SYLLOGISM

Self – Evaluation Test

Directions (1-10): In each question below are two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two statements disregarding commonly known facts.

1.   **Statements:**

| **I.** Some pencils are lead. |
| **II.** All lead are ink. |

Conclusions:

| **I.** Some ink are pencils. |
| **II.** All ink are lead. |

(a) Only I follows

(b) Only II follows

(c) Either I or II follows

(d) Neither I nor II follows

(e) Both I and II follows

2.   **Statements:**

| **I.** Some ovens are refrigerators. |
| **II.** Some refrigerators are ACs. |

Conclusions:

| **I.** Some ACs are ovens. |
| **II.** No AC is oven. |

(a) Only I follows

(b) Only II follows

(c) Either I or II follows

(d) Neither I nor II follows

(e) Both I and II follows

3. **Statements:**

I. All planes are birds,
II. All birds are clouds.

Conclusions:

I. Some planes are clouds,
II. Some clouds are birds.

(a) Only I follows

(b) Only II follows

(c) Either I or II follows

(d) Neither I nor II follows

(e) Both I and II follow

4. **Statements:**

I. Some sweets are salt.
II. No salt is spice.

Conclusions:

I. Some sweets are spice.
II. No spice is salt.

(a) Only I follows

(b) Only II follows

(c) Either I or II follows

(d) Neither I nor II follows

(e) Both I and II follow

5. **Statements:**

I. Some papers are plastics.
II. All papers are clothes.

Conclusions:

I. Some plastics are clothes.
II. Some plastics are papers.

(a) Only I follows

(b) Only II follows

(c) Either I or II follows

(d) Neither I nor II follows

(e) Both land II follow

6. **Statements:**

I. All fish are birds.
II. Some hens are fish.

Conclusions:

I. Some hens are birds.
II. No birds are hens.

(a) Only I follows

(b) Only (I follows

(c) Either I or II follows

(d) Neither I nor IS follows

(e) Both I and II follow

7. **Statements:**

I. Some shoes are coats.
II. Some coats are buttons.

Conclusions:

I. No button is shoe.
II. Some shoes are buttons.

(a) Only I follows

(b) Only II follows

(c) Either I or II follows

(d) Neither I nor II follows

(e) Both I and II follow

8. **Statements:**

I. All bats are boys.
II. Some coats a.

Conclusions:

I. Some gloves are bats.
II. All bats are gloves,

(a) Only I follows   (b) Only II follows

(c) Either I or II follows   (d) Neither I nor II follows

(e) Both I and II follow

9. **Statements:**

I. All puppies are tigers.
II. All kittens are tigers.

Conclusions:

I. All puppies are kittens...
II. Ali tigers are puppies.

(a) Only I follows (b) Only II follows

(c) Either I or II follows (d) Neither I nor II follows

(e) Both I and II follow

10. **Statements:**

I. Some doctors are nurses»
II. All nurses are patients.

Conclusions:

I. All doctors are patients.
II. Some patients are doctors.

(a) Only I follows (b) Only II follows

(c) Either I or II follows (d) Neither I nor II follows

(e) Both I and II follow

Directions (11 - 20): In each questions below are given three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read both of the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

11. **Statements:**

I. Some phones are computers'
II. All computers are radios.
III. All radios are televisions.

Conclusions:

I. All televisions are computers.
II. Some radios are phones.

(a) None follows (b) Only I follows

(c) Only II follows (d) Both I and II follow

(e) None of these

4

12. **Statements:**

I. All rings are fingers.
II. Some ears are fingers.
III. All ears are necklaces.

Conclusions:

I. Some necklaces are fingers.
II. Some necklaces are rings.

(a) None follows   (b) Only I follows

(c) Only II follows   (d) Both I and II follow

(e) None of these

13. **Statements:**

I. Some bottles are cups.
II. Some cups are plates.
III. No spoon is a plate.

Conclusions:

I. Some spoons are bottles.
II. No bottles is a spoon.

(a) None follows   (b) Only I follows

(c) Only II follows   (d) Either I or II follows

(e) None of these

14. **Statements:**

I. All pens are erasers.
II. Some erasers are sharpners.
III. Some sharpners are staples.

Conclusions:

I. Some sharpners are pens.
II. Some staples are erasers.

(a) None follows

(b) Only I follows

(c) Only II follows

(d) Both I and II follow

(e) None of these

15. **Statements:**

| **I.** All hills are trees. |
| **II.** All trees are jungles. |
| **III.** All jungles are bushes. |

Conclusions:

| **I.** All trees are bushes. |
| **II.** Some jungles are hills. |

(a) None follows   (b) Only I follows

(c) Only II follows   (d) Both I and II follow

(e) None of these

16. **Statements:**

| **I.** All crows are parrots» |
| **II.** All parrots are doves. |
| **III.** Some doves are cats. |

Conclusions:

| **I.** Some cats are crows. |
| **II.** Some doves are crows. |

(a) I follows

(b) II follows

(c) Either I or II follows

(d) Neither I nor II follows

(e) Both I and II follow

17. **Statements:**

| **I.** Some desks are mirrors. |
| **II.** Some mirrors are chairs. |
| **III.** All chairs are pens. |

Conclusions:

| **I.** Some pens are mirrors, |
| **II.** Some pens are desks. |

(a) I follows

(b) II follows

(c) Either I or II follows

(d) Neither I nor II follows

(e) Both I and II follow

18. **Statements:**

| **I.** All glasses are rivers. |
| **II.** All rivers are bottles. |
| **III.** All bottles are plates |

Conclusions:

| **I.** Some plates are rivers. |
| **II.** Some bottles are glasses. |

(a) I follows

(b) II follows

(c) Either I or II follows

(d) Neither I nor II follows

(e) Both I and II follow

19. **Statements:**

| **I.** Some rings are bangles, |
| **II.** Some bangles are tents. |
| **III.** Some tents are skies. |

Conclusions:

| **I.** Some skies are bangles. |
| **II.** Some tents are rings. |

(a) I follows   (b) II follows

(c) Either I or II follows   (d) Neither I nor II follows

(e) Both I and II follow

20. **Statements:**

| **I.** All trees are ponds. |
| **II.** Some ponds are fields. |
| **III.** All fields are benches. |

Conclusions:

| **I.** Some benches are trees. |
| **II.** No bench is tree. |

(a) I follows   (b) II follows

(c) Either I or II follows   (d) Neither I nor II follows

(e) Both I and II follow

Answer – Key

1.	A	2.	C	3.	E	4.	B	5.	E
6.	A	7.	C	8.	E	9.	D	10.	B
11.	C	12.	B	13.	D	14.	A	15.	D
16.	B	17.	A	18.	E	19.	D	20.	C

Explanation

1. **Explanation**

   Option (A) is correct.

   Let us see:

   Some pencils are (lead) . (I type)

   All (lead) are ink. (A type)

   I + A = I type conclusion "Some pencils are ink"

   Conclusion I is converse of this conclusion.

   Rest of the options is incorrect because of the correctness of option (A).

2. **Explanation**

   Option (C) is correct.

   No conclusion follows from particular premises.

   Both the conclusion from complementary pair.

   Therefore, either I or II follows

   Rest of the options is incorrect because of the correctness of option (C).

3. **Explanation**

   Option (E) is correct.

   Let us see:

All planes are (birds). (A type)

All (birds) are clouds. (A type)

A + A = A type conclusion.

"All planes are clouds/' Conversion "Some planes are clouds" = Conclusion I

Conclusion II is converse of the second premise.

Rest of the options is incorrect because of the correctness of option (E).

4. **Explanation**

Option (B) is correct.

Let us see:

Some sweets are (salt). (I type)

No (salt) is spice. (E type)

I + E = O type conclusion.

"Some sweets are not spices".

Conclusion II is converse of the second premise.

Rest of the options is incorrect because of the correctness of option (B).

5. **Explanation**

Option (E) is correct.

Let us see:

Some plastics are (papers). (I type) [Conversion of 1st premise]

All (papers) are clothes. (A type)

I + A = I type conclusion.

"Some plastics are clothes

Conclusion II is converse of the first premise.

Rest of the options is incorrect because of the correctness of option (E).

6. **Explanation**

Option (A) is correct.

Let us see:

Some hens are (fish). (I type) [Statement II]

All (fish) are birds. (A type) [Statement I]

I+A= I type conclusion.

"Some hens are birds/'

This is conclusion I.

Rest of the options is incorrect because of the correctness of option (A).

7.   Explanation

Option (C) is correct

Both the premises are particular affirmative. No conclusion follows from particular premises. Therefore, either conclusion I or II follows, (E and I make complementary pair) Rest of the options is incorrect because of the correctness of option (C).

8.   Explanation

Option (E) is correct-

Let us see:

All bats are ⬭bons . (A type)

All ⬭bons are gloves. (A type)

A + A = A type conclusion.

"All bats are gloves/'

This is conclusion 81.

Conclusion I is converse of this conclusion.
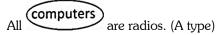
Rest of the options is incorrect because of the correctness of option (E).

9.   Explanation

Option (D) is correct.

Let us see:

For aligning the statements we convert them as below.

All puppies are tigers conversion $\xrightarrow{\text{conversion}}$ puppies are tigers. (I type)

All kittens are tigers conversion $\xrightarrow{\text{conversion}}$ tigers are kittens. (I type)

But we know that

I + I = No conclusion.

Clearly, option (D) will be correct.

Rest of the options is incorrect because of the correctness of option (D).

10.   Explanation

Option (B) is correct.

Let us see:

Some doctors are (nurses) . (I type)

All (nurses) are patients. (A type)

I + A = I type conclusion.

"Some doctors are patients".

Conclusion II is converse of this conclusion.

Rest of the options is incorrect because of the correctness of option (B).

11. **Explanation**

Option (C) is correct.

Let us see:

Some phones are (computers) . (I type)

All (computers) are radios. (A type)

I + A = I type conclusion.

"Some phone are radios'.

Conclusion II is converse of this conclusion.

Rest of the options is incorrect because of the correctness of option (C).

12. **Explanation**

Option (B) is correct.

Let us see:

Conversion of the second premise.

'Some ears are fingers', we have 'Some fingers are ears'.

Now,

Some fingers are (ears). (I type)

All (ears) are necklaces. (A type)

I + A = I type of conclusion.

"Some fingers are necklaces".

Conclusion I is converse of this conclusion.

Rest of the options is incorrect because of the correctness of option (B).

13. **Explanation**

Option (D) is correct.

From the given premises we cannot have the conclusions making a complimentary pair.
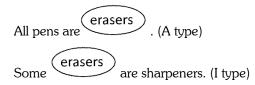
Hence, the correct answer will be 'Either I or II follows'.

Rest of the options is incorrect because of the correctness of option (D).

14. **Explanation**

Option (A) is correct.

Let us see:

All pens are (erasers). (A type)

Some (erasers) are sharpeners. (I type)

A+ I = No conclusion.

Also last two statements are of I type and I + I = No conclusion.

Further, predicate of 1st statement (eraser) is not the subject of the 3rd statement. Hence, conclusion is not possible from 1st and 3rd statement.

Again, the given conclusion (I and II) are not immediate inferences of any of the given statements. Thus, given conclusion are not true.

Rest of the options is incorrect of the correctness of option (A),

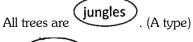**15.** **Explanation**

Option (D) is correct.

Let us see:

All hills are (trees). (A type)

All (trees) are jungles. (A type)

A + A = A type conclusion.

"All hills are jungle "Some jungles are hills". = Conclusion II

All trees are (jungles). (A type)

All (jungles) are bushes. (A type)

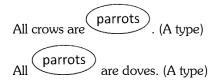A + A = A type of conclusion

"All trees are bushes".

This is conclusion I.

Rest of the options is incorrect because of the correctness of option (D).

16. **Explanation**

Option (B) is correct.

Let us see:

All crows are (parrots). (A type)

All (parrots) are doves. (A type)

A + A = A type conclusion,

"All crows are doves'.

Conclusion II is converse of it.

Rest of the options is incorrect because of the correctness of option (B).

17. **Explanation**

Option (A) is correct.

Let us see:

Some mirrors are (chairs). (I type)

All (chairs) are pens. (A type)

I + A = I type of conclusion.

"Some mirrors are pens'.

Conclusion I is converse of it.

Rest of the options is incorrect because of the correctness of option (A).

18. **Explanation**

Option (E) is correct.

Let us see:

All glasses are (rivers). (A type)

All (rivers) are bottles. (A type)

A + A = A type of conclusion.

"All glasses are bottles".

Conclusion II is converse of it.

All rivers are (bottles). (A type)

All (bottles) are plates. (A type)

A + A = A type of conclusion.

"All rivers are plates".

Conclusion I is converse of it.

Rest of the options is incorrect because of the correctness of option (E).

19. **Explanation**

Option (D) is correct.

All the three premises are particular affirmative (I type). No conclusion follows from the two particular premises.

Rest of the options is incorrect because of the correctness of option (D).

20. **Explanation**

Option (C) is correct.

Let us see:

Some ponds are (bottles). (I type)

All (bottles) are benches. (A type)

I + A = I type of conclusion.

"Some ponds are benches".

Conclusion I and II from complementary pair.

Therefore, either I or II follows.

Rest of the options is incorrect because of the correctness of option (C).