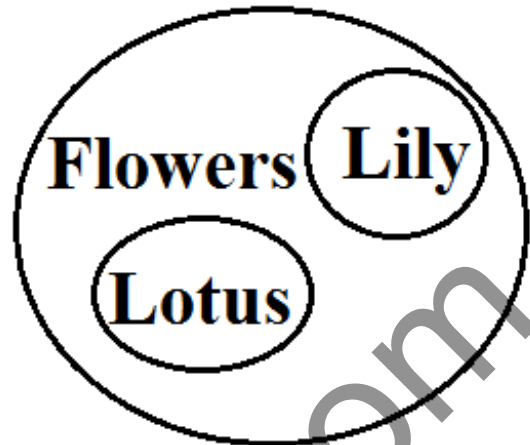
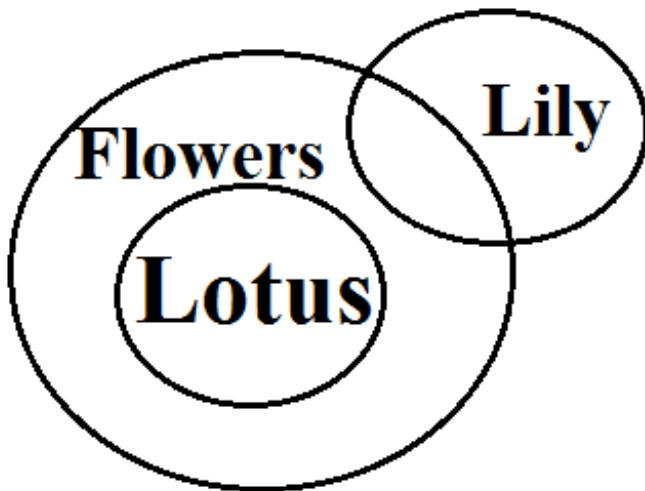
II. Some Lilies are flowers.

Solution. Here, the first premise is an A-type proposition and so, the middle term 'Lotus' forming the predicate is distributed. Since, the middle term is distributed twice, so the conclusion cannot be universal.

Venn Diagram Representation All possible cases can be drawn as follows.



(a)



(b)

(c)

It is clear from the given venn diagrams, either Conclusion I or II must be followed.

Case 5. If both the premises are affirmative, the Conclusion must be followed.

Example 5.

Statements All garden are schools.

All schools are colleges.

Conclusions I. All gardens are colleges.

II. Some gardens are not colleges.

Solution. Since, both the premises are affirmative, the conclusion must be affirmative, the conclusion II cannot follows.

Venn Diagram Representation All possible cases can be drawn as follows.

Now taking Conclusion I, it is clear all gardens are also colleges. But taking Conclusion II, we cannot derive second conclusion is true. Hence, only first conclusion must be true.

Case 6. No conclusion follows.

There are three types of such cases.

a)

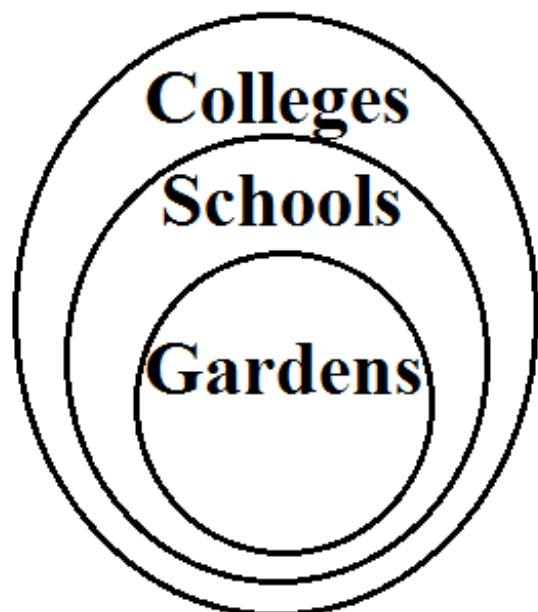
If both the premises are particular.

Example 6.

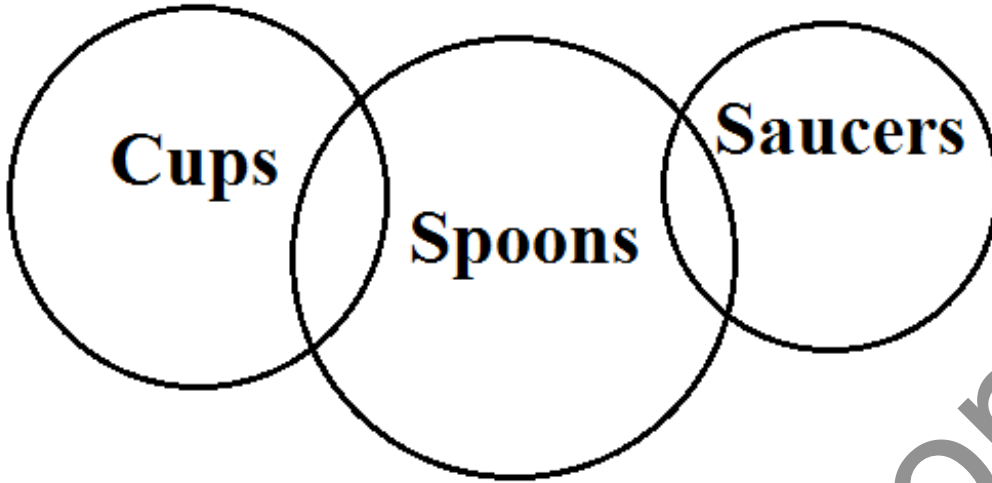
Statements Some cups are spoons.

Some spoons are saucers.

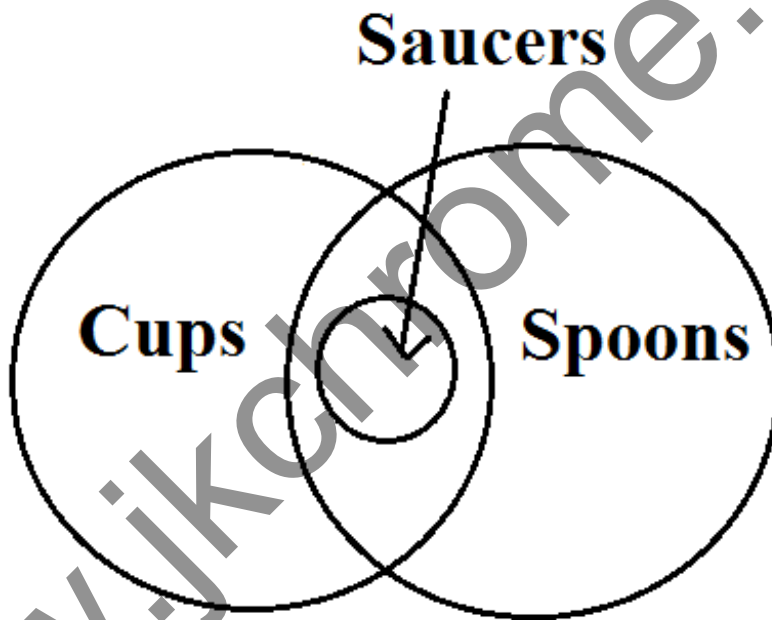
Solution. Since, both the premises are particular, so



Venn Diagram Representation



(a)



(b)

It is clear from both given venn diagrams that no conclusion is followed.

b)

It both the premises are negative.

Example 7.

Statements No flower is mango.

No mango is cherry.

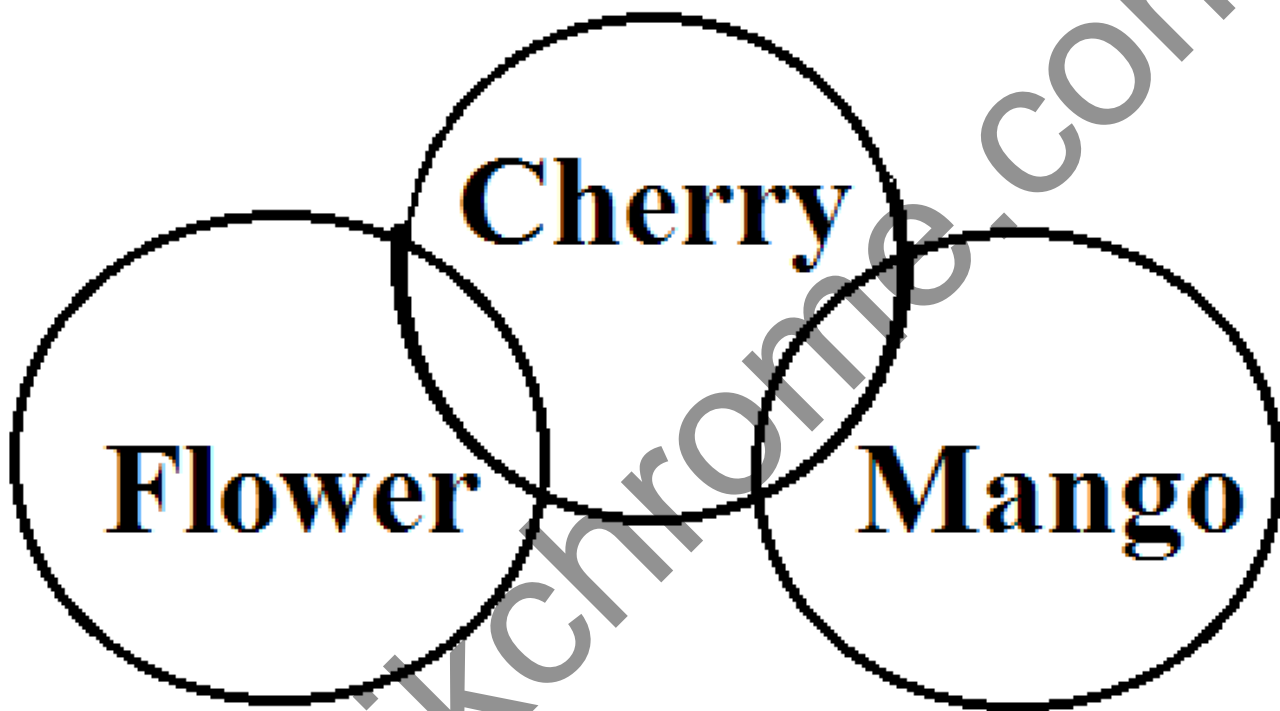
Conclusions I. No flower is cherry.

II. Some cherries are mangoes.

Solution. Since, both the premises are negative, hence neither conclusion follows.



(a)



(b)

It is clear from both venn diagrams that neither conclusion follows.

c)

If the major premise is particular and the minor premise is negative. Or Major premise is the predicate of the conclusion and minor premise is the subject of the conclusion.

Example 8.

Statements Some pups are cows.

No kittens are pups.

Conclusions I. No pups are kitten.

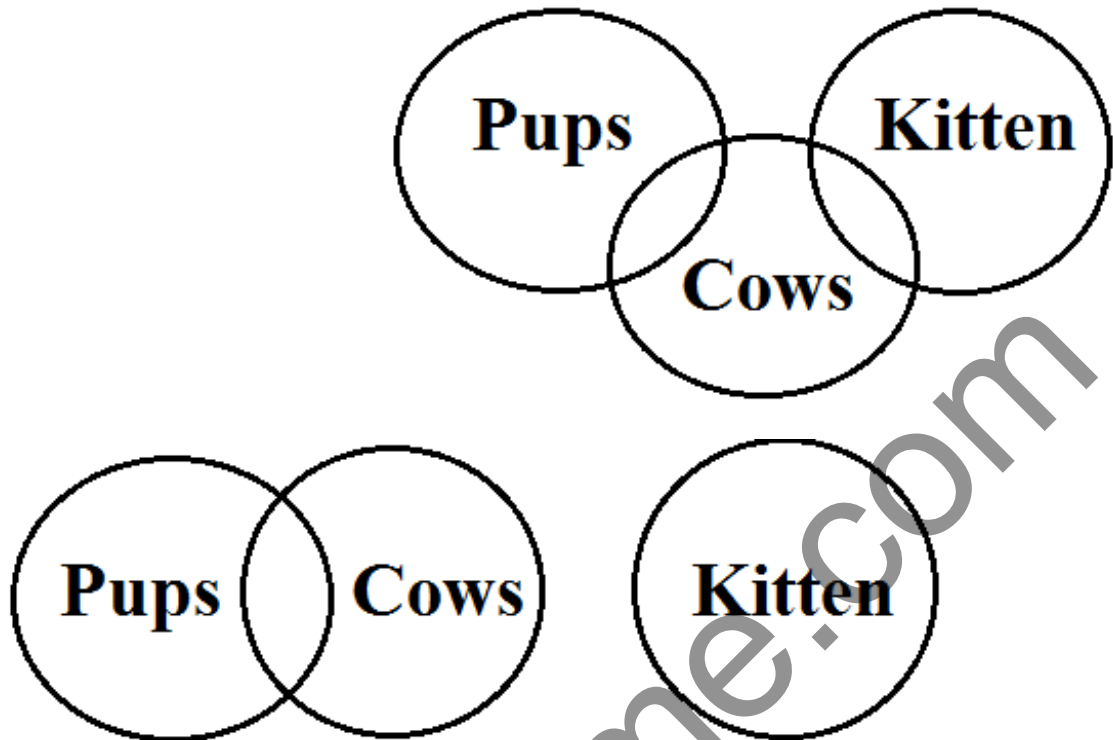
II. Some Cows are kitten.

Solution. Here, the first premise containing the middle term 'kitten' as the subject is the major premise and the second premise containing the middle terms 'kitten' as the predicate is the minor premise.

Since, the major premise is particular and the minor premise is negative. So, no conclusion follows.

Venn Diagram Representation All possible cases are given.

(a)



(b)

It is clear from the venn diagram representation, none conclusion follows.

Complementary Pair of Conclusions

In drawing mediate inferences from given statements, students are required to be more attentive to select complementary pair of conclusion where neither of the conclusions is definitely true but a combination of both makes a complementary pair. As we have already discussed in Case 1 that in the statements where middle term is not distributed, no valid mediate inference can be drawn but there still exists a possibility that a complimentary pair of conclusions follows from the statements.

Example 9.

Statements Some cameras are radios

Some statues are cameras.

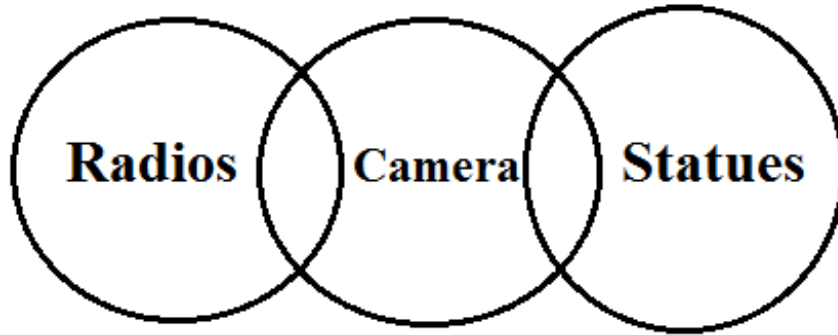
Conclusions I. Some radios are statues.

II. No radio is statue.

Solution. Either "some radios are statues" or "no radio is statue", as I and E-type propositions form a complementary pair.

Venn Diagram Representation

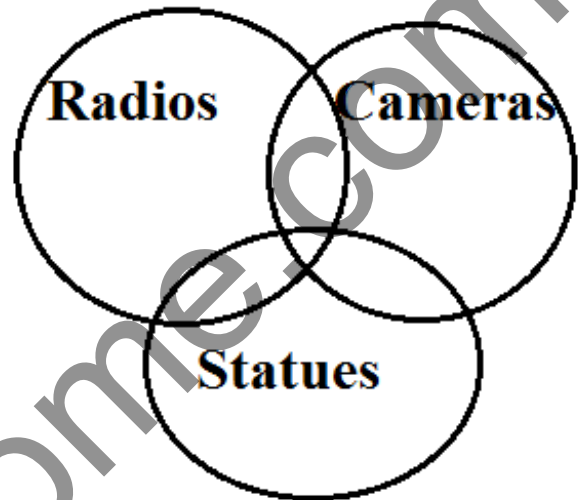
We can draw all possible cases as given below



(a)

(b)

Hence using both diagrammatically representation, we can conclude either 'some radios are statues' or 'no radio is statue.' Hence, atleast, one of the conclusions must be true.



Special Cases

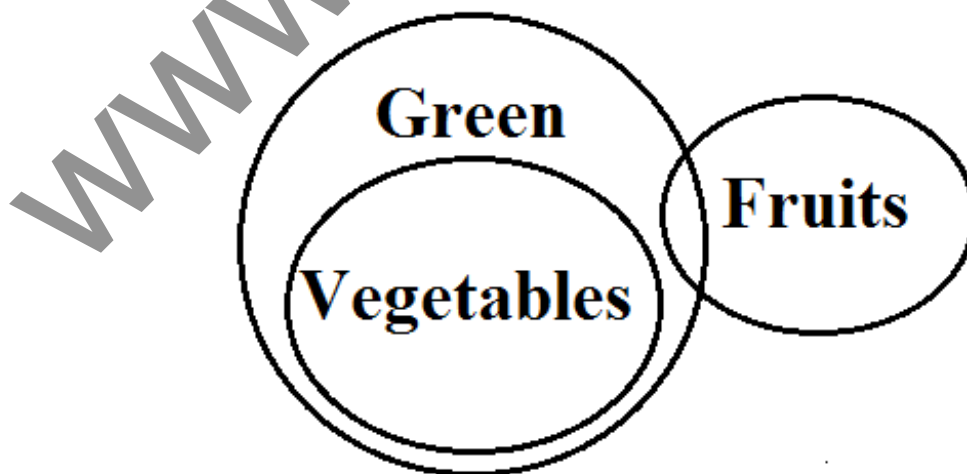
Facts

Combination (Conclusion)	Conclusion
A + O	Either I or II follows
E + I	Either I or II follows
I + O	Either I or II follows

Example 10. Statements All vegetables are green.
Some greens are fruits.

Conclusions I. Some fruits are vegetables.
II. No fruit is vegetable.

Solution. Here, Conclusion I is particular affirmative and Conclusion II is universal negative proposition. Hence, either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows.

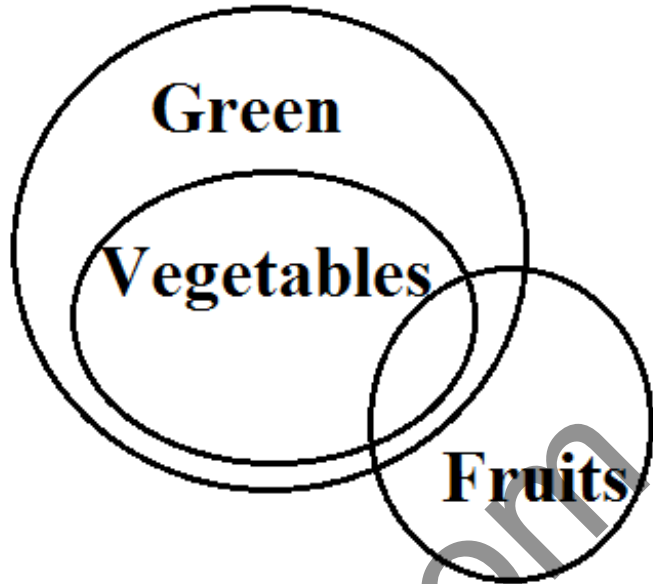


(a)

Conclusion If we follow venn diagram (a), then we can say no fruit is vegetable Conclusion II but if we follow venn diagram (b), then we can say some fruits are vegetables. (Conclusion I)

Here either venn diagram (a) or venn diagram (b) is possible. Hence, Conclusion I or Conclusion II must be followed.

Minimal Possibilities We can represent statements by keeping in mind one conclusions. If we follow that our two conclusions belong to special case, then either one of them is true.

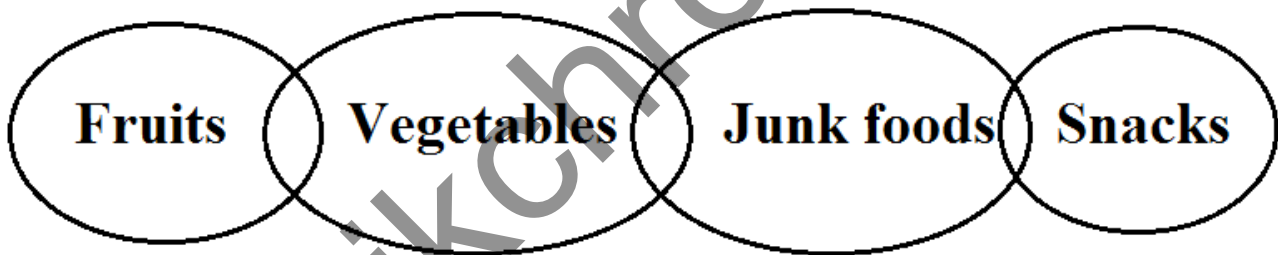


Example 11.

Statements Some fruits are vegetables.
Some vegetables are junk food.

Conclusions I. Some junk foods are vegetables.
II. Some junk food are fruits.

Solution.



It is clear the above diagram that only Conclusion I follows.

Possibility.

Possibility is a concept of inconsistency for an event which is not yet verified but if true would explain certain facts or phenomena. In other words capability of existing or happening or being true known as possibility

Condition	Possibility
Given facts	Cannot be determined
Imaginary facts	Can be determined

It is so simple to understand through the above table that possibility exists where no definite relation occurs between the objects and definite relation between the objects eliminate existence of any possibility. In simple way given with an example which will also clear the term possibility.

Example 12.

Statements Some birds are trees.

Some trees are hens.

Conclusions I. Some birds being hens is a possibility.

II. All trees being hens is a possibility.

Solution. In Conclusion I, before deciding the possibility between birds and hens, we must notice the relation between both, we find that there is no relation between birds and hens, so possibility favours the condition and the Conclusion I is true for possibility and in Conclusion II we must notice the relation between trees and hens. We find that both have some type of relation between them so the possibility of 'All' between trees and hens is true. Hence, both the Conclusions I and II follows.

Given Exclusive Proportion	Desired Proportions	Possibility
All	All	No
Some	Some	No
No	No	No
No	Some not	No
Some	All	Yes
No proper relations	Some All	Yes

Note Improper relation between two objects favours the possibility (In above example Conclusion I)

Special Cases of Exclusive Proposition

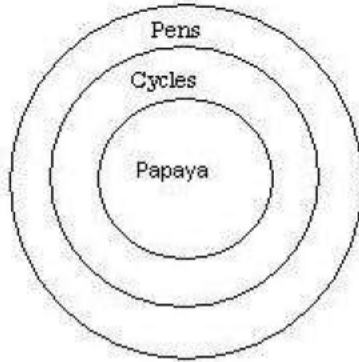
If the statement is of	Conversion	Illustration	Meaningful Conversion
Much, more, many, very, a few, most, almost	Some	Most A are B.	Some A are B.
Atleast	Some	A few X are Y.	Some X or Y.
Definitely	No use	Atleast some A are B.	Some A are B.
Only	Some	Some A are definitely B.	Some A are B.
1% to 99%		Some X are definitely not Y.	Some X are not Y.
		Only A are B.	All B are A.
		38% A are B.	Some A are B.
		98% X are Y.	Some X are Y.

Memorable Points

1. Always positive conclusion comes from positive statements.
2. Always negative conclusion comes from negative statements.
3. Some type conclusion will always be formed from all type statement.
4. If two statements are joined together, 'some' type conclusion will definitely come out. Either the relation between statement is 'all' type or 'some' type.
5. Generally a negative conclusion does not come out from a positive statement.
6. Generally a positive conclusion does not come out from a negative statement.

1. All papayas are cycles.
All cycles are pens.

- a. All cycles are papayas.
- b. All papayas are pens.
- c. All pens are cycles.
- d. All pens are papayas.



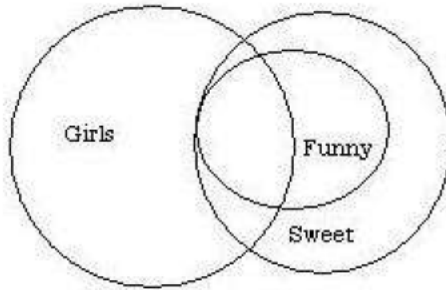
Ans. The correct answer is 'b'.

In the above example, it is given that all papayas are cycles, implying that papayas are a subset of cycles. Hence the circle representing papayas is enclosed within that representing cycles. The same holds good for cycles and pens. Thus, from this we can conclude that the collection of pens is the biggest set, implying that all papayas are pens, and all cycles are pens. However, all cycles are not papayas, all pens are not papayas and all pens are not cycles.

2. Some girls are funny.
All funny are sweet.

- a. All girls are sweet.
- b. All sweet are funny.
- c. Some girls are sweet.
- d. All sweet are not funny.

Ans. The correct answer is 'c'.



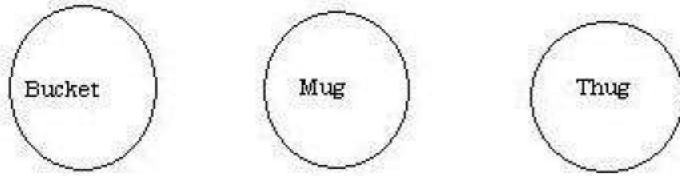
Here, it says that some girls are funny. Hence the circle representing girls and that representing funny overlap at some point. Also, all funny are sweet. Hence the circle representing funny is completely enclosed in the circle representing sweet. Note that consequently, the circle representing funny and that representing girls overlap as well.

Disputing the options, it is clear that all girls are not sweet. Also note that it cannot be conclusively said that all funny are sweet or all funny are NOT sweet. A conclusion on this point cannot be reached with the given information as 'all funny are sweet' can mean that 'funny' is a subset of 'sweet', or that 'funny' and 'sweet' are completely overlapping sets.

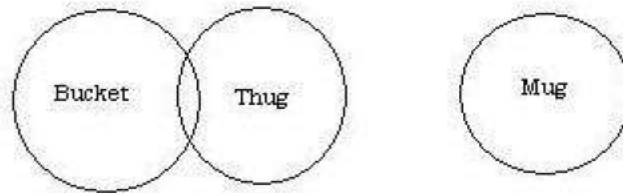
3. No bucket is a mug.
No mug is a thug.

- a. Some buckets are mugs.
- b. All thugs are mugs.
- c. No bucket is a thug.
- d. No mug is a bucket.

Ans. The correct answer is 'd'.



OR



Here, no bucket is a mug. Hence the intersection between the bucket set and the mug set is a null set, i.e. there is no common point of intersection between the two. Also no mug is a thug. Hence the intersection between these two sets is a null set as well. From these two statements, there are two possible conclusions. That:

- a. the intersection of the bucket set and the thug set is a null set. (As depicted in Fig.1)
- b. there is an overlapping area between the bucket set and the thug set. (As depicted in Fig.2)

However, since neither of the above conclusions can be positively assumed to be true, both have to be taken into consideration.

Disputing the options, we cannot conclusively say that no bucket is a thug. Clearly, all thugs are not mugs, and no bucket is a mug and vice-versa. Hence option 'd' is the correct answer.

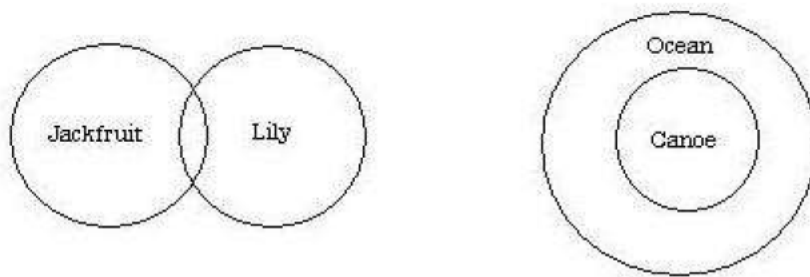
4. Some jackfruits are lilies.
No lily is a canoe.
All canoes are oceans.

Conclusions:

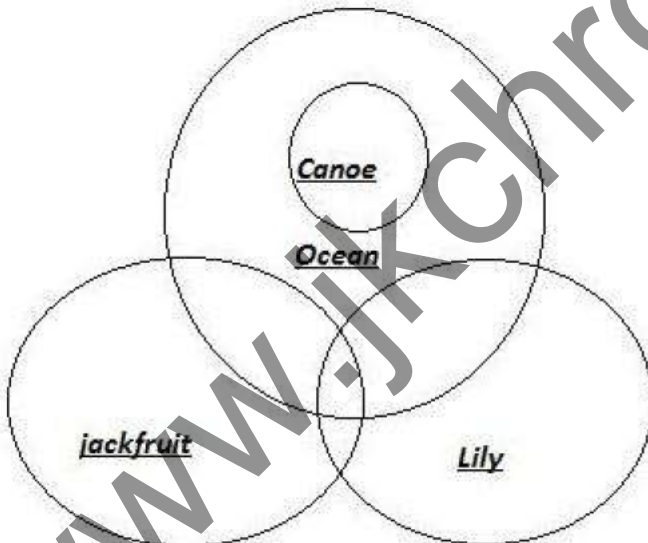
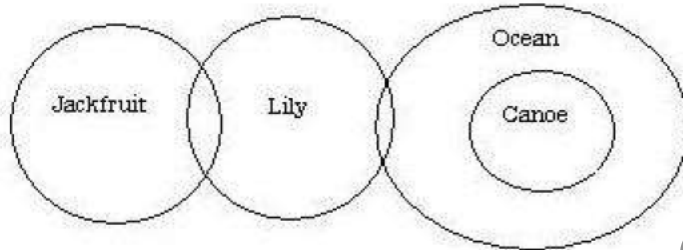
- a. Some jackfruits are oceans.
- b. Some oceans are canoes.
- c. Some oceans are jackfruits.
- d. Some lilies are jackfruits.

1. Only a and c follow.
2. Only b and c follow.
3. Only b and d follow.
4. All follow.

Ans. The correct answer is '4'.



OR



Some jackfruits are lilies. Hence the jackfruit set and lily set partially overlap. Note that when the word 'some' is used, it includes in it, the possibility of 'all' as well. This means that another possibility is that the jackfruit set and the lily set completely and perfectly juxtapose each other. However, a partial overlap is generally the more common assumption.

The above examples illustrate the procedure to solve syllogisms using Venn diagrams. Note that for each problem, one or more than one Venn diagram may have to be drawn to chalk out all possible outcomes.

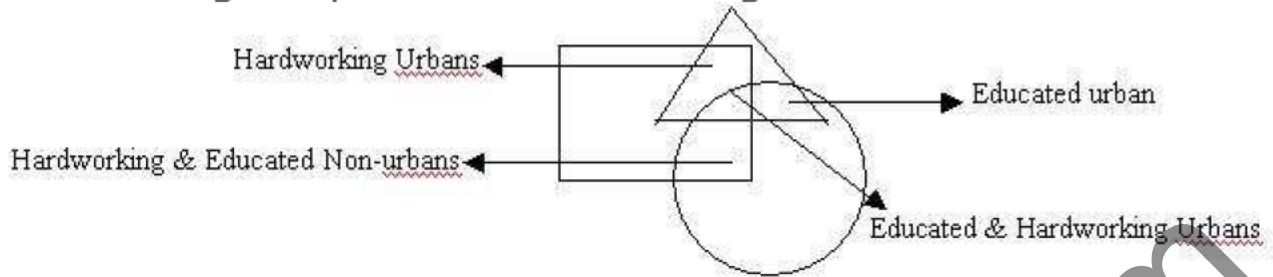
These questions take relatively lesser time to solve, allowing one to have greater accuracy. In these questions, you are required to define the relationship diagrammatically between the two or three contents given. The questions in this case are based upon the knowledge of universal facts.

In such questions, the candidate is expected to establish a relationship among three or more items represented by diagrams. This requires a logical understanding and careful observation of the diagrams. The items represented by the diagrams may be individuals, groups, class/category of individuals, or some other phenomenon. Generally two types of questions are asked in this category. Given below are some questions of the first type.

Type- 1

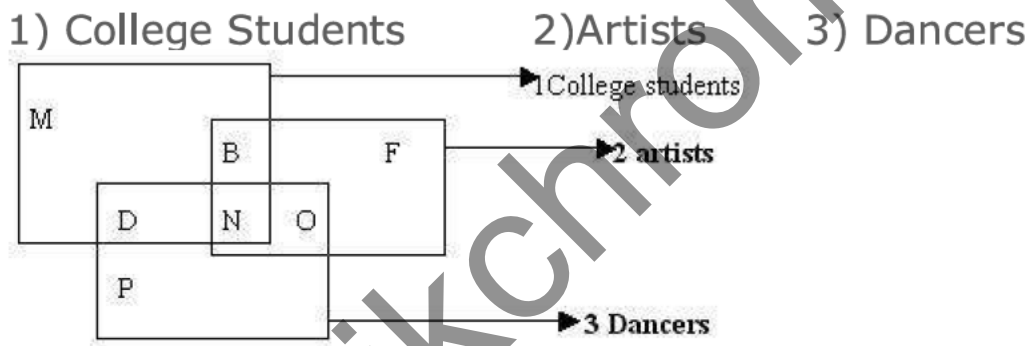
In this case, three/four categories are given in terms of diagram followed by four or five questions based on those categories. Let us take an example. The *triangle* represents the *urban*, the *circle* represents the *educated* and

the *rectangle* represents *hardworking*.



This above-mentioned diagram will give you the idea of how you are supposed to answer the questions in this case.

Example No. 1: The following questions are based on the diagram given below where each rectangle represents a class of people:



a) College students who are artists but not dancers are represented by

Solution: It can be seen that the students (in rectangle no. 1) and artists (in rectangle no. 2) but not dancers (not in rectangle no. 3) is represented by the letter B and is the right answer.

b) Artists who are neither dancers nor college students are represented by

Solution: In rectangle no. 2 but not in 1 and 3 and this is represented by the letter F.

c) College students who are dancers but not artists are represented by

Solution: In rectangle no. 1 and 3 but not in rectangle no. 2 and this is represented by the letter D.

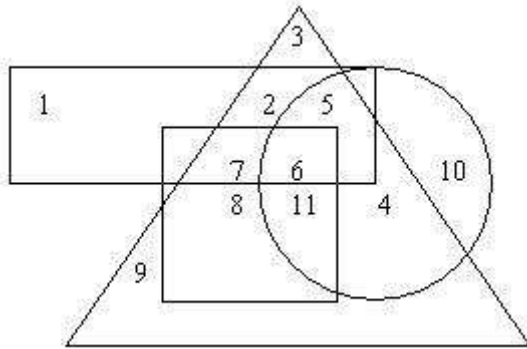
d) College students who are artists as well as dancers are represented by

Solution: It means the part which is common to all the three rectangles and this is represented by the letter N.

e) College students who are neither dancers nor artists are represented by

Solution: It means the part, which is inside rectangle no. 1 but not in rectangle no. 2 and in rectangle no. 3. This is represented by the letter M and is the right answer.

EXAMPLE2: Refer to the following diagram and answer the questions given thereafter.



The rectangle represents Married Employees.
 The Triangle represents Urban people.
 The circle represents Post Graduates.
 The square represents Workers.

1. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. All married employees are workers.
- B. Some married employees are postgraduates as well as workers.
- C. All married employees are postgraduates.
- D. All workers are married employees but not postgraduates.

Solution: The above cases may be considered as follows:

For statement A to be true, the rectangle should lie inside the square, this is not true, hence A is false.

For statement B to be true there should be a region common to the rectangle, circle and the square. Such a region is 6. Hence B is true.

For statement C to be true, the rectangle should lie inside the circle, so C is false.

For statement D to be true, the square should lie wholly inside the rectangle, with no region common to the circle, this is not true. So D is false.

2. Which of the following statement is true?

- A. All urban people are postgraduates.
- B. All workers are married employees but not urban people.
- C. All married employees all workers.
- D. Some urban people are not postgraduates.

Solution: For the validity of condition A, the triangle should lie inside the circle. This is not true.

So, A is false.

For the validity of statement B, there should be a region which is common to the square and the rectangle but is not apart of the triangle. Since no such region exists, B is false.

For the validity of statement C, the rectangle should lie inside the square. This is not true. So C is false.

For the validity of statement D, do me region of the triangle should lie outside the circle. Since this is true.

3. Choose the correct statement:

- A. Some workers are married employees.
- B. No worker is urban people.
- C. All postgraduates are urban people.
- D. All postgraduates are married employees.

Solution: For the validity of statement A, there should be a region common to the square and rectangle. Such regions are 6 and 7. So, A is true.

Further, for statement B to be true, there should be no region common to the square and the triangle. But since the square lies wholly inside the triangle, B is false.

For statement c) to be true, circle should lie inside the triangle. Clearly, C is false.

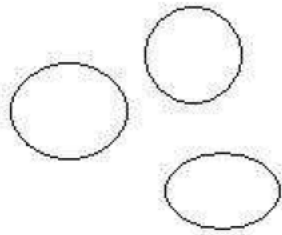
For the validity of statement d), the circle should lie inside the rectangle. Clearly Dis false.

Type- 2

This is another type of question based on logical diagram, known as venn diagram. In this type, various items and their relationships are represented by circles/rectangles/squares. In these questions, you will be presented with three different classes or groups of familiar objects and will be asked to identify their mutual relationships. In short, it deals with questions which aim at analyzing a candidate's ability to relate certain given groups of items and represent it diagrammatically.

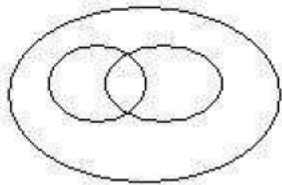
Example No. 1: Lawyers, Mechanics, Doctors

Solution: These three categories have no relation among them. These should be represented by three different diagrams having no intersection at all, as shown below.



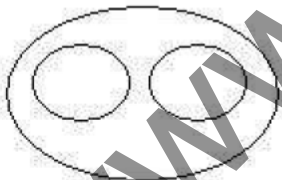
Example No. 2: Females, Sisters, Mothers

Solution: These three categories have a relation in such a way that all the sisters and mothers are females, but some of the sisters could be mothers or some of the mothers could be sisters. Therefore the relationship would be as shown below.



Example No. 3: Planets, Earth, Jupiter

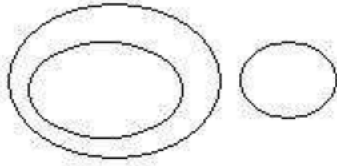
Solution: Both Earth and Jupiter are planets, but they both are different and cannot touch each other. So this relationship can be represented in the following manner.



Example No. 4: Doctors, Cats, Humans

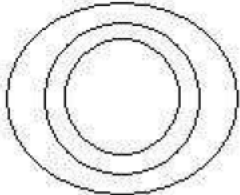
Solution: Clearly it can be seen that all the doctors are humans. This should be represented by one circle inside the other circle. But the cats are outside both these categories, so, they should be represented by a different circle. So the

relationship can be shown by the following diagram.



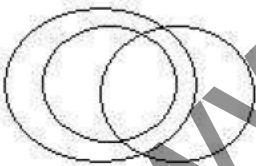
ExampleNo. 5: Prime Numbers, Natural Numbers, Integers.

Solution: In this case, all the prime numbers are natural numbers and all the natural numbers are integers. So it can be best represented by the following diagram.



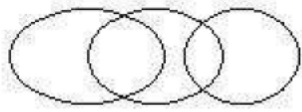
ExampleNo. 6: Doctors, Females, Mothers

Solution: This relationship goes like this: all the mothers are females but all the females are not necessarily mothers. Now females can be doctors but all the females are not doctors, similarly all the mothers are not doctors but some can be doctors. Hence this relationship can be best represented by the following diagram.



ExampleNo. 7: Horses, Pets, Dogs

Solution: Clearly, some dogs and some horses are pets, but all the pets are not necessarily dogs or horses. Secondly dogs and horses are not related to each other. Therefore the relationship can be best represented as



ExampleNo. 8: Females, married females, married persons.

Solution: In this case, all the married females are females as well as married persons, but all the females are not married persons, but some can be, similarly all the married persons are not females, but some definitely are. So the relationship can best be represented by the following diagram.

Venn Diagrams for Categorical Syllogisms

The technique of Venn diagrams for categorical syllogisms is based on the fact that in a valid syllogism, the conclusion asserts no more than what is already contained, implicitly, in the premises. If the conclusion asserts more than that, it does not follow from the premises, and the syllogism is invalid. The technique is to diagram the premises, and then see whether anything would have to be added in order to diagram what the conclusion asserts. If so, the syllogism is invalid; if not, it is valid.

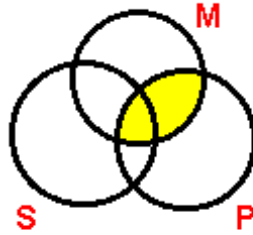
Example:

No M is P No horned animal is a carnivore

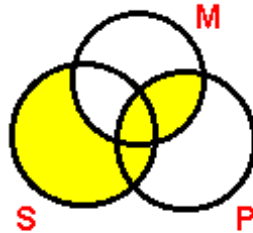
All S is M All moose are horned animals

No S is P No moose is a carnivore

The first step is to diagram the major premise, using the circles representing **M** (horned animals) and **P** (carnivores). So we shade out the area of overlap between **M** and **P**.



The second step is to add the minor premise to our diagram, using the circles representing **S** and **M**. Since this is an **A** proposition, we shaded out the region of **S** outside **M**.



The final step is to examine the completed diagram of the premises and determine whether it contains the information asserted by the conclusion. The conclusion asserts that no **S** is **P**. Thus it requires that the overlap between **S** and **P** be shaded out, and the premises taken together do shade out that region. So the syllogism is valid.

For a syllogism to be valid, the combined diagram must contain all the information asserted by the conclusion. It may contain more information, but it cannot omit anything.

Now let's try a syllogism with a particular premise.

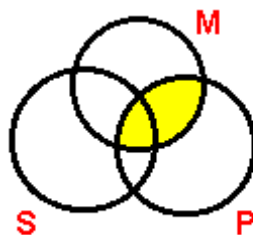
Example:

No M is P

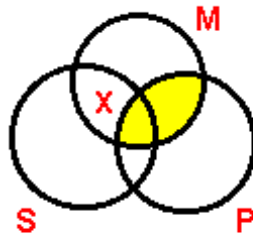
Some M are S

Some S are not P

First we diagram the major premise.



Second we diagram the minor premise.



Notice that we diagrammed the major premise first. This is not required logically, but whenever there is a particular and a universal premise, it is best to diagram the universal one first. By diagramming the universal premise first, we have shaded out one of the subregions, so now we know that the **X** for the other premise must go outside the **P** circle. And that's useful information, it means that at least one **S** is not **P**. Since that is what the conclusion asserts, the argument is valid.

If a syllogism is invalid, a Venn diagram will reveal that fact in one of two ways. The combined diagram for the premises will either fail to shade out an area excluded by the conclusion, or it will fail to put an **X** where the conclusion requires one.

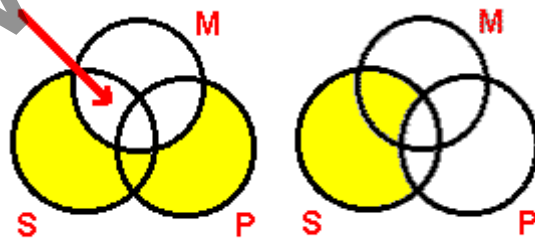
Example:

All P are M
All S are M

—

All S are P

The Venn diagram reveals the invalidity by failing to shade out the right areas.



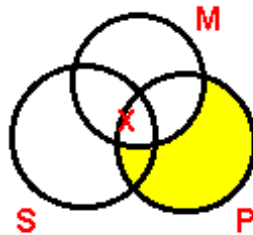
In the combined diagram, the area of **P** outside **M** has been shaded to represent the major premise, and the area of **S** outside **M** has been shaded to represent the minor. But one area in the region of **S** outside **P**—the one indicated by the arrow—has not been shaded. Thus, the premises leave open the possibility that some **S** are not **P**; they do

not guarantee that all **S** are **P**. So the conclusion does not follow; the syllogism is invalid.

Now let's examine another case in which the invalidity is revealed by the placement of **Xs**.

All P are M
Some S are M

Some S are P



Notice that the **X** is on the line between two subregions of the overlap between **S** and **M**. Locating the **X** on the line means: I know something is both an **S** and an **M**, but I don't know whether it is also a **P** or not. But the conclusion does assert that some **S** are **P**. For the premises to justify this assertion, they would have to give us an **X** in the area of overlap between **S** and **P**. But all they tell us is: there's an **S** that may or may not be a **P**. The conclusion doesn't follow.

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

TYPE-I

1. In the following question a statement is followed by four inferences. Select the one which is most appropriate.

All the books, written by Prabhakar, are textbooks. Some of his books are published by Pitamber Publishing Company.

- (1) All the books published by Pitamber Publishing Company have been written by Prabhakar.
- (2) Pitamber Publishing Company publishes some critical essays written by Prabhakar.
- (3) Some textbooks written by Prabhakar are published by publishers other than Pitamber Publishing Company.
- (4) Pitamber Publishing Company only publishes textbooks.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000 (Second Sitting))

Directions (2-3) : Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which one of the given conclusions are definitely drawn from the given statements :

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE) Exam. 24.10.1999 (1st Sitting))

2. Statements :

Some peons are poor.
X is poor.

Conclusions :

- I. X is a peon.
 - II. X has a large family.
- (1) Only I follows
 - (2) Only II follows
 - (3) Both I & II follow
 - (4) Neither I nor II follows

3. **Statements :** All University Professors have a doctorate degree. X is a lady professor.

Conclusions :

- I. X does not have a Doctorate degree.
 - II. Only men Professors have a Doctorate degree.
- (1) Both I & II follow
 - (2) Only I follows
 - (3) Neither I nor II follows
 - (4) Only II follows

Direction (4) : A statement(s) is/are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statement(s) to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statement (s). Indicate your answer.

SSC Combined Matric Level (Pre) Exam. 05.05.2002 (IInd Sitting) (North Zone Delhi)

4. Statements :

- (A) All basketball players are tall men.
- (B) All basketball players are athletes.

Conclusions :

- I. All tall men are basketball players.
 - II. All athletes are basketball players.
- (1) I alone can be drawn
 - (2) Both can be drawn
 - (3) Both cannot be drawn
 - (4) II alone can be drawn

Direction (5) : In question No. 28 a statement is given followed by four conclusions (1) to (4). You have to consider the statements to be true even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which one of the given conclusions are definitely drawn from the given statement.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008)

5. 'All the members of the Tennis club are members of the Badminton club too.' "No woman plays Badminton".

- (1) Some women play Tennis
- (2) No member of the Tennis club plays Badminton
- (3) Some women are members of the Tennis club
- (4) No woman is a member of the Tennis club

Direction (6) : In the following question, one statement is given, followed by two conclusion I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statement.

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam.06.09.2009)

6. **Statement :** All philosophers are men. Socrates was a philosopher.

Conclusion :

- I. Socrates was a man.
 - II. Women cannot become philosophers.
- (1) Only I is valid
 - (2) Only II is valid
 - (3) Both are not valid
 - (4) Both are valid

7. **Directions :** Which alternatives applies to the given statements and its conclusions?

Statements :

Some doctors are teachers.
All teachers are counsellors.

Conclusions :

- I. Some counsellors are not teachers.
 - II. Some doctors are counsellors
- (1) Only conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only conclusion II follows
 - (3) Both conclusion I and II follow
 - (4) Neither conclusion I nor II follow

SSC Combined Matric Level (Pre) Exam. 12.05.2002 (IInd Sitting)

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

8. Based on the statements given below select the alternative conclusion which is true according to the given statements.

Statements :

- I. All students in my class are bright.
II. Sarla is not bright.

Conclusions :

- (1) Sarla must work hard
(2) Sarla is not a student of my class
(3) Some students are not bright
(4) None-bright ones are not students

SSC Combined Matric Level (Pre) Exam. 12.05.2002 (IInd Sitting)

- Directions (9-10) :** Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which one of the given conclusions is definitely drawn from the given statements.

SSC Combined Matric Level (Pre) Exam. 16.06.2002 (Re-Exam)

9. Statements:

Some Indians are educated. Educated men prefer small families.

Conclusions : (I) All small families are educated.

(II) Some Indians prefer small families.

- (1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Both I and II follow
(4) Neither I nor II follows

10. No monkey can sing but some monkeys can talk.

If the above statement is correct, then which of the following is correct?

- (1) Some monkeys may sing
(2) All monkeys can't sing
(3) All monkeys can't talk
(4) All monkeys can talk

- 11. Two statements are followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which one of the given conclusions are definitely drawn from the given statements :**

Statement :

- (a) All politicians are intelligent
(b) Some women are politicians

Conclusions :

- I. Some women are intelligent
II. All those intelligent are women.

- (1) Only conclusion I follows
(2) Only conclusion II follows
(3) Both conclusions I & II follow
(4) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam.31.07.2005)

- 12. Two statements are followed by alternatives. Mark the correct alternative that follows:**

All Asians are wise
All Chinese are Asian

Therefore,

- (1) Some Chinese are wise
(2) All wise are Chinese
(3) All Chinese are wise
(4) No conclusion follows

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam.03.09.2006)

- Direction (13) :** In this question some statements are given. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusion, if any, follows from the given statement.

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 09.11.2008)

13. All men are mortal.

Ramu is a man.

- (1) No man is mortal
(2) Ramu is mortal
(3) Ramu is immortal
(4) All men are immortal

- 14. Two statements are given followed by four conclusions, I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statements. Indicate your answer.**

Statements :

- (A) No cow is a chair.
(B) All chairs are tables.

Conclusions :

- I. Some tables are chairs.
II. Some tables are cows.
III. Some chairs are cows.
IV. No table is a cow.

- (1) Either II or III follow
(2) Either II or IV follow
(3) Only I follows
(4) All conclusions follow

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-1 Exam.16.05.2010 (Second Sitting))

- Direction (15) :** One/two statements are given followed by four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statement.

(SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010 (Paper-I))

15. Statements

- (A) Some cats are dogs.
(B) Some dogs are stones.

Conclusions

- I. No cat is stone.
II. All dogs are stones.
III. Some stones are cats.
IV. No dog is cat.
(1) Only I and III follow
(2) Only II and III follow
(3) Only I, III and IV follow
(4) None follows

- 16. There are two statements followed by two conclusions I and II. Assuming the statements are true, decide which one of the conclusions logically follows, disregarding commonly known facts.**

Statements :

- (a) All poets are intelligent.
(b) All singers are intelligent.

Conclusions :

- I. All singers are poets.
II. Some intelligent persons are not singers.
(1) Only conclusion I follows
(2) Only conclusion II follows
(3) Either conclusion I or II follows
(4) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer) Exam. 28.08.2011 (Paper-I))

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

Direction (17) : In the following Question two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 07.09.2003)

17. Statements :

No man is intelligent.
All women are intelligent.
Conclusions :

- I. No man is a woman.
II. No woman is a man.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Both I & II follow
(4) Neither of them follow

Directions (18-19) : In the following question, two statements are given followed by two Inferences I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 05.09.2004)

18. Statements :

- A. All girls are proud.
B. All proud will be humiliated one day.

Inferences :

- I. All girls will be humiliated one day.
II. Some girls will be humiliated one day.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Both I & II follow
(4) Neither of them follows

19. 'All beggars are poor.'

If the above statement is true, which of the following conclusions can be drawn?

- (1) All those who are poor are beggars.
(2) If A is rich, then A is not a beggar.
(3) If A is not rich, then A is not a beggar.
(4) If A is a beggar, then A is not rich.

Direction (20) : In each of the following questions, one statement is given followed by two assumptions/conclusions, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given assumptions/conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statement.

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 16.12.2007)

20. Statements :

All carts are cars.
All cars are trains. So

Conclusions :

- I. All carts are trains.
II. All trains are carts.
(1) Only conclusion I follows
(2) Only conclusion II follows
(3) Both conclusions I and II follow
(4) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

Direction (21) : In the following question, two statements P and Q are given followed by four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow the given statements.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-1 Exam. 16.05.2010 (First Sitting))

21. Statements :

- P. All men are women.
Q. All women are crazy.

Conclusions :

- I. All men are crazy.
II. All the crazy are men.
III. Some of the crazy are men.
IV. Some of the crazy are women.
(1) None of the conclusions follows
(2) All the conclusions follow
(3) Only I, III and IV follow
(4) Only II and III follow

22. Two statements are given below followed by four alternative inferences. Select the one which is most appropriate.

Statements :

- (i) All radios sold in that shop are of high standard.
(ii) Some of Murphy radios are sold in that shop.

Inferences :

- I. All radios of high standard are manufactured by Murphy company,
II. Some of the Murphy radios are of high standard.
III. None of the Murphy radios is of high standard.
IV. Some of the Murphy radios of high standard are sold in that shop.

- (1) I and II inferences only
(2) II and IV inferences only
(3) I and III inferences only
(4) I and IV inferences only

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 19.06.2011 (Second Sitting))

Directions (23-25) : In the following questions, two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE) Exam. 24.10.1999 (IInd Sitting))

23. Statements :

All soldiers are men.
Some citizens are soldiers.

Conclusions :

- I. Some citizens are men.
II. All soldiers are citizens.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Neither I nor II follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Both I and II follow

24. Statements :

All Americans are English speaking.
No Eskimos are English speaking.

Conclusions :

- I. No Eskimos are Americans.
II. No English-speakers are Eskimos.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Neither I nor II follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Both I and II follow

25. Statements :

All children are playful.
Some animals are playful.

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions :

- I. Some animals are children.
 II. Some children are animals.

- (1) Only I follows
 (2) Neither I nor II follows
 (3) Only II follows
 (4) Both I and II follow

Directions (26 -27) : One/two statement(s) is/are given followed by two conclusions, I and II. You have to consider the statement(s) to be true, even if it/they seem(s) to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow(s) from the given statement(s).

SSC Combined Matric Level (Pre) Exam.
 30.03.2008 (1st Sitting)

26. Statements :

- (a) Some shoes are White.
 (b) All White are Blue.

Conclusions :

- I. All shoes are Blue.
 II. Some shoes are Blue.

- (1) Only I follows
 (2) Only II follows
 (3) Neither I nor II follows
 (4) Both I and II follow

27. Statements :

- (a) All frogs are tortoises.
 (b) No tortoise is a crocodile.

Conclusions :

- I. No crocodile is a frog.
 II. No frog is a crocodile.

- (1) Only I follows
 (2) Only II follows
 (3) Both I and II follow
 (4) Neither I nor II follows

Direction (28) : Two statements are given followed by four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D'
 Exam. 09.01.2011)

28. Statements :

- (a) Some skirts are benches.
 (b) No bench is a table.

Conclusions :

- I. Some skirts are tables.
 II. Some benches are skirts.
 III. All benches are skirts.
 IV. Some tables are skirts.

- (1) Only I follows
 (2) Only II follows
 (3) Only II and IV follow
 (4) Only I and III follow

29. Two statements are given followed by four alternative inferences. Select the one which is most appropriate.

Statements :

Some files are numbered.

All numbers are coded.

Inferences :

- (1) All files are coded.
 (2) All codes are filed.
 (3) Some files are not numbered.
 (4) No numbers have codes
 (SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D')
 Exam. 16.10.2011)

30. Two statements are given followed by four conclusions I, II, and IV. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

Statements :

- (a) All dogs are books
 (b) All books are pictures.

Conclusion :

- I. All dogs are pictures.
 II. All books are dogs.
 III. All pictures are dogs.
 IV. Some pictures are books.

- (1) Only I and IV follow
 (2) Only II and III follow
 (3) Either II or III follows
 (4) Either II or IV follows

SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry
 Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (1st
 Sitting (North Zone))

31. Two statements are given followed by four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

Statements :

- (a) All pens are pencils.
 (b) No pencil is monkey.

Conclusions :

- I. No pen is monkey.
 II. Some pens are monkeys.
 III. All monkeys are pens.
 IV. Some monkeys are pens.

(1) Either conclusion II or III follows

(2) Either conclusion II or IV follows

(3) Only conclusion I follows

(4) All conclusions follow

SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry
 Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011
 (1st Sitting (North Zone))

32. Two statements are given followed by four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

Statements :

- (a) All goats are tigers.
 (b) All tigers are lions.

Conclusions :

- I. All tigers are goats.
 II. All lions are tigers.
 III. No goat is a lion.
 IV. No lion is a goat.

(1) Either II or III follows

(2) Either II or IV follows

(3) Either I or III follows

(4) None of the conclusions follow
 SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry
 Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011
 (1st Sitting (East Zone))

33. Three statements are given followed by four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

Statements :

- (a) All books are boxes.
 (b) All boxes are pens.
 (c) All pens are papers.

Conclusions :

- I. Some papers are books.
 II. All books are papers.
 III. Some pens are books.
 IV. All boxes are books.

(1) Only conclusions I and III follow

(2) Either conclusion II or IV follows

(3) Only conclusions I, II and III follow

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

(4) Either conclusion I or II or III follows

SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone))

- 34.** Three statements are given followed by four conclusions. (I), (II), (III) and (IV). You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

Statements :

- (a) All dogs are rats.
(b) All rats are crows.
(c) All crows are parrots.

Conclusions :

- (I) All dogs are parrots.
(II) Some parrots are dogs.
(III) Some crows are dogs.
(IV) All rats are dogs.
(1) Only (I) and (II) follow
(2) Only (I), (II) and (III) follow
(3) Either (II) or (IV) follow
(4) Either (I) or (II) or (III) follow

SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (Delhi Zone))

- 35.** Two statements are given followed by four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

Statements :

- (a) All clerks are typists.
(b) Some typists are stenographers.

Conclusions :

- I. Some stenographers are clerks.
II. No stenographer is a clerk.
III. All typists are clerks.
IV. All clerks are stenographers.
(1) All the conclusions follow
(2) None of conclusions follow
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Only IV follows

SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone))

- 36.** Two statements are given followed by four conclusions (I), (II), (III) and (IV). You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

Statements :

Some teachers are students.
All students are girls.

Conclusions :

- (I) All teachers are girls.
(II) Some girls are teachers.
(III) Some girls are students.
(IV) All students are teachers.
(1) Only (I) follows
(2) Only (I), (II), and (III) follow
(3) Only (II) and (III) follow
(4) All follow

SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone))

- 37.** Two statements are given followed by two inferences I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given inferences, if any, follow from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

Statements :

- (a) All animals are dogs.
(b) All dogs are birds.

Conclusions :

- I. All animals are birds.
II. All birds are animals.
(1) Only Conclusion I follows
(2) Only Conclusion II follows
(3) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD) Exam. 22.04.1912 (Ist Sitting)

- 38.** Two statements are given followed by two inferences I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given inferences, if any, follow from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

Statements:

- (a) All players are educated.
(b) All educated are cultured.

Inferences :

- I. All players are cultured.
II. All cultured persons are players.

- (1) Only inference I follows
(2) Only inference II follows
(3) Both inference I and II follow
(4) Neither inference I nor II follows

SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD) Exam. 22.04.1912 (IInd Sitting)

39. Statement :

- (a) All girls do not like to marry.
(b) Some girls do not marry.

Assumptions :

- I. All girls like to marry.
II. All girls do not marry.
(1) I is valid (2) II is valid
(3) Both I and II are valid
(4) Both I and II are invalid

Direction (40) : One/Two Statement(s) is/are given followed by two Conclusions, I and II. You have to consider the statement(s) to be true, even if it/they seem(s) to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statement(s). Indicate your answer.

SSC Combined Matric Level (Pre) Exam. 30.07.2006 (IInd Sitting) (Central Zone)

40. Statement :

- (a) All students like excursions.
(b) Some students like laboratory experiments.

Conclusions :

- (I) Students who like laboratory experiments also like excursions.
(II) Some students do not like laboratory experiments but like excursions.
(1) Only Conclusion I follows
(2) Only Conclusion II follows
(3) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

Direction (41) : In the following questions one/two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

SSC Data Entry Operator
Exam. 02.08.2009

- 41. Statements :** Some phones are watches.
All watches are guns.

Conclusions :

- I. All guns are watches.
II. Some guns are Phones.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows

Direction (42) : In each of the following questions one/two statements are given followed by two conclusions and assumptions (I) and (II). You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions and assumptions, if any, follow from the given statement.

SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C & D')
Exam. 26.09.2010

42. Statements :

All hens are cocks.
No cock is black.

Conclusions :

- I. All cocks are hens.
II. No hen is black.
(1) Only conclusion I is valid
(2) Only conclusion II is valid
(3) Both the conclusions are valid
(4) Both the conclusions are invalid

Directions (43-44) : In each of the following questions one/two statements are given followed by two conclusions (I) and (II). You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level
Data Entry Operator & LDC
Exam. 27.11.2010)

43. Statements :

Some books are Magazines.
Some Magazines are Novels.

Conclusions :

- (I) Some books are Novels.
(II) Some Novels are Magazines.
(1) Only (I) follows
(2) Only (II) follows
(3) Either (I) or (II) follows
(4) Neither (I) nor (II) follows

44. Statements :

(a) All students like excursions.
(b) Some students like Laboratory experiments.

Conclusions :

- (I) Students who like Laboratory experiments also like excursions.
(II) Some students do not like Laboratory experiments but like excursions.
(1) Only (I) follows
(2) Only (II) follows
(3) Conclusions (I) and (II) follow
(4) Neither (I) nor (II) follows

Directions (45-46) : In each of the following questions one/two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level
Data Entry Operator & LDC
Exam. 28.11.2010 (1st sitting))

45. Statements :

Dogs have four legs.
Tables have four legs.

Conclusions

- I. Tables are dogs.
II. Dogs are tables.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows

46. Statements :

All animals are birds.
Some animals are human beings.

Conclusions :

- I. Some human beings are birds.
II. Some birds are human beings.
(1) I follows
(2) II follows
(3) Both I or II follow
(4) Neither I nor II follows

Direction (47) : In each of the following questions, one/two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level
Data Entry Operator & LDC
Exam. 28.11.2010 (IInd sitting))

47. Statement : Some dogs bark.

All dogs bite.

Conclusions :

- I. Those dogs who do not bark, also bite.
II. Those dogs who do not bark, not necessarily bite.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Either I or II follows
(4) Neither I nor II follows

Direction (48) : Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff
Exam. 20.02.2011)

48. Statements :

(a) All English movies are violent.
(b) Some people like watching English movies.

Conclusions :

- I. All people watching English movies like violence.
II. All people who like violence watch English movies.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Neither I nor II follows
(4) Both I and II follow

Direction (49) : Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical)
Staff Exam. 27.02.2011)

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

49. Statements :

- (a) Some humane creatures are angels.
 (b) All doctors are angels.

Conclusions :

- I. Some humane creatures are doctors.
 II. Some doctors are humane creatures.
 (1) Only I follows
 (2) Only II follows
 (3) Either I or II follows
 (4) Neither I nor II follows

- 50.** Three statements are given followed by four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

Statements :

Some books are novels.
 All novels are magazines.
 Some magazines are journals.

Conclusions :

- I. Some novels are journals.
 II. Some books are magazines.
 III. All books are magazines.
 IV. No novel is a journal.
 (1) Only conclusion II follows
 (2) Only conclusion III follows
 (3) Either conclusion I or II follows
 (4) Either conclusion I or IV and conclusion II follow

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer)
 Exam.28.08.2011 (Paper-I))

- 51.** Two statements are given followed by two inferences I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given inferences can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements :

- (a) All cupboards are watches.
 (b) All watches are costly.

Inferences :

- I. All cupboards are costly.
 II. Some costly things are cupboards.
 (1) Only inference I follows

- (2) Only inference II follows
 (3) Both of them follow
 (4) Neither of them follows
 (SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D')
 Exam. 16.10.2011)

- 52.** One statement is given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

Statement :

No children are voters.

Conclusions :

- I. All adults are voters.
 II. No voters are children.
 (1) Only conclusion I follows
 (2) Only conclusion II follows
 (3) Both conclusions I and II follow
 (4) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011
 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)))

- 53.** Two statements are given followed by four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

Statements :

- (a) Blue is Black and some Black is red.
 (b) All red is Green but not Yellow

Conclusions:

- I. Some Blue is Green.
 II. No Black is Yellow.
 III. Some Black is not Yellow.
 IV. No Black is Green.
 (1) Only I and II follow
 (2) Only II and IV follow
 (3) Only I and III follow
 (4) Only I, II and IV follow

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011
 (Ist Sitting (Delhi Zone)))

- 54.** Two statements are given followed by two conclusions (I) and (II). You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

Statements :

All fruits are sweet.
 All sweet things are not good for health.

Conclusions :

- (I) All fruits are not good for health.
 (II) Some fruits are not good for health.

- (1) Only (I) follows
 (2) Only (II) follows
 (3) Neither (I) nor (II) follows
 (4) Both (I) and (II) follow

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011
 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)))

- Directions (55-56) :** In each of the following questions, two statements are given followed by two/four conclusions I, II III and IV. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam.21.10.2012 (Ist Sitting))

55. Statements :

- (a) All peacocks are lions.
 (b) Some tigers are peacocks.

Conclusions :

- I. Some lions are not tigers.
 II. All tigers are lions.
 III. Some tigers are lions.
 IV. All peacocks are tigers.
 (1) Only conclusion III follows
 (2) Only conclusion IV follows
 (3) Only conclusion I follows
 (4) Only conclusion II follows

56. Statements :

- (a) Some buses are four wheelers.
 (b) All four wheelers are vans.

Conclusions :

- I. Some vans are buses.
 II. Some buses are vans.

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

- (1) Either conclusion I or II follows
- (2) Both conclusions I and II follow
- (3) Only conclusion I follows
- (4) Only conclusion II follows

Directions (57-59) : In each of the following questions, two statements are given followed by two/four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam.21.10.2012 (IInd Sitting))

57. Statements :

- (a) All pens are papers.
- (b) No eraser is a paper.

Conclusions :

- I. No eraser is a pen.
 - II. Some papers are pens.
- (1) Both Conclusions I and II follow.
 - (2) Only Conclusion I follows.
 - (3) Only Conclusion II follows.
 - (4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

58. Statements :

- (a) No mobile is a watch.
- (b) All watches are calculators.

Conclusions :

- I. No calculator is a mobile.
 - II. Some calculators are mobiles.
- (1) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
 - (2) Only Conclusion I follows.
 - (3) Only Conclusion II follows.
 - (4) Either Conclusion I or II follows.

59. Statements :

- (a) All buses are houses.
- (b) Some houses are lakes.

Conclusions :

- I. Some buses are lakes.
 - II. Some lakes are buses.
 - III. Some lakes are houses.
 - IV. Some houses are buses.
- (1) All Conclusions follow.
 - (2) Only Conclusions II and III follow.
 - (3) Only Conclusions I and II follow.
 - (4) Only Conclusions III and IV follow.

Directions (60-61) : In each of the following questions, two statements are given followed by two/four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam.21.10.2012 (IInd Sitting))

60. Statements :

- (a) All benches are table.
- (b) No table is chair.

Conclusion :

- I. All benches are chairs
 - II. All tables are benches
 - III. No tables are benches
 - IV. No benches are chairs
- (1) Only conclusion II follows
 - (2) Only conclusion III follows
 - (3) Only conclusion IV follows
 - (4) Only conclusion I follows

61. Statements :

- (a) All teachers are experienced.
- (b) Some teachers are spinsters.

Conclusions :

- I. Some experienced are spinsters.
 - II. Some spinsters are experienced.
- (1) Only conclusion II follows
 - (2) Either conclusion I or II follows
 - (3) Both conclusion I and II follow
 - (4) Only conclusion I follows

Directions (62-63) : In each of the following questions two/three statements are given followed by two/four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam.28.10.2012 (Ist Sitting))

62. Statements :

- (a) Some books are mobiles.
- (b) Some calculators are mobiles.

Conclusions :

- I. Some mobiles are calculators.
- II. Some mobiles are books.

- (1) Only conclusion I follows
- (2) Only conclusion II follows
- (3) Both conclusions I and II follow
- (4) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

63. Statements :

- (a) No flower is a pot.
- (b) No pot is a garden.

Conclusions :

- I. No flower is a garden.
 - II. All gardens are pots.
- (1) Only conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only conclusion II follows
 - (3) Both conclusions I and II follow
 - (4) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

Directions (64-66) : In each of the following questions, two statements are given followed by two/four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam.28.10.2012 (Ist Sitting))

64. Statements :

- (a) Some stones are gold.
- (b) Some gold are banks.

Conclusions :

- I. Some banks are stones.
 - II. Some gold are stones.
 - III. No stone is bank.
 - IV. Some banks are gold.
- (1) Only conclusions II and III follow
 - (2) Only conclusions II and IV follow
 - (3) Only conclusions I and IV follow
 - (4) Only either conclusion III or IV and I follow

65. Statements :

- (a) Most players are men.
- (b) Some men are singers.

Conclusions :

- I. Some singers are men.
 - II. Some players are singers.
- (1) Only conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only conclusion II follows.
 - (3) Neither conclusion I or II follows
 - (4) Both conclusions I and II follow

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

66. Statements :

- (a) No girl is a parrot.
 (b) Sowmya is a girl.

Conclusions :

- I. Sowmya is not a parrot.
 II. All girls are not Sowmya.
 (1) Only conclusion I follows
 (2) Only conclusion II follows
 (3) Either conclusion I or II follows
 (4) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

Directions (67-68) : In each of the following questions, one/three statements are given followed by two/three/four conclusions/assumptions I, II, III & IV. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam.04.11.2012 (IInd Sitting))

67. Statements :

- (a) All men are bachelors.
 (b) Some bachelors are teachers.
 (c) Some teachers are spiritual.

Conclusions :

- I. All men are spiritual.
 II. Some teachers are spiritual.
 III. Some men are spiritual.
 IV. All teachers are spiritual.
 (1) Only conclusion I follows.
 (2) Only conclusion II follows.
 (3) Only conclusion III follows.
 (4) Only conclusion IV follows.

68. Statements:

All students are boys.
 No boy is dull.

Conclusions :

- I. There are no girls in the class.
 II. No student is dull.
 (1) Only conclusion I follows
 (2) Only conclusion II follows
 (3) Both conclusions I and II follow
 (4) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

(FCI Assistant Grade-II Exam. 22.01.2012 Paper-I)

Direction (69) : In each of the following questions, two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statements

to be true even if they seem to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 25.02.2012 (Paper-I))

North Zone (1st Sitting)**69- Statements:**

- (a) All children are students.
 (b) All students are players.

Conclusions :

- I. All cricketers are students.
 II. All children are players.
 (1) Only conclusion I follows.
 (2) Only conclusion II follows.
 (3) Both conclusions I and II follow.
 (4) Neither conclusion I nor II follows.

Direction (70) : In the following questions, two statements are given followed by two conclusions (I) and (II). You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

(FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 05.02.2012 (Paper-I))

East Zone (IInd Sitting)**70. Statements :**

- Some food are sweet.
 Some food are sour.

Conclusions :

- (I) All food are either sweet or sour.
 (II) Some sweets are sour.
 (1) Only Conclusion (I) follows
 (2) Only Conclusion (II) follows
 (3) Both Conclusions (I) and (II) follow
 (4) Neither Conclusion (I) nor (II) follows

71. Statements :

- (a) All books are novels.
 (b) Some novels are poems.

Conclusions :

- (I) Some books are poems.
 (II) Some poems are novels.
 (1) Only conclusion (II) follows
 (2) Neither conclusion (I) nor (II) follows

- (3) Both conclusions (I) and (II) follow

- (4) Only conclusion (I) follows
 (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012, 1st Sitting)

72. Statements :

- I. Some keys are locks, some locks are numbers.
 II. All numbers are letters, all letters are words.

Conclusions :

- I. Some words are numbers.
 II. Some locks are letters.
 (1) Conclusion I follows
 (2) Conclusion II follows
 (3) Conclusions I and II follow
 (4) None of the conclusion follows
 (SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, 1st Sitting)

73. Statement :

- (I) All cities are towns.
 (II) Some cities are villages.

Conclusions :

- (I) All villages are towns.
 (II) No village is a town.
 (III) Some villages are towns.
 (1) Only conclusion (III) follows
 (2) Only conclusion (I) follows
 (3) Only conclusion (II) follows
 (4) None of these

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, 1st Sitting)

74. Statements :

- I. Some birds are clouds.
 II. Horse is a bird.

Conclusions :

- I. Some clouds are birds.
 II. Horse is not a cloud.
 (1) Conclusion I follows.
 (2) Conclusion II follows.
 (3) Either conclusion I or II follows.
 (4) Neither conclusion I nor II follows.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, IInd Sitting)

Directions (75-76) : In each of the following questions, two/four statements are given followed by two/four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, IInd Sitting)

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

75. Statements :

- a. All apples are bananas.
- b. All bananas are sweet.

Conclusions :

- I. Some apples are sweet.
- II. Some bananas are apples.

- (1) Conclusion I follows.
- (2) Conclusion II follows.
- (3) Either conclusion I or II follows.
- (4) Both conclusions I and II follow.

76. Statements :

- a. All metals are silver.
- b. All silver are diamond.
- c. Some diamonds are gold.
- d. Some gold are marbles.

Conclusions :

- I. Some gold are metals.
- II. All metals are diamond.
- III. Some silver are marble.
- IV. Some gold are silver.

- (1) Only conclusion I follows.
- (2) Only conclusion II follows.
- (3) Only conclusion III follows.
- (4) Only conclusion IV follows.

Direction (77) : In each of the following questions, one/two statements are given followed by three conclusions. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013, IInd Sitting)

77. Statements :

Some ladies are beautiful.
Some beautifuls are honest.
All honest are sensitives.

Conclusion 1 : Some sensitives are beautifuls.

Conclusion 2 : Some honest are ladies.

Conclusion 3 : Some sensitives are ladies.

- (1) None of the Conclusion follows.
- (2) Only Conclusion 1 follows.
- (3) Only Conclusions 1 and 2 follow.
- (4) All Conclusions follow.

Direction (78) : In each of the following questions, one/two statements are given, followed by two/three conclusions I, II and III. You have to consider the statements to be true even

if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013, 1st Sitting)

78. Statements :

- a. Some years are decades.
- b. All centuries are decades.

Conclusions :

- I. Some centuries are years.
- II. Some decades are years.
- III. No century is a year.

- (1) Only conclusion II follows
- (2) Only conclusions I and II follow
- (3) Only conclusions I and III follow
- (4) Only conclusion I follows

Direction (79) : In each of the following questions, one/two statements are given followed by two/ four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any follow from the given statements.

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI Exam. 23.06.2013)

79. Statements :

- I. Some cats are dogs.
- II. No dog is a toy.

Conclusions :

- I. Some dogs are cats.
- II. Some toys are cats.
- III. Some cats are not toys.
- IV: All toys are cats.

- (1) Only Conclusions I and III follow
- (2) Only Conclusions II and III follow
- (3) Only Conclusions I and II follow
- (4) Only Conclusion I follows

Directions (80) : In each of the following questions, statement (s) is/ are given followed by two/four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the statement(s) to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statement(s).

(SSC Cabinet Secretariat RO (ECO), DFO (T) & DFO (GD) Tier-I Exam. 23.06.2013)

80. Statement

I : Ankit is a singer.

II : All the singers are fat.

Conclusions :

- I. Ankit is fat.
- II. All fat men are singers.
- III. Fat men are not singers.
- IV. Ankit is not fat.
- (1) Only Conclusion I follows.
- (2) Only Conclusion II follows.
- (3) Only Conclusion III follows.
- (4) Only Conclusion IV follows.

81. Two statements are given followed by two Conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusion can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

Statements :

All pens are pencils.
No pencil is an eraser.

Conclusions :

- I. No eraser is a pen.
- II. No pen is an eraser.
- (1) Only conclusion I follows
- (2) Only conclusion II follows
- (3) Both conclusions I and II follow
- (4) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 16.02.2014)

82. Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

Statements :

Some scales are pencils.
Some erasers are pencils.

Conclusions :

- I. Some pencils are erasers.
- II. Some pencils are scales.
- (1) Only I follows
- (2) Only II follows
- (3) Both I and II follow
- (4) Neither I nor II follows

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff (Patna) Exam. 16.02.2014)

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

83. Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions definitely follows from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

Statements:

All crows are birds.

All peacocks are crows.

Conclusions:

I. All peacocks are birds.

II. All birds are peacocks.

(1) Both conclusions I and II follow

(2) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

(3) Only conclusion I follows

(4) Only conclusion II follows

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 23.02.2014, IIInd Sitting)

Direction (84) : In each of the following questions some statements/questions are given followed by three/four (I, II, III, IV) conclusions/arguments respectively. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions/arguments, if any, follow from the given statements/questions.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

84. Statements :

Some hills are rivers.

Some rivers are deserts.

All deserts are roads.

Conclusions :

I. Some roads are rivers.

II. Some roads are hills.

III. Some deserts are hills.

(1) Only conclusion I follows

(2) Only conclusions I and II follow

(3) Only conclusions II and III follow

(4) None follows

Direction (85) : In each of the following questions, one/two statements are given followed by two conclusions/assumptions, I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given con-

clusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

(SSC GL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, Ist Sitting)

85. Statements

All cows are animals.

All deers are cows.

Conclusions

I. All deers are animals.

II. All animals are cows.

(1) Only conclusion I follows.

(2) Only conclusion II follows.

(3) Both conclusions I and II follow.

(4) Neither conclusion I nor II follows.

Direction (86) : In each of the following questions, one or two statements are given followed by two conclusions/ assumptions, I and II. You have to consider the statement(s) to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement(s). Indicate your answer.

(SSC GL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, IIInd Sitting)

86. Statements :

All women are cats.

All cats are rats.

Conclusions :

I. All women are rats.

II. All rats are women.

(1) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

(2) Only conclusion I follows

(3) Only conclusion II follows

(4) Both conclusions I and II follow

87. Select the alternative inference which is most appropriate.

"All professors are learned; learned people are always gentle."

Inference : All professors are gentle persons.

(1) The inference is true.

(2) The inference is false.

(3) The inference is probably true or probably false.

(4) The inference is irrelevant.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014, Ist Sitting)

Direction (88) : In each of the following questions, two statements are given followed by conclusions / inferences. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions /inferences can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014)

88. Statements :

(I) Some students are intelligent.

(II) Ankita is a student.

Conclusions :

1. Some students are dull.

2. Ankita is an intelligent.

(1) Only 1 follows

(2) Only 1 and 2 follow

(3) Only 2 follows

(4) None follows

89. Some statements are given followed by three conclusions I, II and III. You have to consider the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions if any, follow from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

Statements :

All chickens are birds.

Some chickens are hens.

Female birds lay eggs.

Conclusions :

I. All birds lay eggs.

II. Some hens are birds.

III. Some chickens are not hens.

(1) Conclusions II and III both follow

(2) All conclusions I, II and III follow

(3) Only conclusion I follows

(4) Only conclusion II follows

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 26.10.2014)

Directions (90-91) : In the following questions, two statements are given followed by four/two conclusions I, II, III & IV. You have to consider two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, Patna Region : Ist Sitting)

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

90. Statements :

- (1) All books are trees.
(2) All trees are lions.

Conclusions :

- I. All books are lions.
II. All lions are books.
III. All trees are books.
IV. Some lions are books.

- (1) Only II and III follow.
(2) Only I and IV follow.
(3) None of the conclusions follows.
(4) All conclusions follow.

91. Statements :

- (1) All men are employed.
(2) No employees are professionals.

Conclusions :

- I. No men are unemployed.
II. No men are professionals.

- (1) Only I follows.
(2) Only II follows.
(3) Neither I nor II follows.
(4) Both I and II follow.

92. Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

Statements : All Americans are English – speaking.

No Eskimos are English – speaking

Conclusions :

- I. No Eskimos are Americans.
II. No English – speakers are Eskimos.

- (1) Only I follows.
(2) Neither I nor II follows.
(3) Only II follows.
(4) Both I and II follow.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, IIInd Sitting)

Direction (93) : In each of the following questions, three statements are given followed by two/four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the three statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 09.11.2014)

93. Statements :

- A. All clerks are superintendents.
B. All superintendents are managers.
C. All managers are supervisors.

Conclusions :

- I. All supervisors are clerks.
II. Some clerks are supervisors.
III. Some managers are clerks.
IV. All superintendents are clerks.

(1) Only conclusion I

(2) Only conclusion II

(3) Only conclusion III

(4) Only conclusion IV

94. Which conclusion is true with respect to the given statements ?**Statements :**

Anand is an artist.
Artists are beautiful.

Conclusions :

- (1) All beautiful persons are artists.
(2) Anand is beautiful.
(3) Anand is not beautiful.
(4) Beautiful persons are not artists.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, Patna Region : Ist Sitting)

95. Which one is true ?

- I. All players are not tall.
II. All basketball players are tall.
III. All tall people are players.
IV. Some players are tall.

(1) 4 (2) 3

(3) 2 (4) 1

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014)

Directions (96-97) : In each of the following questions, one or two statements is/are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 8037731)

96. Statement : Cactus plants are fleshy but need least water.**Conclusions :**

- I. All fleshy plants are cactus.
II. Cactus plants need least water.
(1) Neither I nor II follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Both I and II follows
(4) Only I follows

97. Statements :

- (a) Some schools are Laboratories.
(b) All Laboratories are theatres.

Conclusions :

- I. Some theatres are schools.
II. No school is a theatre.
(1) Conclusion II follows
(2) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(3) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
(4) Conclusion I follows

Directions (98-99) : In the following questions, two statements are given followed by two conclusions/assumptions, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)

98. Statements :

- I. Some men are good.
II. Some men are wise.

Conclusions :

- I. Some wise men are good.
II. Some good men are wise.
(1) Only II follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Neither I nor II follows
(4) Both I and II follow

99. Statements :

- I. All poets are day dreamers.
II. All painters are day dreamers.

Conclusions :

- I. All painters are poets.
II. Some day dreamers are not painters
(1) Both I and II follow
(2) Neither I nor II follows
(3) Only I follows
(4) Only II follows

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

100. Statements :

- (a) Some politicians are social workers.
 (b) All doctors are social workers.

Conclusions :

- I. Some doctors are politicians
 II. Some social workers are doctors as well as politicians

- (1) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows.
 (2) Only Conclusion II follows.
 (3) Both Conclusions I and II follow.
 (4) Only Conclusion I follows.

Directions (101-102) : In each of the following questions, one or two statements is given followed by four/two conclusions, I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the statements to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I
 Re-Exam, 30.08.2015)

101. Statements :

Some boys are men.
 No man is black.

Conclusions :

- I. Some boys are not black.
 II. Some men are boys.
 (1) Only Conclusion I follows.
 (2) Only Conclusion II follows.
 (3) Either I or II follows.
 (4) Neither I nor II follows.

102. Statements :

All scientists working in America are talented.
 Some are Indians.

Conclusions :

- I. None of the Indian scientists is talented.
 II. Some talented Indian scientists have migrated.
 III. All talented scientists are in America.
 IV. Some Indian scientists are talented.
 (1) Only Conclusion I follows.
 (2) Only Conclusion II follows.
 (3) Only Conclusion III follows
 (4) Conclusions II and IV follow.

103. Directions : Two statements are given followed by two Conclusions/ Assumptions, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions/ assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

Statements

- a. All children are students.
 b. All students are players.

Conclusions

- I. All cricketers are students.
 II. All children are players.
 (1) Only conclusion I follows.
 (2) Neither conclusion I nor II follows.
 (3) Both conclusions I and II follow.
 (4) Only conclusion II follows.

(SSC Constable (GD)
 Exam, 04.10.2015, 1st Sitting)

104. Directions : Two statements are given followed by two Conclusions/ Assumptions, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions/ assumptions can definitely be drawn from given statement. Indicate your answer.

(SSC Constable (GD)
 Exam, 04.10.2015, IIInd Sitting)

Statements

- (a) No teacher comes to the school on a bicycle.
 (b) Anand comes to the school on a bicycle.

Conclusions

- I. Anand is not a teacher
 II. Anand is a student.
 (1) Conclusion II alone can be drawn.
 (2) Both conclusions cannot be drawn.
 (3) Both conclusions can be drawn.
 (4) Conclusion I alone can be drawn.

105. In the following question, two statements are given followed by two Conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given Conclusions, if any, follows from the given statements.

Statements :

- I. Creative persons are learned people.
 II. Some doctors are creative persons.

Conclusions :

- I. Some creative persons are learned people.
 II. Some learned people are doctors.
 (1) I and II (2) I
 (3) II (4) Neither I nor II

(SSC (10+2) LDC/DEO/PA/SA
 Exam. 01.11.2015 TF No. 1098066)

106. Directions : In the question two statements are given each followed by two Conclusions, I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given Conclusions, if any, follows from the given statements.

Statements :

- a. Some clerks are poor.
 b. A is poor.

Conclusions :

- a. A is clerk.
 b. A has a large family.
 (1) Only Conclusion II follows.
 (2) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.
 (3) Both Conclusions I and II follow
 (4) Only Conclusion I follows.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA
 Exam, 01.11.2015, IIInd Sitting)

107. Directions : Which Conclusion is true with respect to the given statements ?

Statements :

- I. All squares are rectangles.
 II. All rectangles are polygons.

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

Conclusion :

- (1) Square is not a polygon.
- (2) Square is a polygon.
- (3) Square is a rectangle and polygon.
- (4) Square is not a rectangle.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IIInd Sitting)

- 108.** Two statements are given, each followed by two Conclusions/Assumptions I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions, if any, follows from the given statements.

Statements :

- (i) Some papers are pens.
- (ii) All the pencils are pens.

Conclusions :

- I. Some pens are pencils.
- II. Some pens are papers.
- (1) Only II Conclusion follows
- (2) Either I or II follows
- (3) Both I and II follow
- (4) Only I Conclusion follows

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IIInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

- 109.** Three statements are given followed by three Conclusions I, II and III. You have to consider the three statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given Conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

Statements :

- a. Mary said, "Ann and I both have cats."
- b. Ann said, "I don't have a cat."
- c. Mary always tells the truth, but Ann sometimes lies.

Conclusions :

- I. Ann has a cat.
- II. Mary has a cat.
- III. Ann is lying.
- (1) II only (2) I and II only
- (3) I, II and III (4) I only

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

Directions (110-111) : In each of the following questions, two statements are given followed by two/four Conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given Conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)

110. Statements :

1. All aeroplanes are trains.
2. Some trains are chairs.

Conclusions :

- I. Some aeroplanes are chairs.
- II. Some chairs are aeroplanes.
- III. Some chairs are trains.
- IV. Some trains are aeroplanes.
- (1) Only Conclusions I and II follow
- (2) Only Conclusions II and III follow
- (3) Only Conclusions III and IV follow
- (4) None follows

111. Statements :

1. All apples are oranges.
2. Some oranges are papayas.

Conclusions :

- I. Some apples are papayas.
- II. Some papayas are apples.
- (1) Only Conclusion II follows
- (2) Both Conclusions I and II follow
- (3) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
- (4) Only Conclusion I follows

- 112.** Consider the given statement(s) to be true and decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement(s).

Statements:

1. All stenographers are lazy.
2. Some men are stenographers.

Conclusions:

- I. All lazy people are men.
- II. Some men are lazy.
- (1) Only Conclusion I follows
- (2) Only Conclusion II follows
- (3) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow
- (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam.10.09.2016)

- 113.** Some statements are given followed by four Conclusions

numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follows from the given statements.

Statements:

1. All teachers are actors.
2. Some actors are women.

Conclusions:

- I. All teachers are women.
- II. Some women are teachers.
- III. Some women are actors.
- IV. All actors are teachers.
- (1) Only Conclusion I follows
- (2) Only Conclusions II and IV follow
- (3) Only Conclusion III follows
- (4) None of the Conclusions follows.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam.11.09.2016) (Ist Sitting)

- 114.** Below some statements are given, followed by some conclusions. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

Statements :

Some spoons are cups.
Some cups are bottles.
All bottles are mugs.

Conclusions :

- I. Some mugs are cups.
- II. Some cups are bottles.
- III. Some spoons are mugs.
- (1) Either I or II and III follows
- (2) Only II follows
- (3) Only I and II follows
- (4) All follow

(SSC CPO SI, ASI Online Exam.05.06.2016) (IIInd Sitting)

- 115.** Below some statements are given, followed by some conclusions. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

Statements :

- Some pens are pencils.
Some pencils are erasers.
Some erasers are sharpeners.

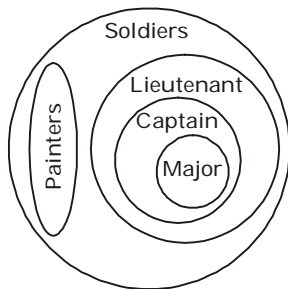
Conclusions :

- I. Some sharpeners are pens.
II. Some pencils are sharpeners.
III. Some erasers are pens.

- (1) None follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) All follow

(SSC CPO SI, ASI Online Exam.05.06.2016) (IInd Sitting)

116. For the Venn diagram given below, which of the following conclusion(s) is/are true?



- I. Some Captains are painters.
II. Some Lieutenants are painters.
III. All Majors are soldiers.
IV. All Captains are soldiers.
V. All soldiers are painters.

- (1) Only I and V follows
(2) Only I, III and IV follows
(3) Only II, IV and V follows
(4) Only III and IV follows

(SSC CPO SI, ASI Online Exam.05.06.2016) (IInd Sitting)

117. Some statements are given, followed by some conclusions. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any follow from the given statements.

Statements :

- Some shops are rooms.
All rooms are kitchens.

Conclusions :

- I. All shops are kitchens.
II. Some shops are kitchens.

- III. Some rooms are shops.
IV. All kitchens are shops.

- (1) Only I and IV follow
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) Only I follows

(SSC CPO Exam. 06.06.2016) (Ist Sitting)

118. Some statements are given, followed by some conclusions. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any follow from the given statements.

Statements :

- I. Some leaves are apples.
II. No apple is an egg.

Conclusions :

- I. All apples are leaves.
II. Some eggs are leaves.
III. Some leaves are not eggs.
IV. All eggs are leaves.

- (1) Only III follows
(2) None follows
(3) Either II or III follow
(4) All follow

(SSC CPO Exam. 06.06.2016) (Ist Sitting)

119. Consider the given statement(s) to be true and decide which of the given Conclusions assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement.

Statements :

1. All fish are tortoise.
2. No tortoise is a crocodile.

Conclusions :

- I. No crocodile is a fish.
II. No fish is a crocodile
(1) Only conclusion I follows
(2) Only conclusion II follows
(3) Both conclusions I and II follow
(4) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016) (Ist Sitting)

120. Consider the given statement(s) to be true and decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements:

1. All books are novels.
2. Some novels are poems.

Conclusions:

- I. Some books are poems.
II. Some poems are novels.
(1) Only Conclusion I follows
(2) Only Conclusion II follows
(3) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
(4) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016) (Ist Sitting)

Direction (121) : In each of the following questions one or two statements are given, followed by two Conclusions, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, DP Exam. 20.03.2016) (IInd Sitting)

121. Statements

1. Authors are learned people.
2. Some doctors are authors.

Conclusions

- I. Some doctors are learned people.
II. Some learned people are doctors.
(1) Both I and II are implicit.
(2) Neither I nor II is implicit.
(3) Only I is implicit.
(4) Only II is implicit.

122. Two statements are given, followed by two conclusions. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any follow from the given statements.

Statements :

- No pencil is eraser.
All erasers are sharpeners.

Conclusions :

- I. All sharpeners are pencils.
II. All sharpeners are erasers.
(1) Only conclusion I follows
(2) Only conclusion II follows
(3) Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows
(4) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, DP Exam. 05.06.2016) (Ist Sitting)

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

123. Two statements are given, followed by two conclusions. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any follows from the given statements.

Statements :

Some monkeys are dogs.
All dogs are cats.

Conclusions :

- I. Some monkeys are cats.
- II. No dog is cat.
 - (1) Only conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only conclusion II follows
 - (3) Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows
 - (4) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police Exam. 05.06.2016) (1st Sitting)

124. In the following question, some statements are given, followed by some conclusions. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follows from the given statements.

Statements :

Some cats are dogs.
All dogs are black.

Conclusions :

- I. Some cats are black.
- II. Some dogs are black.
 - (1) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
 - (2) Both Conclusions I and II follow
 - (3) Only Conclusion I follows
 - (4) Only Conclusion II follows

(SSC CPO SI & ASI, Online Exam. 06.06.2016) (IInd Sitting)

125. In the following question, some statements are given, followed by some conclusions. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follows from the given statements.

Statements :

All roses are yellow.
Some roses are flowers.

Conclusions :

- I. Some roses are yellow.
- II. All roses are flowers.
 - (1) Only Conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only Conclusion II follows
 - (3) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
 - (4) Both Conclusions I and II follow

(SSC CPO SI & ASI, Online Exam. 06.06.2016) (IInd Sitting)

126. Consider the given statement/(s) to be true and decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement.

Statements :

All fruits are leaves.
Some fruits are grapes.

Conclusions :

- I. Some leaves are grapes.
- II. All grapes are fruits.
 - (1) Only Conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only Conclusion II follows
 - (3) Both Conclusions I and II follow
 - (4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.08.2016) (1st Sitting)

127. Below some statements are given, followed by some conclusions. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

Statements : All intelligent people are creative.

Conclusion I : Some creative people are intelligent.

Conclusion II : All intelligent people are creative.

- (1) Only Conclusion I follows
- (2) Only Conclusion II follows
- (3) Either Conclusion I or II follows
- (4) Both Conclusions I and II follow

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.08.2016) (IInd Sitting)

128. One or two statements are given followed by two or more conclusions/assumptions, I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements :

1. All goats are tigers.
2. All tigers are lions.

Conclusions :

- I. All tigers are goats.
- II. All lions are tigers.
- III. No goat is a lion.
- IV. No lion is a goat.
 - (1) Only Conclusion III and IV follow
 - (2) Only Conclusion I and II follow
 - (3) None of the Conclusions follows
 - (4) All Conclusions follow

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016) (1st Sitting)

129. Consider the given statements to be true and decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements :

1. No man is a monkey.
2. Hari is a man.

Conclusions :

- I. Hari is not a monkey.
- II. All men are not Hari.
 - (1) Only Conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only Conclusion II follows
 - (3) Both Conclusion I and conclusion II follow
 - (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016) (1st Sitting)

130. Consider the given statements to be true and decide which of the given Conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements :

1. All cycles are ducks.
2. All ducks are swans.

Conclusions :

- I. All swans are cycles.
- II. Some swans are cycles.
 - (1) Only Conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only Conclusion II follows
 - (3) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow
 - (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016) (IInd Sitting)

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

131. In the following question, one or two statement(s) is/are given followed by two Conclusions/assumptions, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

Statements :

Some kings are queens.

All queens are beautiful.

Conclusions :

I. All kings are beautiful.

II. All queens are kings.

(1) Only Conclusion I follows

(2) Only Conclusion II follows

(3) Either Conclusion I or II follows

(4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 02.09.2016) (1st Sitting)

132. Consider the given statement(s) to be true and decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements :

1. All books are trees.

2. All trees are lions.

Conclusions :

I. All books are lions.

II. All lions are books.

III. All trees are books.

IV. Some lions are books.

(1) Only Conclusions I and III follow

(2) Only Conclusions I and IV follow

(3) None of the Conclusions follows

(4) All Conclusions follow

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 28.08.2016) (1st Sitting)

133. One or two statements are given followed by two conclusions, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

Statements :

All boys are tall.

Rajiv is a boy.

Conclusions :

I. Rajiv is tall.

II. Rajiv is not tall.

(1) Only Conclusion I follows

(2) Only Conclusion II follows

(3) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

(4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 01.09.2016) (IIrd Sitting)

134. Consider the given statements to be true and decide which of the given Conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements :

No man is a donkey.

Ajay is a man.

Conclusions :

I. Ajay is not a donkey.

II. All men are not Ajay.

(1) Only Conclusion I follows

(2) Only Conclusion II follows

(3) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

(4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 03.09.2016) (IIIrd Sitting)

135. Consider the given statements to be true and decide which of the given Conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements :

1. Some managers are young.

2. All boys are young.

Conclusions :

I. Some boys are managers.

II. Some managers are boys.

(1) Only Conclusion I follows

(2) Only Conclusion II follows

(3) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

(4) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 04.09.2016) (IIIrd Sitting)

136. Consider the given statements to be true and decide which of the given Conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements :

1. All elephants are men.

2. All men are socks.

Conclusions :

I. Some socks are elephants.

II. All elephants are socks.

(1) Only Conclusion I follows

(2) Only Conclusion II follows

(3) Both Conclusions I and II follow

(4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 07.0.2016) (IIIrd Sitting)

137. Consider the given statements to be true and decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements :

Many books are rocks.

All rocks are clips.

Conclusions :

I. Some books are clips.

II. No rock is a book.

(1) Only Conclusion I follows

(2) Only Conclusion II follows

(3) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

(4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 08.09.2016) (IIIrd Sitting)

138. Consider the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements :

All astronomers are scientists.

Some scientists are shopkeepers.

Conclusions :

I. All astronomers are shopkeepers.

II. Some shopkeepers are astronomers.

III. Some shopkeepers are scientists.

IV. All scientists are astronomers.

(1) Only Conclusion I follows

(2) Conclusions I, II and III follow

(3) Only Conclusion III follows

(4) Conclusions II and IV follow

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 09.09.2016) (IIrd Sitting)

139. Consider the given statements to be true and decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements :

Some flies are ants.

All insects are ants.

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions :

- I. All flies are ants.
- II. Some ants are insects.
 - (1) Only Conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only Conclusion II follows
 - (3) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow
 - (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 10.09.2016) (IIIrd Sitting)

- 140.** Consider the given statements to be true and decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements :

1. Some teachers are followers.
2. Some followers are famous.

Conclusions :

- I. Some teachers are famous.
- II. Some followers are teachers.
 - (1) Only Conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only Conclusion II follows
 - (3) Both Conclusions I and II follow
 - (4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 11.09.2016) (IIInd Sitting)

- 141.** Consider the given statements to be true and decide which of the given Conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements :

1. Some principals are teachers.
2. All teachers are students.

Conclusions :

- I. All principals are students.
- II. Some students are principals.
 - (1) Only Conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only Conclusion II follows
 - (3) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow
 - (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 03.09.2016) (IIInd Sitting)

- 142.** One or two statements are given followed by two Conclusions/assumptions, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given Conclusions/assump-

tions can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

Statements :

1. All mangoes are golden in colour.
2. No golden coloured things are cheap.

Conclusions :

- I. All mangoes are cheap.
- II. Golden-coloured mangoes are not cheap.
 - (1) Only Conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only Conclusion II follows
 - (3) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows
 - (4) Both Conclusions I and II follow

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 04.09.2016) (IIInd Sitting)

- 143.** Consider the given statements to be true and decide which of the given Conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements :

1. Some girls are stars.
2. Meena is a girl.

Conclusions :

- I. Meena is a star.
- II. Some stars are not girls.
 - (1) Only Conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only Conclusion II follows
 - (3) Both Conclusions I and II follow
 - (4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.09.2016) (IIInd Sitting)

- 144.** Consider the given statements to be true and decide which of the given Conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements :

1. All parrots are chicks.
2. All birds are chicks.

Conclusions :

- I. Some birds are parrots.
- II. Some chicks are parrots.
 - (1) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow
 - (2) None of the two Conclusions follows
 - (3) Only Conclusion I follows
 - (4) Only Conclusion II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 07.09.2016) (IIInd Sitting)

- 145.** Consider the given statements to be true and decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions

can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements :

1. All animals are fourfooted.
2. Dog has two legs.

Conclusions :

- I. Dog is not an animal.
- II. Dog is an animal.

(1) If only I follows

(2) If only II follows

(3) If neither I nor II follows

(4) If both I and II follow

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 09.09.2016) (IIInd Sitting)

- 146.** Consider the given statements to be true and decide which of the given Conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements :

- Some cars are buses.
All cars are caves.

Conclusions :

- I. Some caves are not buses.
- II. Some caves are buses.
- III. No cave is a bus.
- IV. Some caves are cars.
 - (1) Only Conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only Conclusion II follows
 - (3) Only Conclusions II and IV follow
 - (4) Only Conclusion IV follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 10.09.2016) (IIInd Sitting)

- 147.** Consider the given statements to be true and decide which of the given Conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements :

- I. Some bags are pockets.
- II. No pocket is a pouch.

Conclusions :

- I. Some bags are not pouches.
- II. Some pockets are bags.
 - (1) Only Conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only Conclusion II follows
 - (3) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow
 - (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 11.09.2016) (IIInd Sitting)

- 148.** Consider the given statements to be true and decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements :

1. All trees are leaves.
2. Some fruits are leaves.



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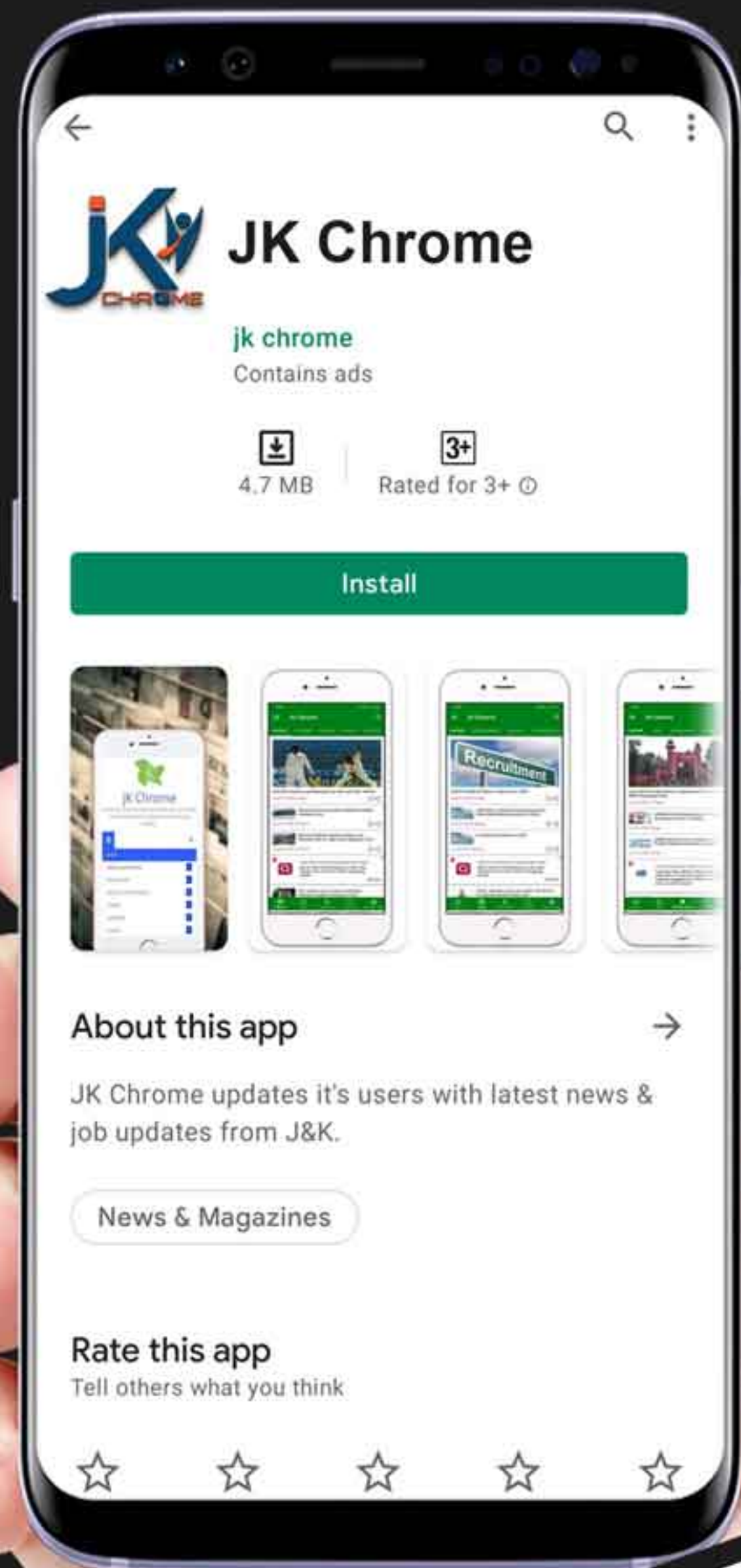
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SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions :

- I. Some fruits are trees.
- II. Some leaves are trees.
- (1) Only Conclusion I follows
- (2) Only Conclusion II follow
- (3) Both Conclusions I and II follow
- (4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 27.10.2016) (1st Sitting)

- 149.** Consider the given statements to be true and decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements :

1. All goats are cows.
2. All cows are animals.

Conclusions :

- I. All goats are animals.
- II. All animals are goats.
- (1) Only Conclusion I follows
- (2) Only Conclusion II follows
- (3) Both Conclusions I and II follow
- (4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 27.10.2016) (IInd Sitting)

- 150.** In the following question, two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follows from the given statements.

Statements :

- (I) No women can vote.
- (II) Some women are politicians.

Conclusions :

- (I) Male politicians can vote.
- (II) Some politicians can vote.
- (1) Conclusion I follows
- (2) Conclusion II follows
- (3) Neither I nor II follows
- (4) Both I and II follow

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 16.01.2017) (IInd Sitting)

- 151.** Consider the given statements to be true and decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements :

1. Some teachers are followers.
2. Some followers are famous.

Conclusions :

- I. Some teachers are famous.
- II. Some followers are teachers.
- (1) Only Conclusion I follows
- (2) Only Conclusion II follows
- (3) Both Conclusions I and II follow
- (4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 11.09.2016) (1st Sitting)

- 152.** Two statements are given, followed by two conclusions, I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

Statements :

- All men are aggressive.
- All children are aggressive.

Conclusions :

- I. Men are children.
- II. Children are men.
- (1) Only conclusion II follows
- (2) Both conclusion I and conclusion II follow
- (3) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
- (4) Only conclusion I follows

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff

Exam. 30.04.2017 1st Sitting)

TYPE-II

- 1.** Following a statement, conclusions I, II and III are given. Which one of the four alternatives is correct?

Statement : Ministers arrived at the public function in their cars.**Conclusions :**

- I. All ministers are rich
- II. Ministers have cars.
- III. Ministers came to the public function.
- (1) Only II and III are implicit in the statement.
- (2) Only I is implicit in the statement
- (3) Only I and II are implicit in the statement
- (4) Only III and I are implicit in the statement.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam.04.07.1999 (1st Sitting)

- 2.** Following a statement, conclusions I and II are given. Which one of the four alternatives is correct?

Statement :

Philanthropes with their human compassion and zeal to help the needy have contributed to human welfare in every society.

Conclusions :

- I. Rich persons are philanthropes
- II. Poor people cannot act as philanthropes.
- (1) Only I is implicit in the statement.
- (2) Both I and II are implicit
- (3) Neither I nor II is implicit.
- (4) Only II is implicit.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level

Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999

(First Sitting)

- Direction (3) :** A conclusion followed by statements I, II and III is given. Which one of the four alternatives is correct ?

(SSC Combined Graduate Level

Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999

(Second Sitting)

3. Conclusion

Many drug addicts were arrested

Statements

- I. Taking drugs is a crime.
- II. One who commits a crime can be arrested
- III. Many people take drugs regularly.

- (1) All the 3 statements taken together brings to the conclusion.
- (2) Only I and II statements bring to the conclusion.
- (3) Only II and III bring to the conclusion.
- (4) Data is insufficient to draw the conclusion.

- Direction (4) :** A statement followed by two assumptions I and II is given. Which one of the four given alternatives is correct ?

(SSC Combined Graduate Level

Prelim Exam.04.07.1999

(Second Sitting)

4. Statement

One should not sleep under a tree.

| SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS |

Assumptions :

- I. The falling leaves may spoil our clothes.
- II. Trees give out CO₂ at night which is injurious to health.
 - (1) Only I is implicit
 - (2) Only II is implicit
 - (3) Both I and II are implicit
 - (4) Neither I nor II is implicit

Direction (5) : A question is followed by two statements I and II. Which one of the four given alternatives is correct ?

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (Second Sitting))

5. Has Electronic media improved the class room teaching ?

Statements :

- I. Electronic media is multisensory based.
- II. TV lessons supplement the class-room teaching.
 - (1) Only I is implicit
 - (2) Only II is implicit
 - (3) Both I and II are Implicit
 - (4) Neither I nor II is implicit

Direction (6) : In the following question a statement is followed by four inferences. Select the one which is most appropriate.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000 (First Sitting))

6. **Statement :** In the university examination most of the candidates write in Hindi medium.

Inferences :

- (1) All the candidates who appear in this examination write answers in Hindi.
- (2) In this examination no candidate writes answers other than in Hindi.
- (3) Mostly candidates with Hindi medium appear in this examination.
- (4) Some candidates of this examination write in Hindi.

Directions (7-8) : A statement is given followed by four conclusions (1), (2), (3) and (4) You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (IInd Sitting))

7. Fertilizer consumption in India in 1984-85 was 8.21 MT. By 1990 it was 13.75 MT and by 2000 it is expected to reach 16 MT. What is your conclusion ?

- (1) Fertilizer consumption is steady.
- (2) There is a steady decrease in fertilizer consumption.
- (3) Fertilizer consumption does not show any trend.
- (4) There is a steady increase in fertilizer consumption.

8. All guilty politicians were arrested. Tom and Gopal were among those arrested.

- (1) Tom and Gopal were guilty.
- (2) Tom and Gopal were not politicians.
- (3) All arrested people are politicians.
- (4) All politicians are guilty

Directions (9-10) : In the following questions four alternative conclusions are given for a statement. Find out the most appropriate conclusion.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone))

9. About 18.6 metric tonnes of cereals, 2.3 metric tonnes of pulses, 4.6 metric tonnes of oil seeds and 6 metric tonnes of fibrous crops are damaged due to pest today. What does imply these results ?

- (1) These pests damage cereals less in comparison to pulses.
- (2) It is not a matter of great concern if fibrous crops are damaged.
- (3) Some quantity of all the crops are damaged by insects
- (4) Pests equally damage all the crops.

10. Tom is a great player of football. All the football players earn huge wealth.

- (1) Wealth is required to be a great player.
- (2) All the great players earn wealth.
- (3) Other persons cannot earn wealth.
- (4) Tom earns more wealth.

Direction (11) : A statement followed by two assumptions I & II is given. Which one of the four given alternatives is correct ?

(SSC CPO SI Exam.12.01.2003)

11. **Statement :** Imprisonment for 27 years made Nelson Mandela The President.

Assumptions : I. One who will be imprisoned for 27 years will become The President

- II. To become The President imprisonment is a qualification.
 - (1) Only I is implicit.
 - (2) Only II is implicit.
 - (3) Both I & II are implicit.
 - (4) Neither I nor II is implicit.

Direction (12) : Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam 12.01.2003)

12. Statements :

There are many Indians who are honest.

Mohan is an Indian.

Conclusions :

- I. Mohan is honest.
- II. Mohan is not honest.
 - (1) Only I follows
 - (2) Neither I nor II follows
 - (3) Only II follows
 - (4) Both I and II follow

Directions (13-14) : In each of the following questions a statement is given followed by two conclusions/assumptions, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting))

13. **Statement :** Physical exercise is necessary for good health.

Conclusions :

- I. John plays Tennis at age of seventy.
- II. Men with irregular habits have to go to hospital.
 - (1) Only I follows
 - (2) Only II follows
 - (3) Neither I nor II follows
 - (4) Both I and II follow

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

14. Statement : If he is intelligent, he will pass the examination.

Assumptions :

- I. To pass, he must be intelligent.
- II. He will pass the examination.
 - (1) Only I is implicit
 - (2) Only II is implicit
 - (3) Both I & II are implicit
 - (4) Both are not implicit

15. In this question a Statement followed by Conclusions, I and II is given. Which one of the four given alternatives (1),(2),(3) or (4) is correct ?

Statement :

Fortune favours the brave.

Conclusions :

- I. Cowards die many deaths before their real death.
- II. For any success risks are necessary.
 - (1) Only I follows
 - (2) Only II follows
 - (3) Neither I nor II follows
 - (4) Both I and II follow

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (Second Sitting))

16. In this question a Statement is given followed by two Assumptions, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement(s). Indicate your answer from (1), (2), (3) or (4).

Statement : Population is the greatest pollutant.

Assumptions :

- I. Increased population is the greatest resource.
- II. Illiterate mass leads to dirt and degradation.
 - (1) Only I is implicit
 - (2) Only II is implicit
 - (3) Both I and II are implicit
 - (4) Neither I nor II is implicit

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (Second Sitting))

Directions (17-18) : A statement is given followed by two conclusions, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be

drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam.08.02.2004 (First Sitting))

17. Statement :

Use of cosmetics is hazardous.

Conclusions :

- I. Cosmetics have side effects.
- II. Cosmetics are inexpensive.
 - (1) Only I follows
 - (2) Only II follows
 - (3) Both I and II follow
 - (4) Neither I nor II follows

18. Statement :

Honesty and hard work lead to economic improvement of an individual.

Conclusions :

- I. There is a direct relation between honesty and economic improvement.
- II. Hard work and honesty always pay dividends.
 - (1) I is implicit
 - (2) II is implicit
 - (3) I and II are implicit
 - (4) I and II are not implicit

Directions (19-20) : In each of the following, question statement is followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (IInd Sitting))

19. Statement : Only the good die young.

Conclusions : I. No good person lives to old age.

II. Any one who lives to old age must be bad.

- (1) Only I follows
- (2) Only II follows
- (3) Both I and II follow
- (4) Neither I nor II follows

20. Statement : Light comes from the Sun; feathers are light.

Conclusions :

I. Feather comes from the Sun.

II. Sun is light.

- (1) Only I is implicit
- (2) Only II is implicit
- (3) Both I and II are implicit
- (4) Neither I nor II is implicit

21. A statement is given below followed by two assumptions. Identify, which one of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Statement :

'Indian Decorator's a Company is committed to get your houses well decorated.

Assumptions :

- (i) Only Indian Decorator's company can decorate houses.
- (ii) People desire to get their houses decorated by some good company
 - (1) Only (i) is implicit
 - (2) Only (ii) is implicit
 - (3) Both (i) and (ii) are implicit
 - (4) Neither (i) nor (ii) is implicit

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 31.07.2005)

22. A statement followed by two assumptions I & II is given. You have to consider the statement to be true even if they seem at variance from commonly known facts and decide which one of the four given alternatives is correct.

Statement : If people are intelligent they should be creative.

Assumptions :

- (I) Creativity and in-telligence are related.
- (II) Creative people are intelligent.
 - (1) Only I is valid
 - (2) Only II is valid
 - (3) Both I and II are valid
 - (4) Both I and II are invalid

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (First Sitting))

23. Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

Statements :

- (I) Irregularity is a cause for failure in exams.
- (II) Some regular students fail in the examinations.

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions :

- (I) All failed students are regular.
 - (II) All successful students are not regular.
- (1) Only I follows
 - (2) Only II follows
 - (3) Neither I, nor II follows
 - (4) Both I and II follow

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (First Sitting))

24. A statement followed by two assumptions I and II is given. You have to consider the statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate which one of the four given alternatives is correct.

Statement :

If more encouragement is given to Sports, Indians will win more gold medals at the Olympic Games.

Assumptions :

- I. Indians do not win gold medals
 - II. More encouragement in sports leads to better performance.
- (1) Only I is valid
 - (2) Only II is valid
 - (3) Both assumptions are valid
 - (4) Both assumptions are invalid

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (IInd Sitting))

- Direction (25) :** Given below are two statements and two conclusions. You have to answer on the basis of the statement. Your answer will be

- (1) If conclusion I is correct.
- (2) If conclusion II is correct.
- (3) If neither I nor II is correct.
- (4) If both I and II are correct.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)

25. (a) Mohan's age is twice that of Ram.
(b) Ram's age is half that of Shyam.

Conclusions :

- I. Shyam and Mohan are of the same age.
- II. Mohan and Shyam, both are elder to Ram.

Directions (26-27) : In every questions below a statement has been given followed by two assumptions shown as I and II. You have to decide which assumption exists in the statement and answer accordingly as follows :

- (1) If only assumption I exists in the statement.
- (2) If only assumption II exists in the statement.
- (3) If either I or II exists in the statement.
- (4) If both I and II exist in the statement.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)

26. **Statement :** Inculcate saving habit in your school-going child.

Assumptions : I. Saving habit is expected.

II. Good habits should be inculcated from the childhood.

27. **Statement :** The root cause of all social evils is love for wealth.

Assumptions : I. Wealth gives power and makes selfish.

II. All those who love wealth are anti-social.

28. A statement has been given, which is followed by four inferences marked (1), (2), (3) and (4). Find out the inference that definitely follows the given statement :

Most dresses in that shop are expensive.

- (1) Some dresses in that shop are expensive
- (2) There are cheap dresses also in that shop
- (3) Handloom dresses in that shop are cheap
- (4) There are no cheap dresses available in that shop

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 03.09.2006)

29. Two statements are given following by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which one of the given conclusions definitely follows from the given statements.

Statements :

- (a) Conflicts in mind create tension.

- (b) Resolution of conflict leads to good mental health.

Conclusions :

- (I) One becomes very hefty and strong by resolving one's conflicts.
 - (II) Freedom from conflicts leads to good mental health.
- (1) Only conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only conclusion II follows
 - (3) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
 - (4) Both conclusions I and II follow

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (First Sitting))

30. A statement followed by two assumptions I and II is given. You have to consider the statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given assumptions are implicit in the given statement. Indicate which one of the four given alternatives is correct.

Statement :

You can fool some of the people all the time.

Assumptions :

- (I) There is a time when you cannot fool somebody.
 - (II) Someone can be fooled all the time.
- (1) Only assumption I is implicit
 - (2) Both assumptions I and II are implicit
 - (3) Only assumption II is implicit
 - (4) Neither assumption I nor II is implicit

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (First Sitting))

- Directions (31-32) :** A statement followed by two assumptions I and II is given. You have to consider the statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate which one of the four given alternatives is correct.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (IInd Sitting))

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31. Statements

- (I) : Science has brought the gadgets of happiness, prosperity and wealth.
 (II) : Science has not solved the problems of over-population.

Conclusions

- (1) : Overpopulation is due to unscientific thinking.
 (2) : Science has not helped world peace.
 (1) 1 follows
 (2) 2 follows
 (3) 1 and 2 both follow
 (4) 1 and 2 both do not follow

32. Statement : Some men wear spectacles.

Assumptions :

- (I) : They want to look handsome.
 (II) : The spectacles help them to see properly.
 (1) Only I is implicit
 (2) Only II is implicit
 (3) Both I and II are implicit
 (4) Neither I nor II is implicit

Direction (33) : In each of the following questions, one statement is given followed by two assumptions/conclusions, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given assumptions/conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statement.

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 16.12.2007)

33. Statement : The new educational policy envisages major modifications in the education system.

Assumptions :

- I. Present educational system is inconsistent with national needs.
 II. Present educational system needs changes.
 (1) Only assumption I is implicit
 (2) Only assumption II is implicit
 (3) Neither assumption I nor assumption II is implicit
 (4) Both assumptions I and II are implicit

Direction (34) : A statement is given followed by four conclusions (1) to (4). You have to consider the statements to be true even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known

facts. You have to decide which one of the given conclusions are definitely drawn from the given statement.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (First Sitting))

34. Statements : Happiness derived from external materials is momentary. Everlasting happiness has to come from within.

Conclusions

- (I) Nobody can experience happiness from outside.
 (II) Happiness experienced from cinema is not lasting.
 (1) Only I follows
 (2) Only II follows
 (3) Neither I nor II follow
 (4) Both I and II follow

35. A statement is given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

Statement :

Child rearing is an art; young parents need training in child-rearing practices.

Conclusions :

- I. Now – a – days young parents know nothing about child rearing.
 II. Training will enable the young couples become better parents.
 (A) Only I follows
 (B) Only II follows
 (C) Neither I nor II follows
 (D) Both I and II follow

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (Second- Sitting))

36. A statement is given followed by four assumptions, (1), (2), (3) and (4). You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

Statement :

Television has a strong influence in the young children's development.

Assumptions :

- (1) Children watching TV should be controlled by the parents.
 (2) Young Children should not be allowed to watch TV programmes
 (3) Television affects the academic progress of the young children
 (4) While developing TV programmes, educational, developmental and moral aspects of children should be taken care of
 (SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (Second- Sitting))

Direction (37) : In the following question a statement is followed by two assumptions I and II, You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statements . Indicate your answer.

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 09.11.2008)

37. Statement : Education and wealth lead to progress.

Assumptions :

- I. Progress is possible if you are wealthy.
 II. Educated people are wealthy.
 (1) Only I is valid
 (2) Only II is valid
 (3) Both assumptions are valid
 (4) Both assumptions are invalid

38. Assuming that the statement "Every library has books" is true, which of the following statement is definitely true ?

- (1) Books are only in Library
 (2) No Library is without books
 (3) Some libraries do not have readers
 (4) Libraries are meant for books only

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam.06.09.2009)

Direction (39) : In the following question, one statement is given followed by two assumptions I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given as-

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sumptions, if any, follow from the given statement.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-1 Exam. 16.05.2010 (First Sitting))

39. Statement : Politicians become rich by the votes of the people.

Assumptions :

- I. People vote to make politicians rich.
 - II. Politicians become rich by their virtue.
- (1) Only I is implicit
 - (2) Only II is implicit
 - (3) Both I and II are implicit
 - (4) Both I and II are not implicit

40. A statement is given followed by two assumptions, (1) and (2). You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

Statement : Theoretical education does not bring in economic advancement and it leads to a steady loss of confidence and money in the country.

Assumptions :

- (1) There is close relationship between development of confidence and economic development.
 - (2) Theoretical education makes priceless contribution for development of confidence.
- (1) Only 1 is implicit
 - (2) Only 2 is implicit
 - (3) Both 1 and 2 are implicit
 - (4) Both 1 and 2 are not implicit

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-1 Exam. 16.05.2010 (Second Sitting))

Direction (41) : One/two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010 (Paper-I))

41. Statement : The victims of the imbalance in the industrial development are the large number of literate and illiterate people who are economically weak.

Assumptions :

I. Industrial development in India has taken place mainly on political considerations.

II. The tribals invariably get adversely affected by industrial development.

- (1) Only I is implicit
- (2) Only II is implicit
- (3) Both I and II are implicit
- (4) Neither I nor II is implicit

Direction (42) : Two statements are followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statements and indicate your answer accordingly.

(SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010 (Paper-I))

42. Statements :

- (A) People who live in the big city crowd into jammed trains or buses.
- (B) They cross the street in competition with high powered motor cars.

Conclusions :

- I. Travelling is very difficult for city people.
- II. Traffic jam is inevitable in big cities.

- (1) Only I follows
- (2) Only II follows
- (3) Neither I nor II follows
- (4) Both I and II follow

Direction (43) : Two statements are given followed by four conclusions as responses. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which one of the four given conclusions (responses) is definitely drawn from the given statements.

(SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010 (Paper-I))

43. Statements :

- I. There are monks among those who are felicitated for remarkable social service.

II. Jitananda and Vidyananda are among those felicitated.

Conclusions (Responses) :

- (1) Jitananda and Vidyananda did remarkable social service
- (2) All monks do social service
- (3) Jitananda and Vidyananda are not monks
- (4) All monks are felicitated

Directions (44 - 45) : In each of the following questions of the following, a statement is followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 12.12.2010 (Paper-I))

44. Statement : Religious minded and God fearing people will not cheat.

Conclusions :

- I. Those who cheat are atheists.
 - II. Religion nurtures virtues.
- (1) Only I follows
 - (2) Only II follows
 - (3) Both I and II follow
 - (4) Neither I nor II follows

45. Statement : India is a multilingual country. Hindi is the national language of India.

Conclusions :

- I. All Indians should learn many languages.
 - II. To be an Indian one needs to learn Hindi.
- (1) Only I follows
 - (2) Only II follows
 - (3) Neither I nor II follows
 - (4) Both I and II follow

46. A statement is given followed by four alternative arguments. Select the alternative which is most appropriate.

Statement :

Is it necessary that education should be job oriented?

Arguments :

- I. Yes, the aim of education is to prepare persons for earning.
- II. Yes, educated person should stand on his own feet after completion of education.

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III. No, education should be for sake of knowledge only.

IV. No, one may take up agriculture where education is not necessary.

- (1) Only I and II arguments are strong
- (2) Only III and IV arguments are strong
- (3) Only I argument is strong
- (4) Only I and III arguments are strong

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 19.06.2011 (First Sitting))

- 47.** Two statements are given followed by four inferences. Select the alternative which is most appropriate.

Statements:

India is becoming industrialised. Pollution is a problem associated with industrialisation

Inferences:

- I. All industrial centres are polluted.
 - II. India is polluted.
 - III. Polluted nations are industrialised.
 - IV. India may become polluted.
- (1) All are appropriate
 - (2) None is appropriate
 - (3) Only IV is appropriate
 - (4) Only II is appropriate

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-1 Exam. 26.06.2011 (First Sitting))

- 48.** A statement is given followed by four alternative arguments. Select one which is most appropriate.

Statements: White clothes are worn more often in summer because

- (1) they are thin and cool
- (2) they are bad absorbers of heat
- (3) they can be easily washed
- (4) they are easily available in summer

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-1 Exam. 26.06.2011 (Second Sitting))

Directions (49-51) : Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to de-

cide which one of the given conclusions are definitely drawn from the given statements :

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE) Exam. 24.10.1999 (1st Sitting))

- 49. Statements :** If there is a famine, prices of commodities go up. Prices have gone up.

Conclusions:

- I. There is a famine.
- II. Currency has been devalued.

- (1) Only I follows
- (2) Only II follows
- (3) Neither I nor II follows
- (4) Both I & II follow

- 50. Statements :** In a golf club all the members are not active players of the game but all of them are rich.

Ms. Y is a member.

Conclusions :

- I. She is a golfer.
- II. She is rich.

- (1) Only I follows
- (2) Only II follows
- (3) Both I & II follow
- (4) Neither I nor II follows

- 51. Statements :** When it rains, usually X does not go out. X has gone out.

Conclusion :

- I. It is not raining.
- II. X has some urgent business to transact.

- (1) Only I follows
- (2) Only II follows
- (3) Both I & II follow
- (4) Neither I nor II follows

Direction (52) : In the following questions, two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE) Exam. 24.10.1999 (IInd Sitting))

- 52. Statements :** All the bags sold in that shop are high priced. Some of your bags are sold in that shop.

Conclusions : I. Some of your bags are high-priced.

II. That shop sells some of your high priced bags.

- (1) Only I follows

(2) Neither I nor II follows

(3) Only II follows

(4) Both I and II follow

Directions (53-54) : One/two statement(s) is/are given followed by two conclusions, I and II. You have to consider the statement(s) to be true, even if it/they seem(s) to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow(s) from the given statement(s).

(SSC Combined Matric Level (Pre) Exam. 30.03.2008 (1st Sitting))

53. Statements :

Educated unemployment is the result of poor quality of education.

Conclusions :

- I. Education should enable the individual to find out a useful employment.
- II. Poor performance of the employees is the result of poor quality of education.

- (1) Only I follows
- (2) Only II follows
- (3) Neither I nor II follows
- (4) Both I and II follow

54. Statements :

Special educational facilities are being provided to tribals.

Conclusions :

- I. The tribals do not want to be educated.
- II. Government wants the tribals to be literate.

- (1) Only I is implicit
- (2) Only II is implicit
- (3) Both I and II are implicit
- (4) Neither I nor II is implicit

Directions (55-60) One/two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the one/two statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusion /assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE) Exam. 13.05.2001 (1st Sitting))

- 55. Statement :** Population explosion has led to deterioration of quality of life in India

Assumptions :

(I) Population and quality of life are interrelated.

(II) Quality of life has no connection with population in India.

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- (1) Only II is implicit
 (2) Both I and II are implicit
 (3) Only I is implicit
 (4) Neither I nor II is implicit

56. Statements :

- (a) Pakistan has exploded an im-
 plosion type nuclear device.
 (b) The U.S.A. has been regularly
 supplying arms to Pakistan.

Conclusions :

- (I) The device was supplied by
 the U.S.A.
 (II) The scientists of Pakistan are
 making nuclear experiments.

- (1) Only I follows
 (2) Only II follows
 (3) Both I and II follow
 (4) Neither I nor II follows

57. Statements :

- (a) India is manufacturing a much
 greater number of two wheel-
 ers than it did a decade back.
 (b) The quality has also improved
 quite a lot.

Conclusions :

- (I) We are exporting two wheel-
 ers.
 (II) Our two-wheeler industry has
 made commendable progress.

- (1) Only I follows
 (2) Only II follows
 (3) Both I and II follow
 (4) Neither I nor II follows

58. Statement :

Aggression is on the increase due
 to too much of violence portrayed
 through mass media.

Assumptions :

- (I) T.V. has an impact on the
 viewer

(II) People are aggressive

- (1) Only I follows
 (2) Only II follows
 (3) Both I and II follow
 (4) Both I and II do not follow

59. Statement :

Teachers who work towards ex-
 cellence are eligible for the award

Assumptions :

- (I) All teachers work hard
 (II) Only the excellent work is re-
 warded

- (1) Assumption I is implicit
 (2) Assumption II is implicit
 (3) Both I and II are implicit
 (4) Neither I nor II are implicit

60. Statement :

Laugh and the world will laugh
 with you.

Assumptions :

- (I) People generally laugh.
 (II) Laughter brings happiness.
 (1) Only I is implicit
 (2) Only II is implicit
 (3) Both I and II are implicit
 (4) Neither I nor II is implicit

Directions (61-62) : In each of
 the following questions two state-
 ments are given below followed by
 four assumptions. Identify, which one
 of the assumptions is implicit in the
 statement.

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE) Exam.
 13.05.2001 (IInd Sitting))

61. (A) India has many T.V. channels.

(B) X channel has the largest
 number of viewers.

- (1) All people do not watch T.V.
 (2) Indians prefer X channel
 to other T. V. channels
 (3) The number of T.V. channels
 in India are sufficient.
 (4) People of the world watch
 X channel.

**62. (A) All people who own either
 a car or a house must pay
 income tax.**

(B) Sunita owns a house.

- (1) Those who own cars own
 houses.
 (2) Sunita has to pay income
 tax.
 (3) All those who pay income
 tax own cars.
 (4) All those who do not pay
 the income tax do not
 own anything.

Directions (63-64) : In each of
 the following questions a statement is
 given followed by two conclusions I and
 II. You have to consider the statement
 to be true, even if it seems to be at
 variance from commonly known facts.
 You are to decide which of the given
 conclusions can definitely be
 drawn from the given statements.

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE) Exam.
 13.05.2001 (IInd Sitting))

63. Statement: This course is
 so designed that only few
 children can learn the topics
 by themselves.**Conclusions :**

- I. Learning the topics of this
 course by all the children is
 desirable.
 II. Some learners find it difficult
 to learn the topics of this
 course in the absence of a
 teacher.

- (1) Only I follows
 (2) Only II follows
 (3) Both I and II follow
 (4) Neither I nor II follows

64. Statement : The most polluting
 units are those engaged in
 electroplating of metals. These
 units generate highly toxic
 substances. Such industries are
 concentrated in the walled city.**Conclusions :**

I. Electroplating industries must
 be shut down.

II. In the walled city there is
 greater pollution.

- (1) Only I follows
 (2) Only II follows
 (3) Both I and II follow
 (4) Neither I nor II follow

Directions (65-70) : A Statement
 is given followed by two Assumptions,
 I and II. You have to consider the
 statement to be true, even if it seems
 to be at variance from commonly
 known facts. You are to decide which
 of the given assumptions can definitely
 be drawn from the given statement.
 Indicate your answer.

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE) Exam.
 27.05.2001 (IInd Sitting)
 (East Zone))

65. Statement : The Ayodhya dis-
 pute has a 350 year old back-
 ground and could not be solved
 in a jiffy.**Assumptions :**

- I. Ayodhya has some problem.
 II. It would take long before the
 problem could be solved.

- (1) Only I is implicit
 (2) Only II is implicit
 (3) Both I and II are implicit
 (4) Neither I nor II is implicit

66. Statement : I pray to God when-
 ever I am in difficulty.**Assumptions :**

- I. Prayer can solve problems.
 II. Prayer to god is the highest
 duty of man.

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- (1) Only I is implicit
 (2) Only II is implicit
 (3) Both I and II are implicit
 (4) Neither I nor II is implicit

67. Statement : The values of an educated person will differ from that of an uneducated person.

Assumptions :

- I. Education influences an individual's values.
 II. An uneducated person will not have values.

- (1) Both I and II are implicit
 (2) Only I is implicit.
 (3) Only II is implicit
 (4) Neither I nor II is implicit

68. Statement : The cost of living has gone up in India.

Assumptions :

- I. The price of essential commodities has gone up in recent times.
 II. Many luxury goods are available in plenty in the country.

- (1) Both I and II are implicit
 (2) Neither I nor II is implicit
 (3) Only I is implicit
 (4) Only II is implicit

69. Statement : In the present period of economic hardships, education and small family norm may lead the nation to progress.

Assumptions :

- I. Education and small family norm are directly related to nation's progress.
 II. Big families find it difficult to bear the cost of education.

- (1) Only I is implicit
 (2) Only II is implicit
 (3) Both I and II are implicit
 (4) Neither I nor II is implicit

70. Statement : The marriage rate has been steadily decreasing because more and more people prefer to have their own identity.

Assumptions :

- I. When one is married, he/she loses his/her own identity.
 II. People who are married are not as content as those who are not married.

- (1) Only I is implicit
 (2) Only II is implicit
 (3) Both I and II are implicit.
 (4) Neither I nor II is implicit

Directions (71-72) : In the following questions a statement(s) is/are given followed by two assumptions I and II. State which one is implicit in (valid from) the given statement(s). Indicate your answer from the four alternatives given below.

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE)
 Exam. 05.05.2002 (1st Sitting)
 (Eastern Zone, Guwahati)

71. Statement : If only the government takes up drastic steps to root out corruption our country will march towards prosperity.

Assumptions:

- I. The government is the only authority to take strong action against corrupt people.
 II. Corruption hinders the country's march towards prosperity.

- (1) Only I is implicit
 (2) Only II is implicit
 (3) Both I and II are implicit
 (4) Neither I nor II is implicit

72. Statement : Keeping the premises clean is not the responsibility of the government but that of the individual.

Assumptions :

- I. The government should share the blame for unclean premises.
 II. The individual has a role to play in keeping the premises clean.

- (1) Only I is implicit
 (2) Only II is implicit
 (3) Both I and II are implicit
 (4) Neither I nor II are implicit

73. The moon is more useful than the sun because the former gives us light when we really need it, while the latter gives us light during the day when we do not need it.

The inference is foolish because

- (1) The moon has no light of its own
 (2) Whenever there is moon at night, it is not dark
 (3) It is the sun that makes the day
 (4) The moon is not so bright as the sun

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE)
 Exam. 05.05.2002 (1st Sitting)
 (Eastern Zone, Guwahati)

Directions (74-76) : Some statements are given followed by the conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly

known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE)
 Exam. 05.05.2002 (IInd Sitting)
 (Eastern Zone, Guwahati)

74. Statements :

- Ahimsa should be the basic principle of human beings.
 All of us should practise ahimsa.

Conclusions :

- I. We all know the real meaning of ahimsa.
 II. Ahimsa promotes global harmony.
 (1) Only I follows
 (2) Only II follows
 (3) Neither I nor II follows
 (4) Both I and II follow

75. Statement :

If he is a hard worker, he will get his promotion.

Conclusions :

- I. Hard work and promotion are not related.
 II. Hard work leads to promotion.
 (1) Only I follows
 (2) Only II follows
 (3) Neither I nor II follows
 (4) Both I and II follow

76. Statement :

If he works hard he will be successful in life.

Conclusions :

- I. He is a hard worker
 II. Hard work pays.
 (1) Both I and II follow
 (2) Only I follows
 (3) Only II follows
 (4) Neither I nor II follows

77. A statement is given followed by 4 assumptions. You have to decide which one of the given assumptions is implicit in the given statement :

Statement : Poverty is the creation of unscientific planning.

- (1) Poverty leads to unscientific planning.
 (2) Poverty is the creation of scientists.
 (3) Poverty and learning of science are interrelated.
 (4) Poverty can be eradicated by scientific planning.

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE)
 Exam. 05.05.2002 (1st Sitting)
 (North Zone, Delhi)

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78. A statement is given followed by two conclusions I and II. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can be definitely drawn from the given statements.

Statement : Tension is detrimental to physical and mental health.

Conclusions :

- I. To be healthy one should be free from tension.
- II. Mental health depends upon the tension one experiences.

- (1) Only I follows
- (2) Only II follows
- (3) Neither I nor II follows
- (4) Both I and II follow

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE)
Exam. 05.05.2002 (1st Sitting)
(North Zone, Delhi)

79. Statement : Good Science education leads to a steady loss of hold of religion.

Which of the following conclusion is correct?

- (1) Science education and religion are unconnected.
- (2) Science increases the hold of religion
- (3) There is direct relationship between Science education and hold of religion
- (4) Science, Education and Religion are confusing factors.

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE) Exam.
05.05.2002 (1st Sitting)
(North Zone, Delhi)

80. A statement followed by conclusions I and II is given. Which one of the four alternatives is correct?

Statement : Philanthropes with their human compassion and zeal to help the needy have contributed to human welfare in every society.

Conclusions :

- I. Rich persons are philanthropes.
- II. Poor people cannot act as philanthropes.

- (1) Only I is implicit in the statement.
- (2) Both I and II are implicit in the statement.
- (3) Neither I nor II are implicit in the statement
- (4) Only II is implicit.

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE)
Exam. 05.05.2002 (1st Sitting)
(North Zone, Delhi)

Direction (81) : Two statements are given followed by four alternative inferences. Select one which is most appropriate.

SSC Combined Matric Level (Pre)
Exam. 05.05.2002 (IInd Sitting)
(North Zone Delhi)

81. Statements :

Many science collegiates are highly creative.

Creative persons are very intelligent.

Inferences :

- (1) Many science collegiates are very intelligent
- (2) Creative Science collegiates are very intelligent
- (3) All science collegiates are very intelligent
- (4) Persons being very Intelligent are the highly creative Science collegiates,

Direction (82) : Two statements are followed by two conclusions. Find out the alternative which applies to the conclusion based on the statement:

SSC Combined Matric Level (Pre)
Exam. 05.05.2002 (IInd Sitting)
(North Zone Delhi)

82. Statements :

All young girls are modern. None of the modern boys are superstitious.

Conclusions:

- I. No girl is superstitious.
 - II. No young boy is superstitious.
- (1) Only conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only conclusion II follows
 - (3) Both conclusions I and II follow
 - (4) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

Direction (83) : A statement(s) is/are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statement(s) to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statement (s). Indicate your answer.

SSC Combined Matric Level (Pre)
Exam. 05.05.2002 (IInd Sitting)
(North Zone Delhi)

83. Statement :

The situation calls for an immediate action.

Conclusions:

- I. The situation is serious.
- II. Immediate action is possible.

- (1) Only I follows
- (2) Only II follows
- (3) Both I and II follow
- (4) Neither I nor II follow

Directions (84-86): One/ Two Statement(s) is /are given following by two Conclusions, I and II. You have to consider the statement(s) to be true, even if it/they seem(s) to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statement(s).

SSC Combined Matric Level (Pre)
Exam. 12.05.2002 (1st Sitting)

84. Statements

- I. Religious education enlightens life.
- II. All religious leaders have taught brotherhood.

Conclusions:

- I. We should be religious minded.
 - II. Fanaticism is the result of some religious leaders.
- (1) I follows
 - (2) II follows
 - (3) Neither I nor II follows
 - (4) Both I and II follow

85. Statements

- I. Vitamin B-complex is good for health.
- II. Fruits contain B-complex.

Conclusions

- I. We should grow fruits.
 - II. Fruits are good for health.
- (1) I follows
 - (2) II follows
 - (3) Neither I nor II follows
 - (4) Both I and II follow

86. Statement

Regular reading of newspapers enhances one's general knowledge.

Conclusions

- I. Newspapers contain a lot of general knowledge.
 - II. Enhancement of general knowledge enables success in life.
- (1) Only I is implicit
 - (2) Only II is implicit
 - (3) Both I and II are implicit
 - (4) Neither I nor II is implicit

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

Directions (87-88) : In each of the following questions a statement is followed by two assumptions, I and II. You are to consider each statement and the assumption that follow and decide which one is implicit in the statement.

SSC Combined Matric Level (Pre)
Exam. 12.05.2002 (IInd Sitting)

87. Statement : It is faster to travel by air to Delhi from Bangalore

Assumptions :

- I. Bangalore and Delhi are connected by air
II. There are no other means of transport available to Delhi from Bangalore.

- (1) Only I is implicit
(2) Only II is implicit
(3) Both I and II is implicit
(4) Neither I nor II is implicit

88. Statement : This year because of good rains and proper care farmers are expecting good crops.

Assumptions :

- I. Good rain is the only factor to get good crops.
II. Whether good rains or not the farmers always take utmost care to get good crops.
- (1) I is implicit
(2) II is implicit
(3) I and II are implicit
(4) Neither I nor II is implicit

Direction (89) : Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which one of the given conclusions is definitely drawn from the given statements.

SSC Combined Matric Level (Pre)
Exam. 16.06.2002 (Re-Exam)

89. Worms can crawl, but birds can only fly and hop.

If the above statement is correct, which of the following statements is valid?

- (1) Some birds can crawl
(2) Birds can't crawl
(3) Worms come out during rains.
(4) Worms can't crawl.

Directions (90-91) : In each of the following questions two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and

II. You have to consider the two statements to be true; even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

SSC Combined Matric Level (Pre)
Exam. 30.07.2006 (1st Sitting)
(East Zone)

90. Statements : (I) Elections are being held too frequently in India.

(II) There is a need to review our present democratic system.

Conclusions : (I) Our present democratic system has not been satisfactory.

(II) Frequent elections are not good for a healthy democracy.

- (1) Only I follow
(2) Only II follows
(3) Both I and II follow
(4) Neither I nor II follows

91. Statements : (I) Most No : 64 buses go to my office.

(II) This is a No : 64 bus.

Conclusions : (I) This bus goes to my office.

(II) This bus does not go to my office.

- (1) I and II follow
(2) I does not follow and II follows
(3) II does not follow and I follow
(4) Neither follows

92. A crow sat on a palm tree and a palm nut fell. Which one of the inferences is valid relating to above incident?

- (1) The palm nut fell since the crow sat on the tree
(2) Sometimes crows sit on palm trees
(3) This is an act of accident
(4) This is an act of coincidence

Directions (93-94) : One/Two Statement(s) is/are given followed by two Conclusions, I and II. You have to consider the statement(s) to be true, even if it/they seem(s) to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statement(s). Indicate your answer.

SSC Combined Matric Level (Pre)
Exam. 30.07.2006 (IInd Sitting)
(Central Zone)

93. Statement : The best evidence of India's glorious past is the growing popularity of Ayurvedic medicines in the West.

Conclusions : (I) Ayurvedic medicines are not popular in India.

(II) Allopathic medicines are not popular in India.

- (1) Only conclusion I follows
(2) Only Conclusion II follows
(3) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

94. What do you conclude from the following two statements?

I. Hybrid plants are resistant to fungus.

II. Fungal infection reduces the life of plants.

- (1) For a long life-span grow hybrid plants
(2) Fungus attacks hybrid plants
(3) Yield is more in hybrid plants
(4) All plants are hybrid plants

SSC Data Entry Operator
Exam. 31.08.2008

95. In this question, a statement is given followed by four alternative inferences. Select the one which is most appropriate.

Statement : A large number of language specialists write novels.

Inferences :

- (A) Some language specialists do not write novels
(B) A novelist need not be a language specialist
(C) Language speciality is highly helpful to write novels
(D) All novelists are language specialists

SSC Data Entry Operator
Exam. 31.08.2008

96. In this question, a statement is given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow(s) from the given statement.

Statement : Industries destroy the natural resources.

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions :

- I. All natural resources are destroyed by industries.
- II. No industries, no environmental pollution.
 - (1) Only I follows
 - (2) Only II follows
 - (3) Neither I nor II follows
 - (4) Both I and II follow

SSC Data Entry Operator
Exam. 31.08.2008

Directions (97-98) : In the following questions one/two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

SSC Data Entry Operator
Exam. 02.08.2009

97. Statement : In schools, students learn as they are able to understand what is taught to them.

Conclusions :

- I. Students's learning in schools, depends upon their ability to learn.
- II. Students' learning in schools depends upon how they are taught.
 - (1) Only I follows
 - (2) Only II follows
 - (3) Both I and II follow
 - (4) Neither I nor II follows

98. Statement : Private firm workers are hard-working.

Conclusions :

- I. Some hard-working persons are private firm workers.
- II. Government employees are not hard-working
 - (1) Only I follows
 - (2) Only II follows
 - (3) Neither I nor II follows
 - (4) Both I and II follow

Direction (99) : In each of the following questions one/two statements are given followed by two conclusions and assumptions (I) and (II). You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions and assumptions, if any, follow from the given statement.

SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D')
Exam. 26.09.2010

99. Statement :

He is too industrious to be poor.

Assumptions :

- I. Very industrious people also can be poor.
- II. Very lazy people can also be rich.
 - (1) Only I is implicit
 - (2) Only II is implicit
 - (3) Both I and II are implicit
 - (4) Neither I, nor II is implicit

Direction (100) : In each of the following questions one /two statements are given followed by two conclusions (I) and (II). You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level
Data Entry Operator & LDC
Exam. 27.11.2010)

100. Statements :

"Bats do not lay eggs and therefore, bats are not birds."

Conclusions :

- (I) All birds lay eggs.
- (II) Only birds lay eggs.
 - (1) Only (I) follows
 - (2) Only (II) follows
 - (3) Both (I) and (II) follow
 - (4) Neither (I) nor (II) follows

Direction (101) : In each of the following questions, one/two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly /known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level
Data Entry Operator & LDC
Exam. 28.11.2010 (IInd sitting))

101. Statement : The best evidence of India's glorious past is the growing popularity of Ayurvedic medicines in the west.

Conclusions :

- I. Ayurvedic medicines are not popular in India.
- II. Allopathic medicines are not popular in India.
 - (1) Only I follows
 - (2) Only II follows
 - (3) Both I and II follow
 - (4) Neither I nor II follows

Direction (102) : A statement is given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follows from the given statement.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D'
Exam. 09.01.2011)

102. Statement : Tension is detrimental to physical and mental health.

Conclusions :

- I. To be healthy one should be free from tension.
- II. Mental health depends upon the tension one experiences.
 - (1) Only I follows
 - (2) Only II follows
 - (3) Neither I nor II follows
 - (4) Both I and II follow.

103. One statement is given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions if any, follow from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

Statement :

Metals expand when heated.

Conclusions :

- I. Non-metals do not expand when heated.
- II. All things which expand when heated, are metals.
 - (1) Only conclusion I follows.
 - (2) Only conclusion II follows.
 - (3) Both conclusions I and II follow
 - (4) Neither conclusion I nor II follow

SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry
Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (1st
Sitting (North Zone))

104. Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

Statements :

- (a) AIDS is a killer disease.
 (b) It is easy to prevent AIDS than to treat it.

Conclusions :

- I. AIDS prevention is very expensive.
 II. People will not cooperate for AIDS prevention.
 (1) Only conclusion I follows
 (2) Only conclusion II follows
 (3) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
 (4) Both conclusions I and II follow

SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (North Zone))

- 105.** Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

Statements :

Teaching is an art.
 Drawing is also an art.

Conclusions

- I. All artists are teachers.
 II. All artists know to draw pictures.
 (1) Only conclusion I follows.
 (2) Only conclusion II follows.
 (3) Neither conclusion I nor II follows.
 (4) Both conclusions I and II follow.

SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone))

- 106.** One statement is given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

Statement :

Many people feel nervous when giving a talk before a group.

Conclusions :

- I. Many people can talk confidently before a group.
 II. Very few people can talk confidently before a group.
 (1) Only I follows
 (2) Only II follows
 (3) Neither I nor II follows
 (4) Both I and II follow

SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (Delhi Zone))

- 107.** The question below has a statement followed by two assumptions. You have to decide whether the assumption is implied in the statement. Indicate your answer.

Statement :

Rich people are more prone to have heart attacks.

Assumptions :

- (I) Most of the deaths among rich people are due to heart attacks.
 (II) Poor people do not have heart attacks.
 (1) Only (I) is implicit
 (2) Only (II) is implicit
 (3) Both (I) and (II) are implicit
 (4) Neither (I) nor (II) is implicit

SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (Delhi Zone))

- 108.** Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

Statements : Every bottle with a red label contains fruit juice. Fruit juice is safe to drink.

Conclusions :

- I. It is safe drink the contents of bottles with red label.
 II. It is not safe to drink from bottles with green label.
 (1) Only I follows
 (2) Only II follows
 (3) Neither I nor II follows
 (4) Both I and II follow

SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone))

109. Statements :

- (a) In a consignment, all the boxes contain books.
 (b) Some of these boxes have also note-books
 (c) Some other boxes have also scribbling pads.

Conclusions : In this consignment,

- I. Some boxes contain only scribbling pads.
 II. All boxes contain note-books.
 III. Some boxes contain note-book and books.
 IV. Some boxes contain note-books, scribbling pads and books.
 (1) Only conclusion III follows
 (2) Only conclusion II follows
 (3) Only conclusion I follows
 (4) Only conclusion IV follows

Direction (110) : In each of the following questions two/three statements are given followed by two/four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam.28.10.2012 (Ist Sitting))

110. Statements :

- (a) In our college, all first year students are cricket fans.
 (b) Of the first year students some are also tennis - fans.
 (c) Some tennis fans are also football fans.

Conclusions : In our college,

- I. All others, except first year students, are not fans of any game.
 II. Some first year students play cricket.
 III. All first year students are football fans.
 IV. Some first year students are not football fans.
 (1) Only conclusion I follows
 (2) Only conclusion II follows
 (3) Only conclusion III follows
 (4) Only conclusion IV follows

Directions (111-112) : In each of the following questions, one/three statements are given followed by two/three/four conclusions/assumptions I, II, III & IV. You have to consider the

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam.04.11.2012 (IInd Sitting))

111. Statement : Many editors have done more harm than good by distorting the truth.

Conclusions :

- I. Editors distort truth.
 - II. Distorting the truth is more harmful.
- (1) Only conclusion I follows.
 - (2) Only conclusion II follows.
 - (3) Both conclusions I and II follow.
 - (4) Neither conclusion I nor II follows.

112. Statement : Buy 'X' TV for better sound quality – An advertisement.

Assumptions :

- I. 'X' TV is the only TV in the market.
 - II. 'X' TV is the costliest.
 - III. People generally ignore such advertisements.
- (1) Only assumption I is implicit.
 - (2) None of the assumptions is implicit.
 - (3) Only assumption II is implicit.
 - (4) All assumptions are implicit.

Direction (113) : In each of the following question, one or two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions definitely follows from the given statements.

(FCI Assistant Grade-II Exam. 22.01.2012 Paper-I)

113. Statement :

A room with flowers looks beautiful.

Conclusions :

- I. Flowers are grown for decoration of rooms.
 - II. Room without flowers looks ugly.
- (1) Only conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only conclusion II follows
 - (3) Both conclusions I and II follow
 - (4) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

Direction (114) : In each of the following questions, two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 25.02.2012 (Paper-I) North Zone (Ist Sitting)

114- Statements :

1. No teacher comes to the school on a bicycle.
2. Anand comes to the school on a bicycle.

Conclusions:

- I. Anand is not a teacher.
 - II. Anand is a student.
- (1) Conclusion I alone can be drawn.
 - (2) Conclusion II alone can be drawn .
 - (3) Both Conclusions can be drawn.
 - (4) Both Conclusions can not be drawn.

Direction (115) : In the following questions, two statements are given followed by two conclusions (I) and (II). You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 05.02.2012 (Paper-I) East Zone (IInd Sitting)

115. Statements :

Religions provide the means for attaining eternal peace. People should follow these means.

Conclusions :

- (I) Religions ensure prosperous life.
 - (II) Religions help people to eradicate poverty.
- (1) Only Conclusion (I) follows
 - (2) Only Conclusion (II) follows
 - (3) Both Conclusions (I) and (II) follow
 - (4) Neither Conclusion (I) nor (II) follows

Direction (116) : In each of the following questions, two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012, Ist Sitting)

116. Statements :

- (a) Best performance in Olympics fetches a gold medal.
- (b) Player 'X' got gold medal but later was found to be using a prohibited drug.

Conclusions :

- (I) 'X' should be allowed to keep the gold medal.
 - (II) Gold medal should be withdrawn and given to the next person.
- (1) Only conclusion (II) follows
 - (2) Neither conclusion (I) nor (II) follows
 - (3) Both conclusions (I) and (II) follow
 - (4) Only conclusion (I) follows

Direction (117) : In the following questions, two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, Ist Sitting)

117. Statements :

- I. The constitution assures the fundamental rights.
- II. Parliament has right to amend the constitution.

Conclusions :

- I. Parliament included fundamental rights in the constitution.
 - II. Parliament did not assure the fundamental rights.
- (1) Only conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only conclusion II follows
 - (3) Both conclusions I and II follow
 - (4) None of them

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

Direction (118) : In each of the following questions, one/two statements are given followed by two/three conclusions I, II and III. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, 1st Sitting)

118. Statement :

Sun is the source of light.

Conclusions :

- (I) Moon is not the source of light.
- (II) Light has only one source.
- (1) Only conclusion (I) follows
- (2) Only conclusion (II) follows
- (3) Both conclusions (I) and (II) follow
- (4) Neither conclusion (I) nor (II) follows

Direction (119) : In the following questions, two statements are given followed by two/four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, IIInd Sitting)

119. Statements :

- I. Ravi has five pens.
- II. No one else in the class has five pens.

Conclusions :

- I. All students in the class have pens.
- II. All students in the class have five pens each.
- III. Some of the students have more than five pens.
- IV. Only one student in the class has exactly five pens.
- (1) Only conclusion I follows.
- (2) Only Conclusion III follows.
- (3) Only conclusion II follows.
- (4) Only conclusion IV follows.

120. Statement is given followed by three conclusions I, II and III. You have to consider the statement to be true even they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follows from the given statement.

Statement : Comic books contain pictures.

Conclusions :

- (I) All books contain pictures.
- (II) Books may or may not contain pictures.
- (III) Books other than the comic books does not contain pictures.
- (1) Only Conclusion I follows.
- (2) Only Conclusion II follows.
- (3) Both Conclusions I and II follow.
- (4) Neither Conclusion follows.

(SSC Constable (GD)

Exam. 12.05.2013)

121. There are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

- (A) A little gap is left between iron rails.
- (R) Iron expands in summer.
- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true.
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are false.
- (3) (A) is true and (R) is false.
- (4) (A) is false and (R) is true.

(SSC Constable (GD)

Exam. 12.05.2013 1st Sitting)

Directions (122-123) : In each of the following questions, a statement is given followed by two conclusions/assumptions. You have to consider the statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions, if any, follow from the given statement.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I

Exam. 19.05.2013, 1st Sitting)

122. Statement : If people are intelligent they should be creative.

Assumptions :

- I. Creativity and intelligence are related.
- II. Creative people are intelligent.
- (1) Both assumptions I and II are invalid.
- (2) Only assumption I is valid
- (3) Only assumption II is valid
- (4) Both assumptions I and II are valid.

123. Statement : A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Conclusions :

- I. All are friends in good times.
- II. Enemies in bad times are not friends.

(1) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

(2) Only Conclusion I follows.

(3) Only Conclusion II follows.

(4) Both Conclusions I and II follow.

Direction (124) : In each of the following questions, one/two statements are given followed by three conclusions. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I

Exam. 19.05.2013, IIInd Sitting)

124. Statement 1 : Water has no shape, has volume.

Statement 2 : The knowledge is, like water, flowed from one side to other.

Conclusion 1 : The knowledge is interdisciplinary

Conclusion 2 : The knowledge is bound within a specific area.

Conclusion 3 : The knowledge influences the core of mental activity directly.

(1) Only Conclusion 1 follows.

(2) Only Conclusion 2 follows.

(3) Both Conclusions 1 and 2 follow.

(4) Both conclusions 1 and 3 follow.

Direction (125) : In each of the following questions, one/two statements are given, followed by two/three conclusions I, II and III. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I

Exam. 19.05.2013, 1st Sitting)

125. Statements : Sick people need medicine.

Conclusions :

I. Healthy people do not need medicine.

I. People keep medicine in their home.

(1) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

(2) Only conclusion I follows

(3) Only conclusion II follows

(4) Both conclusions I and II follow

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Direction (126) : In each of the following questions, one/two statements are given followed by two/ four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any follow from the given statements.

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI Exam. 23.06.2013)

126. Statement : Songs always have singers to sing them.

Conclusions :

- I. Singers make a song.
- II. There is no un-sung song.
- (1) Only conclusion II follows
- (2) Both conclusions I and II follow
- (3) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
- (4) Only conclusion I follows

Direction (127) : In each of the following questions, statement (s) is/ are given followed by two/four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the statement(s) to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statement(s).

(SSC Cabinet Secretariat RO (ECO), DFO (T) & DFO (GD) Tier-I Exam. 23.06.2013)

127. Statement :

Animals live on oxygen.

Conclusions :

- I. Plants do not live on oxygen.
- II. Anything that needs oxygen is bound to be animal.
- (1) Only Conclusion I follows.
- (2) Only Conclusion II follows.
- (3) Both Conclusions I and II follow.
- (4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

Directions (128 – 129) : In each of the following questions, one statement(s) is followed by two Conclusions/ Assumptions, I and II. You have to consider the statement(s) to be true, even if they seem(s) to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions, if any, follow(s) from the given statements (s).

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam-2013, 27.04.2014)

128. Statement : Read this notice before entering into the stadium.

Assumptions :

- I. People are literate.
- II. No blind person comes to the stadium.
- (1) Only assumption II is implicit
- (2) Neither I nor II is implicit
- (3) Both I and II are implicit
- (4) Only assumption I is implicit

129. Statement : A car had driven off the road and hit a tree. The driver was efficient enough. The road was not good. The driver drove the car for last fifteen years.

Conclusions :

- I. The accident occurred due to bad condition of road.
- II. There was a mechanical fault in the car.
- (1) Only conclusion II is true
- (2) Both the conclusions can be true
- (3) None of the conclusions can be true
- (4) Only conclusion I is true

130. In each of the following question, there are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

- (A) Autism is a developmental disability.
- (R) Heridity and lower development of brain are the causes of the Autism.

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are false
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true
- (3) (A) is true and (R) is false
- (4) (A) is false and (R) is true

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam-2013, 27.04.2014)

Direction (131) : One Statement is given followed by two Conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam-2013, 27.04.2014)

131. Most Indians are aware that they have a great heritage, but few would include science in it.

Conclusions :

- I. Many Indians consider sciences have made Indian heritage great.

II. Many Indians are not aware that India has a great scientific heritage.

- (1) Only Conclusion I follows
- (2) Only Conclusion II follows
- (3) Both Conclusions I and II follow
- (4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follow

Directions (132-133) : In each of the following questions, some statements are given following by three/two conclusions/assumptions respectively. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

132. Statements :

Pictures can tell a story. All story books have pictures.

Some story books have words.

Conclusions :

- I. Pictures can tell a story better than words can.
- II. The stories in story books are very simple.
- III. Some story books have both words and pictures.

- (1) Only conclusion I follows
- (2) Only conclusion II follows
- (3) Only conclusion III follows
- (4) Both conclusions I and II follow

133. Statement :

It is desirable to put the child in school at the age of 5 or so.

Assumptions :

- I. At that age the child reaches appropriate level of development and is ready to learn.
- II. The schools do not admit children after 6 years of age.

- (1) Only assumption I is implicit
- (2) Only assumption II is implicit
- (3) Neither assumption I nor II is implicit
- (4) Both assumptions I and II are implicit

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

134. A student is caught cheating in her test. What would you do in this situation ?

- (1) Warn her and let her off
 - (2) Warn her and give her counselling
 - (3) Tell her parents
 - (4) Put up her name on the board
- (SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

Direction (135) : In each of the following questions some statements/questions are given followed by three/four (I, II, III, IV) conclusions/arguments respectively. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions/arguments, if any, follow from the given statements/ questions.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

135. Statement :

Should the common entrance examinations for admission into professional courses be abolished ?

Arguments :

- I. Yes, it saves a lot of money.
- II. Yes, many candidates who have scored well in the qualifying examination do not perform equally well in the entrance examination.
- III. Yes, the rural candidates cannot perform well in the common entrance examinations.
- IV. No, the marks awarded in the qualifying examination of different boards or universities are not uniform and comparable.

- (1) Only argument I is strong
- (2) Either argument II or III is strong
- (3) Only argument IV is strong
- (4) Only argument IV is not valid

136. A passenger in a train is very upset because there is a mix-up with her train ticket reservation. You would

- (1) tell her how to avoid mistakes.
- (2) tell how you booked your ticket.
- (3) try to calm her down.
- (4) get irritated with her.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

Direction (137) : In each of the following questions, one/two statements are given followed by two conclusions/assumptions, I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

(SSC GL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, 1st Sitting)

137. Statement :

Regular reading of newspapers enhances one's general knowledge.

Assumptions

- I. Newspaper contains a lot of general knowledge.
 - II. Enhancement of general knowledge enables success in life.
- (1) Only I is implicit
 - (2) Only II is implicit
 - (3) Both I and II are implicit
 - (4) Neither I nor II is implicit

Direction (138) : In each of the following questions, one or two statements are given followed by two conclusions/ assumptions, I and II. You have to consider the statement(s) to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement(s). Indicate your answer.

(SSC GL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, 11nd Sitting)

138. Statement :

The values of an educated person will differ from that of an uneducated person.

Assumptions :

- I. Education influences an individual's values.
 - II. An uneducated person will not have values.
- (1) Neither assumption I nor II is implicit
 - (2) Only assumption I is implicit
 - (3) Only assumption II is implicit
 - (4) Both assumptions I and II are implicit

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014, 1st Sitting)

139. Statement is given followed by two inferences I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given inferences, if any, follow from the given statement.

Statement : "Electric supply in Anand Colony will be cut tomorrow after 12 O'clock for three hours because repairing work will be carried out."

Inferences :

- I. Residents of Anand Colony may use their electrical appliances before 12 O'clock tomorrow.
 - II. Residents of Anand Colony need training for using electricity economically.
- (1) Only inference I follows
 - (2) Only inference II follows
 - (3) Both the inferences follow
 - (4) None of the inferences follows

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014, 1st Sitting)

Direction (140) : In each of the following questions, two statements are given followed by conclusions / inferences. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions /inferences can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014)

140. Statements :

- (I) All the watches sold in that shop are made of white metal.
- (II) Some of Rico watches are sold in that shop.

Inferences :

1. All watches of white metals are manufactured by Rico.
 2. Some of Rico watches are of white metal.
 3. None of Rico watches are of white metal.
 4. Some of Rico watches of white metal are sold in that shop.
- (1) 1 and 2 inferences only
 - (2) 2 and 4 inferences only
 - (3) 1 and 3 inferences only
 - (4) 1 and 4 inferences only

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

141. "If a person is rich, he has a lot of influence."

What inference can you draw from the above statement ?

- (1) Kamala is rich, so she has a lot of influence.
- (2) Poor people cannot have influence.
- (3) Ram has a lot of influence, so he is rich.
- (4) Govind is not rich, so he does not have a lot of influence.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 26.10.2014)

142. There are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : Dyslexia is a psychological disorder.

Reason (R) : Vitamin deficiency causes the disease.

Choose the correct option.

Codes :

- (1) If both (A) and (R) are true.
- (2) If both (A) and (R) are false.
- (3) If (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- (4) If (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014, IIInd Sitting)

Direction (143) % In each of the following questions, three statements are given followed by two/four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the three statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 09.11.2014)

143. Statements :

- A. Rabindranath Tagore wrote many poems.
- B. Every poet has aesthetic knowledge.
- C. Aesthetic is a part of axiological study.

Conclusions :

- I. Rabindranath Tagore did different axiological study.
 - II. He followed the base of logic and ethics.
- (1) Only conclusion I.
 - (2) Both conclusions I and II.
 - (3) Only conclusion II.
 - (4) None of these

144. One Statement is given followed by two Assumptions, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

Statements :

All the people in Kerala are literate.

Assumption I : People of Kerala are well educated and cultured.

Assumption II : People of Kerala are hard working and sincere.

- (1) Only I is implicit.
- (2) Only II is implicit.
- (3) Both I and II are implicit.
- (4) Neither I nor II is implicit.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014)

145. One statement is given followed by two Conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

Statement : The rich must live more simply. All poor people are simple.

Conclusions :

- I. Rich people waste money.
 - II. Poor people save money.
- (1) Only I follows.
 - (2) Only II follows.
 - (3) Neither I nor II follows.
 - (4) Both I and II follow.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014 TF No. 022 MH 3)

146. (1) All roses in Sita's garden are red.
(2) All marigold flowers in Sita's garden are orange.
(3) All flowers in Sita's garden are either red or orange.

If first two statements are true, the third is

- (1) True
- (2) False
- (3) Uncertain
- (4) Vague

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014 TF No. 022 MH 3)

147. Which one of following is true?

1. All men and women are drivers.
 2. All drivers are men.
 3. All drivers are women.
 4. Some drivers are women.
- (1) 1
 - (2) 2
 - (3) 3
 - (4) 4

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, Ist Sitting TF No. 333 LO 2)

148. One statement is given followed by two assumptions I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given assumptions, if any, follow from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

Statement : "You are hereby appointed as a programmer with a probation period of one year and your performance will be reviewed at the end of the period for confirmation."

A line in an appointment letter.

Assumptions :

- I. The performance of an individual generally is not known at the time of appointment offer.
 - II. Generally an individual tries to prove his worth in probation period.
- (1) Only assumption I is implicit
 - (2) Only assumption II is implicit
 - (3) Both I and II are implicit
 - (4) Neither I nor II is implicit
- (SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, IIInd Sitting TF No. 545 QP 6)

149. Hard work is poor man's wealth.

Conclusions :

- (1) A poor man is always a hard worker
- (2) A poor man earns wealth through his hard work
- (3) A wealthy man is always a hard worker
- (4) A poor man can earn wealth if he is a hard worker

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, IIInd Sitting TF No. 545 QP 6)

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

Directions (150–151) : In each of the following questions, one statement is given followed by two Conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statement.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015
IInd Sitting)

150. Statement : Teachers have long known from experience about the importance of practice and emotional engagement in learning.

Conclusions %

- I. Emotional engagement in learning is not as important as practice.
- II. Teachers are aware of the necessity of practice in learning.
 - (1) Only II follows.
 - (2) Neither I nor II follows.
 - (3) Only I follows.
 - (4) Both I and II follow.

151. Statement % Self-managing people control their first impulse for action and delay premature conclusions.

Conclusions %

- I. Self-managing people do not take actions without thinking.
- II. Instant conclusions are taken by self-managing people.
 - (1) Only I follows
 - (2) Only II follows
 - (3) Neither I nor II follows
 - (4) Both I and II follows

Directions (152–153) : In the following two questions, one statement is given followed by two Conclusions, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015
(Ist Sitting) TF No. 1443088)

152. Statement : Aggressive animals can be trained with care and affection to behave as the occasion demands.

Conclusions :

- I. Trained dogs cannot be aggressive.
- II. Animals are always aggressive unless care and affection is given to them.
 - (1) Both I and II follow.
 - (2) Only I follows.
 - (3) Only II follows.
 - (4) Neither I nor II follows.

153. Statement : Every school should promote partnerships that will increase parental involvement and participation for promoting the growth of children.

Conclusions :

- I. For the growth of the children, parents should be involved in various school activities.
- II. Involvement of parents in school activities has no influence on the growth of the children.
 - (1) Both I and II follow
 - (2) Only I follows
 - (3) Only II follows
 - (4) Neither I nor II follows

Directions (154–155) : In each of the following questions, one or two statements is/are given followed by two conclusions/assumptions, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015
(Ist Sitting) TF No. 3196279)

154. Statement : A good book even if costly is sold out in no time.

Assumptions :

- I. Some books are better than others.
- II. All good books are costly.
 - (1) Only II follows.
 - (2) Both I and II follows.
 - (3) Only I follows.
 - (4) Neither I nor II follows.

155. Statements : No rod is pod. No pod is flexible.

Inferences :

- I. No rod is flexible.
- II. Some pods are flexible.
 - (1) Neither of them follows.
 - (2) Only inference I follows.
 - (3) Both of them follow.
 - (4) Only inference II follows.

156. Statement :

The crop condition continues to be critical even after the rains.

Conclusions :

- I. The crop condition was not critical before rains.
- II. The crop condition was expected to improve after the rains.
 - (1) Only Conclusion I follow.
 - (2) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows.
 - (3) Both Conclusions I and II follow.
 - (4) Only Conclusion II follows.

157. In the following question, two statements are given. You have to answer considering the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts.

Statements :

- I. Plants grow from seeds.
- II. Seeds are produced by flowers.

Conclusions :

- (1) Flowers are produced by plants.
- (2) Plants grow from flowers.
- (3) Flowers and seeds are produced by plants.
- (4) Seeds are produced by plants.

(SSC (10+2) LDC/DEO/PA/SA Exam. 01.11.2015 TF No. 1098066)

Directions (158–159) : In each of the following questions, one statement is given, followed by two assumptions, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given assumptions, if any, follows from the given statement.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015
(Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

158. Statements :

The impact of economic sanctions on economy, that is already so weak could be devastating.

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

Assumptions :

- I. Economic sanctions impact only a weak economy.
- II. The impact of economic sanctions varies from economy to economy.
 - (1) Only II is implicit
 - (2) Neither I nor II is implicit
 - (3) Both I and II are implicit
 - (4) Only I is implicit

159. Statement :

"There is very heavy traffic on the road between 5-7 pm. We need to have a flyover in this area". A planning engineer said in a meeting.

Assumptions :

- I. Heavy traffic should be regulated.
- II. Previous planning engineers did not do much about heavy traffic.
 - (1) Both I and II are implicit.
 - (2) Only Assumption I is implicit.
 - (3) Only Assumption II is implicit.
 - (4) Neither I nor II is implicit.

160. Which Conclusion is true with respect to the given statements?**Statements :**

- (i) Roy studies History and Political Science.
- (ii) Roy studies in Oxford University.

Conclusions :

- (1) Roy does not study History.
- (2) Roy does not study Political Science.
- (3) Roy studies History and Political Science in Oxford University.
- (4) Roy studies Social Science.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

161. In the following question one statement is given, followed by two Conclusions/Assumptions, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given Conclusions/Assumptions, if any, follows from the given statements.**Statements :**

An advertisement in the paper says "Consume pure organic honey of Company A".

Conclusions :

- (I) Artificial honey can be prepared.
- (II) People don't mind paying more for pure organically prepared honey.
 - (1) Assumption II is implicit.
 - (2) Both I and II are implicit.
 - (3) Neither I nor II is implicit.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (1st Sitting) TF No. 1375232)

162. In the following question one statement is given. You have to answer considering the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts.**Statement :**

Students go to school in uniforms.

- (1) Students look smart in uniforms.
- (2) Uniforms are compulsory.
- (3) Uniforms are easily available.
- (4) Uniforms create a sense of belongingness.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (1st Sitting) TF No. 1375232)

Directions (163-164) % In each of the following questions, one/two statement(s) is/are given, each followed by two conclusions/assumptions, I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions, if any, follows from the given statements.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

163. Statement :

Continuous training is essential for all employees to increase their productivity.

Assumptions :

- I. Training is an essential component for productivity.
- II. Profitability and productivity are supplementary to each other.
 - (1) Both assumptions I and II are implicit.
 - (2) Only assumption I is implicit.
 - (3) Only assumption II is implicit.
 - (4) Neither assumption I nor II is implicit.

164. Statement :

Travelling by metro in Delhi is more convenient and economical.

Assumptions :

- I. Other modes of transport are not available.
- II. Metro services are reasonably good.
 - (1) Neither I nor II is implicit.
 - (2) Only assumption I is implicit.
 - (3) Only assumption II is implicit.
 - (4) Both I and II are implicit.

Directions (165-166) : In each of the following questions, two statements are given each followed by two Conclusions/assumptions, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given Conclusions/assumptions, if any, follows from the given statements.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (1st Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

165. Statements :

- I. The principal will address the students at 10 a.m.
- II. You are requested to take your seats before 10 a.m.

Assumptions :

- I. If the student is not on his seat before 10 a.m., the function will not start.
- II. The function will start as scheduled.
 - (1) Assumption II is implicit.
 - (2) Neither I nor II is implicit.
 - (3) Both I and II are implicit.
 - (4) Assumption I is implicit.

166. Statements :

- I. Regular polygon has equal sides and equal angles.
- II. Square is a regular polygon.

Conclusions :

- I. Square has equal sides.
- II. Square has equal angles.
 - (1) Conclusion II follows.
 - (2) Conclusions I and II both follow
 - (3) Neither I nor II follows.
 - (4) Conclusion I follows.

167. What do you infer from the following set of statements? I have observed many plant roots. All these plant roots were found to grow downward.

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- (1) I am a botanist.
 - (2) Some plant roots grow downward.
 - (3) A plant root grows downward.
 - (4) Most of the plant roots grow downward.
- (SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016
TF No. 3513283)

Direction (168) : In each of the following questions one or two statements are given, followed by two Conclusions, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI,
Delhi Police Exam. 20.03.2016)
(IInd Sitting)

168. Statement

Economic security makes people better and happier and has a good influence on their personality.

Conclusions

- I. People who earn enough money are happier.
- II. To have a good personality people should be economically sound.
 - (1) Only I follows.
 - (2) Both I and II follow.
 - (3) Only II follows.
 - (4) Neither I nor II follows.

169. In the following question, some statements are given, followed by some conclusions. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follows from the given statements.

Statement : The successful test of Hydrogen bomb of North Korea is a threat to the United States and its ally countries.

Conclusions :

- I. North Korea will declare a state of war against the US and its ally countries in the near future.

II. The US and its ally countries should not worry about North Korea's successful test of Hydrogen bomb as it has only increased its nuclear arsenal.

- (1) Only I follows
- (2) Only II follows
- (3) Neither I nor II follows
- (4) Both I and II follow

(SSC CPO SI & ASI, Online Exam. 06.06.2016) (IInd Sitting)

170. In the following question, some statements are given, followed by some conclusions. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follows from the given statements.

Statement :

German engineering is considered best in the world.

Conclusions :

- I. No other countries have best engineers.
- II. Engineers from other countries are catching up with German engineers now a days.
 - (1) Only I follows
 - (2) Only II follows
 - (3) Both I and II follow
 - (4) Neither I nor II follows

(SSC CPO SI & ASI, Online Exam. 06.06.2016) (IInd Sitting)

171. Consider the given statements to be true and decide which of the given conclusions/ assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement.

Statements :

All states having dams face no water problem.

One of the states has no dam.

Conclusions :

- I. It may be facing water problem.
- II. Dams solve water problem.
 - (1) Only Conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only Conclusion II follows
 - (3) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow
 - (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 28.08.2016) (IInd Sitting)

172. Consider the given statements to be true and decide which of the given conclusions/ assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements

When water is cooled, it turns into ice.

When water is heated, it turns into steam.

Conclusions

- I. Water is a solid.
- II. Water is a gas.
 - (1) Only Conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only Conclusion II follows
 - (3) Both I and II follow
 - (4) Neither I nor II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 29.08.2016) (IInd Sitting)

173. Consider the given statement(s) to be true and decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement.

Statement :

The situation calls for an immediate action

Conclusions :

- I. The situation is serious.
- II. Immediate action is possible.
 - (1) Only I is an assumption
 - (2) Only II is an assumption
 - (3) Both I and II are assumptions
 - (4) Neither I or II is an assumption

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016) (Ist Sitting)

174. One or two statements are given followed by two conclusions/assumptions, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

Statements

Irregularity is a cause for failure in exams. Some regular students fail in the examinations.

Conclusions

- I. All failed students are regular.
- II. All successful students are not regular.

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- (1) Only Conclusion I follows
- (2) Only Conclusion II follows
- (3) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow
- (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 01.09.2016) (1st Sitting)

- 175.** One or two statements are given followed by two conclusions/assumptions, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

Statement : If people are intelligent, they should be creative.

Conclusions/Assumptions :

- I. Creativity and intelligence are related.
- II. Creative people are intelligent.
 - (1) Only Conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only Conclusion II follows
 - (3) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow
 - (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 02.09.2016) (1st Sitting)

- 176.** In this question, a statement is followed by two assumptions I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the following assumptions logically follows from the given statement.

Statements : Only good singers are invited in the conference.

No one without sweet voice is a good singer.

Assumption I : All invited singers in the conference have sweet voice.

Assumption II : Those singers who do not have sweet voice are not invited in the conference.

- (1) Only I follows
- (2) Neither I nor II follows
- (3) Both I and II follow
- (4) Only II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 02.09.2016) (1st Sitting)

- 177.** Consider the given statement/s to be true and decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement.

Statement : Ahimsa should be basic principle of human beings. All of us should practise Ahimsa.

Conclusions :

- I. We all know the real meaning of Ahimsa.
- II. Ahimsa promotes global harmony.
 - (1) Only Conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only Conclusion II follows
 - (3) Neither I Conclusion nor II follows
 - (4) Both conclusion I and II follow

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 03.09.2016) (1st Sitting)

- 178.** Consider the given statement/s to be true and decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement.

Statement :

To achieve economic development, people should work hard.

Conclusions :

- I. Economic development is directly related to people's hardwork.
- II. Working hard by all the people is impossible
 - (1) Only I follows
 - (2) Only II follows
 - (3) Both I and II follow
 - (4) Neither I nor II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 04.09.2016) (1st Sitting)

- 179.** Consider the given statements to be true and decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements :

- I. Life means stresses and strains.
- II. Stresses and strains have an adverse effect on life.

Conclusions :

- I. Life is not worth living.
- II. One should avoid stresses and strains in life.
 - (1) Only Conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only Conclusion II follows
 - (3) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow
 - (4) Neither Conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 07.09.2016) (1st Sitting)

- 180.** Consider the given statements to be true and decide which of the given Conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements :

- (a) Odisha is still an underdeveloped state.
- (b) Problems like poverty, unemployment and illiteracy have not been solved.

Conclusions :

- I. The administration of Odisha is not sensitive enough.
- II. It is the Will of God.
 - (1) Only I follows
 - (2) Only II follows
 - (3) Both I and II follow
 - (4) Neither I nor II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 30.08.2016) (1st Sitting)

- 181.** Consider the given statements to be true and decide which of the given Conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements :

Nutritious food is delicious and good for health.
Honey is nutritious.

Conclusions :

- I. Honey is good for health.
- II. Delicious foods are nutritious.
 - (1) Only Conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only Conclusion II follows
 - (3) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
 - (4) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 01.09.2016) (1st Sitting)

- 182.** Consider the given statement to be true and decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement.

Statement : If he works hard he will be successful in life.

Conclusions :

- I. He is a hard worker.
- II. Hard work pays
 - (1) Both I and II follow
 - (2) Only I follows
 - (3) Only II follows
 - (4) Neither I nor II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 29.08.2016) (1st Sitting)

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

183. Consider the given statements to be true and decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement.

Statements :

- I. All that glitters is not gold
- II. Sujatha wears a gold ornament

Conclusions :

- I. Sujatha's ornament glitters
 - II. Sujatha's ornaments do not glitter
- (1) Only Conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only Conclusion II follows
 - (3) Both Conclusions I and II follow
 - (4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 30.08.2016) (IInd Sitting)

184. Consider the given statements to be true and decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements :

Laugh and the world will laugh with you.

Assumptions :

- I. People generally laugh.
 - II. Laughter symbolises happiness.
- (1) Only I is an assumption
 - (2) Only II is an assumption
 - (3) Both I and II are assumptions
 - (4) Neither I nor II is an assumption

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 31.08.2016) (IInd Sitting)

185. One or two statement(s) is/are given followed by two Conclusions/assumptions, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements.

Statements :

- (I) Quality has a price tag.
- (II) India is allocating lots of funds to education.

Conclusions :

- (I) Quality of education in India would improve.
 - (II) Funding alone can enhance quality of education.
- (1) Only Conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only Conclusion II follows

(3) Both the Conclusions I and II follow

(4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 02.09.2016) (IInd Sitting)

186. Two statements are given followed by two conclusions/assumptions, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

Statements :

All Hindus are God fearing.
No Japanese is a Hindu.

Conclusions :

- I. The Japanese are not God fearing.
 - II. All God fearing are Hindus.
- (1) Only Conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only Conclusion II follows
 - (3) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow
 - (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.09.2016) (IIIrd Sitting)

187. Consider the given statement to be true and decide which of the given Conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement.

Statement :

Honesty is the best policy.

Conclusions :

- I. All should be honest.
 - II. Only some people should be honest.
- (1) Only Conclusion I follows
 - (2) Only Conclusion II follows
 - (3) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow
 - (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 08.09.2016) (IInd Sitting)

188. In the following question, two statements are given followed by two Conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follows from the given statements.

Statements :

- I. Only first division holders are admitted.
- II. Ram is a first division holder.

Conclusions :

- I. Ram is admitted.
 - II. Only Ram is admitted.
- (1) Conclusion I follows
 - (2) Conclusion II follows
 - (3) Neither I nor II follows
 - (4) Both I and II follow

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 15.01.2017) (IInd Sitting)

ANSWERS

TYPE-I

1. (3)	2. (4)	3. (3)	4. (3)
5. (4)	6. (4)	7. (2)	8. (2)
9. (2)	10. (2)	11. (1)	12. (3)
13. (2)	14. (*)	15. (4)	16. (4)
17. (3)	18. (3)	19. (4)	20. (1)
21. (3)	22. (2)	23. (1)	24. (4)
25. (2)	26. (2)	27. (3)	28. (2)
29. (1)	30. (1)	31. (3)	32. (4)
33. (3)	34. (2)	35. (3)	36. (3)
37. (1)	38. (1)	39. (4)	40. (3)
41. (2)	42. (2)	43. (2)	44. (3)
45. (4)	46. (3)	47. (1)	48. (1)
49. (4)	50. (4)	51. (3)	52. (2)
53. (1)	54. (4)	55. (1)	56. (2)
57. (1)	58. (4)	59. (4)	60. (3)
61. (3)	62. (3)	63. (4)	64. (2)
65. (1)	66. (1)	67. (2)	68. (2)
69. (2)	70. (4)	71. (1)	72. (3)
73. (1)	74. (1)	75. (4)	76. (2)
77. (2)	78. (*)	79. (1)	80. (1)
81. (3)	82. (3)	83. (3)	84. (1)
85. (1)	86. (2)	87. (1)	88. (4)
89. (4)	90. (2)	91. (2)	92. (4)
93. (*)	94. (2)	95. (3)	96. (2)
97. (4)	98. (3)	99. (2)	100. (1)
101. (*)	102. (4)	103. (4)	104. (4)
105. (1)	106. (2)	107. (3)	108. (3)
109. (3)	110. (3)	111. (3)	112. (2)
113. (3)	114. (3)	115. (1)	116. (4)

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

117. (3)	118. (1)	119. (3)	120. (2)
121. (1)	122. (4)	123. (1)	124. (2)
125. (1)	126. (1)	127. (4)	128. (3)
129. (1)	130. (2)	131. (4)	132. (2)
133. (1)	134. (1)	135. (3)	136. (3)
137. (1)	138. (3)	139. (2)	140. (2)
141. (2)	142. (2)	143. (4)	144. (4)
145. (1)	146. (3)	147. (3)	148. (2)
149. (1)	150. (3)	151. (2)	152. (3)

TYPE-II

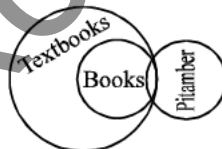
1. (1)	2. (3)	3. (1)	4. (2)
5. (2)	6. (4)	7. (4)	8. (1)
9. (3)	10. (4)	11. (4)	12. (2)
13. (1)	14. (1)	15. (2)	16. (4)
17. (1)	18. (2)	19. (2)	20. (4)
21. (2)	22. (2)	23. (3)	24. (2)
25. (4)	26. (4)	27. (1)	28. (1)
29. (2)	30. (1)	31. (4)	32. (3)
33. (4)	34. (2)	35. (2)	36. (4)
37. (1)	38. (2)	39. (4)	40. (4)
41. (4)	42. (1)	43. (1)	44. (2)
45. (3)	46. (1)	47. (3)	48. (2)
49. (1)	50. (2)	51. (4)	52. (4)
53. (1)	54. (2)	55. (3)	56. (2)
57. (2)	58. (3)	59. (2)	60. (1)
61. (2)	62. (2)	63. (2)	64. (2)
65. (3)	66. (4)	67. (2)	68. (3)
69. (1)	70. (1)	71. (3)	72. (2)
73. (3)	74. (3)	75. (2)	76. (3)
77. (4)	78. (4)	79. (3)	80. (3)
81. (1)	82. (4)	83. (3)	84. (1)
85. (2)	86. (1)	87. (1)	88. (2)
89. (2)	90. (3)	91. (4)	92. (4)
93. (4)	94. (1)	95. (3)	96. (3)
97. (3)	98. (1)	99. (4)	100. (1)
101. (4)	102. (4)	103. (1)	104. (3)
105. (2)	106. (4)	107. (4)	108. (1)
109. (1)	110. (2)	111. (2)	112. (2)
113. (4)	114. (1)	115. (4)	116. (1)

117. (4)	118. (4)	119. (4)	120. (2)
121. (1)	122. (2)	123. (1)	124. (4)
125. (2)	126. (4)	127. (4)	128. (3)
129. (2)	130. (2)	131. (3)	132. (3)
133. (1)	134. (2)	135. (3)	136. (3)
137. (1)	138. (2)	139. (1)	140. (2)
141. (1)	142. (4)	143. (2)	144. (4)
145. (1)	146. (4)	147. (4)	148. (3)
149. (2)	150. (1)	151. (1)	152. (1)
153. (2)	154. (4)	155. (1)	156. (4)
157. (3)	158. (1)	159. (2)	160. (3)
161. (4)	162. (4)	163. (2)	164. (3)
165. (1)	166. (2)	167. (3)	168. (1)
169. (3)	170. (4)	171. (3)	172. (4)
173. (3)	174. (4)	175. (3)	176. (3)
177. (3)	178. (1)	179. (2)	180. (4)
181. (1)	182. (3)	183. (4)	184. (4)
185. (1)	186. (4)	187. (1)	188. (1)

EXPLANATIONS

TYPE-I

1. (3) The given statement can be shown by the following diagram:



2. (4) The first premise is particular Affirmative (I- Type). The second premise is Universal Affirmative (A-Type).

We can align the premises by converting the first premise and changing their order. Thus,

X is poor

Some poor people have a doctorate degree.

We know that,
A + I = No conclusion.

3. (3) Both the premises are Universal Affirmative. We can align the premises by changing their order. Thus,

X is a lady professor.

All University professors have a doctorate degree.

We know that,

A + A → A - type conclusion.

Thus our derived conclusion would be "X has a doctorate degree".

4. (3) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type). We can align the Premises by taking converse of any of the premises.

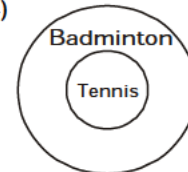
Some tall men are basketball players

All basketball players are athletes.

I + A ⇒ I - type of conclusion

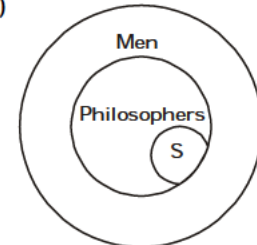
"Some tall men are athletes"

5. (4)



No woman plays badminton. Therefore, no woman plays tennis.

6. (4)



All philosophers without exception are men. So no woman can be philosopher.

7. (2) First premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Second premise is Universal Affirmative (I-type).

Both the premises are already aligned. Thus,

Some doctors are teachers

All teachers are counsellors.

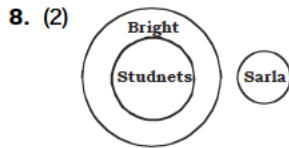
We know that,

I + A ⇒ I-type conclusion.

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

Therefore, our derived conclusion would be :

"Some doctors are counselors". Thus, only conclusion II follows.



All student of a particular class (without any exception) are bright. And, Sarfa is not bright. Therefore, Sarfa cannot be the student of that particular class.

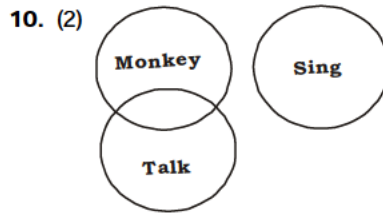
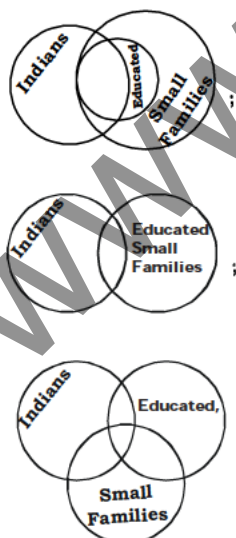
9. (2) First statement is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Second statement is Universal Affirmative (A-type)
Both the statements are already aligned. Thus,

Some Indians are educated.

(All) Educated men prefer small families.

We know that,
 $I + A \Rightarrow I$ -type Conclusion.
Therefore, our derived Conclusion would be:
"Some Indians prefer small families."

Venn-diagrams



Clearly, all monkeys cannot sign.

11. (1) Some women are politicians.

All politicians are intelligents.
We know that,
 $I + A \Rightarrow I$ -type Conclusion
Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :

"Some women are intelligent".

12. (3) Since both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type) and these can be aligned by changing the order of Premises, the Conclusion should be Universal Affirmative.

All Chinese are Asians.
All Asians are wise.
Therefore, All Chinese are wise.
This is conclusion (3).
Here, it should be noted that the Conclusion given in option (1) is the implication of the derived Conclusion and hence it is also valid.

13. (2) All men (without exception) are mortal. And, Ramu is a man. Therefore, Ramu is mortal.

14. (*) First Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).
Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

No cow is chair.
All chairs are tables.
 $E + A \Rightarrow O_1$ - type of Conclusion
"Some tables are not cows."

Conclusion I is Converse of the second Premise. Therefore, Conclusion I follows.
Conclusions II and IV form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion II or IV follows.
Thus, Conclusion I and Conclusion II or IV follow.
There is no such options.

15. (4) Both the Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).

No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.
Conclusions I and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or III follows.
Considering the given Options we can select option (4) as the answer.

16. (4) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type). These two Premises are not aligned. Now take the Converse of one of the Premises to align them.

17. (3) First Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).
Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

We can align the Premises by Converting the first Premise and changing their order. Thus,

All women are intelligents.

No intelligents is a man.

We know that,
 $A + E \Rightarrow E$ -type Conclusion
Thus our derived Conclusion would be :

"No woman is a man"
This is the Conclusion II.
Conclusion I is the Converse of this Conclusion.
Therefore, both the Conclusions I and II follow.

18. (3) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Both the Premises are already aligned.

All girls are proud

All proud will be humiliated one day

We know that,
 $A + A \Rightarrow A$ - type Conclusion
Therefore, our derived Conclusion would be :
"All girls will be humiliated one day".
Conclusion II is the converse of the derived Conclusion.
Thus, both the Conclusions follow.

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

19. (4) If A is a beggar, then A is not rich.
20. (1) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).
- All carts are cars.
- ↙ ↘
- All cars are trains.
- A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All carts are trains."
This is Conclusion I.
21. (3) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).
- All men are women.
- ↙ ↘
- All women are crazy.
- A + A ⇒ A - type of Conclusion
"All men are crazy".
This is Conclusion I.
Conclusion III is the Converse of it.
Conclusion IV is the Converse of Statement Q.
22. (2) Since some of Murphy radios are sold in that shop which sells high standard radios. Therefore, some of the Murphy radios are of high standard.
23. (1) We can align the premises by changing their order :
- Some citizens are soldiers.
- ↙ ↘
- All soldiers are men.
- We know that
I + A ⇒ I type conclusion
Thus, our derived conclusion would be :
"Some citizens are men".
This is conclusion on I.
24. (4) We can align the premises by converting the second premise.
- All Americans are **English speaking**
- ↙ ↘
- No English speakers** are Eskimos.
- We know that,
A + E ⇒ E type conclusion
Thus, our derived conclusion would be :
"No Americans are Eskimos."
Conclusion I is the converse of the derived conclusion.
Conclusion II is the converse of second premise.
25. (2) We can align the premises by converting the second premise.
- All children are playful.
- ↙ ↘
- Some playfults are animals.
- We know that,
A + I ⇒ No conclusion.
26. (2) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type)
Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).
- Some shoes are white.
- ↙ ↘
- All white are blue.
- I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some shoes are blue."
This is Conclusion II.
27. (3) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).
- All frogs are tortoises.
- ↙ ↘
- No tortoise is a crocodile.
- A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No frog is a crocodile".
This is Conclusion II.
Conclusion I is Converse of this Conclusion.
28. (2) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).
- Some skirts are benches.
- ↙ ↘
- No bench is a table.
- I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some skirts are not tables."
Conclusion II is Converse of the first Premise.
29. (1) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).
- All files are numbered.
- ↙ ↘
- All numbers are coded.
- A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All files are coded."
This is Conclusion I.
30. (1) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).
- All dogs are books.
- ↙ ↘
- All books are pictures.
- A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All dogs are pictures."
This is Conclusion I.
Conclusion IV is Converse of the second Premise.
31. (3) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).
- All pens are pencils.
- ↙ ↘
- No pencil is monkey.
- A + E = E-type of Conclusion
"No pen is monkey".
This is Conclusion I.
32. (4) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).
- All goats are tigers.
- ↙ ↘
- All tigers are lions.
- A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All goats are lions."
33. (3) All the three statements are Universal Affirmative (A-type).
- All books are boxes.
- ↙ ↘
- All boxes are pens.
- A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All books are pens."
Conclusion III is Converse of it.
- All books are pens.
- ↙ ↘
- All pens are papers.
- A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All books are papers."
This is Conclusion II.
Conclusion I is Converse of it.
- All boxes are pens.
- ↙ ↘
- All pens are papers.
- A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All boxes are papers."

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34. (2) All the three Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All dogs are rats.

All rats are crows.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ -type of Conclusion

"All dogs are crows."

Conclusion III is converse of it.

All rats are crows.

All crows are parrots.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ -type of Conclusion

"All rats are parrots."

All dogs are crows.

All crows are parrots.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ -type of Conclusion

"All dogs are parrots."

This is Conclusion I.

Conclusion II is converse of it.

35. (3) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Second Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

All clerks are typists.

Some typists are stenographers.

$A + I \Rightarrow$ No Conclusion

Conclusions I and II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or II follows.

36. (3) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some teachers are students.

All students are girls.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ -type of Conclusion

"Some teachers are girls".

Conclusion II is Converse of it.

Conclusion III is Converse of the second Premise.

37. (1) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All animals are dogs.

All dogs are birds.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ -type of Conclusion

"All animals are birds."

It is Conclusion I.

38. (1) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All players are educated.

All educated are cultured.

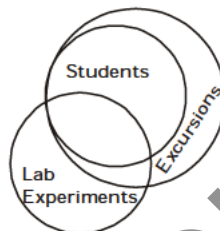
$A + A \Rightarrow A$ -type of Conclusion

"All players are cultured."

This is Conclusion I.

39. (4) None of the assumptions is valid. Assumption II is re-statement of the first statement.

40. (3) The given statements can be illustrated as :



41. (2) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some phones are watches.

All watches are guns.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ -type of Conclusion

"Some phones are guns".

Conclusion II is Converse of this Conclusion.

42. (2) All hens are cocks. (A)

No cock is black. (E)

$A + E \Rightarrow E$ -type of conclusion

"No hen is black."

This is Conclusion II.

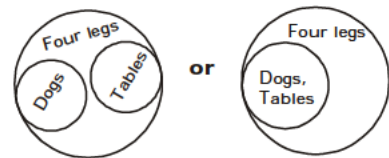
43. (2) Both the Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type). No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

Conclusion II is Converse of the second Premise.

44. (3) Some is a part of All. Therefore, conclusion I follows.

Since all students like excursion, therefore, Conclusion II also follows.

45. (4)



46. (3) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Second Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Some human beings are animals.

All animals are birds.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ -type of Conclusion

"Some human beings are birds".

This is Conclusion I.

Conclusion II is converse of it.

47. (1) Only Conclusion I follows.

Some who bark are dogs.

All dogs bite.

It means those dogs who do not bark, also bite.

48. (1) Only Conclusion I follows. As all English movies are violent, the people who like watching English movies like violence. But it is not necessary that all people who like violence watch English movies.

49. (4) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All doctors are angels.

Some angels are human creatures.

$A + I =$ No Conclusion

50. (4) First and third Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some books are novels.

All novels are magazines.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ -type of Conclusion.

"Some books are magazines."

It is Conclusion II.

Conclusions I and IV form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or IV follows.

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

51. (3) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All cupboards are watches.

All watches are costly.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ -type of Conclusion

"All cupboards are costly."

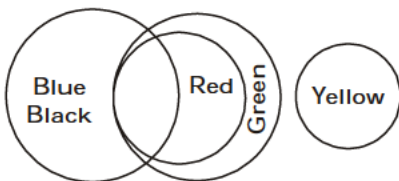
This is Conclusion I.

Conclusion II is converse of it.

52. (2) The given statement is Universal Negative (E-type).

Conclusion II is Converse of it.

53. (1)



Some blue is red and All red is green. Therefore, some blue is green.

Clearly, no black is yellow.

Thus, only Conclusions I and II follow.

54. (4) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Second Premise can be written in the form of Universal Negative (E-type) as

No sweet thing is good for health

All fruits are sweet.

No sweet thing is good for health.

$A + E \Rightarrow E$ -type of Conclusion

"No fruit is good for health".

Thus both the Conclusions follow.

- (55-56) :

- (i) All peacocks are lions \rightarrow Universal Affirmative (A-type).
- (ii) Some tigers are peacocks \rightarrow Particular Affirmative (I-type).
- (iii) No tiger is a lion \rightarrow Universal Negative (E-type).
- (iv) Some tigers are not lions \rightarrow Particular Negative (O-type).

55. (1) Some tigers are peacocks.

All peacocks are lions.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ -type of Conclusion.

"Some tigers are lions".

This is Conclusion III.

56. (2)

Some buses are four-wheelers.

All four-wheelers are vans.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ -type of Conclusion.

"Some buses are vans".

This is Conclusion II.

Conclusion I is Converse of this Conclusion.

- (57-59) :

- (i) All pens are papers \rightarrow Universal Affirmative (A-type).
- (ii) Some houses are lakes \rightarrow Particular Affirmative (I-type).
- (iii) No eraser is paper \rightarrow Universal Negative (E-type).
- (iv) Some erasers are not papers \rightarrow Particular Negative (O-type).

57. (1) All pens are papers.

No paper is an eraser.

$A + E \Rightarrow E$ -type of Conclusion.

"No pen is an eraser".

Conclusion I is Converse of it.

Conclusion II is Converse of the first Premise.

58. (4)

No mobile is a watch.

All watches are calculators.

$E + A \Rightarrow O$ -type of Conclusion.

"Some calculators are not mobiles".

Conclusions I and II form Complementary Pair, Therefore, either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows.

59. (4) All buses are houses.

Some houses are lakes.

$A + I \Rightarrow$ No Conclusion

Conclusion III is Converse of the second Premise.

Conclusion IV is Converse of the first Premise.

60. (3) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).

All benches are tables.

No table is chair

$A + E \Rightarrow E$ -type of Conclusion

"No bench is chair."

This is Conclusion IV.

61. (3) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Second Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Some spinsters are teachers.

All teachers are experienced.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ -type of Conclusion

"Some spinsters are experienced."

This is Conclusion II.

Conclusion I is Converse of it.

62. (3) Both the Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).

No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

Conclusion I is the Converse of the second Premise.

Conclusion II is the converse of the first Premise.

63. (4) Both the Premises are Universal Negative (E-type).

No Conclusion follows from the two negative Premises.

64. (2) Both the Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type). No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

Conclusion II is Converse of the first statement.

Conclusion IV is Converse of the second statement.

Conclusions I and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or III follows.

65. (1) The first Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

The second Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Most players are men.

Some man are singers.

$A + I \Rightarrow$ No Conclusion

Conclusion I is Converse of the second statement.

66. (1) First Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).

Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Sowmya is a girl.

No girl is a parrot.

$A + E \Rightarrow E$ -type of Conclusion.

"Sowmya is not a parrot."

This is Conclusion I.

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

67. (2) The first Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).
The second and the third Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).

All men are bachelors.

Some bachelors are teachers.
A + I \Rightarrow No Conclusion
Conclusion II is the Converse of the third Premise.

68. (2) First Premise is Universal Affirmative and the second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).

All students are boys.

No boy is dull.

A + E \Rightarrow E-type of Conclusion
"No student is dull"
This is conclusion II.

69. (2) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All children are students.

All students are players.

A + A \Rightarrow A-type of Conclusion

All children are players.

This is Conclusion II.

70. (4) Both the Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type). No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

71. (1) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Second Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

All books are novels.

Some novels are poems.

A + I \Rightarrow No Conclusion
Conclusion II is Converse of the second Premise.

72. (3) Statement I consists of two Particular Affirmative (I-type) Premises.
Statement II consists of two Universal Affirmative (A-type) Premises.

Some locks are numbers.

All numbers are letters.

I + A \Rightarrow I-type of Conclusion
"Some locks are letters".
This is Conclusion II.

All numbers are letters.

All letters are words.

A + A \Rightarrow A-type of Conclusion
"All numbers are words".
Conclusion I is Converse of it.

(73) :

- (i) All cities are towns \rightarrow Universal Affirmative (A-type).
- (ii) Some cities are villages \rightarrow Particular Affirmative (I-type).
- (iii) No village is a town \rightarrow Universal Affirmative (E-type).
- (iv) Some villages are not towns \rightarrow Particular Negative (O-type).

73. (1) Some villages are cities.

All cities are towns.

I + A \Rightarrow I-type of Conclusion
"Some villages are towns".
This is Conclusion III.

74. (1) Statement I is Particular Affirmative (I-type)
Statement II is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Horse is a bird.

Some birds are clouds.

A + I \Rightarrow No Conclusion
Conclusion I is Converse of the Statement I.

(75 - 76) :

- (i) All apples are bananas \rightarrow Universal Affirmative (A-type).
- (ii) Some apples are sweet \rightarrow Particular Affirmative (I-type).
- (iii) No apple is banana \rightarrow Universal Negative (E-type)
- (iv) Some apples are not bananas \rightarrow Particular Negative (O-type)

75. (4) All apples are bananas.

All bananas are sweet.

A + A \Rightarrow A - type of Conclusion
"All apples are sweet."
Conclusion I is the Implication of it.
Conclusion II is Converse of the first Premise.

76. (2) All metals are silver.

All silver are diamond.

A + A \Rightarrow A - type of Conclusion
"All metals are diamond".
This is Conclusion II.

77. (2) The first and second Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).
The third Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some beautifuls are honest.

All honest are sensitives.

I + A \Rightarrow I-type of Conclusion
"Some beautifuls are sensitives."
Conclusion 1 is Converse of it.

78. (*) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All centuries are decades.

Some decades are years.

A + I \Rightarrow No Conclusion
Conclusion II is Converse of the first Premise.
Conclusions I and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or III follows.

79. (1) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).

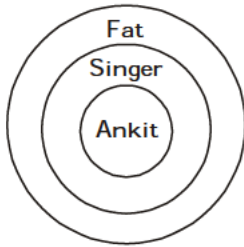
Some cats are dogs.

No dog is a toy.

I + E \Rightarrow O - type of Conclusion
"Some cats are not toys."
This is Conclusion III.
Conclusion I is Converse of the first Premise.

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

- 80.** (1) All the singers are fat and Ankit is a singer. So, Ankit is fat.



- 81.** (3) The first Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type)
The second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).

All pens are pencils.

No pencil is an eraser.

$A + E \Rightarrow E$ -type of Conclusion
"No pen is an eraser".
This is Conclusion II.
Conclusion I is the Converse

- 82.** (3) Both the Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).
No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.
Conclusion I is Converse of the second Premise.
Conclusion II is Converse of the first Premise.

- 83.** (3) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All peacocks are crows.

All crows are birds.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ -type of Conclusion
"All peacocks are birds."
This is Conclusion I.

- 84.** (1) First and second Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Third Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some rivers are deserts.

All deserts are roads.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ -type of Conclusion
"Some rivers are roads."
Conclusion I is Converse of it.

- 85.** (1) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All deers are cows.

All cows are animals.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ -type of Conclusion
"All deers are animals"
This is Conclusion I.

- 86.** (2) Both the premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All women are cats.

All cats are rats.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ -type of Conclusion
"All women are rats."
This is Conclusion I.

- 87.** (1) All professors are learned and learned people are always gentle. So, all professors are gentle persons. It means the Inference is true.

- 88.** (4) Some students are intelligent, i.e., all students are not intelligent. So, Ankita may or may not be intelligent.

- 89.** (4) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Second Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Some hens are chickens.

All chickens are birds.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ -type of Conclusion
"Some hens are birds."
This is Conclusion II.

- 90.** (2) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All books are trees.

All trees are lions.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ -type of Conclusion.
"All books are lions".
This is Conclusion I.

Conclusion IV is converse of it.

- 91.** (2) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).

All men are employed.

No employees are professionals.

$A + E \Rightarrow E$ -type of Conclusion.
"No man is professional."
This is Conclusion II.

- 92.** (4) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).

All Americans are English-speaking.

No English-speaking are Eskimos.

$A + E \Rightarrow E$ -type of Conclusion
"No American is Eskimo."
Conclusion I is Converse of it.
Conclusion II is Converse of the second Premise.

- 93.** (*) All the three Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type)

All clerks are superintendents.

All superintendents are managers.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ -type of Conclusion
"All clerks are managers."
Conclusion III is Converse of it.

All clerks are managers.

All managers are supervisors.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ -type of Conclusion
"All clerk are supervisors."
Conclusions II is its Implication.

All superintendents are managers.

All managers are supervisors.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ -type of Conclusion
"All superintendents are supervisors."
Conclusions II and III follow.

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

94. (2) Anand is an artist and artists are beautiful. So, Anand is beautiful.

95. (3) Statements 1 and 4 are more or less similar.

All tall people cannot be players.

So, Statement 2 seems to be true.

96. (2) Cactus plants are fleshy.

And, Cactus plants need least water.

Therefore, only Conclusion II follows.

The Converse of Universal Affirmative Premises is Particular Affirmative Premise.

97. (4) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type)

Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some schools are laboratories.

All laboratories are theatres.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ -type of Conclusion
"Some schools are theatres".

Conclusion I is Converse of it.

98. (3) Both the Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).

No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

99. (2) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

But, these two Premises are not aligned properly.

All poets are day dreamers.

Some day dreamers are painters.

$A + I \Rightarrow$ No Conclusion

100. (1) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All doctors are social workers.

Some social workers are politicians.

$A + I \Rightarrow$ No Conclusion.

101. (*) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).

Some boys are men.

No men is black.

$I + E \Rightarrow O$ - type of Conclusion

"Some boys are not black."

This is Conclusion I.

Conclusion II is the Converse of the first Premise.

Thus, both the Conclusions follow.

102. (4) All scientists working in America are talented.

Some scientists working in America are Indians.

Therefore, some talented Indian scientists have migrated to America.

Thus, some Indian scientists are talented.

103. (4) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All children are students.

All students are players.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ - type of Conclusion

"All children are players".

This is Conclusion II.

104. (4) No teacher comes to the school on a bicycle. Therefore, Anand cannot be a teacher. Anand is either student or clerical staff. Therefore, only Conclusion I follows.

105. (1) Conclusion I clearly follows from the first statement. Some doctors are creative persons are learned people. Therefore, some doctors are learned people. Its converse would be some learned people are doctors. Thus, both the conclusions follow.

106. (2) Some clerks (not all) are poor and A is poor.

Therefore, it is not certain that A is a clerk. Thus, neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

107. (3) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All squares are rectangles.

All rectangles are polygons.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ -type of Conclusion

"All squares are polygons."

Thus, square is rectangle (given) and square is polygon (derived).

108. (3) First Premise is the Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Second Premise is the Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All the pencils are pens.

Some pens are papers.

$A + I \Rightarrow$ No Conclusion

Conclusion I is the Converse of the second Premise.

Conclusion II is the Converse of the first Premise.

109. (3) Mary always tells the truth. Therefore, both Mary and Ann have cats. Clearly, Ann is lying. Thus, all the Conclusions I, II and III follow.

110. (3) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Second Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

All aeroplanes are trains.

Some trains are chairs.

$A + I \Rightarrow$ No Conclusion

Conclusion III is the Converse of the second Premise.

Conclusion IV is the Converse of the first Premise.

111. (3) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Second Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

All apples are oranges.

Some oranges are papayas.

$A + I \Rightarrow$ No Conclusion

112. (2) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Second Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Some men are stenographers.

All stenographers are lazy.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ -type of Conclusion

"Some men are lazy".

This is Conclusion II.

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

- 113.** (3) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Second Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

All teachers are actors.

Some actors are women.

$A + I \Rightarrow$ No Conclusion

Conclusion III is the Converse of the second Premise.

- 114.** (3) First and second premises are particular Affirmative (I-type).

Third Premises is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some cups are bottles.

All bottles are mugs.

$I + A \Rightarrow$ I-type of Conclusion

"Some cups are mugs."

Conclusion I is the Converse of it.

Conclusion II is the same as that of second premise.

- 115.** (1) All the three Premises are particular (I-type). No Conclusion follows from the two particular premises.

- 116.** (4) All Majors are captains.
All Majors are Lieutenants.
All Majors are Soldiers.
(This is Conclusion III)
All captains are Soldiers.
(This is Conclusion IV).
All Lieutenants are Soldiers.
All Painters are Soldiers.
No Painter is Captain.

- 117.** (3) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some shops are rooms.

All rooms are kitchens.

$I + A \Rightarrow$ I-type of Conclusion

"Some shops are kitchens."

This is the Conclusion II.

Conclusion III is the Converse of the first Premise.

- 118.** (1) First premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).
Some leaves are apples.

No apple is an egg.

$I + E \Rightarrow$ O-type of Conclusion

"Some leaves are not eggs".

This is Conclusion III.

- 119.** (3) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).

All fish are tortoise.

No tortoise is a crocodile.

$A + E \Rightarrow$ E - type of Conclusion

"No fish is a crocodile".

This is Conclusion II.

Conclusion I is Converse of it.

- 120.** (2) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Second Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

All books are novels.

Some novels are poems.

$A + I \Rightarrow$ No Conclusion

Conclusion II is the Converse of the second Premise.

- 121.** (1) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A - type).
Second Premise is Particular Affirmative (I - type).

Some doctors are authors.

(All) Authors are learned people

$I + A \Rightarrow$ I - type of Conclusion

"Some doctors are learned people."

This is Conclusion I.

Conclusion II is the Converse of it.

- 122.** (4) First Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).
Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

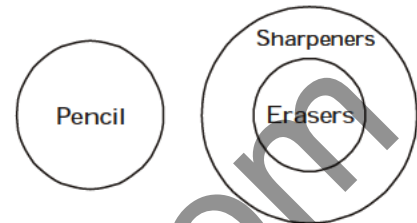
No pencil is eraser.

All erasers are sharpeners.

$E + A \Rightarrow O_1$ - type of Conclusion.

"Some sharpeners are not pencils."

Venn diagrams



Therefore, neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

- 123.** (1) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some monkeys are dogs.

All dogs are cats.

$I + A \Rightarrow$ I-type of Conclusion

"Some monkeys are cats."

This is Conclusion I.

- 124.** (2) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some cats are dogs.

All dogs are black

$I + A \Rightarrow$ I - type of Conclusion

"Some cats are black".

This is Conclusion I.

Conclusion II is the Implication of the second Premise.

- 125.** (1) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some flowers are roses.

All roses are yellow.

$I + A \Rightarrow$ I-type of Conclusion

"Some flowers are yellow."

Conclusion I is the Implication of the first Premise.

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

- 126.** (1) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Second Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Some grapes are fruits.

All fruits are leaves.

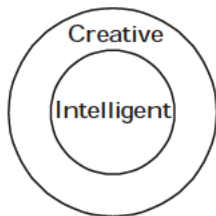
$I + A \Rightarrow I$ -type of Conclusion

"Some grapes are leaves."

Conclusion I is the Converse of it.

- 127.** (4) All intelligent people are creative. It implies that some creative people are intelligent. This is Conclusion I
Conclusion II is the same as the statement.

Venn diagram :



- 128.** (3) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All goats are tigers.

All tigers are lions.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ -type of Conclusion

"All goats are lions."

- 129.** (1) First Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).
Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Hari is a man.

No man is a monkey.

$A + E \Rightarrow E$ -type of Conclusion

"Hari is not a monkey".

This is Conclusion I.

- 130.** (2) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All cycles are ducks.

All ducks are swans.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ -type of Conclusion

"All cycles are swans."

Conclusion II is the Converse of it.

- 131.** (4) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some kings are queens.

All queens are beautiful.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ -type of Conclusion

"Some kings are beautiful."

Thus, neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

- 132.** (2) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All books are trees.

All trees are lions.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ -type of Conclusion

"All books are lions".

This is Conclusion I.

Conclusion IV is the Converse of it.

Therefore, Conclusion I and Conclusion IV follow.

- 133.** (1) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Rajiv is a boy.

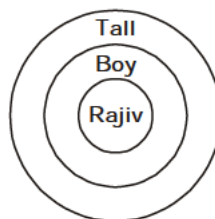
All boys are tall.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ -type of Conclusion

"Rajiv is tall".

This is Conclusion I.

Venn diagrams :



- 134.** (1) First Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).

Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Ajay is a man.

No man is a donkey.

$A + E \Rightarrow E$ -type of Conclusion

"Ajay is not donkey."

This is Conclusion I.

- 135.** (3) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All boys are young.

Some young are managers.

$A + I \Rightarrow$ No Conclusion

- 136.** (3) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All elephants are men.

All men are socks.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ -type of Conclusion

"All elephants are socks."

This is Conclusion II.

Conclusion I is the Converse of it.

- 137.** (1) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Many (Some) books are rocks.

All rocks are clips.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ -type of Conclusion

"Some books are clips."

This is the Conclusion I.

- 138.** (3) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Second Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

All astronomers are scientists.

Some scientists are shopkeepers.

$A + I \Rightarrow$ No Conclusion

Conclusion III is the Converse of the second Premise.

- 139.** (2) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All insects are ants.

Some ants are flies.

$A + I \Rightarrow$ No Conclusion

Conclusion II is the Converse of the second Premise.

SYLLOGISM, STATEMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

140. (2) Both the Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).

No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

Conclusion II is the Converse of the first Premise.

141. (2) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some principals are teachers.

All teachers are students.

$I + A \Rightarrow$ I-type of Conclusion

"Some principals are students."

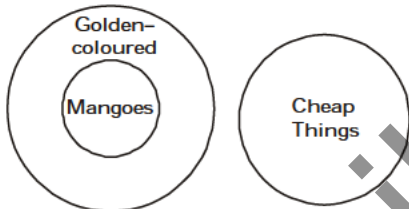
Conclusion II is the Converse of it.

142. (2) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).

All mangoes are golden in colour. It implies that all mangoes without an exception are golden in colour.

No golden coloured things are cheap.



Thus, Conclusion II follows.

143. (4) Some girls (not all) are stars. Therefore, Meena may or may not be star.

From Affirmative sentences, we cannot derive Negative Conclusion.

Thus, neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

144. (4) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All parrots are chicks.

Some chicks are birds.

$A + I \Rightarrow$ No Conclusion

Conclusion II is the Converse of first Premise.

145. (1) All animals (without exception) are four-footed.

Dog has two legs. Therefore dog is not an animal.

Thus, only Conclusion I follows.

146. (3) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some buses are cars.

All cars are caves.

$I + A \Rightarrow$ I-type of Conclusion

"Some buses are caves."

Conclusion II is the Converse of it.

Conclusion IV is Converse of the second Premise.

147. (3) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).

Some bags are pockets.

No pocket is a pouch.

$I + E \Rightarrow$ O-type of Conclusion

"Some bags are not pouches."

This is Conclusion I.

Conclusion II is Converse of the first Premise.

148. (2) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Second Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

All trees are leaves.

Some leaves are fruits.

$A + I \Rightarrow$ No Conclusion

Conclusion II is Converse of the first Premise.

149. (1) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All goats are cows.

All cows are animals.

$A + A \Rightarrow$ A-type of Conclusion

"All goats are animals".

This is Conclusion I.

150. (3) First Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).

Second Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type)

Some politicians are women.

No woman can vote.

$I + E \Rightarrow$ O-type of Conclusion

"Some politicians cannot vote."

Thus, neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

151. (2) Both the Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).

No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

Conclusion II is the Converse of the first Premise.

152. (3) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All men are aggressive.

Some aggressive are children.

$A + I \Rightarrow$ No Conclusion

TYPE-II

1. (1) The use of term 'All' in the conclusion I makes it invalid. We know that, definite conclusion cannot be drawn from general statement.

Ministers arrived at the public function in their cars. Thus, ministers have cars and they attended public function. Therefore, only II and III are implicit in the statement.

2. (3) Neither conclusion I nor II is implicit in the statement. Any person can be philanthrope whether he is rich or poor.

3. (1) We are arrive at the conclusion by combining three pieces of information given in the three statements.

4. (2) Only assumption II is implicit in the statement.

5. (2) Only statement II is implicit. It is true that TV lessons supplement the class-room teaching and as a result of this there is improvement in class room teaching.

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6. (4) Most of the students (Not All) write in Hindi medium in this examination. Therefore, some candidates of this examination write in Hindi.
7. (4) The given data clearly indicate that there is a steady increase of fertilizer consumption.
8. (1) It is clear that Tom and Gopal were guilty.
9. (3) Some quantity of all the crops are damaged by insects.
10. (4) Tom earns more wealth.
11. (4) Neither of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Nelson Mandela fought against racial discrimination in South Africa and at last succeeded in eliminating apartheid in his native country.
12. (2) Mohan may or may not be honest. Therefore, neither conclusion I nor II follows.
13. (1) Only conclusion I follow. John plays Tennis at the age of seventy. It means he is healthy.
14. (1) It is mentioned that if he is intelligent, he will pass the examination. Therefore, in order to pass the examination, he must be intelligent.
15. (2) The given statement is a phrasal expression which implies that for being successful one must take risk. Therefore, only conclusion II follow.
16. (4) Neither assumption I nor II is implicit in the statement. Any resource is exploited by human itself. Therefore, population is the greatest pollution.
17. (1) Only conclusion I follows. It is clear that cosmetics have side effects. There is no information about the cost of cosmetics.
18. (2) Clearly conclusion II is implicit in the statement. Honesty and hard work are necessary for development.
19. (2) The term 'Only' has been used in the statement. It indicates that the one who lives to old age must be bad.
20. (4) The term 'Light' bears two different meanings :
(i) the natural force that makes things visible, a source of light.
(ii) not heavy.
- 'Light comes from the Sun' means 'Sun is a source of Light'.
'Feathers are Light' means 'Feathers are not heavy'.
21. (2) Only assumption (ii) is implicit in the statement. The use of term 'only' in the assumption (i) makes it invalid. Any advertisement is issued assuming that it would have some positive response.
22. (2) Clearly, only Assumption II is implicit in the statement. Assumption I is not an assumption. It is merely re-statement of the given statement.
23. (3) Neither conclusion I nor II follows. The term 'all' has been used in both the conclusions. Therefore, both the conclusions are invalid.
24. (2) It is mentioned that if more encouragement is given to sports, Indians will win more gold medals It implies that Indians win some gold medals. Therefore, assumption I is invalid. One wins gold medals by performing better. Therefore, assumption II is valid.
25. (4) Suppose, the age of Shyam is x years.
The age of Ram = $\frac{x}{2}$ years
The age of Mohan = $\frac{x}{2} \times 2 = x$ years
Clearly, Shyam and Mohan are of the same age.
Shyam and Mohan are elder to Ram
Thus, both the conclusion follow.
26. (4) Clearly, both the assumptions are implicit in the statement.
27. (1) Only assumption I is implicit in the statement. Power and selfishness are root cause of social evils.
28. (1) Obviously conclusion(1) follows. If most of the dresses in that shop are expensive, then some (part of the most) dresses in that shop must be expensive.
29. (2) The second statement clearly corroborates the conclusion II.
30. (1) Only assumption is implicit in the statement. Assumption II is merely re-statement of the given statement.
31. (4) Neither conclusion (1) nor (2) follows. Over population is a result of several factors. Therefore, only unscientific thinking cannot be held responsible for over population.
32. (3) Clearly, both the assumptions are implicit in the statement.
33. (4) Both the assumptions are implicit in the statement. Major modifications in the educational system imply that the existing educational system was not serving the purpose very well and there was need to modify it.
34. (2) Clearly, only conclusion II follows.
35. (2) Only conclusion II follows. The statement does not imply that young parents do not know anything about child rearing.
36. (4) Clearly assumption (4) is valid. It is mentioned that television has a strong influence in the young children's development. Therefore, while developing TV programmes, educational developmental and moral aspects of children should be taken care of.
37. (1) Wealth is one of the factors that lead to success. Then, it is possible that wealth may yield success.
38. (2) 'Every library has books' means 'there are books in every library'. Therefore, No library can be without books.
39. (4) The statement implies that politicians win elections by the votes of people. Therefore, neither of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.
40. (4) Neither 1 nor 2 is implicit in the statement. The statement does not indicate that confidence and economic development are related.
41. (4) None of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. The victims of the imbalance in the industrial development are mainly from weaker sections of the society.
42. (1) From both the statements it is clear that people who live in city face problems in travelling. Therefore, only conclusion I follows.

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43. (1) From both the statements it is clear that conclusion I is true.
44. (2) From the statement it is clear that religion nurtures virtues.
45. (3) Neither conclusion I nor II follows. Hindi is the national language of India and Indians should know it.
46. (1) Only I and II arguments are strong. Education is meant for both knowledge and securing a job. Any skill is acquired to use it purposefully.
47. (3) Only Conclusion IV is appropriate. The use of 'term' all in the Conclusion I makes it invalid. From a general statement, we cannot derive definite Conclusion. There are many factors responsible for pollution. Therefore, we cannot say that polluted nations are industrialised. As pollution is a problem associated with industrialisation, India may become polluted.
48. (2) White clothes are bad absorbers of heat.
49. (1) In this question the first premise is hypothetical and the second premise as well as the first conclusion are categorical. These three propositions are according to the rule of syllogism. Therefore, only conclusion I follows.
50. (2) Since all the members of the Golf Club are rich and Ms. Y is a member, so she must be rich. Therefore, only conclusion II follows.
51. (4) The first premise can be reduced to O - type. The second premise is Universal Affirmative. Therefore, no conclusion can be drawn from the given premises.
52. (4) Clearly, both the conclusions follow. The shop sells only high priced - bags. And, if some bags of someone are sold in that shops, then some of his bags are definitely high priced.
53. (1) The statement clearly asks for such policy of education which will lead to gainful employment. Therefore, Conclusion I is true.
54. (2) Only Conclusion II is implicit. If special educational facilities are being provided to tribals, it may be assumed that tribals are ready to reap the benefit of this facility.
55. (3) Only assumption I is implicit in the statement. It is clearly mentioned that population explosion has adversely affected the quality of life.
56. (2) Only conclusion II follows. The second statement does not imply the conclusion I.
57. (2) Only conclusion II follows beyond reasonable doubt.
58. (3) Clearly both the assumptions are implicit in the statement.
59. (2) Only assumption II is implicit in the statement. The use of term "all" in the first assumption makes it invalid.
60. (1) Only assumption I is implicit in the statement. Laughter is the expression of happiness. Laughter does not bring happiness
61. (2) Clearly, assumption (2) is implicit in the statement. If X channel has the largest number of viewers, then it is a popular channel.
62. (2) Clearly, assumption (2) is implicit in the statement. Sunita has a house, so she must pay income tax.
63. (2) The use of term 'all' in the first conclusion makes it invalid. Clearly, the second conclusion follows.
64. (2) Only conclusion II follows. Electroplating industries are polluting and these are concentrated in the walled city. Therefore, there is greater pollution in the walled city.
65. (3) Clearly both the assumptions are implicit in the statement.
66. (4) Neither Assumption I nor II is implicit in the statement. A person prays to God in difficulty for some consolation. Prayer is not the solution of problem.
67. (2) Only assumption I is implicit in the statement. Clearly, education influences an individual's values.
68. (3) Only assumption I is implicit in the statement. The statement does not imply Luxury goods. It explains cost of living.
69. (1) Only assumption I is implicit in the statement.
70. (1) Clearly assumption I is implicit in the statement.
71. (3) Both the assumptions I and II are implicit in the statement. If the Government has no authority to take strong action against corrupt people, such statement would not have been made. Elimination of corruption ensures march towards prosperity.
72. (2) Only assumption II is implicit in the statement. It is clearly mentioned that keeping the premises clean is not the responsibility of the Government. Therefore, assumption I is not implicit.
73. (3) It is the sun that makes the day
74. (3) Neither I nor II follows
75. (2) Only II follows
76. (3) Only II follows
77. (4) The statement clearly shows that scientific planning can eradicate poverty.
78. (4) It is stated that tension is detrimental to physical and mental health. Therefore, one should be free from tension to be healthy both mentally and physically. Therefore, both the conclusions follows.
79. (3) Clearly conclusion (3) is correct. Science education unfolds many myths of the religion and people gradually understand the real causes of several phenomena.
80. (3) Neither I nor II is implicit in the statement. Any person whether he is rich or poor can be philanthrope.
81. (1) Clearly, conclusion (1) follows. Many science colligates are highly creative and creative persons are intelligent.
82. (4) Neither conclusion I nor II follows. It is mentioned that no modern boy is superstitions. But it is not clear whether all young boys are modern or not.
83. (3) Clearly, both I and II follows. If situation calls for an immediate action, the matter seems to be serious.
84. (1) Only conclusion I follows. Religious education imparts a great deal of knowledge to people. And, thus, people could distinguish between rights and wrongs.

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85. (2) Only Conclusion II follows. Fruits contain B-complex and B-complex is good for health.
86. (1) Clearly both the assumption are implicit in the statement.
87. (1) Only assumption I is implicit in the statement. The use of term 'faster' in the statement indicates that other means of transport are also available to Delhi from Bangalore.
88. (2) The use of term 'only' in the assumption I makes it invalid. Assumption II is implicit in the statement.
89. (2) It is clear that birds cannot crawl.
90. (3) Both the conclusions follow. If our present democratic system is satisfactory why there is a need to review it. If frequent elections are good, then there is no need to review our present democratic system.
91. (4) We have to draw definite Conclusion. Doubtful propositions are not regarded as valid Conclusions. Either I or II may be true.
92. (4) This is an act of coincidence.
93. (4) From the statement it is clear that Ayurvedic medicines are popular in India. Therefore, conclusion I is invalid. If one type of medicine is popular, it does not imply that other type of medicine is not popular.
94. (1) Clearly, conclusion I follows. Hybrid plants are resistant to fungus and hence the life-span of hybrid plants are greater.
95. (3) The third inference is the most appropriate. In order to write some pieces of literature it is necessary to have command over language.
96. (3) None of the Conclusions follows the statement. It is erroneous to assume that all natural resources are destroyed by industries. Similarly, there are other factors which pollute environment.
97. (3) Clearly both the Conclusions follow.
98. (1) Only Conclusion I follows. It has been said that private firm workers are hardworking. It does not mean that Government employees are not hard-working.
99. (4) None of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. The statement implies that industrious people are rich.
100. (1) Laying eggs is an essential criterion to be a bird. Therefore, Conclusion I follows.
101. (4) Neither I nor II follows, It is mentioned in the statement that the best evidence of India's glorious past is the growing popularity of Ayurvedic medicines in India. It implies that Ayurvedic medicines were originated in India and propagated to the other countries.
102. (4) Obviously both the Conclusions follow. Tension is detrimental to physical and mental health.
103. (1) It is well known that non-metals do not expand on heating. Therefore, the Conclusion I follows.
104. (3) None of the Conclusions follows. If one take precaution he/she may prevent it. It does not imply that AIDS prevention is very expensive.
105. (2) An artist makes picture, scenery and so on. Therefore, only Conclusion II follows.
106. (4) Obviously, both the conclusions follow. If many people can talk confidently before a group then very few people can also talk confidently before a group.
107. (4) None of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Rich people are more prone to have heart attacks. It does not imply that most of the deaths caused among rich people are due to heart attacks. Again, the statement does not imply that poor people do not have heart attacks.
108. (1) Only Conclusion I follows. It is clearly mentioned that fruit juice is safe to drink.
109. (1) All the boxes contain books. Some of these boxes contain both note-books and books. Some of these boxes contain both books and scribbling pads. Therefore, only Conclusion III follows.
110. (2) All first year students are cricket fans. Some of the first year students are also tennis fans. Out of some tennis fans some are also football fans. Conclusions III and IV form complementary Pair. Therefore, either III or IV follows. Conclusion I is invalid as it mentions material fallacy. At most we can derive conclusion II.
111. (2) 'Many Editors' does not imply 'all the editors'. Therefore, conclusion I is not valid. It is clearly mentioned in the statement that distorting the truth is harmful.
112. (2) None of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. The statement clearly implies that there are other TVs also in the market. The statement asserts the quality of 'X' TV. It does not imply that it is the costliest TV in the market. We know that any advertisement attracts some people.
113. (4) Neither of the Conclusions is true. Room looks beautiful also with other decorative items.
114. (1) It is clear that Anand is not a teacher. Anand may be a student or clerical staff.
115. (4) None of the Conclusions is correct.
116. (1) If a player is found guilty of doping, his medal is confiscated and it is given to the runner up. Therefore, only Conclusion II follows.
117. (4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows. The Fundamental Rights were included into the Constitution by the Drafting Committee headed by Dr. B R Ambedkar.
118. (4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows. Sun is the source of light ___ it does not imply that light has only one source.
119. (4) From both the Statements it is clear that only Ravi has five pens in the class. Therefore, only Conclusion IV follows.
120. (2) Only Conclusion II follows. Comic books and some other books may contain pictures. Some books do not contain pictures.
121. (1) Small gaps are left between the various rail pieces to provide space for the expansion of rail pieces when the temperature rises during summer.

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- 122.** (2) Only assumption I is valid. It is clear that creativity and intelligence are related. Assumption II is not an assumption at all. It is mere restatement of the given statement.
- 123.** (1) A friend who offers help in time of need is a true friend. The use of term 'All' in Conclusion I makes it invalid. Conclusion II does not express the inherent meaning of the statement. Therefore, neither Conclusion I nor II follows.
- 124.** (4) From the statements it is clear that knowledge is interdisciplinary. Mental activity is related to acquired knowledge. Thus, Conclusions 1 and 3 follow.
- 125.** (2) It is mentioned that medicines are needed for sick people. So, healthy people do not need medicines.
- 126.** (4) Any written piece is recognised as song when it is sung by a singer. Therefore, only Conclusion I follows.
- 127.** (4) None of the Conclusions follows. 'Animals live on oxygen' does not imply that other things do not need oxygen.
- 128.** (3) Clearly, both the assumptions are implicit in the statement. Any notice is displayed assuming that the people could read the notice. It is obvious that no blind person visits stadium.
- 129.** (2) Clearly both the conclusions can be true. It is clearly mentioned that road was not good and the driver drove the car off the road even if he was efficient. So, there may be some mechanical fault in the car.
- 130.** (2) Both (A) and (R) are true.
- 131.** (3) Obviously both the conclusions follow.
- 132.** (3) Only Conclusion III follows. It is mentioned that all story books have pictures. It implies that some story books have pictures. Further, it is mentioned that some story books have words.
- 133.** (1) Only assumption I is implicit in the statement. One puts his child in school at the age when the child is able to learn something.
- 134.** (2) Cheating in a test is a bad habit. So, one should warn and give him/her counselling.
- 135.** (3) Only Argument IV is strong. Clearly, a scheme to select deserving candidates cannot be abolished just because of the expenses it entail. Therefore, Argument I does not hold strong. Also, students who are intelligent enough to secure good marks in the qualifying examinations have no reason not to perform well in the entrance examinations. Therefore, Argument II also does not hold strong. Argument III is baseless. There is no reason why the rural candidates cannot perform well in the common entrance examinations. The student passed out from different universities are assessed on different patterns and hence a common entrance examination would put the candidates to uniform test and assessment. Therefore, only Argument IV holds strong.
- 136.** (3) If any person is upset, we should try to calm him/her down.
- 137.** (1) Clearly assumption I is implicit in the statement. If regular reading of newspapers enhances one's general knowledge, it implies that newspapers contain a lot of general knowledge. Assumption II is a long drawn conclusion.
- 138.** (2) Clearly, assumption I is implicit in the statement. It is mentioned that the values of an educated person will differ from that of an uneducated person. It does not imply that an uneducated person will not have values.
- 139.** (1) Obviously, only Inference I follows.
- 140.** (2) All the watches sold in that shop are made of white metal. So, the Rico watches sold in that shop are made of white metal. Thus, the second and the fourth inferences follow.
- 141.** (1) Clearly, Option (1) follows. A rich person has a lot of influence. Kamala is a rich person, so she has a lot of influence.
- 142.** (4) Dyslexia is a slight disorder of the brain that causes difficulty in reading and spelling. Therefore, Assertion is true. But Reason is not true.
- 143.** (2) Obviously both the Conclusions follow. Rabindranath Tagore was a poet and every poet has aesthetic knowledge. Aesthetic is a part of axiological study. So, Rabindranath Tagore did different axiological study. Any philosophy is related to logic and ethics. Therefore, Conclusion II also follows.
- 144.** (4) Neither I nor II is implicit in the statement. Literate has very general implication. So, it is not necessary that people of Kerala are well educated and cultured.
- 145.** (1) From the two statements, it is clear that only conclusion I follows.
- 146.** (4) From the three statements, it is clear that some flowers in Sita's garden are red and orange. There may be some other flowers in Sita's garden. So, the third statement is vague.
- 147.** (4) All men or all women cannot be drivers. Fourth statement may be true.
- 148.** (3) Clearly, both the assumptions are implicit in the statement. The capability of a person can be judged by his/her performance. It is natural that a person tries to prove his capability during probation period.
- 149.** (2) A poor man is unable to invest money to start a business. A poor man earns wealth through his hard work.
- 150.** (1) Only Conclusion II follows. The statement does not compare the relative importance of practice and emotional engagement in learning.
- 151.** (1) Only Conclusion I follows. It is clearly mentioned in the statement that self-managing people delay premature or instant conclusions.
- 152.** (1) Both conclusions I and II follow. It is mentioned in the statement that trained animals behave as the occasion demands.
- 153.** (2) Only Conclusion I follows. Conclusion II contradicts the facts given in the statement.
- 154.** (4) None of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

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- 155.** (1) Neither Inference I nor II follows. Both the Premises are Universal Negative (E-type). No Conclusion/Inference follows from the two Negative Premises.
- 156.** (4) Only Conclusion II follows. It was expected that crop condition would improve after the rains.
- 157.** (3) Obviously, Option (3) is correct.
- 158.** (1) The use of term 'only' in the Assumption I makes it invalid. Economic sanctions may affect strong economy too.
Only Assumption II seems to be implicit in the statement.
- 159.** (2) Only Assumption I is implicit in the statement. Regulation of traffic is required to ensure smooth traffic.
- 160.** (3) Clearly, option (3) is true.
- 161.** (4) Only assumption I is implicit in the statement. The advertisement advocates the use of pure organic honey. Therefore, it can be assumed that artificial honey can be prepared.
- 162.** (4) Clearly, option (4) is the most appropriate.
- 163.** (2) Clearly, only assumption I is implicit in the statement. Training is an essential component for productivity.
- 164.** (3) Only assumption II is implicit in the statement. The statement does not imply that other modes of transport are not available in Delhi.
- 165.** (1) Only assumption II is implicit in the statement. The function will start as scheduled. It is assumed that an instruction is followed by at least some people.
- 166.** (2) Obviously both the Conclusions follow. Square is a regular polygon. Therefore, square has equal sides and equal angles.
- 167.** (3) Obviously, option (3) is correct.
- 168.** (1) It is mentioned that economic security makes people better and happier. Enough money is required to ensure economic security. Therefore, Conclusion I follows.
Economic security has a good influence on the personality. It does not imply that to have a good personality people should be economically sound.
- 169.** (3) None of the Conclusions follows. Any country strengthens its arsenal to defend itself in the time of danger. The use of term 'only' in the Conclusion II makes it invalid.
- 170.** (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.
The statement does not imply that other countries do not have best engineers. Conclusion II is not related with the statement.
- 171.** (3) It is mentioned clearly that all states having dams face no water problem. It implies that dams can solve water problem. The state which has no dam may face water problem. Therefore, both the Conclusions follow.
- 172.** (4) It is an established fact that water is a liquid. When water is cooled, its state changes into solid (ice).
Therefore, neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.
- 173.** (3) Clearly both the assumptions are implicit in the statement.
The situation calls for an immediate action. It implies that situation is serious and immediate action is possible.
- 174.** (4) Irregularity is a cause for failure in exams.
There may be some other causes for failure in exams.
Therefore, neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.
- 175.** (3) Obviously, both the Conclusions follow.
- 176.** (3) Obviously both the assumptions are implicit in the statements.
Only good singers were invited in the conference and good singers are those who have sweet voice.
- 177.** (3) Ahimsa may be one of the factors which can promote global harmony. But, it cannot be asserted with certitude.
The use of term 'all' in the first Conclusion, makes it invalid.
Therefore, neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.
- 178.** (1) From the statement, it is clear that if people do hard work, economic development will take place. Therefore, Conclusion I follows.
- Conclusion II raises doubt without citing any reason. Therefore, Conclusion II does not follow.
- 179.** (2) Obviously only Conclusion II follows. Stresses and strains have an adverse effect on life. Therefore, one should avoid stresses and strains in life. We should strive to lead a simple and healthy life.
- 180.** (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows. The administration of Odisha cannot be blamed for the underdevelopment of the state. There may be other factors also for the backwardness of the state.
- 181.** (1) Only Conclusion I follows. Nutritious food is good for health. Honey is nutritious and hence it is good for health.
- 182.** (3) From the statement it is clear that he is not a hard worker. Therefore, only Conclusion II follows.
- 183.** (4) All that glitters is not gold. Therefore, the ornaments of Sujatha may or may not glitter.
- 184.** (4) Neither I nor II is an assumption.
- 185.** (1) Only Conclusion I follows. India is allocating lots of funds for the education. Therefore, quality to education would improve in India. The use of term 'only' in the Conclusion II makes it invalid.
- 186.** (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.
'All Hindus are God fearing' does not imply that 'All God fearing are Hindus'.
Some Japanese may also be God fearing.
- 187.** (1) Honesty is the best policy. Therefore, everyone should be honest. Thus, only Conclusion I follows.
- 188.** (1) Only Conclusion I follows. Only first division holders are admitted and Ram is a first division holder. Therefore, Ram can be admitted. There may be some other students who got first division.
Thus, Conclusion II does not follow.



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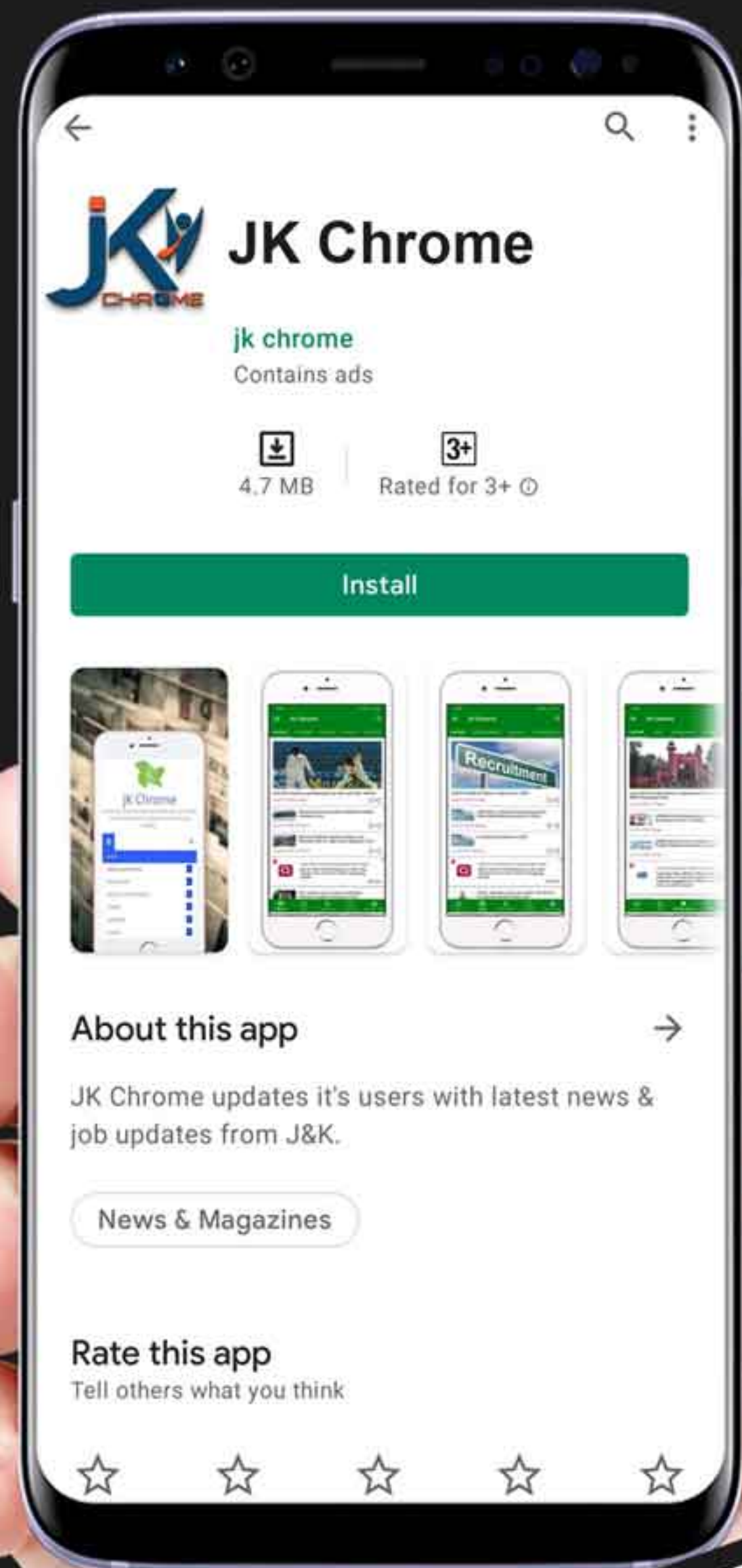
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