11 SYLLOGISM

NATIONALISED BANKS & IBPS PO/MT/SO EXAMS

Directions (1-5) : In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(Canara Bank PO Exam. 09.02.2003)

1. Statements :
Some boxes are trees.
Some trees are horses.
All horses are fruits.
Conclusions :
I. Some fruits are boxes.
II. Some fruits are trees.
III. Some horses are boxes.
IV. No fruit box.
(1) None follows
(2) Only either II or IV follows
(3) Only either I or IV and II follow
(4) Only either I or III and IV follow
(5) None of these

2. Statements :
All flowers are buses.
Some buses are cats.
All cats are tigers.
Conclusions :
I. Some tigers are buses.
II. Some tigers are flowers.
III. Some cats are flowers.
IV. Some buses are tigers.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only III and IV follow
(4) Only I and IV follow
(5) Only II and III follow

3. Statements :
All fans are rooms.
No room is green.
Some windows are green.
Conclusions :
I. Some windows are fans.
II. Some windows are rooms.
III. Some fans are green.
IV. No green is fan.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only III follows
(3) Only IV follows
(4) Only II and IV follow
(5) All follow

4. Statements :
Some tablets are rains.
All dogs are rains.
All rains are chairs.
I. Some chairs are tablets.
II. All dogs are chairs.
III. Some tablets are dogs.
IV. Some tablets are chairs.
(1) All follow
(2) Only I, II and III follow
(3) Only II, III and IV follow
(4) Only III and IV follow
(5) None of these

5. Statements :
No man is sky.
No sky is road.
Some men are roads.
Conclusions :
I. No road is man.
II. No road is sky.
III. Some skies are men.
IV. All roads are men.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only I and III follow
(4) Only II and III follow
(5) None of these

Directions (6-10) : In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(Syndicate Bank PO Exam. 10.10.2004)

6. Statements :
All players are spectators.
Some spectators are theatres.
Some theatres are dramas.
Conclusions :
I. Some dramas are spectators.
II. Some players are dramas.
III. Some theatres are players.
IV. All spectators are players.
(1) Only II follows
(2) None follows
(3) Only II and IV follow
(4) Only I and III follow
(5) All follow

7. Statements :
Some buckets are waters.
All waters are papers. Some papers are woods.
Conclusions :
I. Some woods are waters.
II. Some buckets are woods.
III. Some papers are buckets.
IV. Some woods are buckets.
(1) None follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) Only IV follows
(5) Only II, III and IV follow

8. Statements :
Some rings are phones.
Some phones are computers.
Some computers are stations.
Conclusions :
I. Some stations are rings.
II. Some phones are stations.
III. Some computers are rings.
IV. All rings are stations.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only I, II and III follow
(4) Only II and III follow
(5) All follow

9. Statements :
All leaves are inks. No ink is brush.
All cakes are brushes.

Conclusions :
I. Some cakes are leaves.
II. Some inks are cakes.
III. Some inks are leaves.
IV. Some cakes are brushes.
(1) All follow
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) Only III and IV follow
(5) None of these

10. Statements :
All needles are threads.
All threads are boxes.
All trees are boxes.
Conclusions :
I. No needle is tree.
II. Some trees are threads.
III. Some boxes are needles.
IV. Some trees are needles.
(1) Only either I or IV follows
(2) Only either I or IV and II follow
(3) Only III follows
(4) None follows
(5) Only either I or IV and III follow

Directions (11–17) : In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by the three Conclusions numbered, I II and III. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the Conclusions and then decide which of the given Conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(Corporation Bank PO Exam. 09.07.2006)

11. Statements :
Some tents are buildings.
Some buildings are chairs.
Some chairs are windows.
Conclusions :
I. Some windows are buildings.
II. Some windows are tents.
III. Some chairs are tents.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) Only I and III follow
(5) All follow

12. Statements :
All tables are boards.
All pens are boards.
All boards are papers.
Concussions :
I. Some pens are tables.
II. Some papers are pens.
III. No pen is table.
(1) All follow
(2) Only either I or III follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only either I or III and II follow
(5) None of these

13. Statements :
All chains are cycles.
Some cycles are wheels.
All wheels are mirrors.
Conclusions :
I. Some cycles are mirrors.
II. Some wheels are chains.
III. Some mirrors are cycles.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only I and III follow
(5) All follow

14. Statements :
Some boxes are hammers.
Some hammers are beads.
All beads are rings.
Conclusions :
I. Some rings are hammers.
II. Some hammers are boxes.
III. Some rings are boxes.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) Only I and II follow
(5) All follow

15. Statements :
All jackets are trousers.
No trouser is shirt.
Some shirts are caps.
Conclusions :
I. Some caps are jackets.
II. Some shirts are jackets.
III. Some trousers are jackets.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) All follow
(5) None of these

16. Statements :
Some cameras are binoculars.
All binoculars are spoons.
Some spoons are cups.
Conclusions :
I. Some cups are binoculars.
II. Some spoons are cameras.
III. Some cups are cameras.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) Only either I or II follows
(5) None of these

17. Statements :
All hotels are airports.
All airports are belts.
Some belts are hooks.
Conclusions :
I. Some belts are hotels.
II. Some airports are hotels.
III. Some hooks are belts.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I and III follow
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) Only III follow
(5) All follow

Directions (18–22) : In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by three Conclusions numbered I, II and III. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(Bank Of Maharashtra PO Exam. 25.05.2008)

18. Statements :
Some plates are spoons.
All spoons are forks.
All forks are bowls.
Some bowls are utensils.
Conclusions :
I. Some plates are bowls.
II. All spoons are bowls.
III. Some forks are utensils.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only I and III follow
(4) Only I and II follow
(5) None of these

19. Statements :
Some books are files.
All files are discs.
Some discs are boards.
All boards are keys.

Conclusions :
I. Some books are keys.
II. No book is key.
III. Some discs are keys.
(1) Only III follows
(2) Only I and III follow
(3) Either I or II and III follow
(4) All follow
(5) None of these

20. Statements :
All buses are trains.
Some trains are cars.
No car is scooter.
All scooter are jeeps.
Conclusions :
I. Some cars are buses.
II. All jeeps are scooters.
III. No jeep is train.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) Only either I or III follows
(5) None follows

21. Statements :
All curtains are pillows.
No pillow is mattress.
Some mattresses are beds.
All beds are sofas.
Conclusions :
I. No bed is pillow.
II. Some mattresses are sofas.
III. Some beds are pillows.
(1) Only either I or III follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only II and either I or III follow
(4) Only I and II follow
(5) All follow

22. Statements :
Some pulses are grains.
Some grains are sprouts.
All sprouts are nuts.
No fruit is nut.
Conclusions :
I. Some nuts are pulses.
II. Some nuts are grains.
III. No fruit is sprout.
(1) Only II and III follow
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only either I or II follows
(4) None follows
(5) None of these

Directions (23-29) : In each question below are three statements followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. You have to take the three 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 three given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Then decide which of answers (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) is the correct answer.

(Indian Overseas Bank PO Exam. 15.06.2008)

23. Statements :
Some tables are jugs.
Some jugs are pots.
All pots are plates.
Conclusions :
I. Some plates are jugs.
II. Some pots are tablets.
III. Some plates are tablets.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only II and III follow

24. Statements :
All chairs are rings.
Some rings are sticks.
All sticks are branches.
Conclusions :
I. Some branches are chairs.
II. Some branches are rings.
III. Some sticks are chairs.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only I and II follow

25. Statements :
All bulbs are chairs.
All chairs are tables.
All tables are mirrors.
Conclusions :
I. Some mirrors are bulbs.
II. Some tables are bulbs.
III. All chairs are mirrors.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I and III follow
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) All follow
(5) None of these

26. Statements :
All knives are hammers.
No hammer is sword.
Some swords are nails.
Conclusions :
I. Some nails are hammers.
II. Some swords are knives.
III. No nail is hammer.
(1) None follows
(2) Only either I or III follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only I follows

27. Statements :
Some fruits are trees.
All trees are jungles .
All jungles are roads.
Conclusions :
I. All fruits are jungles
II. Some roads are fruits.
III. Some jungles are fruits.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I and III follow
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) All follow
(5) None of these

28. Statements :
Some books are pens.
Some pens are desks.
Some desk are racks.
Conclusions :
I. Some racks are pens.
II. Some desks are books.
III. Some racks are books.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) None follows
(5) All follow

29. Statements :
No rooms is house.
No house is building.
Some buildings are huts.
Conclusions :
I. Some huts are rooms.
II. Some huts are houses.
III. Some huts are buildings.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) None follows
(5) All follow

Directions (30 – 35) : In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts.

Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly facts.
(Andhra Bank PO Exam. 14.09.2008)

30. Statements :
Some robots are machines.
Some computers are both robots and machines.
Some animals are machines.
Some toys are animals.
Conclusions :
I. Some toys are robots
II. Some toys are machines.
III. Some animals are computers.
IV. Some robots are not toys.
(1) None follows
(2) Only II and III follow
(3) Only I and III follow
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only either I or IV follow

31. Statements :
All suns are stars.
All moons are stars.
Some planets are suns.
Some stars are gases.
Conclusions :
I. Some stars are planets.
II. Some suns are gases.
III. No moon is a planet.
IV. Some gases are moons.

32. Statements :
All books are diaries.
Some diaries are pens.
Some pens are drawers.
All drawers are chairs.
Conclusions :
I. Some drawers are diaries.
II. Some chairs are pens.
III. Some pens are books.
IV. Some diaries are books.
(1) None follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) Only II and IV follow
(5) All follow

33. Statements :
Some buildings are rivers.
Some mountains are both buildings and rivers.
Some roads are buildings.
All roads are trucks.
Conclusions :
I. Some mountains are roads.
II. Some buildings are trucks.
III. Some rivers are roads.
IV. Some trucks are rivers.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) All follow

34. Statements :
All tables are round.
Some hills are round.
Some rivers are hills.
All rivers are conical.
Conclusions :
I. Some rivers are round.
II. Some hills are conical.
III. Some rivers are both hills and round.
IV. Some tables are conical.
(1) None follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only I and III follow
(4) Only II and III follow
(5) All follow

35. Statements :
All sharks are fishes.
Some fishes are birds.
All birds are trees.
All trees are insects.
Conclusions :
I. Some insects are sharks.
II. Some sharks are trees.
III. All insects are birds.
IV. Some birds are sharks.
(1) None follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only I and IV follow
(4) Only II and III follow
(5) All follow

Directions (36–43) : In each question below are four statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the four 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 four statements disregarding commonly known facts.
(Bank Of Baroda Specialist Officer Exam. 05.10.2008)

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) if either I or II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither I nor II follows.

Give answer (5) if both I and II follow.

36. Statements :
Some schools are colleges.
Some colleges are universities.
All universities are institutes.
All institutes are classes.
Conclusions :
I. Some colleges are classes.
II. All universities are classes.

37. Statements :
Some umbrellas are raincoats.
All raincoats are shirts.
No shirt is a blazer.
Some blazers are suits.
Conclusions :
I. Some shirts are umbrellas.
II. Some suits are raincoats.

38. Statements :
Some computers are boards.
Some boards are chalks.
All chalks are bulbs.
No bulb is a tube-light.
Conclusions :
I. Some bulbs are computers.
II. No chalk is a tubelight.

39. Statements :
All doors are floors.
Some floors are tiles.
All tiles are paints.
Some paints are stones.
Conclusions :
I. Some floors are paints.
II. Some doors are tiles.

40. Statements :
Some leaves are petals.
Some petals are flowers.
All flowers are fruits.
Some fruits are nuts.
Conclusions :
I. Some nuts are flowers.
II. No nut is flower.

41. Statements :
All pictures are paintings.
All paintings are photographs.
Some photographs are designs.
Some designs are movies.
Conclusions :
I. Some paintings are designs.
II. Some photographs are movies.

42. Statements :
Some tablets are capsules.
All capsules are syrups.
Some syrups are medicines.
All medicines are powders.
Conclusions :
I. Some syrups are powders.
II. Some syrups are tablets.

43. Statements :
Some rooms are flats.
All flats are buildings.
Some buildings are bunglows.
All bunglows are apartments.
Conclusions :
I. Some flats are bunglows.
II. Some apartments are buildings.

Directions (44–50) : In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(Oriental Bank Of Commerce PO Exam. 21.12.2006)

44. Statements :
All pins are rods.
Some rods are chains.
All chains are hammers.
Conclusions :
I. Some pins are hammers.
II. Some hammers are rods.
III. No pin is hammer.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) Only either I or III and II follow
(5) None of these

45. Statements :
Some books are papers.
Some papers are desks.
Some desks are chairs.
Conclusions :
I. Some books are desks.
II. Some papers are chairs.
III. Some books are chairs.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only I and II follow

46. Statements :
Some pots are buckets.
All buckets are tubs.
All tubs are drums.
Conclusions :
I. Some drums are pots.
II. All tubs are buckets.
III. Some drums are buckets.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I and III follow
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) All follow
(5) None of these

47. Statements :
All pins are bags.
All chalks are bags.
All needles are bags.
Conclusions :
I. Some needles are pins.
II. Some chalks are needles.
III. No needle is pin.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only III follows
(3) Only either I or III follows
(4) Only either I or II and III follow
(5) None of these

48. Statements :
Some buses are trucks.
Some trucks are boats.
No boat is jeep.
Conclusions :
I. Some jeeps are buses.
II. Some boats are buses.
III. Some jeeps are trucks.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only II and III follow

49. Statements :
All flowers are trees.
All trees are jungles.
No jungle is hill.
Conclusions :
I. No flower is hill.
II. No tree is hill.
III. Some jungles are flowers.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only I and III follow
(4) Only II and III follow
(5) All follow

50. Statements :
All tables are sofas.
All sofas are beds.
All beds are mats.
Conclusions :
I. Some mats are sofas.
II. Some beds are tables.
III. Some mats are tables.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) Only I and III follow
(5) All follow

Directions (51–57) : In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by Four Conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(Canara Bank PO Exam. 15.03.2009)

51. Statements :
Some roses are flowers.
Some flowers are buds.
All buds are leaves.
All leaves are plants.
Conclusions :
I. Some plants are flowers.
II. Some roses are buds.
III. No leaves are roses.
IV. No roses are buds.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only I and either II or IV follow
(4) Only either II or IV follows
(5) None of these

52. Statements :
Some books are journals.
All journals are papers.
Some papers are cards
All cards are boards.
Conclusions :
I. Some papers are books.
II. Some papers are boards.
III. Some boards are journals.
IV. Some boards are books.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only I, II and III follow
(4) All follow
(5) None of these

53. Statements :
Some grapes are apples.
Some apples are bananas.
All bananas are guavas.
No guava is pomegranate.
Conclusions :
I. No grapes are pomegranates.
II. Some guavas are grapes.
III. Some guavas are apples.
IV. No bananas are pomegranates.
(1) None follows
(2) Only II and III follow
(3) Either I or III follows
(4) Both III and IV follow
(5) None of these

54. Statements :
Some doors are walls.
All walls are floors.
All floors are rooms.
Some rooms are windows.
Conclusions :
I. All walls are rooms.
II. Some rooms are doors.
III. Some rooms are walls.
IV. Some floors are doors.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) Only II, III and IV follow
(5) All follow

55. Statements :
Some spoons are forks.
Some forks are bowls.
All bowls are plates.
Some plates are utensils.
Conclusions :
I. Some utensils are forks.
II. Some plates are forks.
III. Some plates are spoons.
IV. Some utensils are spoons.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only I and III follow
(4) Only II and IV follow
(5) None of these

56. Statements :
All chairs are tables.
All tables are desks.
Some desks are benches.
Some desks are sofas.
Conclusions :
I. Some benches are sofas.
II. Some sofas are tables.
III. Some benches are tables.
IV. No chair is bench.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) Only I, II and III follow
(5) None of these

57. Statements :
Some sweets are chocolates.
Some chocolates are mints.
Some mints are food.
Some food is diet.
Conclusions :
I. No sweets are diet.
II. No food is chocolates.
III. Some sweets are diet.
IV. Some sweets are food.
(1) None follows
(2) Either I or III follows
(3) Only III and IV follow
(4) Only II and III follow
(5) None of these

Directions (58–63) : In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by three conclusions numbered I, II & III. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(PNB Agriculture Officer Exam. 04.01.2009)

58. Statements
All houses are window.
All roads are windows.
All toys are windows.
Conclusions
I. Some toys are houses.
II. Some roads are houses.
III. Some roads are toys.
(1) All follow
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) Only I and III follow
(5) None of these

59. Statements
All chairs are fruits.
No fruit is nail.
Some nails are hammers.
Conclusions
I. Some hammers are fruits.
II. Some nails are fruits.
III. Some fruits are chairs.
(1) Only I follow
(2) Only III follow
(3) Only II follow
(4) Only II and III follow
(5) None of these

60. Statements
All benches are rivers.
All rivers are ponds.
Some ponds are hills.
Conclusions
I. Some ponds are benches.
II. Some hills are benches.
III. Some rivers are benches.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I and III follow
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) All I, II, and III follow
(5) None of these

61. Statements
Some rings are bangles.
Some bangles are beads.
Some beads are flowers
Conclusions
I. Some flowers are rings.
II. Some flowers are bangles.
III. No ring is flower.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follow
(3) Only III follow
(4) Only either I or III follows
(5) None of these

62. Statements
Some bats are dogs.
All dogs are tigers.
Some tigers are rats.
Conclusions
I. Some rats are bats.
II. Some tigers are bats.
III. Some rats are dogs.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) Only I and III follow
(5) All I, II and III follow

63. Statements
Some chairs are pens.
All pens are books.
Some books are walls.
Conclusions
I. Some walls are pens.
II. Some books are chairs.
III. Some walls are chairs.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follow
(3) Only II follow
(4) Only I and II follow
(5) Only II and III follow

Directions (64–69) : In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by four Conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the Conclusions and then decide which of the given Conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(UCO Bank PO Exam. 22.03.2009)

64. Statements :
All pens are books.
All books are chairs.
Some chairs are desks.
Some desks are tables.
Conclusions :
I. Some tables are chairs.
II. Some desks are pens.
III. Some chairs are pens.
IV. All pens are chairs.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I and III follow
(3) Only I and IV follow
(4) Only III and IV follow
(5) None of these

65. Statements :
Some trains are buses.
Some buses are trucks.
Some trucks are boats.
Some boats are cars.
Conclusions :
I. Some trucks are trains.
II. Some cars are trucks.
III. Some boats are buses.
IV. Some boats are trains.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only III follows
(4) Only IV follows
(5) Only III and IV follow

66. Statements :
Some chains are bangles.
Some bangles are rings.
All rings are tyres.
All tyres are tables.
Conclusions :
I. Some tables are bangles.
II. Some tyres are bangles.
III. Some tables are chains.
IV. Some tyres are chains.
(1) Only I follow
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only I and III follow
(4) Only I, II and III follow
(5) None of these

67. Statements :
All hills are roads.
All roads are stones.
All stones are jungles.
All jungles are rivers.
Conclusions :
I. Some rivers are stones.
II. Some jungles are hills.
III. Some stones are hills.
IV. All rivers are jungles.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only II and III follow
(3) Only I, II and III follow
(4) Only II, III and IV follow
(5) All follow

68. Statements :
All needles are threads.
Some threads are clothes.
No cloth is room.
All rooms are houses.
Conclusions :
I. Some houses are needles.
II. Some rooms are threads.
III. No house is needle.
IV. Some clothes are needles.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only III follows
(3) Only either I or III follows
(4) Only IV follows
(5) None of these

69. Statements :
Some bags are toys.
All toys are curtains.
Some curtains are walls.
All walls are roofs.
Conclusions :
I. Some roofs are curtains.
II. Some walls are toys.
III. Some walls are bags.
IV. Some curtains are bags.
(1) Only I, II and III follow
(2) Only I, II and IV follow
(3) Only II, III and IV follow
(4) All follow
(5) None of these

Directions (70–75) : In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(Indian Overseas Bank PO Exam. 05.04.2009)

70. Statements :
All windows are doors.
All buildings are doors.
All doors are boats.
Conclusions :
I. All windows are boats.
II. All buildings are boats.
III. Some boats are doors.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I and III follow
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) All follow
(5) None of these

71. Statements :
Some desks are chairs.
Some chairs are pens.
Some pens are drawers.
Conclusions :
I. Some drawers are desks.
II. Some drawers are chairs.
III. No drawer is chair.
(1) None follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) Only either II or III follows
(5) Only I and either II or III follow

72. Statements :
All flowers are trees.
Some trees are houses.
All houses are wheels.
Conclusions :
I. Some wheels are trees.
II. Some trees are flowers.
III. Some wheels are flowers.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I and III follow
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) All I, II and III follow
(5) None of these

73. Statements :
Some radios are telephones.
All telephones are mirrors.
All mirrors are desks.
Conclusions
I. Some radios are desks.
II. Some radios are mirrors.
III. Some desks are telephones.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I and III follow
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) All follow
(5) None of these

74. Statements :
All furnitures are jungles.
No jungle is road.
Some roads are hills.
Conclusions :
I. Some roads are furnitures.
II. Some jungles are furnitures.
III. Some hills are jungles.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) Only I and II follow
(5) None of these

75. Statements :
All bricks are stones.
Some stones are rocks.
All rocks are mountains.
Conclusions :
I. Some mountains are stones.
II. Some mountains are bricks.
III. Some stones are bricks.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only III follows
(3) Only I and III follow
(4) All follow
(5) None of these

Directions (76–80) : In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by three Conclusions numbered I, II and III. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(United Bank Of India PO Exam. 21.06.2009)

76. Statements :
Some books are trees.
All trees are roads.
All roads are wheels.
Conclusions :
I. Some wheels are books.
II. Some roads are books.
III. Some wheels are trees.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only II and III follow
(3) Only I and III follow
(4) All follow
(5) None of these

77. Statements :
All stones are rivers.
All rivers are cars.
Some cars are trains.
Conclusions :
I. Some trains are stones.
II. Some cars are stones.
III. Some trains are rivers.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only II and III follow

78. Statements :
All desks are rooms.
Some rooms are halls.
All halls are leaves.
Conclusions :
I. Some leaves are desks.
II. Some halls are desks.
III. Some leaves are rooms.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only II and III follow

79. Statements :
Some bags are plates.
Some plates are chairs.
All chairs are tables.
Conclusions :
I. Some tables are plates.
II. Some chairs are bags.
III. No chair is bag.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only either II or III follows
(3) Only I and either II or III follow
(4) Only III follows
(5) None of these

80. Statements :
All buildings are mirrors.
Some mirrors are pens.
No pen is paper.
Conclusions :
I. Some papers are buildings.
II. Some pens are buildings.
III. Some papers are mirrors.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only II and III follow

Directions (81–85) : In each of the 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 a at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(Andhra Bank PO Exam. 06.07.2009)

Give answer (1) if only Conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only Conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) if either Conclusion I or II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

Give answer (5) if both Conclusions I and II follow.

81. Statements :
All benches are cots.
No cot is lamp.
Some lamps are candles.
Conclusions :
I. Some cots are benches.
II. Some candles are cots.

82. Statements :
Some cats are dogs.
All dogs are goats.
All goats are walls.
Conclusions :
I. Some walls are dogs.
II. Some walls are cats.

83. Statements :
Some buildings are sofas.
Some sofas are benches.
Some benches are tables.
Conclusions :
I. Some tables are sofas.
II. No table is sofa.

84. Statements :
All rats are bats.
Some bats are desks.
All desks are chairs.
Conclusions :
I. Some desks are rats.
II. Some chairs are rats.

85. Statements :
Some roads are ponds.
All ponds are stores.
Some stores are bags.
Conclusions :
I. Some bags are ponds.
II. Some stores are roads.

Directions (86-90) : In each question below are three statements followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. You have to take the three 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 three given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Then decide which of the answers (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) is the correct answer.

(PNB Specialist Officer's Exam. 16.08.2009)

86. Statements :
All desks are pillars.
Some pillars are tents.
All tents are buckets.
Conclusions :
I. Some buckets are pillars.
II. Some buckets are desks.
III. Some tents are desks.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only I and III follow

87. Statements :
Some chairs are hotels.
Some hotels are jugs.
Some jugs are baskets.
Conclusions :
I. Some jugs are chairs.
II. Some baskets are chairs.
III. No basket is chair.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only either II or III follows

88. Statements :
All papers are knives.
Some knives are pins.
All pins are wheels.
Conclusions :
I. Some wheels are knives.
II. Some knives are papers.
III. Some wheels are papers.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I and III follow
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) All I, II and III follow
(5) None of these

89. Statements :
All tables are doors.
No door is window.
Some windows are walls.
Conclusions :
I. Some walls are tables.
II. Some windows are tables.
III. Some doors are tables.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only II and III follow.

90. Statements :
Some sofas are glasses.
All glasses are pens.
Some pens are houses.
Conclusions :
I. Some houses are glasses.
II. Some pens are sofas.
III. Some houses are sofas.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only II and III follow

Directions (91–97) : In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(Corporation Bank PO Exam. 22.11.2009)

91. Statements :
All chairs are keys.
All keys are balloons.
Some balloons are mirros.
Some mirrors are desks.
Conclusions :
I. Some desks are keys.
II. Some balloons are chairs.
III. Some mirrors are balloons.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) Only II and III follow
(5) All I, II and III follow

92. Statements :
Some drums are posters.
All posters are windows.
Some windows are tablets.
All tablets are books.
Conclusions :
I. Some windows are drums.
II. Some books are posters.
III. Some tablets are drums.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only I and II follow

93. Statements :
Some boxes are toys.
Some toys are nails.
Some nails are stores.
Some stores are shops.
Conclusions :
I. Some shops are toys.
II. Some nails are boxes.
III. No shop is toy.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only III follows
(3) Only either I or III follows
(4) Only II follows
(5) None of these

94. Statements :
All doors are windows.
No window is house.
Some houses are buildings.
All buildings are skies.
Conclusions :
I. Some skies are doors.
II. Some skies are houses.
III. Some buildings are doors.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) Only II and III follow
(5) None of these

95. Statements :
All rivers are walls.
All walls are stones.
All stones are clothes.
All clothes are trees.
Conclusions :
I. Some trees are stones.
II. Some clothes are rivers.
III. All walls are clothes.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I and III follow
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) All I, II and III follow
(5) None of these

96. Statements :
Some letters are glasses.
Some glasses are plates.
All plates are buses.
All buses are cars.

Conclusions :
I. Some cars are letters.
II. Some cars are glasses.
III. Some buses are glasses.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I and III follow
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only II and III follow

97. Statements :
All books are pens.
Some pens are ropes.
All ropes are discs.
Some discs are bricks.
Conclusions:
I. Some bricks are ropes.
II. Some discs are books.
III. Some bricks are pens.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only II and III follow

Directions (98–102) : In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(Indian Bank Rural Marketing Officer Exam. 03.01.2010)

98. Statements :
Some villages are towns.
Some towns are huts.
All huts are rivers.
Some rivers are tents.
Conclusions :
I. Some tents are towns.
II. Some rivers are towns.
III. Some huts are villages.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only II and III follow

99. Statements :
All hotels are buses.
Some buses are cars.
All cars are trams.
Some trams are clouds.
Conclusions :
I. Some trams are buses.
II. Some trams are hotels.
III. Some clouds are cars.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only I and III follow

100. Statements :
All flowers are books.
All books are carpets.
Some carpets are keys.
Some keys are locks.
Conclusions :
I. Some keys are books.
II. Some keys are flowers.
III. Some locks are books.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) Only I and II follow
(5) None follows

101. Statements :
All boxes are cups.
All chairs are cups.
All cups are mirrors.
All tables are mirrors.
Conclusions :
I. Some tables are chairs.
II. Some mirrors are boxes.
III. Some mirrors are chairs.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I and III follow
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only II and III follow

102. Statements :
Some pins are needles.
All needles are ropes.
Some ropes are buckets.
All buckets are trees.
Conclusions :
I. Some buckets are pins.
II. Some ropes are pins.
III. No bucket is pin.
(1) Only either I or III and II follow
(2) Only either I or III follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only either I or II and III follow
(5) None of these

Directions (103–107) : In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(Bank Of India Banking Officer Exam. 24.01.2010)

103. Statements :
Some pens are tables.
All tables are umbrellas.
Some umbrellas are sticks.
All sticks are caps.
Conclusions :
I. Some caps are umbrellas.
II. Some umbrellas are pens.
III. Some sticks are pens.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I and III follow
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) All I, II and III follow
(5) None of these

104. Statements :
All cheques are notes.
All notes are tyres.
All tyres are books.
All books are rods.
Conclusions :
I. Some rods are notes.
II. Some books are tyres.
III. Some tyres are cheques.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I and III follow
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) All I, II and III follow
(5) None of these

105. Statements :
Some lanes are poles.
All poles are skies.
Some skies are boxes.
No box is bottle.
Conclusions :
I. Some bottles are lanes.
II. Some boxes are poles.
III. No bottle is lane.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only either I or III follows

106. **Statements :**
All roads are buses.
Some buses are cars.
Some cars are days.
All days are nights.
Conclusions :
I. Some nights are buses.
II. Some nights are cars.
III. Some days are buses.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only I and II follow

107. **Statements :**
Some seeds are flowers.
All flowers are trees.
All trees are leaves.
Some leaves are branches.
Conclusions :
I. Some branches are flowers.
II. Some leaves are seeds.
III. Some leaves are flowers.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I and III follow
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) All I, II and III follow
(5) None of these

Directions (108-112) : In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(Allahabad Bank PO Exam. 21.02.2010)

106. **Statements :**
Some pencils are windows.
All windows are roads.
Some roads are cups.
All cups are chains.
Conclusions :
I. Some chains are pencils.
II. Some cups are pencils.
III. Some chains are windows.
IV. Some roads are pencils.
(1) None follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only IV follows
(4) Only III and IV follow
(5) Only III follows

109. **Statements :**
Some beds are mirrors.
Some mirrors are dolls.
Some dolls are cheques.
Some cheques are pins.
Conclusions :
1. Some pins are dolls.
II. Some cheques are beds.
III. Some cheques are mirrors.
IV. Some dolls are beds.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only IV follows

110. **Statements :**
All chocolates are holders.
No holder is lamp.
Some lamps are desks.
All desks are pens.
Conclusions :
I. Some pens are holders.
II. Some desks are lamps.
III. No pen is holder.
IV. Some pens are chocolates.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) Only either I or III follows
(5) Only either I or III and II follow

111. **Statements :**
All glasses are rooms.
Some rooms are planes.
All planes are ducks.
Some ducks are lanterns.
Conclusions :
I. Some lanterns are planes.
II. Some ducks are rooms.
III. Some rooms are glasses.
IV. Some ducks are glasses.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only II and III follow
(3) Only I, II and III follow
(4) All I, II, III and IV follow
(5) None of these

112. **Statements :**
Some chairs are tents.
Some tents are jugs.
All jugs are glasses.
All glasses are pots.
Conclusions :
I. Some pots are tents.
II. Some pots are chairs.
III. Some glasses are chairs.
IV. Some glasses are tents.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only II and III follow
(3) Only I and III follow
(4) Only I and IV follow
(5) None of these

Directions (113-118) : In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(Corporation Bank PO Exam. 09.05.2010)

113. **Statements :**
All rockets are poles.
Some poles are trams.
Some trams are ropes.
All ropes are tents.
Conclusions :
I. Some tents are trams.
II. Some ropes are rockets.
III. Some trams are rockets.
IV. Some poles are rockets.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I, II and III follow
(3) Only I and III follow
(4) Only I and IV follow
(5) None of these

114. **Statements :**
All dials are mirrors.
All mirrors are spoons.
Some spoons are decks.
Some decks are chairs.
Conclusions :
I. Some decks are mirrors.
II. Some spoons are dials.
III. Some decks are dials.
IV. Some chairs are spoons.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only IV follows

115. **Statements :**
Some houses are forests.
All forests are trees.
Some trees are hills.
All hills are buses.

Conclusions :
I. Some buses are trees.
II. Some trees are houses.
III. Some hills are houses.
IV. Some buses are forests.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I, II and IV follow
(3) Only I, II and III follow
(4) All I, II, III and IV follow
(5) None of these

116. Statements :
Some lakes are rivers.
Some rivers are mountains.
Some mountains are books.
Some books are papers.
Conclusions :
I. Some books are rivers.
II. Some papers are lakes.
III. Some mountains are lakes.
IV. No paper is lake.
(1) None follows
(2) Only either II or IV follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only IV follows
(5) Only either II or IV and III follow.

117. Statements :
Some tigers are horses.
All horses are goats.
All goats are dogs.
Some dogs are cats.
Conclusions :
I. Some cats are tigers.
II. Some dogs are horses.
III. Some goats are tigers.
IV. Some cats are horses.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I, II and III follow
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) Only II, III and IV follow
(5) None of these

118. Statements :
All notebooks are pens.
No pen is table.
Some tables are desks.
All desks are tanks.
Conclusions :
I. Some tanks are pens.
II. Some desks are notebooks.
III. Some tanks are tables.
IV. No tank is pen
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only III follows
(3) Only IV follows
(4) Only either I or IV follows
(5) Only either I or IV and III follow

Directions : (119–123) : In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

(Punjab & Sind Bank PO Exam. 16.05.2010)

119. Statements :
Some carrots are brinjals.
Some brinjals are apples.
All apples are bananas.
Conclusions :
I. Some apples are carrots.
II. Some bananas are brinjals.
III. Some bananas are carrots.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) Only either II or III follows
(5) None of these

120. Statements :
All keys are locks.
All locks are bangles.
All bangles are cars.
Conclusions :
I. Some cars are locks.
II. Some bangles are keys.
III. Some cars are keys.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only I and III follow
(4) Only II and III follow
(5) All I, II and III follow

121. Statements :
All fruits are leaves.
Some leaves are trees.
No tree is house.
Conclusions :
I. Some houses are fruits.
II. Some trees are fruits.
III. No house is fruit.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) Only either I or III follows
(5) None follows

122. Statements :
All tables are mirrors.
Some mirrors are chairs.
All chairs are glasses.
Conclusions :
I. Some glasses are mirrors.
II. Some chairs are tables.
III. Some mirrors are tables.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only II and III follow
(3) Only I and III follow
(4) All I, II and III follow
(5) None of these

123. Statements :
All calculators are boxes.
All boxes are taps.
Some taps are machines.
Conclusions :
I. Some machines are boxes.
II. Some taps are calculators.
III. Some boxes are calculators.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I and III follow
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) All I, II and III follow
(5) None of these

Directions (124–128) : In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(Bank Of Baroda PO Exam. 30.05.2010)

124. Statements :
Some tools are radios.
Some radios are ponds.
Some ponds are mirrors.
All mirrors are chalks.
Conclusions :
I. Some mirrors are tools.
II. Some chalks are ponds.
III. Some ponds are tools.
IV. Some chalks are radios.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only IV follows

125. Statements :
All chairs are sofas.
All sofas are books.
All books are nets.
All nets are gardens.

Conclusions :
I. Some nets are sofas.
II. Some gardens are books.
III. Some nets are chairs.
IV. All books are gardens.
(1) Only I, II and III follow
(2) Only I, III and IV follow
(3) Only II, III and IV follow
(4) All I, II, III and IV follow
(5) None of these

126. Statements :
All monkeys are parrots.
No parrot is crow.
Some crows are horses.
All horses are tigers.
Conclusions :
I. Some tigers are parrots.
II. Some crows are monkeys.
III. No tiger is parrot.
IV. Some horses are parrots.
(1) None follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) Only I follows
(5) Only either I or III follows

127. Statements :
All houses are rooms.
All rooms are baskets.
All baskets are tyres.
Some tyres are lanterns.
Conclusions :
I. Some lanterns are rooms.
II. Some tyres are houses.
III. Some tires are rooms.
IV. All houses are baskets.
(1) Only I, II and III follow
(2) Only II, III and IV follow
(3) Only I, III and IV follow
(4) All I, II, III and IV follow
(5) None of these

128. Statements :
Some tractors are buses.
All buses are trains.
Some trains are boats.
All boats are ships.
Conclusions :
I. Some boats are buses.
II. Some ships are buses.
III. Some trains are tractors.
IV. Some ships are trains.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I and III follow
(3) Only I and IV follow
(4) Only II and IV follow
(5) None of these

Directions (129–138) : In each question below are either two or three statements followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to take the two or three given statements to be true and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two/three given statements, disregarding the commonly known facts.

(Central Bank Of India PO Exam. 25.07.2010)

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) if **either** conclusion I or II follows.

Give answer (4) if **neither** conclusion I nor II follows.

Give answer (5) if **both** conclusions I and II follow.

129. Statements :
No table is wood.
Some woods are chairs.
All chairs are stones.
Conclusions :
I. No stone is table.
II. Some stones are wood.

130. Statements :
All letters are black.
All black are blue.
No blue is green.
Conclusions :
I. No letter is green.
II. Most blue are black.

131. Statements :
Some fruits are mangoes.
Some mangoes are red.
All red are vegetables.
Conclusions :
I. No fruit is red.
II. Some fruits are red.

132. Statements :
Some eyes are ears.
Some ears are hands.
Conclusions :
I. No hand is an eye.
II. Some eyes are hands.

133. Statements :
Some books are pens.
Some pens are pencils.
Some pencils are buttons.
Conclusions :
I. Some buttons are pens.
II. Some pencils are books.

134. Statements :
Some caps are shirts.
All shirts are papers.
Conclusions :
I. All shirts which are caps are papers.
II. Some shirts are caps.

135. Statements :
10% shoes are chappals.
5% chappals are papers.
99% papers are pens.
Conclusions :
I. Some shoes are papers.
II. Some shoes are pens.

136. Statements :
All A are Z.
All Z are X.
All Y are A.
Conclusions :
I. All A are Y.
II. All Y are X.

137. Statements :
Some water is cold.
No cold is milk.
Some milk is water.
Conclusions :
I. Some water that is cold is milk.
II. Some milk that is water is cold.

138. Statements :
Some waste is white.
Some white is water.
Some water is waste.
Conclusions :
I. Some waste which is white is water.
II. Some water is neither waste nor white.

Directions (139–143) : In each question below are three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the three 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 three statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(Syndicate Bank PO Exam. 29.08.2010)

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows..

Give answer (5) if both conclusion I and conclusion II follow.

139. Statements :
All keys are locks.
No lock is a door.
All doors are windows.
Conclusions :
I. No key is a door.
II. Some windows are locks.

140. Statements :
All districts are cities.
All states are cities.
Some cities are countries.
Conclusions :
I. Some states are districts.
II. Some countries are states.

141. Statements :
All books are pages.
All libraries are books.
All words are pages.
Conclusions :
I. All words are books.
II. All libraries are pages.

142. Statements :
All ships are aeroplanes.
All trucks are ships.
All cars are trucks.
Conclusions :
I. Some ships are not cars.
II. All cars are aeroplanes.

143. Statements :
Some clouds are ashes.
Some ashes are particles.
All particles are elements.
Conclusions :
I. No particle is a cloud.
II. Some elements are ashes.

Directions (144–147) : In each of the 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 all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(Punjab National Bank Specialist Officer Exam. 24.10.2010)

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) if either conclusion I or II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither conclusion I nor II follows.

Give answer (5) if both conclusions I and II follow.

144. Statements :
All shores are beaches.
Some beaches are coasts.
All banks are coasts.
Conclusions :
I. Some banks are beaches.
II. No bank is shore.

145. Statements :
Some parties are celebrations.
All celebrations are occasions.
No occasion is a festival.
Conclusions :
I. No celebration is a festival.
II. Some occasions are parties.

146. Statements :
All sports are games.
All Olympics are games.
All plays are Olympics.
Conclusions :
I. Some games are not plays.
II. Some sports are plays.

147. Statements :
Some elections are polls.
All polls are results.
All results are wins.
Conclusions :
I. Some wins are elections.
II. All polls are wins.

Directions (148–157) : In each of the questions/set of questions below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the two given conclusions logically follows from the information given in the statement.

(Bank Of India PO Exam. 31.10.2010)

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

Give answer (5) if both conclusions I and II follow.

148. Statements :
Some pins are clips.
Some clips are pens.
Conclusions :
I. Some pins are pens.
II. No pin is a pen.

(149-151) : Statements :
All D's are A's.
All A's are C's.

149. Conclusions :
I. Some C's are D's.
II. Some A's are D's.

150. Conclusions :
All D's are C's.
Some D's are not A's.

151. Conclusions :
I. All A's are D's.
II. All C's are A's.

(152-153) : Statements :
All doors are windows.
Some windows are clips.

152. Conclusions :
I. Some clips are doors.
II. Some windows are doors.

153. Conclusions :
I. Some clips, if they are doors, they are also windows.
II. All clips which are not windows are also not doors.

(154-155) : Statements
No shoe is a chappal.
Some chappals are sandals.

154. Conclusions :
I. Some sandals are not chappals.
II. Sandals which are not chappals are shoes.

155. Conclusions :
I. No sandal is a shoe.
II. Sandals which are chappals are not shoes.

156. Statements :
Some paints are red.
All red which are paints are yellow.
Conclusions :
I. Some paints are yellow.
II. Some yellow are red.

157. Statements :
All seats are hot.
All belts are hot.
Conclusions :
I. Some seats are belts.
II. All hot are either seats or belts.

Directions (158-167) : In each group of questions, below are four statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the four 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 four statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(United Bank Of India PO Exam. 14.11.2010)

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

Give answer (5) if both conclusion I and conclusion II follow.

(158-160) :

Statements :

Some paints are brushes.

All brushes are varnishes.

All colours are varnishes.

No varnish is a canvas.

158. Conclusions :

I. No canvas is a brush.

II. Some paints are varnishes.

159. Conclusions :

I. No paint is canvas.

II. No colour is canvas.

160. Conclusions :

I. All varnishes are colours.

II. Some brushes are canvases.

(161-162) :

Statements :

All rivers are winds.

All clouds are rivers.

All oceans are rivers.

All winds are breeze

161. Conclusions :

I. Some oceans are not breeze.

II. No cloud is an ocean.

162. Conclusions :

I. All rivers are breeze.

II. Some winds are not clouds.

(163-165) :

Statements :

All staplers are printers.

Some printers are machines.

All computers are machines.

All machines are equipments.

163. Conclusions :

I. Some equipments are staplers.

II. No machine is a stapler.

164. Conclusions :

I. Some staplers are machines.

II. All those printers which are machines are also equipments.

165. Conclusions :

I. All computers are equipments.

II. No computer is a printer.

(166-167) :

Statements :

Some rivers are mountains.

All mountains are plateaus.

No plateau is a sea.

Some seas are rivers.

166. Conclusions :

I. No mountain is a sea.

II. Some seas are mountains.

167. Conclusions :

I. Some rivers which are plateaus are not seas.

II. Some plateaus are not rivers.

Directions (168–171) : These questions are based on six statements. For each question, two conclusions numbered I and II are given. You have to take given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically and definitely follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(PNB Management Trainee Exam. 28.11.2010)

Give answer (1) if only conclusion **I** follows.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion **II** follows.

Give answer (3) if **either** conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

Give answer (4) if **neither** conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

Give answer (5) if both conclusions I and II follow.

Statements :

Some Necklaces are Bangles.

All Bangles are Ornaments.

Some Ornaments are Treasures.

No Treasure is Picture.

All Colours are Pictures.

Some Pictures are Necklaces.

168. Conclusions :

I. All Treasures if they are also Bangles they are also necessarily Ornaments.

II. All Necklaces if they are also Colours they are also necessarily Pictures.

169. Conclusions :

I. All Ornaments which are Necklaces are necessarily Bangles.

II. No Colour is Treasure.

170. Conclusions :

I. Some Colours are Necklaces.

II. Some Ornaments are Necklaces.

171. Conclusions :

I. Some Treasures are not Bangles.

II. Some Treasures that are Bangles are also Necklaces.

Directions (172–176) : In each question below are two/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 and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow (s) from the statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(Bank Of Maharashtra Exam. 19.12.2010)

Give answer (1) : if only conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) : if only conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) : if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

Give answer (4) : if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

Give answer (5) : if both conclusion I and conclusion II follow.

172. Statements :

Some pencils are erasers.

All pencils are sharpeners.

All erasers are not sharpeners.

Conclusions :

I. All erasers can be pencils.

II. Some sharpeners are erasers.

173. Statements :

All gases are solids.

All solids are liquids.

Conclusions :

I. All gases are liquids.

II. At least some liquids are solids.

174. Statements :
Some notes are coins.
No coin is a card.
Conclusions :
I. All cards can be notes.
II. Some notes are neither coins nor cards.

175. Statements :
All rings are necklaces.
All those necklaces which are not rings are earrings.
No earring is a bracelet.
Conclusions :
I. Some bracelets are necklaces.
II. No ring is a bracelet.

176. Statements :
All silver are gold.
All aluminium are gold.
Some silver are aluminium.
Conclusions :
I. Some gold is both silver and aluminium.
II. All gold can be aluminium.

Directions (177–183) : In each question below are three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the three 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 three statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(Bank Of Baroda PO Exam. 13.03.2011)

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

Give answer (5) if both conclusion I and conclusion II follow.

(177–178) : Statements:
Some stars are moons.
All moons are planets.
No planet is universe.

177. Conclusions :
I. All moons being stars is a possibility.
II. No universe is star.

178. Conclusions :
I. At least some planets are stars.
II. No moon is universe.

(179–180) : Statements :
All sticks are plants.
All plants are insects.
All insects are amphibians.

179. Conclusions :
I. At least some amphibians are plants.
II. All sticks are insects.

180. Conclusions :
I. All amphibians are sticks.
II. All plants are amphibians.

(181 – 183) : Statements :
All apartments are huts.
No hut is a building.
All buildings are cottages.

181. Conclusions :
I. No cottage is an apartment.
II. Some cottages are apartments.

182. Conclusions :
I. No apartment is a cottage.
II. Some buildings being apartments is a possibility.

183. Conclusions :
I. Some cottages being apartments is a possibility.
II. No cottage is a hut.

Directions (184–191) : In each question below are two/three statements, followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two/three 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 given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(Allahabad Bank PO Exam. 17.04.2011)

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

Give answer (5) if both conclusion I and conclusion II follow.

(184 – 185) : Statements :
All buildings are houses.
No house is an apartment.
All apartments are flats.

184. Conclusions :
I. No flat is a house.
II. No building is an apartment.

185. Conclusions :
I. All buildings being flats is a possibility.
II. All apartments being buildings is a possibility.

(186-187) : Statements:
Some oceans are seas.
All oceans are rivers.
No river is a canal.

186. Conclusions :
I. All rivers can never be oceans.
II. All canals being oceans is a possibility.

187. Conclusions :
I. No ocean is a canal.
II. Atleast some seas are rivers.

(188-189) : Statements :
No day is night.
All nights are noon.
No noon is an evening.

188. Conclusions :
I. No day is noon.
II. No day is an evening.

189. Conclusions :
I. No evenings are nights.
II. All days being noon is a possibility.

(190 – 191) : Statements :
Some papers are boards.
No board is a card.

190. Conclusions :
I. No card is a paper.
II. Some papers are cards.

191. Conclusions :
I. All cards being papers is a possibility.
II. All boards being papers is a possibility.

Directions (192–196) : In each question below are two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two/three 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 given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(IBPS Bank PO/MT CWE Exam. 18.09.2011)

Give answer (1) if only conclusion **I** follows

Give answer (2) if only conclusion **II** follows.

Give answer (3) if either conclusion **I** or conclusion **II** follows.

Give answer **(4)** *if* **neither** *conclusion I nor* conclusion II follows.
Give answer **(5)** *if* **both** conclusion I and conclusion II follow.

(192 – 193) **: Statements :**
All gliders are parachutes.
No parachute is an airplane.
All airplanes are helicopters.

192. **Conclusions :**
I. No helicopter is a glider.
II. All parachutes being helicopters is a possibility.

193. **Conclusions :**
I. No glider is an airplane.
II. All gliders being helicopters is a possibility.

194. **Statements :**
Some mails are chats.
All updates are chats.
Conclusions :
I. All mails being updates is a possibility.
II. No update is a mail.

(195 – 196) **: Statements :**
No stone is a metal.
Some metals are papers.
All papers are glass.

195. **Conclusions :**
I. No glass is a metal.
II. Atleast some glass is metal.

196. **Conclusions :**
I. All stones being glass is a possibility.
II. No stone is a paper.

Directions (197-201) : In each of the questions below, two statements are given followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding the commonly known facts.

(IBPS RRBs Office Assistant CWE Exam. 09.09.2012)

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) if either conclusion I or II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither conclusion I nor II follows.

Give answer (5) if both conclusions I and II follow.

197. **Statements :**
All stones are pebbles.
All pebbles are rocks.
Conclusions :
I. All stones are rocks.
II. All rocks are pebbles.

198. **Statements :**
All kings are rulers.
Some rulers are queens.
Conclusions :
I. Some kings are queens.
II. Atleast some queens are rulers.

199. **Statements :**
Some gardens are parks.
Some parks are areas.
Conclusions :
I. Atleast some areas are parks.
II. No garden is an area.

200. **Statements :**
No letter is a fax.
All messages are faxes.
Conclusions :
I. No message is a letter.
II. Atleast some faxes are messages.

201. **Statements :**
Some boards are plains.
No plain is a square.
Conclusions :
I. All squares are boards.
II. All plains are boards.

Directions (202-206) : In each question/group of questions below are two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two/three 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 given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(IDBI Bank Officer Exam.16.09.2012)

Give answer (1) If only conclusion I follows

Give answer (2) If only conclusion II follows

Give answer (3) If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows

Give answer (4) If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follow

Give answer (5) If both conclusion I and conclusion II follow

202. **Statements :**
No bank is a school.
Some schools are colleges.
Conclusions :
I. Some colleges are definitely not schools.
II. All banks being colleges is a possibility.

203. **Statements :**
Some carts are trolleys.
All baskets are trolleys.
Conclusions :
I. Atleast some baskets are carts
II. All trolleys are baskets.

Directions (204-205) :
Statements :
All fruits are vegetables.
All vegetables are plants.
No plant is a root.

204. **Conclusions :**
I. All fruits are plants.
II. No root is a vegetable.

205. **Conclusions :**
I. No fruit is a root.
II. Atleast some roots are vegetables.

206. **Statements :**
Some calculators are phones.
No phone is an eraser.
Conclusions :
I. No calculator is an eraser
II. Some calculators are definitely not phones.

Directions (207–211) : In each of the following questions two/three statements are given 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 the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically and definitely follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(IBPS Specialist Officer CWE Exam.17.03.2013)

207. **Statements**
All beans are pulses.
All pulses are crops.
No crop is seed.
Conclusions :
I. All crops are pulses.
II. All beans are crops.

(1) Only Conclusion II follows
(2) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
(3) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows
(4) Only Conclusion I follows
(5) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

208. Statements

No fruit is vegetable
All potatoes are vegetables.
Some fruits are apples.

Conclusions :

I. Some apples are potatoes
II. Some potatoes being fruits is a possibility.

(1) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow
(2) Only Conclusion II follows
(3) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows
(4) Only Conclusion I follows
(5) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

209. Statements

All books are journals.
All diaries are journals.

Conclusions :

I. All journals are books.
II. Some diaries being books is a possibility.

(1) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows
(2) Only Conclusion I follows
(3) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow
(4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
(5) Only Conclusion II follows

210. Statements

No fruit is a vegetable.
All potatoes are vegetables.
Some fruits are apples.

Conclusions :

I. No fruit is a potato.
II. Atleast some apples are fruits.

(1) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow
(2) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows
(3) Only Conclusion II follows
(4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
(5) Only Conclusion I follows

211. Statements

All beans are pulses.
All pulses are crops.
No crop is a seed.

Conclusions :

I. No seed is a bean.
II. No bean is a pulse.

(1) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow
(2) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
(3) Only Conclusion I follows
(4) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows
(5) Only Conclusion II follows

Directions (212-216) : In each question below are two or three 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 given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(Indian Overseas Bank PO Online Exam, 01.09.2013)

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

Give answer (5) if both conclusion I and conclusion II follow.

(212-213) :

Statements :

No cow is a bull.
All bulls are animals.
Some animals are mammals.

212. Conclusions :

I. At least some mammals are animals.
II. Some mammals being bulls is a possibility.

213. Conclusions :

I. At least some animals are bulls.
II. No animal is a cow.

214. Statements :

Some pencils are pens.
No pen is eraser.
All sharpeners are erasers.

Conclusions :

I. No eraser is a pencil.
II. All pencils can never be sharpeners.

(215-216) :

Statements :

Some stars are planets.
Some planets are moons.
No moon is a sun.

215. Conclusions :

I. No star is a sun.
II. All planets being suns is a possibility.

216. Conclusions :

I. All suns being stars is a possibility.
II. Some stars are planets.

Directions (217-221) : In each of the question below are given four statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to assume everything in the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the four given conclusions logically follows from the statements disregarding commonly known facts and select the appropriate answer.

(IBPS Bank PO/MT CWE-III, 26.10.2013)

217. Statements

Some numbers are digits.
All digits are alphabets.
No alphabet is a vowel.
All consonants are vowels.

Conclusions

I. No digit is a vowel.
II. No alphabet is a consonant.
III. No vowel is a number.
IV. All vowels are numbers.

(1) Only I and III follow
(2) Only II and IV follow
(3) Only I and II follow
(4) Only I, II and III follow
(5) Only I, II and either III or IV follow

218. Statements
All documents are files.
Some files are papers.
All papers are certificates.
No certificate is a manuscript.
Conclusions
I. At least some documents are papers.
II. No manuscript is a document.
III. At least some certificates are files.
IV. No paper is a document.
(1) Only I, II and IV follow
(2) Only II and III follow
(3) Only I and IV follow
(4) Only III follows
(5) None of these

219. **Statements**
No group is people.
All people are animals.
All animals are plants.
All plants are roots.
Conclusions
I. No group is a plant.
II. All people are plants.
III. At least some groups are plants.
IV. All plants are groups.
(1) Only II follows
(2) Only I and IV follow
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) Only III and IV follow
(5) None of these

220. Statements
Some jobs are vacancies.
All jobs are works.
No work is a trade.
All professions are trades.
Conclusions
I. At least some works are jobs.
II. No vacancy is a trade.
III. No profession is a work.
IV. At least some works are professions.
(1) All I, II, III and IV follow
(2) Only II, III and IV follow
(3) Only I and IV follow
(4) None follows
(5) Only I and III follow

221. Statements
All marks are grades.
No grade is a score.
All letters are scores.
All scores are characters.
Conclusions :
I. At least some letters are grades.
II. At least some scores are grades.
III. At least some characters are marks.
IV. Some characters are letters.
(1) Only II and IV follow
(2) Only IV follows
(3) Only I and III follow
(4) All I, II, III and IV follow
(5) None follows

Directions (222–225) : In each of the questions below, three statements are given followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the three statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding the commonly known facts.

(Corporation Bank SO (Marketing) Exam, 22.02.2014)

Give answer (1) if **only** conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if **only** conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) if **either** conclusion I or II follows.

Give answer (4) if **neither** conclusion I nor II follows.

Give answer (5) if **both** conclusions I and II follow.

(222-223) :
Statements :
All diamonds are stones.
All stones are gems.
No gem is a diamond.

222. Conclusions :
I. All gems are stones.
II. All diamonds are gems.

223. Conclusions :
I. No gem is a diamond.
II. No diamond is a stone.

224. Statements :
No day is night.
All nights are noons.
No noon is evening.
Conclusions :
I. No day is noon.
II. No night is evening.

225. Statements :
All jackets are trousers.
No trouser is shirt.
Some shirts are caps.
Conclusions :
I. Some caps are jackets.
II. Some shirts are jackets.

Directions (226–231) : In each question below are 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 and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(BOB Manipal School of Banking Officer Online Exam, 14.08.2014)

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) if either conclusion I or II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither conclusion I nor II follows.

Give answer (5) if both conclusions I and II follow.

(226–227) : Statements
No bottle is jar.
All cans are jars.
All cans are tumblers.

226. Conclusions
I. All tumblers are jars.
II. All bottles being tumblers is a possibility.

227. Conclusions
I. At least some cans are bottles.
II. No tumbler is a bottle.

(228–229) :
Statements
Some prints are designs.
All designs are copies.
All copies are motifs.

228. Conclusions
I. At least some prints are motifs.
II. All designs are motifs.

229. Conclusions
I. At least some copies are prints.
II. All motifs being prints is a possibility.

(230–231) :
Statements
All clouds are vapours.
No vapour is gas.
All gases are rains.

230. Conclusions

I. All rains being clouds is a possibility.

II. No cloud is gas.

231. Conclusions

I. Some rains are not vapours.

II. All vapours are clouds.

Directions (232–237) : In each question below are three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the three 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.

(IDBI Bank Officer Exam, 22.06.2014)

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

Give answer (5) if both conclusion I and conclusion II follow.

(232–233) :

Statements :

No paper is book.

All books are words.

No word is letter.

232. Conclusions :

I. No letter is book.

II. All letters being paper is a possibility.

233. Conclusions :

I. No letter is paper.

II. Some papers are definitely not words.

(234-235) : Statements :

All answers are questions.

All doubts are answers.

Some doubts are reasons.

234. Conclusions :

I. All doubts are questions.

II. All anwers are doubts.

235. Conclusions :

I. All reasons being questions is a possibility.

II. All answers being reasons is a possibility.

(236–237) : Statements :

Some traps are plans.

All plans are ideas.

No idea is design.

236. Conclusions :

I. All traps are designs.

II. At least some traps are ideas.

237. Conclusions :

I. All designs being trap is a possibility.

II. No design is plan.

Directions (238–244) : In each of the questions below are given two or 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 all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(SIDBI Officer Exam, 03.09.2014)

Give answer (1) if only Conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only Conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) if either Conclusion I or II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

Give answer (5) if both Conclusions I and II follow.

(238-239) : Statements

All shapes are figures.

No figure is digit.

Some digits are numbers.

238. Conclusions :

I. At least some numbers are figures.

II. All numbers being shape is a possibility.

239. Conclusions :

I. No number is a shape.

II. No shape is a digit.

(240-241) : Statements :

No magnet is insulator.

All conductors are insulators.

All resistors are conductors.

240. Conclusions :

I. At least some magnets are resistors.

II. All resistors are insulators.

241. Conclusions :

I. No magnet is a conductor.

II. All insulators are conductors.

(242-243) : Statements

Some reagents are chemicals.

All chemicals are elements.

Some elements are substances.

242. Conclusions :

I. All substances being reagents is a possibility.

II. At least some elements are reagents.

243. Conclusions :

I. All substances being chemicals is a possibility.

II. No substance is a reagent.

244. Statements :

Some computers are keyboards.

Some keyboards are scanners.

Conclusions :

I. No scanner is a computer.

II. At least some computers are scanners.

Directions (245-249) : In each question below are 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 and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(IBPS RRBs Officer Scale-I CWE, 06.09.2014)

Give answer (1) if only Conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only Conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) if either Conclusion I or II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither Conclusion I or II follows.

Give answer (5) if both Conclusions I and II follow.

(245-246) :

Statements

All erasers are sharpeners.

All sharpeners are pencils.

Some pencils are pens.

245. Conclusions

I. At least some sharpeners are pens.

II. No sharpener is a pen.

246. Conclusions

I. No eraser is a pen.

II. All pencils are sharpeners.

247. Statements

All railways are trains.

No train is station.

Some stations are platforms.

Conclusions

I. All railways being platforms is a possibility.

II. No railway is station.

(248-249) : Statements
All winters are summers.
Some summers are springs.
No spring is an autumn.
248. Conclusions
I. At least some winters are summers.
II. Some autumns being summers is a possibility.
249. Conclusions
I. All summers can never be autumn.
II. At least some summers are winters.

Directions (250-255) : In each of the following questions are given four statements followed by five conclusions given as five alternative choices. You have to assume every thing in the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions does not logically follows from the information given in the statements disregarding commonly known facts. The conclusion which does not follow is your answer.

(IBPS Bank PO/MT CWE-IV, 18.10.2014)

250. Statements
All rivers are oceans.
All oceans are ponds.
No pond is stream.
All streams are canals.
(1) At least some rivers are not streams.
(2) Some canals are not rivers.
(3) All rivers are ponds.
(4) No ocean is stream.
(5) All rivers being canal is a possibility.

251. Statements
All colours are brushes.
All paints are brushes.
All colours are inks.
All inks are dyes.
(1) At least some brushes are paints.
(2) All colours are dyes.
(3) Some paints are not brushes.
(4) At least some inks are brushes.
(5) At least some dyes are inks.

252. Statements
No talk is speech.
All lectures are talks.
All addresses are speeches.
All classes are addresses.
(1) All speeches being talks is a possibility.
(2) No address is lecture.
(3) At least some speeches are classes
(4) No lecture is speech.
(5) Some addresses are not talks.

253. Statements
All shelters are dens.
Some dens are houses.
All houses are buildings.
No building is nest.
(1) Some buildings are not nests.
(2) At least some building are houses.
(3) At least some dens are buildings.
(4) All shelters are houses.
(5) At least some houses are not nests.

254. Statements
Some ends are terminals.
All terminals are stops.
All stops are posts.
All posts are locations.
(1) All terminals being locations is a possibility.
(2) No terminal is end.
(3) At least some ends are stops.
(4) Some ends are locations.
(5) At least some posts are terminals.

255. Statements
All cities are towns.
All towns are villages.
All villages are districts.
All lanes are cities.
(1) All towns are districts.
(2) All lanes are towns.
(3) All cities being villages is a possibility.
(4) All lanes can never be towns.
(5) All cities are districts.

Directions (256 – 261) : In these questions, two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregrading commonly known facts.

(Bank of Baroda Junior Management Grade/Scale-I Exam, 18.04.2015)

Give answer (1) If either Conclusion I or conclusion II follows
Give answer (2) If both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow
Give answer (3) If only Conclusion II follows
Give answer (4) If neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
Give answer (5) If only Conclusion I follows

256. Statements :
All drivers are swimmers.
Some swimmers are athletes.
No athlete is a banker.
Conclusions
I. All swimmers being bankers is a possibility.
II. No driver is a banker.

(257-258) : Statements :
All frogs are amphibians.
Some turtles are amphibians.
All turtles are reptiles.

257. Conclusions :
I. Atleast some amphibians are reptiles
II. No frog is a turtle.

258. Conclusions :
I. All frogs being turtles is a possibility.
II. No reptile is a frog.

259. Statements :
All kings are warriors.
Some dukes are kings.
Conclusions :
I. All kings are dukes.
II. Atleast some dukes are warriors.

(260-261) : Statements :
Some plants are trees.
All trees are weeds.
All weeds are shrubs.

260. Conclusions :
I. All plants are weeds.
II. Some plants are weeds.

261. Conclusions :
I. All trees are shrubs.
II. All shrubs being plants is a possibility.

Directions (262 – 267) : In these questions, two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregrading commonly known facts.

(BOB Junior Management Grade/Scale-I Exam, 18.04.2015)

Give answer (1) If either Conclusion I or conclusion II follows

Give answer (2) If both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

Give answer (3) If only Conclusion II follows

Give answer (4) If neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

Give answer (5) If only Conclusion I follows

262. Statements :

All drivers are swimmers.

Some swimmers are athletes.

No athlete is a banker.

Conclusions

I. All swimmers being bankers is a possibility.

II. No driver is a banker.

(263-264) : Statements :

All frogs are amphibians.

Some turtles are amphibians.

All turtles are reptiles.

263. Conclusions :

I. Atleast some amphibians are reptiles

II. No frog is a turtle.

264. Conclusions :

I. All frogs being turtles is a possibility.

II. No reptile is a frog.

265. Statements :

All kings are warriors.

Some dukes are kings.

Conclusions :

I. All kings are dukes.

II. Atleast some dukes are warriors.

(266-267) : Statements :

Some plants are trees.

All trees are weeds.

All weeds are shrubs.

266. Conclusions :

I. All plants are weeds.

II. Some plants are weeds.

267. Conclusions :

I. All trees are shrubs.

II. All shrubs being plants is a possibility.

268. Which of the following is definitely true if the statements given below are considered to be true? (You have to take the 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 given statements disregarding commonly known facts.)

No kite is a bird.

All reptiles are birds.

All kites are amphibians.

All amphibians are plants.

(1) All amphibians being birds is a possibility.

(2) All plants being reptiles is a possibility.

(3) At least some reptiles are amphibians.

(4) All kites are plants.

(5) At least some plants are reptiles

(IBPS RRBs Officer Scale-I & II CWE 12.09.2015)

Directions (269-272) : In each of the following questions three statements followed by two Conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given Conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

(IBPS RRBs Officer Scale-I & II CWE 12.09.2015)

Give answer (1) if both the Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

Give answer (2) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

Give answer (3) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows

Give answer (4) if only Conclusion I follows

Give answer (5) if only Conclusion II follows

(269-270) : Statements

Some ratios are percent.

All percent are fractions.

No fraction is a section.

269. Conclusions

I. No section is a percent.

II. All ratios being fractions is a possibility

270. Conclusions

I. All sections being ratios is a possibility.

II. At least some fractions are ratios.

(271-272) : Statements

All metals are plastics.

All plastics are ores.

Some ores are wood.

271. Conclusions

I. All wood being metals is a possibility.

II. No ore is a metal.

272. Conclusions

I. At least some metals are wood.

II. All plastics being wood is a possibility.

Directions (273-277) : In each of the questions given below two/three statements followed by two Conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the two/three 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 given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(IBPS Bank PO/MT CWE-V (Preliminary) 03.10.2015)

Give answer (1) if only Conclusion II follows

Give answer (2) if only Conclusion I follows

Give answer (3) if both the Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

Give answer (4) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows

Give answer (5) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

273. Statements :

All races are sprints.

Some races are contests.

Conclusions :

I. Some contests are sprints.

II. All contests are sprints.

274. Statements :

No bank is a locker.

All banks are stores.

No store is panel.

Conclusions :

I. No store is a locker.

II. No panel is a bank.

(275-276) : Statements :

Some strikes are hits.

No strike is a raid.

All attacks are raids.

275. Conclusions :

I. Some hits are definitely not raids.

II. All hits being strikes is a possibility.

276. Conclusions :

I. No attack is a strike.

II. All attacks being hits is a possibility.

277. **Statements :**
Some equations are formulae. All equations are terms.
All terms are symbols.
Conclusions :
I. All equations are symbols.
II. No symbol is a formula.

Directions (278–282) : In each of the following questions, two or three statements followed by two Conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the given Statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given Conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(IBPS Bank PO/MT CWE–V (Preliminary) 04.10.2015)

Give answer (1) if both the Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow
Give answer (2) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows
Give answer (3) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
Give answer (4) if only Conclusion I follows
Give answer (5) if only Conclusion II follows

(278-279) : Statements
All calls are mails.
Some mails are posts.
Some posts are letters.

278. Conclusions
I. All posts being calls is a possibility.
II. No letter is a mail.

279. Conclusions
I. All mails are calls.
II. No call is a letter.

280. Statements
Some vehicles are cars.
Some cars are trucks.
All trucks are sedans.
Conclusions
I. All vehicles being sedans is a possibility.
II. At least some cars are sedans.

281. Statements
Some bridges are roads.
No road is underpass.
Conclusions
I. Some bridges are underpasses.
II. No bridge is an underpass.

282. Statements
No unit is a part.
All parts are items.
Some items are elements.
Conclusions
I. No unit is an element.
II. At least some units are items.

Directions (283–287) : In each of the following questions two or three statements followed by two Conclusions numbered I and II are given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given Conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(IBPS Bank PO/MT CWE–V (Preliminary.) 04.10.2015)

Give answer (1) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.
Give answer (2) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows.
Give answer (3) if only Conclusion I follows.
Give answer (4) if both the Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow.
Give answer (5) if only Conclusion II follows.

(283–284) : Statements
Some tasks are hurdles.
All hurdles are jobs.
Some jobs are works.

283. Conclusions
I. All works being hurdles is a possibility.
II. At least some works are tasks.

284. Conclusions
I. Some jobs are tasks.
II. All jobs are tasks.

285. Statements
Some problems are solutions.
No solution is a trick.
All rules are tricks.
Conclusions
I. No rule is a solution.
II. Some problems are definitely not tricks.

286. Statements
All ministers are deans.
Some deans are heads.
Some heads are principals.
Conclusions
I. No principal is a minister.
II. All heads being ministers is a possibility.

287. Statements
No queue is a line.
Some queues are rows.
Conclusions
I. No row is a line.
II. Some rows are lines.

Directions (288-292) : In each of the following questions, two/three statements followed by two Conclusions numbered I and II are given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given Conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(IBPS Bank PO/MT CWE–V (Preliminary) 10.10.2015 Ist Sitting)

Give answer (1) if only Conclusion I follows
Give answer (2) if only Conclusion II follows
Give answer (3) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows.
Give answer (4) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
Give answer (5) if both the Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

288. Statements
Some slides are photos.
All photos are images.
All images are creations.
Conclusions
I. At least some images are slides.
II. All photos are creations.

289. Statements
No space is a gap.
All fissures are gaps.
No gap is a crack.
Conclusions
I. No space is crack.
II. No fissure is a crack.

290. Statements
No loss is a profit.
Some profits are gains.
Conclusions
I. No gain is a loss.
II. Some gains are losses.

(291-292) : Statements
All points are views.
No view is an idea.
Some ideas are thoughts.

291. Conclusions
I. Some thoughts being points is a possibility.
II. No view is a thought.

292. Conclusions

I. At least some ideas are points.

II. All thoughts being ideas is a possibility.

Directions (293–297) : In each of the following questions, two/three statements followed by two Conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given Conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(IBPS Bank PO/MT CWE-V (Preliminary) 10.10.2015)

Give answer (1) if both the Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

Give answer (2) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows

Give answer (3) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

Give answer (4) if only Conclusion I follows

Give answer (5) if only Conclusion II follows

(293–294) : Statements :

No ground is a soil.

All soils are basins.

Some basins are deltas.

293. Conclusions :

I. No delta is a soil.

II. Some grounds being deltas is a possibility.

294. Conclusions :

I. At least some soils are deltas.

II. All basins are soils.

295. Statements :

All policies are decisions.

No decision is a verdict.

No verdict is a result.

Conclusions :

I. All results being policies is a possibility.

II. No verdict is a policy.

296. Statements :

Some calculators are machines.

No calculator is a phone.

Conclusions :

I. Some machines are phones.

II. No machine is a phone.

297. Statements :

All seasons are winters.

Some winters are autumns.

All autumns are falls.

Conclusions :

I. At least some falls are winters.

II. At least some autumns are seasons.

Directions (298–301) : In each of the following questions two or three statements followed by two Conclusions numbered I and II are given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given Conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(IBPS RRBs Officer Scale-I & II CWE 13.09.2015)

Give answer (1) if both the Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

Give answer (2) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

Give answer (3) if only Conclusion I follows

Give answer (4) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows

Give answer (5) if only Conclusion II follows

(298-299) :

Statements :

Some letters are digits.

All digits are numbers.

All symbols are numbers.

298. Conclusions :

I. At least some letters are numbers.

II. All symbols being digits is a possibility.

299. Conclusions :

I. No letter is a symbol.

II. All letters being digits is a possibility.

(300-301) :

Statements :

No point is a spot.

All spots are marks.

No mark is a dot.

300. Conclusions :

I. All points being marks is a possibility.

II. No spot is a dot.

301. Conclusions :

I. All dots being points is a possibility.

II. At least some points are marks.

302. Which of the following is definitely true if the statements given below are considered to be true? (You have to take the 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 given statements disregarding commonly known facts.)

All farms are houses.

All houses are jungles.

No jungle is a ranch.

All ranches are estates.

(1) No jungle is an estate

(2) No jungle is a farm

(3) All estates being houses is a possibility

(4) No farm is a ranch.

(5) All ranches being houses is a possibility

(IBPS RRBs Officer Scale-I & II CWE 13.09.2015)

Directions (303-307) : In each of the following questions three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to consider the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(IBPS Bank PO/MT CWE-V Main Exam. 31.10.2015)

Give answer (1) if both the Conclusions I and II follow

Give answer (2) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows

Give answer (3) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

Give answer (4) if only Conclusion I follows

Give answer (5) if only Conclusion II follows

303. Statements :

No meeting is an argument.

All debates are arguments.

Some debates are fights.

Conclusions :

I. No fight is a meeting.

II. Some fights are meetings.

304. Statements :
All hands are limbs.
All limbs are fingers.
Some fingers are thumbs.
Conclusions :
I. Some thumbs being limbs is a possibility.
II. All hands are fingers.

305. Statements :
All teams are participants.
All members are teams.
No member is a captain.
Conclusions :
I. Atleast some participants are members.
II. All teams being captains is a possibility.

306. Statements :
Some slopes are mountains.
No mountain is a river.
Some rivers are ponds.
Conclusions :
I. All ponds being mountains is a possibility.
II. All slopes being rivers is a possibility.

307. Statements :
No gate is a door.
All doors are walls.
No wall is a ceiling.
Conclusions :
I. At least some gates are ceilings.
II. No ceiling is a door.

Directions (306–312) : In each of the following questions, two or three statements followed by two Conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given Conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(IBPS Specialist Officer (Marketing) CWE 01.02.2016)

Give answer (1) if both the Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

Give answer (2) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows

Give answer (3) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

Give answer (4) if only Conclusion I follows

Give answer (5) if only Conclusion II follows

(308–309) : Statements
All crafts are projects.
Some projects are missions.
No mission is a guide.

308. Conclusions
I. Some projects are guides.
II. No project is a guide.

309. Conclusions
I. No guide is a craft.
II. Atleast some missions are crafts.

(310–311) : Statements
Some outputs are results.
All outputs are products.
All products are yields.

310. Conclusions
I. No product is a result.
II. All yields are products.

311. Conclusions
I. All outputs are yields.
II. All results being yields is a possibility.

312. Statements
No price is a rate.
All rates are expenses.
Conclusions
I. No expense is a price.
II. All prices being expenses is a possibility.

Directions (313–317) : In each of the following questions, two or three statements followed by two Conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given Conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Give answer (1) if only Conclusion I follows

Give answer (2) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows

Give answer (3) if only Conclusion II follows

Give answer (4) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

Give answer (5) if both the Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

(313–314) : Statements
All fares are prices.
Some prices are costs.
All costs are tariffs.

313. Conclusions
I. No fare is a tariff.
II. No cost is a fare.

314. Conclusions
I. Atleast some prices are tariffs.
II. All tariffs being prices is a possibility.

315. Statements
No proof is an evidence.
No proof is an indication.
Conclusions
I. All indications being evidences is a possibility.
II. No evidence is an indication.

(316–317) : Statements
Some tests are exams.
No exam is a challenge.
Some challenges are wins.

316. Conclusions
I. No test is a win.
II. Atleast some tests are wins.

317. Conclusions
I. All tests can never be challenges.
II. No win is an exam.

SBI PO EXAMS

1. If both the statements "All pens are erasers" and "Some erasers are pins" are true then which of the following statements is **definitely true?**
(1) Some pins are pens.
(2) All erasers are pens.
(3) No pin is pen.
(4) Some pens are pins
(5) None of these

(SBI Banks PO Exam. 20.08.2000)

Directions (2–6) : In each of the questions below there are three statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

(SBI Associate Banks PO Exam. 21.07.2002)

2. Statements :
Some fruits are flowers.
No flower is a boat.
All boats are rivers.

Conclusions :
I. Some fruits are rivers.
II. Some rivers are boats.
III. Some rivers are fruits.
IV. Some flowers are fruits.
(1) All of the above
(2) II and IV only
(3) I and III only
(4) II and III only
(5) None of these

3. Statements :
Some buses are horses.
All horses are goats.
All goats are dogs.
Conclusions :
I. Some dogs are buses.
II. Some dogs are horses.
III. Some dogs are goats.
IV. Some buses are goats.
(1) None of the above
(2) I and II only
(3) II and III only
(4) III and IV only
(5) All of the above

4. Statements :
Some chairs are buildings.
All buildings are vehicles.
Some vehicles are trucks.
Conclusions :
I. Some chairs are trucks
II. Some chairs are vehicles
III. Some vehicles are buildings
IV. No truck is chair
(1) None of the above
(2) II and III only
(3) Either only I or II and III and IV
(4) Either only I or IV and II and III
(5) All of the above

5. Statements :
All doors are windows.
All houses are windows.
Some windows are soaps.
Conclusions :
I. Some doors are houses
II. Some houses are soaps
III. Some soaps are doors
IV. All soaps are windows
(1) None of the above
(2) I only
(3) I and III only
(4) II and IV only
(5) All of the above

6. Statements :
Some cruel animals are papers.
No paper is tree.
All trees are ways.
Conclusions :
I. No cruel animal is tree
II. Some ways are trees
III. Some papers are cruel animals
IV. Some cruel animals are trees.
(1) I and II only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) Only either I or IV and III
(4) I, II and III only
(5) None of these

Directions (7–11) : In each questions below there are three statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

(SBI Associate Banks PO Exam. 14.02.1999)

7. Statements :
No Cloud is Bird.
Some Goats are Birds..
All Cars are Goats.
Conclusions :
I. No Car is Cloud.
II. Some Cars are Birds.
III. No Bird is Car
IV. Some Clouds are Goats.
(1) Only II follows
(2) Only either II or III follows
(3) Only I follows
(4) Only I and either II or III follow
(5) None of these

8. Statements :
All Grapes are Bananas.
All Potatoes are Bananas.
Some Bananas are Mangoes.
Conclusions :
I. No Grape is Mango.
II. Some Potatoes are not Mangoes.
III. Some Grapes are Potatoes.
IV. All Mangoes are Grapes.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Either I or III follows
(3) Only II & III follow
(4) Only I, II and III follow
(5) None of these

9. Statements :
Some Cats are Rats.
Some Rats are Ants.
Some Ants are Flies.
Conclusions :
I. Some Flies are Cats.
II. Some Flies are not Ants.
III. No Rat is Fly.
IV. No Cat is Fly.
(1) Only I and IV follow
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only I and III follow
(4) Only I or IV follows
(5) None of these

10. Statements :
All Chalks are Dusters.
Some Chalks are Boards.
Some Dusters are Pens.
Conclusions :
I. Some Pens are Chalks.
II. Some Dusters are Boards.
III. Some Pens are Boards.
IV. All Chalks are Pens.
(1) Either I or IV follows
(2) Only II & III follow
(3) Either I or IV & follow
(4) Only II follows
(5) None of these

11. Statements :
Some Bags are Books.
All Books are Boxes.
No Box is Board.
Conclusions :
I. Some Bags are not Boards.
II. Some Bags are not Boxes.
III. All Bags are Boxes.
IV. No Bag is Board.
(1) Only I follows
(2) I and either II or III follow
(3) Only IV follows
(4) Only II follows
(5) None of these

Directions (12–16) : In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

(SBI Banks PO Exam. 11.02.2001)

12. **Statements :**
Some bricks are trees.
All trees are pens.
All pens are boats.
Conclusions :
I. Some boats are bricks.
II. Some pens are bricks.
III. Some trees are bricks.
IV. Some bricks are boats.
(1) None follows
(2) All follow
(3) Only I and II follow
(4) Only III and IV follow
(5) None of these

13. **Statements :**
All cups are tables.
No table is water.
Some waters are clothes.
Conclusions :
I. No cloth is cup.
II. No cloth is table.
III. Some clothes are waters.
IV. Some waters are cups.
(1) None follows
(2) All follow
(3) Only III follows
(4) Only I and II follow
(5) None of these

14. **Statements :**
Some flowers are rods.
Some rods are doors.
Some doors are houses.
Conclusions :
I. Some houses are flowers.
II. Some doors are flowers.
III. Some flowers are doors.
IV. No house is flower.
(1) Only I and IV follow
(2) Only II and III follow
(3) Only either I or II follows
(4) Only either I or IV follows
(5) None of these

15. **Statements :**
All trucks are vans.
All vans are cars.
All cars are trains.
Conclusions :
I. All trains are trucks.
II. All cars are trucks.
III. All trucks are trains.
IV. All vans are trains.
(1) All follow
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) Only II and IV follow
(5) None of these

16. **Statements :**
No table is fruit.
No fruit is window.
All windows are chairs.
Conclusions :
I. No window is table.
II. No chair is fruit.
III. No chair is table.
IV. All chairs are windows.
(1) None follows
(2) All follow
(3) Only I and II follow
(4) Only III and IV follow
(5) None of these

Directions (17–21) : In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(SBI Bank PO Exam. 18.05.2003)

17. **Statements :**
Some dogs are rats.
All rats are trees.
Some trees are not dogs.
Conclusions :
I. Some trees are dogs.
II. All dogs are trees.
III. All rats are dogs.
IV. No tree is dog.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only I and II follow
(4) Only II and III follow
(5) All follow

18. **Statements :**
Some boys are rains.
All rains are clouds.
Some clouds are cars.
Conclusions :
I. Some clouds are boys.
II. Some cars are boys.
III. Some cars are rains.
IV. Some rains are boys.
(1) None follows
(2) Only IV follows
(3) Only I follows
(4) Both I and IV follow
(5) All follow

19. **Statements :**
All bricks are flowers.
Some houses are flowers.
All pens are houses.
Conclusions :
I. Some houses are bricks.
II. Some pens are flowers.
III. Some flowers are bricks.
IV. No pen is flower.
(1) Only either II or IV and III follow
(2) Only either II or IV and I follow
(3) Only either I or III and IV follow
(4) None follows
(5) All follow

20. **Statements :**
All lions are ducks.
No duck is horse.
All horses are fruits.
Conclusions :
I. No lion is horse.
II. Some fruits are horses.
III. Some ducks are lions.
IV. Some lions are horses.
(1) All follow
(2) Only either I or II and both III & IV follow
(3) Only either I or IV and both II & III follow
(4) Only either I or IV and II follow
(5) None of these

21. **Statements :**
Some mountains are rivers.
Some rivers are roads.
Some roads are windows.
Conclusions :
I. Some windows are roads.
II. Some rivers are mountains.
III. Some roads are mountains.
IV. Some windows are rivers.
(1) All follow
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only III and IV follow
(4) Only I and IV follow
(5) None follows

Directions (22–26) : In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then de-

cide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(SBI PO Exam. 09.01.2005)

22. Statements :

All trains are rivers.
Some rivers are houses.
All houses are lakes.

Conclusions :

I. Some lakes are trains.
II. Some houses are trains.
III. No train is lake.
IV. Some houses are rivers.

(1) None follows
(2) Only IV follows
(3) Only either I or III follows
(4) Only either I or III and IV follow
(5) All follow

23. Statements :

Some tigers are goats.
No goat is rat.
All dogs are rats.

Conclusions :

I. No tiger is rat.
II. No dog is goat.
III. Some dogs are tigers.
IV. Some rats are tigers.

(1) Only either I or IV and II follow
(2) Only either I or IV and III follow
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only either I or IV follows
(5) None follows

24. Statements :

Some trees are flowers.
Some roads are flowers.
All roads are vehicles.

Conclusions :

I. Some vehicles are trees.
II. Some vehicles are flowers.
III. Some roads are trees.
IV. All vehicles are roads.

(1) None follows
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only I, III and IV follow
(5) All follow

25. Statements :

All jungles are buses.
All books are buses.
All fruits are books.

Conclusions :

I. Some fruits are jungles.
II. Some buses are books.
III. Some buses are jungles.
IV. All fruits are buses.

(1) All follow
(2) Only II, III and IV follow
(3) Only I, II and III follow
(4) Only I, II and IV follow
(5) None of these

26. Statements :

Some pens are rooms.
Some rooms are cats.
Some cats are windows.

Conclusions :

I. Some windows are rooms.
II. Some cats are pens.
III. Some pens are windows.
IV. Some pens are cats.

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

Directions (27–31) : In each question below are given some statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

(SBI PO Exam. 26.11.2006)

27. Statements :

Some ice are rings.
No ring is paint.
Some rings are gold.

Conclusions :

I. No any gold is paint.
II. No any ice is gold.
III. Some rings are paints.
IV. All golds are rings.

(1) Only I and III follow
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only III and IV follow
(4) Only II and III follow
(5) None of these

28. Statements :

All gates are flowers.
Some gates are fruits.
Some flowers are clips.

Conclusions :

I. Some flowers are fruits.
II. Some clips are fruits.
III. Some clips are gates.
IV. No any flower is fruit.

(1) Only I follows
(2) Only I and IV follow
(3) Only II and IV follow
(4) Only I and III follow
(5) None of these

29. Statements :

No candle is bell.
Some shoes are bells.
All tables are shoes.

Conclusions :

I. Some tables are bells.
II. No table is bell.
III. Some shoe are candles.
IV. No shoes is candle.

(1) Only I and IV follow
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only III and IV follow
(4) Only I and III follow
(5) None of these

30. Statements :

Some films are clouds.
All rats are clouds.
Some clouds are chairs.

Conclusions :

I. No film is chair.
II. Some rats are films.
III. Some clouds are rats.
IV. Some chairs are rats.

(1) Only I and III follow
(2) Either II or IV follows
(3) No any conclusion follows
(4) Only IV follows
(5) None of these

31. Statements :

Some lice are slates.
All slates are apples.
No apple is car.

Conclusions :

I. Some cars are slates.
II. Some lice are cars.
III. Some apples are lice.
IV. No car is lice.

(1) No any conclusion follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) Either II or IV and III follow
(5) None of these

Directions (32-37): In each question below are given three statements followed by four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow (s) from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(SBI Associate Banks PO Exam. 07.01.2007)

32. Statements
Some books are pens.
All pens are chairs.
Some chairs are tables.
Conclusions
I. Some books are chairs.
II. Some chairs are books.
III. All tables are chairs.
IV. Some tables are chairs.
(1) All follow
(2) Only I, II, and III follow
(3) Only I, II and IV follow
(4) Only II, III and IV follow
(5) None of these

33. Statements
All cars are jeeps.
All jeeps are buses.
All buses are trucks.
Conclusions
I. All trucks are buses.
II. All buses are jeeps.
III. All jeeps are cars.
IV. All cars are trucks.
(1) None follows
(2) All follow
(3) Only III and IV follow
(4) Only IV follows
(5) None of these

34. Statements
Some trees are flowers.
Some flowers are pencils.
Some pencils are tables.
Conclusions
I. Some tables are flowers.
II. Some pencils are trees.
III. Some tables are trees.
IV. Some trees are pencils.
(1) All follow
(2) None follows
(3) Only I and III follow
(4) Only II and IV follow
(5) None of these

35. Statements
All rods are bricks.
Some bricks are ropes.
All ropes are doors.
Conclusions
I. Some rods are doors.
II. Some doors are bricks.
III. Some rods are not doors.
IV. All doors are ropes.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I, II and III follow
(3) Only either I or III ad II follow
(4) Only either I or III and IV follow
(5) None of these

36. Statements
Some books are pens.
Some pens are watches.
All watches are radios.
Conclusions
I. Some radios are watches.
II. Some radios are pens.
III. Some watches are books.
IV. Some books are watches.
(1) All follow
(2) Only I and III follow
(3) Only II and IV follow
(4) Only I and IV follow
(5) None of these

37. Statements
All towns are villages.
No village is forest.
Some forests are rivers.
Conclusions
I. Some forests are villages.
II. Some forests are not villages.
III. Some rivers are not villages.
IV. All villages are towns.
(1) All follow
(2) Only either I or II follows
(3) Only either I or II and III follow
(4) None follows
(5) None of these

Directions (38–43) : In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(SBI PO Preliminary (Tire-I) Exam. 27.07.2008)

38. Statements :
All desks are pencils.
All pencils are windows.
All windows are doors.
All doors are walls.
Conclusions :
I. Some walls are windows.
II. All desks are doors.
III. Some doors are desks.
IV. Some windows are desks.
(1) Only I, II and III follow
(2) Only II, III and IV follow
(3) Only I, III and IV follow
(4) Only I, II and IV follow
(5) None of these

39. Statements :
Some boxes are tablets.
Some tablets are toys.
All toys are jungles.
Some jungles are trees.
Conclusions :
I. Some trees are tablets.
II. Some tablets are jungles.
III. Some jungles are toys.
IV. Some toys are boxes.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only II and III follow
(5) Only IV follows

40. Statements :
All blades are trains.
Some trains are rods.
All rods are papers.
Some papers are windows.
Conclusions :
I. Some windows are blades.
II. Some papers are trains.
III. Some trains are blades.
IV. Some papers are blades.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only II and III follow
(3) Only III and IV follow
(4) Only I and III follow
(5) None of these

41. Statements :
Some chains are rings.
Some rings are bangles.
Some bangles are hands.
Some hands are ears.
Conclusions :
I. Some ears are bangles.
II. Some bangles are chains.
III. Some hands are rings.
IV. No chain is bangle.

(1) None follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only IV follows
(4) Only either II or IV follows
(5) Only III follows

42. Statements :
All books are cards.
Some cards are benches.
All benches are chairs.
Some chairs are tables.
Conclusions :
I. Some chairs are cards.
II. Some tables are chairs.
III. Some cards are books.
IV. Some chairs are benches.
(1) Only II, III and IV follow
(2) Only I, II and III follow
(3) Only I, III and IV follow
(4) All follow
(5) None of these

43. Statements :
All dolls are mats.
No mat is sofa.
Some sofas are rooms.
All rooms are hills.
Conclusions :
I. Some hills are dolls.
II. Some rooms are dolls.
III. Some rooms are mats.
IV. Some hills are mats.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only IV follows

Directions (44–48) : In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(SBI Associates Bank Po Exam. 07.03.2010

44. Statements :
Some trains are cars.
All cars are branches.
All branches are nets.
Some nets are dresses.
Conclusions :
I. Some dresses are cars.
II. Some nets are trains.
III. Some branches are trains.
IV. Some dresses are trains.
(1) Only I and III follow
(2) Only II and III follow
(3) Only I and IV follow
(4) Only II, III and IV follow
(5) None of these

45. Statements :
Some pencils are kites.
Some kites are desks.
All desks are jungles.
All jungles are mountains.
Conclusions:
I. Some mountains are pencils.
II. Some jungles are pencils.
III. Some mountains are desks.
IV. Some jungles are kites.
(1) Only I and III follow
(2) Only I, II and III follow
(3) Only III and IV follow
(4) Only II, III and IV follow
(5) None of these

46. Statements :
All papers are clips.
Some clips are boards.
Some boards are lanes.
All lanes are roads.
Conclusions:
I. Some roads are boards.
II. Some lanes are clips.
III. Some boards are papers.
IV. Some roads are clips.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I and III follow
(3) Only I, II and III follow
(4) Only II, III and IV follow
(5) None of these

47. Statements :
All pens are clocks.
Some clocks are tyres.
Some tyres are wheels.
Some wheels are buses.
Conclusions :
I. Some buses are tyres.
II. Some wheels are clocks.
III. Some wheel are pens.
IV. Some buses are clocks.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only IV follows

48. Statements :
All stones are hammers.
No hammer is ring.
Some rings are doors.
All doors are windows.
Conclusions :
I. Some windows are stones.
II. Some windows are rings.
III. No window is stone.
IV. Some rings are stones.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) Only either I or III follows
(5) Only either I or III and II follow

Directions (49–53) : In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(SBI & Rural Business PO Exam. 18.04.2010)

49. Statements :
All cups are bottles.
Some bottles are jugs.
No jug is plate.
Some plates are tables.
Conclusions :
I. Some tables are bottles.
II. Some plates are cups.
III. No table is bottle.
IV. Some jugs are cups.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) Only IV follows
(5) Only either I or III follows

50. Statements :
Some chairs are handles.
All handles are pots.
All pots are mats.
Some mats are buses.
Conclusions:
I. Some buses are handles.
II. Some mats are chairs.
III. No bus is handle.
IV. Some mats are handles.

(1) Only I, II and IV follow
(2) Only II, III and IV follow
(3) Only either I or III and II follow
(4) Only either I or III and IV follow
(5) Only either I or III and II and IV follow

51. Statements :
All birds are horses.
All horses are tigers.
Some tigers are lions.
Some lions are monkeys.
Conclusions :
I. Some tigers are horses.
II. Some monkeys are birds.
III. Some tigers are birds.
IV. Some monkeys are horses.
(1) Only I and III follow
(2) Only I, II and III follow
(3) Only II, III and IV follow
(4) All I, II, III and IV follow
(5) None of these

52. Statements :
Some benches are walls.
All walls are houses.
Some houses are jungles.
All jungles are roads.
Conclusions :
I. Some roads are benches.
II. Some jungles are walls.
III. Some houses are benches.
IV. Some roads are houses.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I and III follow
(3) Only III and IV follow
(4) Only II, III and IV follow
(5) None of these

53. Statements :
Some sticks are lamps.
Some flowers are lamps.
Some lamps are dresses.
All dresses are shirts.
Conclusions :
I. Some shirts are sticks.
II. Some shirts are flowers.
III. Some flowers are sticks.
IV. Some dresses are sticks.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only IV follows

Directions (54–59) : In each question below are two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two/three 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 given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Give answer (1) : if **only** conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) : if **only** conclusion II follows.

(SBI Associate Banks PO Exam. 07.08.2011)

Give answer (3) : if **either** conclu-sion I or conclusion II follows.

Give answer (4) : if **neither** conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

Give answer (5) : if both conclusion I and conclusion II follow.

54. Statements :
All rings are circles.
All squares are rings.
No ellipse is a circle.
Conclusions :
I. Some rings being ellipses is a possibility.
II. Atleast some circles are squares.

55. Statements :
No house is an apartment.
Some bungalows are apartments.
Conclusions :
I. No house is a bungalow.
II. All bungalows are houses.

56. Statements :
Some gases are liquids.
All liquids are water.
Conclusions :
I. All gases being water is a possibility.
II. All such gases which are not water can never be liquids.

57. Statements :
All minutes are seconds.
All seconds are hours.
No second is a day.
Conclusions :
I. No day is an hour.
II. Atleast some hours are minutes.

Directions (58–59) :

58. Statements :
Some teachers are professors.
Some lecturers are teachers.
Conclusions :
I. All teachers as well as all professors being lecturers is a possibility.
II. All those teachers who are lecturers are also professors.

59. Conclusions :
I. No professor is a lecturer.
II. All lecturers being professors is a possibility.

Directions (60–64) : In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(SBI PO Preliminary (Tire-I) Exam. 27.04.2008)

60. Statements :
Some bags are trunks.
All trunks are shirts.
Some shirts are books.
All books are shops.
Conclusions :
I. Some shops are bags.
II. Some books are bags.
III. Some shops are shirts.
IV. Some shirts are bags.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I and III follow
(3) Only III and IV follow
(4) Only II and IV follow
(5) None of these

61. Statements :
All pens are chairs.
All flowers are chairs.
All chairs are trucks.
All trees are trucks.
Conclusions :
I. Some trucks are pens.
II. Some trucks are chairs.
III. Some trees are pens.
IV. Some trees are chairs.
(1) Only I and III follow
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only III and IV follow
(4) Only II and IV follow
(5) None of these

62. Statements :
All desks are pillars.
Some pillars are towns.
All towns are benches.
Some benches are cars.
Conclusions :
I. Some cars are towns.
II. Some benches are desks.
III. Some benches are pillars.
IV. Some cars are pillars.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only IV follows

63. Statements :
All stations are houses.
No house is garden.
Some gardens are rivers.
All rivers are ponds.
Conclusions :
I. Some ponds are gardens.
II. Some ponds are stations.
III. Some ponds are houses.
IV. No pond is station.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only either II or IV follows
(3) Only I and II follow
(4) Only I and IV follow
(5) None of these

64. Statements :
Some towers are lanes.
Some lanes are roads.
Some roads are rivers.
Some rivers are jungles.
Conclusions :
I. Some jungles are roads.
II. Some roads are lanes.
III. Some jungles are towers.
IV. No jungle is road.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only either I or IV follows
(4) Only IV follows
(5) Only either I or IV and II follow

Directions (65–69) : In each of the questions below, two/three statements are given followed by conclusions/group of conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume all the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given two conclusions logically follows from the information given in the statements.

(SBI Probationary Officer Exam 29.04.2018)

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows
Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows
Give answer (3) if either I or II follows
Give answer (4) if neither I nor II follows
Give answer (5) if both I and II follow

Directions (65-69) :
Statements :
Some squares are circles.
No circle is a triangle.
No line is a square.

65. Conclusions :
I. All squares can never be triangles.
II. Some lines are circles.

66. Conclusions :
I. No triangle is a square.
II. No line is a circle.

Directions (33-34)
Statements :
All songs are poems.
All poems are rhymes.
No rhyme is a paragraph.

67. Conclusions :
I. No song is a paragraph.
II. No poem is a paragraph.

68. Conclusions :
I. All rhymes are poems.
II. All songs are rhymes.

69. Statements :
Some dews are drops.
All drops are stones.
Conclusions :
I. Atleast some dews are stones.
II. Atleast some stones are drops.

Directions (70–74) : In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by four Conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the Conclusions and then decide which of the given Conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(SBI Management Executive Exam, 23.02.2014)

70. Statements :
All pens are books.
All books are chairs.
Some chairs are desks.
Some desks are tables.
Conclusions :
I. Some tables are chairs.
II. Some desks are pens.
III. Some chairs are pens.
IV. All pens are chairs.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I and III follow
(3) Only I and IV follow
(4) Only III and IV follow
(5) None of these

71. Statements :
Some trains are buses.
Some buses are trucks.
Some trucks are boats.
Some boats are cars.
Conclusions :
I. Some trucks are trains.
II. Some cars are trucks.
III. Some boats are buses.
IV. Some boats are trains.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only III follows
(4) Only IV follows
(5) Only III and IV follow

72. Statements :
All hills are roads.
All roads are stones.
All stones are jungles.
All jungles are rivers.
Conclusions :
I. Some rivers are stones.
II. Some jungles are hills.
III. Some stones are hills.
IV. All rivers are jungles.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only II and III follow
(3) Only I, II and III follow
(4) Only II, III and IV follow
(5) All follow

73. Statements :
Some books are pens.
Some pens are glasses.
Some glasses are plates.
Some plates are bottles.
Conclusions :
I. Some bottles are books.
II. Some glasses are books.
III. Some plates are glasses.
IV. Some bottles are pens.

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

74. **Statements :**
Some petals are flowers.
All flowers are desks.
Some desks are cards.
All cards are trains.
Conclusions :
I. Some desks are flowers.
II. Some desks are petals.
III. Some petals are cards.
IV. Some desks are trains.
(1) Only I and IV follow
(2) Only II, III and IV follow
(3) Only III and IV follow
(4) Only I, II and III follow
(5) Only I, II and IV follow

Directions (75-79) : In each question below are two or 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 and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(SBI Specialist Officer (Law Officer : MMGS Scale-II) Online Exam, 19.04.2014)

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) : if either conclusion I or II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither conclusion I or II follows.

Give answer (5) if both conclusions I and II follow.

(75-76) :

Statements :
All crops are fields.
No yield is a field.
All fields are harvests.

75. **Conclusions :**
I. No field is a crop.
II. All crops being harvest is a possibility.

76. **Conclusions :**
I. All harvests being yield is a possibility.
II. All harvests are fields.

77. **Statements :**
Some trades are exports.
All businesses are trades.
Conclusions :
I. At least some businesses are exports.
II. All businesses being exports is a possibility.

(78-79) :

Statements :
Some countries are towns.
All countries are districts.
All districts are villages.

78. **Conclusions :**
I. At least some towns are villages.
II. All countries are villages.

79. **Conclusions :**
I. At least some districts are towns.
II. All towns are villages.

Directions (80-84) : In each question below are given three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the 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 information given in the statements.

(SBI Probationary Officer Online Exam, 21.06.2014)

80. **Statements :**
No star is a cone.
Some cones are triangles.
All kites and stars.
Conclusions :
I. All stars are kites.
II. At least some triangles and stars.
(1) Only Conclusion I follows
(2) Only Conclusion II follows
(3) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows.
(4) There is possibility that some stars are triangles.
(5) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

81. **Statements :**
All drums are banjos.
Some drums are guitars.
No banjo is a flute.
Conclusions :
I. Some guitars are flutes.
II. No guitar is flute.
(1) Only Conclusion I follows
(2) Only Conclusion II follows
(3) There is possibility that some flutes are banjos.
(4) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows
(5) Both Conclusions I and II follow

82. **Statements :**
Some pins are needles.
All needles ae swords.
Some swords are knives.
Conclusions :
I. All swords being pins is a possibility.
II. No neele being knife is a possibility.
(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
(5) There is possibility that some pins are knives.

83. **Statements :**
Some schemes are offers.
Some offers are discounts.
No discount is a loan.
Conclusions :
I. Those offers which are discounts can never be loans.
II. Some loans are definitely schemes.
(1) Only Conclusion I follows
(2) There is possibility that all schemes are loans
(3) Only Conclusion II follows
(4) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows
(5) Neither Conclusion nor Conclusion II follows

84. **Statements :**
No car is hotel.
All lodges are hotels.
No lodge is house.
Conclusions :
I. Some houses are not lodges.
II. No lodge is car.
(1) There is possibility that all houses are cars.
(2) Only Conclusion I follows
(3) Only Conclusion II follows
(4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
(5) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

Directions (85–89) : In each question given below are given three statements followed by two Conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement 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 information given in the statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(SBI Probationary Officer Online Exam, 28.06.2014)

85. Statements :

All papers are wood.
Some wood are metals.
All metals are glasses.

Conclusions

I. At least some glasses are wood.
II. Some glasses are metals.

(1) There is possibility that some papers are glasses.
(2) Only Conclusion I follows
(3) Only Conclusion II follows
(4) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow
(5) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

86. Statements

Some stones are rocks.
Some rocks are diamonds.
Some diamonds are gems.

Conclusions

I. Some gems are stones.
II. All diamonds are stones.

(1) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
(2) Only Conclusion I follows
(3) Only Conclusion II follows
(4) All stones being gems is a possibility
(5) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows

87. Statements

All days are nights.
All evenings are nights.
All nights are mornings.

Conclusions

I. All days being mornings is a possibility.
II. Some mornings are evenings.

(1) Only Conclusion I follows
(2) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow
(3) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) There is possibility that no day is morning.

88. Statements

Some pins are nails.
All nails are hammers.
All hammers are needles.

Conclusions

I. All needles are pins.
II. All nails are needles.

(1) All pins are hammers.
(2) Only Conclusion I follows
(3) Only Conclusion II follows
(4) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows
(5) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

89. Statements

All leaves are roots.
No root is a tree.
All trees are bushes.

Conclusions

I. No leaf being a tree is a possibility.
II. Some bushes are not leaves.

(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
(5) Both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

Directions (90-93) : In each question below are two or 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 and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(SBI Management Executive Exam, 19.09.2014)

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) if either conclusion I or II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither conclusion I or II follows.

Give answer (5) if both conclusions I and II follow.

90. Statements :

All territories are limits.
All limits are constraints.
No region is constraint.

Conclusions :

I. Some territories are not regions.
II. At least some constraints are territories.

91. Statements :

All vapours are droplets.
Some clouds are vapours.

Conclusions :

I. Some clouds are droplets.
II. No droplet is cloud.

92. Statements :

All mistakes are flaws.
All corrections are solutions.
No flaw is solution.

Conclusions:

I. Some flaws are solutions.
II. No correction is flaw.

93. Statements :

All zeroes are numbers.
All digits are alphabets.
No alphabet is number.

Conclusions :

I. No number is digit.
II. No zero is digit.

Directions (94–99) : In each question given below two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the given statements to be true if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(SBI Associates PO Online Exam, 29.11.2014)

(94–95) :

Statements :

All bugs are worms.
Some worms are moths.
No moth is a fly.

94. Conclusions :

I. No fly is a worm.
II. All moths being bugs is a possibility.

(1) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows
(2) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(3) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Only Conclusion I follows

95. **Conclusions :**
I. All worms are bugs.
II. No bug is a fly.
(1) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows
(2) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(3) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Only Conclusion I follows

(96-97) :
Statements :
No magic is a trick.
All charms are tricks.
All hoaxes are charms.

96. **Conclusions :**
I. No magic is a hoax.
II. No charm is a magic.
(1) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows
(2) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(3) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Only Conclusion I follows

97. **Conclusions :**
I. All hoaxes are tricks.
II. All tricks are charms.
(1) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows
(2) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(3) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Only Conclusion I follows

98. **Statements :**
Some stars are planets.
No planet is a moon.
Conclusions :
I. No star is a moon.
II. Some stars are moons.
(1) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows
(2) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(3) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Only Conclusion I follows

99. **Statements :**
All watches are clocks.
Some clocks are towers.
All towers are poles.
Conclusions :
I. At least some poles are clocks.
II. All towers being watches is a possibility.
(1) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows
(2) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(3) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Only Conclusion I follows

Directions (100–105) : In each question given below two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(SBI Associates PO Online Exam, 30.11.2014)

(100–101) : Statements :
Some prices are costs.
Some costs are amounts.
All amounts are expenses.

100. **Conclusions :**
I. At least some amounts are prices.
II. All amounts being prices is a possibility.
(1) Either Conclusion I or II follows
(2) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(3) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Only Conclusion I follows

101. **Conclusions :**
I. Atleast some expenses are costs.
II. No expense is a cost.
(1) Either Conclusion I or II follows
(2) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(3) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Only Conclusion I follows

102. **Statements :**
All invitations are rejections.
Some invitations are celebrations.
No rejection is an attraction.
Conclusions :
I. Some celebrations are rejections.
II. All celebrations are rejections.
(1) Either Conclusion I or II follows
(2) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(3) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Only Conclusion I follows

103. **Statements :**
All grades are scales.
All scales are categories.
Conclusions :
I. All grades are categories.
II. All categories are scales.
(1) Either Conclusion I or II follows
(2) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(3) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Only Conclusion I follows

(104-105) :
Statements :
Some metals are papers.
All papers are alloys.
No alloy is a wood.

104. **Conclusions :**
I. All woods being metals is a possibility.
II. All metals being woods is a possibility.
(1) Either Conclusion I or II follows
(2) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(3) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Only Conclusion I follows

105. **Statements :**
I. No paper is a wood.
II. Atleast some meals are alloys.
(1) Either Conclusion I or II follows
(2) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(3) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Only Conclusion I follows

Directions (106-109) : In each question below are two or 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 and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(SBI Management Executive Exam. 19.09.2014)

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) if either conclusion I or II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither conclusion I or II follows.

Give answer (5) if both conclusions I and II follow.

106. Statements :

All territories are limits.

All limits are constraints.

No region is constraint.

Conclusions :

I. Some territories are not regions.

II. At least some constraints are territories.

107. Statements :

All vapours are droplets.

Some clouds are vapours.

Conclusions :

I. Some clouds are droplets.

II. No droplet is cloud.

108. Statements :

All mistakes are flaws.

All corrections are solutions.

No flaw is solution.

Conclusions:

I. Some flaws are solutions.

II. No correction is flaw.

109. Statements :

All zeroes are numbers.

All digits are alphabets.

No alphabet is number.

Conclusions :

I. No number is digit.

II. No zero is digit.

Directions (110–115) : In each question given below two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the given statements to be true if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(SBI Associates PO Online Exam. 29.11.2014)

(110–111) :

Statements :

All bugs are worms.

Some worms are moths.

No moth is a fly.

110. Conclusions :

I. No fly is a worm.

II. All moths being bugs is a possibility.

(1) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows

(2) Both Conclusions I and II follow

(3) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

(4) Only Conclusion II follows

(5) Only Conclusion I follows

111. Conclusions :

I. All worms are bugs.

II. No bug is a fly.

(1) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows

(2) Both Conclusions I and II follow

(3) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

(4) Only Conclusion II follows

(5) Only Conclusion I follows

(112–113) :

Statements :

No magic is a trick.

All charms are tricks.

All hoaxes are charms.

112. Conclusions :

I. No magic is a hoax.

II. No charm is a magic.

(1) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows

(2) Both Conclusions I and II follow

(3) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

(4) Only Conclusion II follows

(5) Only Conclusion I follows

113. Conclusions :

I. All hoaxes are tricks.

II. All tricks are charms.

(1) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows

(2) Both Conclusions I and II follow

(3) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

(4) Only Conclusion II follows

(5) Only Conclusion I follows

114. Statements :

Some stars are planets.

No planet is a moon.

Conclusions :

I. No star is a moon.

II. Some stars are moons.

(1) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows

(2) Both Conclusions I and II follow

(3) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

(4) Only Conclusion II follows

(5) Only Conclusion I follows

115. Statements :

All watches are clocks.

Some clocks are towers.

All towers are poles.

Conclusions :

I. At least some poles are clocks.

II. All towers being watches is a possibility.

(1) Either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows

(2) Both Conclusions I and II follow

(3) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

(4) Only Conclusion II follows

(5) Only Conclusion I follows

Directions (116–121) : In each question given below two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(SBI Associates PO Online Exam. 30.11.2014)

(116-117) : Statements :
Some prices are costs.
Some costs are amounts.
All amounts are expenses.

116. Conclusions :
I. At least some amounts are prices.
II. All amounts being prices is a possibility.
(1) Either Conclusion I or II follows
(2) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(3) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Only Conclusion I follows

117. **Conclusions :**
I. Atleast some expenses are costs.
II. No expense is a cost.
(1) Either Conclusion I or II follows
(2) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(3) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Only Conclusion I follows

118. **Statements :**
All invitations are rejections.
Some invitations are celebrations.
No rejection is an attraction.
Coclusions :
I. Some celebrations are rejections.
II. All celebrations are rejections.
(1) Either Conclusion I or II follows
(2) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(3) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Only Conclusion I follows

119. **Statements :**
All grades are scales.
All scales are categories.
Conclusions :
I. All grades are categories.
II. All categories are scales.
(1) Either Conclusion I or II follows
(2) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(3) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Only Conclusion I follows

(120-121) :
Statements :
Some metals are papers.
All papers are alloys.
No alloy is a wood.

220. **Conclusions :**
I. All woods being metals is a possibility.
II. All metals being woods is a possibility.
(1) Either Conclusion I or II follows
(2) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(3) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Only Conclusion I follows

221. **Statements :**
I. No paper is a wood.
II. Atleast some meals are alloys.
(1) Either Conclusion I or II follows
(2) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(3) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Only Conclusion I follows

Directions (122–126) : In each question given below two or three statements followed by two Conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the following Conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

(SBI PO Phase-I (Preliminary) Online Exam. 20.06.2015)

Give answer (1) if only Conclusion I follows
Give answer (2) if only Conclusion II follows
Give answer (3) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows
Give answer (4) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
Give answer (5) if both the Conclusions I and II follow

(122–123) : Statements
All magazines are journals.
Some journals are periodicals.
All periodicals are bulleteins.

122. **Conclusions**
I. Some periodicals are definitely not journals.
II. All periodicals being magazines is a possibility.

123. **Conclusions**
I. At least some bulleteins are journals.
II. No bulletein is a magazine.

124. **Statements**
All turns are loops.
No loop is a bend.
Some bends are curves.
Conclusions
I. At least some curves are loops.
II. No bend is a turn.

125. **Statements**
No country is a village.
All villages are districts.
Conclusions
I. All countries are districts.
II. All districts are villages.

126. **Statements**
All progress are growth.
All developments are growth.
No growth is an evolution.
Conclusions
I. All developments being progress is a possibility.
II. No evolution is a progress.

Directions (127 – 131) : In each of the following questions, two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance form the cdommonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(SBI PO Phase-I (Preliminary) Online Exam. 21.06.2015)

Give answer (1) if only Conclusion I follows
Give answer (2) if only Conclusion II follows
Give answer (3) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows.
Give answer (4) if both the Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow
Give answer (5) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

(127 – 128) :

Statements :
Some wins are trophies.
Some trophies are cups.
No cup is a prize.

127. Conclusions
I. Atleast some cups are wins.
II. All prizes being trophies is a possibility.

128. Conclusions
I. No trophy is a prize.
II. No prize is a win.

129. Statements
No layer is a coat.
All coats are deposits.
All deposits are sheets.

Conclusions
I. All coats are sheets.
II. All deposits can never be layers.

130. Statements
Some flats are apartments.
No apartment is a hall.
Some halls are rooms.

Conclusions
I. Atleast some rooms are flats.
II. No apartment is a room.

131. Statements
Some codes are secrets.
All secrets are puzzles.

Conclusions
I. All secrets being codes is a possibility.
II. Atleast some puzzles are coses.

Directions (132 – 136) : In each of the following questions, two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the 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 given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(SBI PO Phase-I (Preliminary) Online Exam. 27.06.2015)

Give answer (1) if only Conclusion I follows
Give answer (2) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
Give answer (3) if only Conclusion II follows
Give answer (4) if both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow
Give answer (5) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows

132. Statements
No factory is an industry.
All workshops are industries.
Some plants are workshops.

Conclusions
I. No workshop is a factory.
II. Atleast some plants are industries.

133. Statements
Some sands are particles.
Some particles are glasses.

Conclusions
I. Some glasses are definitely not particles.
II. Some glasses being sands is a possibility.

134. Statements
Some movies are films.
No film is a show.
All shows are pictures.

Conclusions
I. Atleast some pictures are films.
II. No show is a movie.

(135 – 136) :

Statements
Some actors are singers.
All singers are dancers.
Some dancers are players.

135. Conclusions
I. All actors being dancers is a possibility.
II. All dancers are singers.

136. Conclusions
I. Atleast some dancers are actors.
II. No player is an actor.

RBI GRADE–B/NABARD GRADE–A OFFICER EXAMS

Directions (1-5) : In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(RBI Grade-B Officer Exam. 2007)

1. Statements :
Some leaves are flowers.
No flower is fruit.
Some fruits are branches.
Some branches are stems.

Conclusions :
I : Some leaves are stems.
II : All leaves are either stems or fruits.
III : All stems are either branches or fruits.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II and III follow
(3) Only III follows
(4) All follow
(5) None follows

2. Statements :
All lions are tigers.
All tigers are leopards.
Some leopards are wolves.
No wolf is elephant.

Conclusions :
I : No elephant is lion.
II : Some wolves are lions.
III : Some leopards are lions.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) Only I and III follow
(5) All follow

3. Statements :
Some caps are umbrellas.
Some umbrellas are raincoats.
All raincoats are trousers.
All trousers are jackets.

Conclusions :
I : Some raincoats are caps.
II : Some trousers are umbrellas.
III : All raincoats are jackets.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) Only I and III follow
(5) None of these

4. Statements :
Some fans are coolers.
Some coolers are machines.
Some machines are computers.
All computers are televisions.
Conclusions
I : Some televisions are machines.
II : Some machines are fans.
III : No machine is fan.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only either II or III follows
(4) Only I and either II or III follow
(5) All follow

5. Statements :
All keys are staplers.
All staplers are blades.
Some erasers are sharpeners.
Some sharpeners are keys.
Conclusions :
I : Some sharpeners are keys.
II : All keys are blades.
III : Some erasers are keys.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) All follow
(5) None of these

Directions (6-10) : In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(RBI Grade-B Officer Exam. 2008)

6. Statements :
Some boxes are trees.
Some trees are horses.
All horses are fruits.
Conclusions :
I. Some fruits are boxes.
II. Some fruits are trees.
III. Some horses are boxes.
IV. No fruit box.
(1) None follows
(2) Only either II or IV follows
(3) Only either I or IV and II follow
(4) Only either I or III and IV follow
(5) None of these

7. Statements :
All flowers are buses.
Some buses are cats.
All cats are tigers.
Conclusions :
I. Some tigers are buses.
II. Some tigers are flowers.
III. Some cats are flowers.
IV. Some buses are tigers.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only III and IV follow
(4) Only I and IV follow
(5) Only II and III follow

8. Statements :
All fans are rooms.
No room is green.
Some windows are green.
Conclusions :
I. Some windows are fans.
II. Some windows are rooms.
III. Some fans are green.
IV. No green is fan.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only III follows
(3) Only IV follows
(4) Only II and IV follow
(5) All follow

9. Statements :
Some tablets are rains.
All dogs are rains.
All rains are chairs.
Conclusions :
I. Some chairs are tablets.
II. All dogs are chairs.
III. Some tablets are dogs.
IV. Some tablets are chairs.
(1) All follow
(2) Only I, II and III follow
(3) Only II, III and IV follow
(4) Only III and IV follow
(5) None of these

10. Statements :
No man is sky.
No sky is road.
Some men are roads.
Conclusions :
I. No road is man.
II. No road is sky.
III. Some skies are men.
IV. All roads are men.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only I and III follow
(4) Only II and III follow
(5) None of these

Directions (11–16) : In each question below are four statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the four 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 four given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Then decide which of the answers (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) is correct.

(RBI Grade-B Officer Exam. 11.10.2009)

11. Statements :
All belts are rollers.
Some rollers are wheels.
All wheels are mats.
Some mats are cars.
Conclusions :
I. Some mats are rollers.
II. Some mats are belts.
III. Some cars are rollers.
IV. Some rollers are belts.
(1) Only I and II follow
(2) Only I, III and IV follow
(3) Only I and IV follow
(4) Only II, III and IV follow
(5) None of these

12. Statements :
Some tyres are rains.
Some rains are flowers.
All flowers are jungles.
All jungles are tubes.
Conclusions
I. Some jungles are tyres.
II. Some tubes are rains.
III. Some jungles are rains.
IV. Some tubes are flowers.
(1) Only I, II and III follow
(2) Only II, III and IV follow
(3) Only I, III and IV follow
(4) All follow
(5) None of these

13. Statements :
All desks are chairs.
All chairs are tables.
All tables are boxes.
All boxes are trunks.
Conclusions :
I. Some trunks are tables.
II. All chairs are boxes.
III. Some boxes are desks.
IV. All desks are trunks.
(1) Only I, II and III follow
(2) Only I, II and IV follow
(3) Only II, III and IV follow
(4) All follow
(5) None of these

14. Statements :
Some birds are goats.
Some goats are horses.
Some horses are lions.
Some lions are tigers.
Conclusions :
I. Some tigers are goats.
II. No tiger is goat.
III. Some lions are birds.
IV. No lion is bird.
(1) Only either I or II follows
(2) Only either III or IV follows
(3) Only either I or II and either III or IV follow
(4) Only I and II follow
(5) None of these

15. Statements :
All papers are bottles.
All bottles are cups.
Some cups are jugs.
Some jugs are plates.
Conclusions :
I. Some plates are cups.
II. Some plates are bottles.
III Some cups are papers.
IV. Some bottles are papers.
(1) Only III and IV follow
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only I and III follow
(4) Only II and IV follow
(5) None of these

16. Statements :
All bulbs are wires.
No wire is cable.
Some cables are brushes.
All brushes are paints
Conclusions :
I. Some paints are cables.
II. Some wires are bulbs.
III. Some brushes are wires.
IV. Some cables are bulbs.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only IV follows

Directions (17-22) : In each question below are two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two/three 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 given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(RBI Grade-B Officer's Exam. 18.12.2011)

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

Give answer (5) if both conclusion I and conclusion II follow.

(17-18):
Statements :
Some colours are paints.
All colours are varnishes.
No varnish is dye.

17. Conclusions :
I. No paint is dye.
II. All paints being varnishes is a possibility.

18. Conclusions :
I. Some varnishes are paints.
II. No dye is colour.

(19-20) :
Statements :
All squares are triangles.
No triangle is circle.
All circles are rectangles.

19. Conclusions :
I. No rectangle is square.
II. All rectangles being square is a possibility.

20. Conclusions :
I. No square is circle.
II. Atleast some circles are squares.

21. Statements :
No paper is book.
Some books are libraries.
Conclusions :
I. All libraries being books is a possibility.
II. No library is paper.

22. Statements :
All hills are mountains.
All mountains are rocks.
Conclusions :
I. All those rocks which are mountains are also hills.
II. All hills are rocks.

Directions (23-28) : In each question below are two or three 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 given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(RBI Officer Grade 'B' Exam. 25.08.2013)

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) if either conclusion I or II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither conclusion I nor II follows.

Give answer (5) if both conclusions I and II follow.

(23-24) :
Statements :
Some perfumes are scents.
No scent is a bar.
No perfume is a can.

23. Conclusions :
I. All scents can never be cans.
II. Some bars are cans.

24. Conclusions :
I. Some cans are scents.
II. Some bars are perfumes.

25. Statements :
No shop is a factory.
Some factories are industries.
All industries are machines.
Conclusions :
I. No industry is a shop.
II. At least some machines are factories.

(26-27) :

Statements :

All classes are diamonds.

No diamond is store.

All rooms are classes.

26. Conclusions :

I. All rooms are diamonds.

II. At least some diamonds are classes.

27. Conclusions :

I. Some stores are classes.

II. No room is a store.

28. Statements :

Some prizes are winners.

All winners are students.

Conclusions :

I. At least some winners are prizes.

II. At least some students are winners.

Directions (29-34) : In each question below are 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 and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(RBI Officer Grade 'B' Phase-I Exam. 03.08.2014)

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) if either conclusion I or II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither conclusion I nor II follows.

Give answer (5) if both conclusions I and II follow.

(29-30) :

Statements :

All triangles are squares.

No square is rectangle.

Some rectangles are cones.

29. Conclusions :

I. Some cones are rectangles.

II. All cones are rectangles.

30. Conclusions :

I. No triangle is rectangle.

II. Some cones being triangles is a possibility.

(31-32) :

Statements :

No aim is vision.

All visions are objectives.

No objective is goal.

31. Conclusions :

I. All goals being aim is a possibility.

II. All aims being objective is a possibility.

32. Conclusions :

I. No goal is vision.

II. All objectives are visions.

(33-34) :

Statements :

All years are ages.

Some years are eras.

All eras are distances.

33. Conclusions :

I. At least some distances are ages.

II. Some eras are definitely not years.

34. Conclusions :

I. At least some eras are ages.

II. All distances being years is a possibility.

Directions (35 – 36) : In each of the following questions, three statements followed by two Conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the 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 given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(RBI Officer Grade 'B' Phase-I Exam. 21.11.2015)

Give answer (1) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows

Give answer (2) if only Conclusions I follows

Give answer (3) if both the Conclusion I and Conclusion II follows

Give answer (4) if only Conclusion II follows

Give answer (5) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

35. Statements :

No hour is a day.

All months are days.

Some hours are calendars.

Conclusions

I. No month is an hour.

II. All calendars being days is a possibility.

36. Statements :

Some comics are books.

All comics are novels.

No novel is an article.

Conclusions :

I Some novels are books.

II. All articles being books is a possibility.

37. Statements :

No liquid is fluid.

All solids are liquids.

All gases are solids.

Conclusions :

I. Atleast some solids are fluids.

II. All gases are liquids.

Directions (38–43) : In these questions, two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(NABARD Officer Grade 'A' Online Exam. 01.03.2015)

Give answer (1) if only Conclusion I follows

Give answer (2) if only Conclusion II follows

Give answer (3) if either Conclusion I or II follows

Give answer (4) if neither Conclusion I nor II follows

Give answer (5) if both Conclusions I and II follow

38. Statements :

All dancers are performers.

All performers are singers.

Conclusions :

I. All dancers are singers.

II. At least some singers are dancers.

(39 – 40) :

Statements :

Some pigeons are woodpeckers.

All eagles are woodpeckers.

39. Conclusions :

I. Atleast some eagles are pigeons.

II. No eagle is a pigeon.

40. Conclusions :

I. All woodpeckers being pigeons is a possibility.

II. Some eagles are definitely not pigeons.

(41 – 42) :

Statements :

All shows are plays.

Some shows are movies.

No movies is theatre.

41. Conclusions :

I. All theatres being play is a possibility.

II. All movies are shows.

42. Conclusions :

I. All movies are plays.

II. Some shows are definitely not theatres.

43. Statements :

Some floors are walls.

No door is a wall.

Conclusions :

I. Some floors are doors.

II. No floor is a door.

INSURANCE EXAMS

Directions (1-5) : In each of the following questions two statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV are given. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the statements.

(LIC Assistant Administrative Officer (AAO) Exam. 24.04.2005)

1. Statements :

No cat is window.

All windows are doors.

Conclusions :

I. Some doors are windows.

II. Some doors are cats.

III. No door is cat.

(1) Only either II or III follows

(2) Only either II or III and I follow

(3) Only I follows

(4) None follows

(5) None of these

2. Statements :

All Aeroplanes are trains.

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 I and II follow

(2) Only II and III follow

(3) Only III and IV follow

(4) None follows

(5) None of these

3. Statements :

All branches are flowers.

All flowers are leaves.

Conclusions :

I. All branches are leaves.

II. All leaves are branches.

III. All flowers are branches.

IV. Some leaves are branches.

(1) Only II and III follow

(2) Only I and IV follow

(3) All follow

(4) None follows

(5) None of these

4. Statements :

Some houses are offices.

Some offices are schools.

Conclusions :

I. Some schools are houses.

II. Some offices are houses.

III. No house is school.

IV. Some schools are offices.

(1) Only II and III follow

(2) Only I and IV follow

(3) Only either III or IV and I follow

(4) Only II and IV and either I or III follow

(5) None of these

5. Statements :

Some newspapers are magazines.

All magazines are books.

Conclusions :

I. All books are magazines.

II. Some books are magazines.

III. Some books are newspapers.

IV. Some newspapers are books.

(1) Only I, II and III follow

(2) Only II, III and IV follow

(3) Only III and IV follow

(4) None follows

(5) None of these

Directions (6-10) : In each of the questions below there are three statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

(LIC Assistant Administrative Officer (AAO) Exam. 2006)

6. Statements :

Some fruits are flowers.

No flower is a boat.

All boats are rivers.

Conclusions :

I. Some fruits are rivers.

II. Some rivers are boats.

III. Some rivers are fruits.

IV. Some flowers are fruits.

(1) All of the above

(2) II and IV only

(3) I and III only

(4) II and III only

(5) None of these

7. Statements :

Some buses are horses.

All horses are goats.

All goats are dogs.

Conclusions :

I. Some dogs are buses.

II. Some dogs are horses.

III. Some dogs are goats.

IV. Some buses are goats.

(1) None of the above

(2) I and II only

(3) II and III only

(4) III and IV only

(5) All of the above

8. Statements :

Some chairs are buildings.

All buildings are vehicles.

Some vehicles are trucks.

Conclusions :

I. Some chairs are trucks

II. Some chairs are vehicles

III. Some vehicles are buildings

IV. No truck is chair

(1) None of the above

(2) II and III only

(3) Either only I or II and III and IV

(4) Either only I or IV and II and III

(5) All of the above

9. Statements :

All doors are windows.

All houses are windows.

Some windows are soaps.

Conclusions :
I. Some doors are houses
II. Some houses are soaps
III. Some soaps are doors
IV. All soaps are windows
(1) None of the above
(2) I only
(3) I and III only
(4) II and IV only
(5) All of the above

10. Statements :
Some cruel animals are papers.
No paper is tree.
All trees are ways.
Conclusions :
I. No cruel animal is tree
II. Some ways are trees
III. Some papers are cruel animals
IV. Some cruel animals are trees.
(1) I and II only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) Only either I or IV and III
(4) I, II and III only
(5) None of these

Directions (11-15) : In each of the questions below there are three statements followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements.

(LIC Assistant Administrative Officer Exam. 2008)

11. Statements :
All dogs are birds.
Some birds are trees.
No house is tree.
Conclusions :
I. Some houses are dogs.
II. Some birds are dogs.
III. Some trees are dogs.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only III follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only II and III follow
(5) None of these

12. Statements :
All goats are tigers.
Some tigers are horses.
All horses are jackals.
Conclusions :
I. Some jackals are tigers.
II. Some jackals are goats.
III. Some horses are goats.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only I and II follow
(4) Only II and III follow
(5) All follow

13. Statements :
Some pens are tables.
All tables are inks.
Some inks are apples.
Conclusions :
I. Some apples are pens.
II. Some apples are tables.
III. Some inks are pens.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) None of these

14. Statements :
All fruits are vegetables.
All pens are vegetables.
All vegetables are rains.
Conclusions :
I. All fruits are rains.
II. All pens are rains.
III. Some rains are vegetables.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only II and III follow
(4) Only I and III follow
(5) All follow

15. Statements :
Some flowers are skies.
Some skies are rooms.
Some rooms are windows.
Conclusions :
I. Some windows are skies.
II. Some rooms are flowers.
III. No sky is window.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only either I or II follows
(3) Only either II or III follows
(4) Only either I or III follows
(5) None of these

Directions (16–20) : In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(New India Assurance AO Exam. 25.10.2009)

16. Statements :
All books are tents.
Some tents are lakes.
All lakes are ponds.
Conclusions :
I. Some ponds are books.
II. Some ponds are tents.
III. Some lakes are books.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only II and III follow

17. Statements :
All pictures are walls.
Some walls are rooms.
Some rooms are windows.
Conclusions :
I. Some windows are walls.
II. Some windows are pictures.
III. Some rooms are walls.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) Only II and III follow

18. Statements :
All baskets are marbles.
Some marbles are sticks.
No stick is garden.
Conclusions :
I. Some gardens are baskets.
II. Some sticks are baskets.
III. No garden is basket.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only III follows
(3) Only either I or III follows
(4) Only II follows
(5) None of these

19. Statements :
Some bulbs are tubes.
Some tubes are wires.
Some wires are lamps.
Conclusions :
I. Some lamps are tubes.
II. Some wires are bulbs.
III. Some lamps are bulbs.
(1) None follows
(2) Only III follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only I follows
(5) Only I and II follow

20. Statements :

All buildings are rivers.

All rivers are jungles.

All jungles are mountains.

Conclusions :

I. Some mountains are rivers.

II. Some jungles are buildings.

III. Some mountains are buildings.

(1) Only I and II follow

(2) Only I and III follow

(3) Only II and III follow

(4) All I, II and III follow

(5) None of these

Directions (21–25) : Each question contains six or seven statements followed by four sets of combinations of three. Choose the set in which the statements are logically related.

(Oriental Insurance AO Exam. 09.05.2010)

21. (A) All books are having pages.

(B) All kings are having pages.

(C) All kings are books.

(D) Some heavy things are having pages.

(E) Some heavy things are books.

(F) Some books are heavy.

(G) Some heavy things are having pages.

(1) ABC (2) FAD

(3) DFA (4) AEG

22. (A) No athletes are vegetarians.

(B) All cricket players are athletes.

(C) Some athletes play cricket.

(D) Some cricket players are vegetarians.

(E) No cricket player is a vegetarian.

(F) All athletes are vegetarians.

(1) ABE (2) CDA

(3) CEB (4) BEF

23. (A) All grand-mothers cook well.

(B) No man is a grand-mother.

(C) Some men do not cook well.

(D) All those who cook well are men.

(E) No one who cooks well is a man.

(F) All those who cook well are grand-mothers.

(G) Some men are not grand-mothers.

(1) BFE (2) BEG

(3) ADB (4) FDG

24. (A) Looting is a crime.

(B) Some crooked people are criminals.

(C) All those involved in looting are criminals.

(D) Some crooked people are involved in looting.

(E) All criminals are looked down in society.

(F) Some crooked people are not criminals.

(1) ADF (2) CFB

(3) ABF (4) CDB

25. (A) Some women are those who are successful in life.

(B) Some men are those who have patience.

(C) No man is a woman.

(D) All those who have patience are successful in life.

(E) Some who are successful in life are men.

(F) Some men are not those are successful in life.

(1) ACF (2) DBF

(3) AEC (4) BDE

Directions (26–30) : In questions given below, statements 1 and 2 are followed by conclusions I and II. Taking the statements to be right although they may seem at variance with commonly accepted facts, mark your answers as under :

(Oriental Insurance AO Exam. 09.05.2010)

(1) If only conclusion I follows.

(2) If only conclusion II follows.

(3) If both I and II follows.

(4) Neither I nor II follows

26. Statements :

1. All hands are machines.
2. All machines are wheels.

Conclusions :

I. All wheels are hands.

II. All hands are wheels.

27. Statements :

1. Some buds are leaves.
2. Some leaves are red.

Conclusions :

I. Some buds are red.

II. Some leaves are not buds.

28. Statements :

1. Some stones are shells.
2. All shells are pearls.

Conclusions :

I. Some stones are pearls.

II. All pearls are shells.

29. Statements :

1. Brown is red and blue is green.
2. Green is pink and yellow is red.

Conclusions :

I. Yellow is brown.

II. Pink is blue.

30. Statements :

1. Merchants who do not own cars do not have bicycles either.
2. Those who do not have bicycles have tricycles.

Conclusions :

I. Some merchants have only tricycles.

II. No one has both, the car and the tricycles.

Directions (31–36) : In each of the questions below, three statements are given followed by conclusions / group of conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume all the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given two conclusions logically follows from the information given in the statements.

(United India Insurance AO Exam. 27.03.2011)

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows

Give answer (3) if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

Give answer (5) if both conclusions I and II follow.

(31–32) : Statements :

All pens are books.

Some books are pages.

All pages are papers.

31. Conclusions :

I. No paper is a pen.

II. At least some pages are pens.

32. Conclusions :

I. All books are papers.

II. Some books are papers.

(33–34) : Statements :

Some Ds are Gs.

All Gs are Ks.

All Ks are Ls.

33. **Conclusions :**
I. At least some Ds are Ls.
II. All Gs are Ls.

34. **Conclusions :**
I. Atleast some Ks are Ds.
II. All Ds are Ls.

(35-36) **Statements :**
Some files are folders.
All folders are pockets.
No pocket is a bag.

35. **Conclusions :**
I. All pockets are files.
II. All files are bags.

36. **Conclusions :**
I. Atleast some bags are folders.
II. All folders are files.

Directions (37-41) : In each question below are given 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 for commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements. Read both the statements and give answer as :

(1) If only Conclusion I follows
(2) If only Conclusion II follows
(3) If either I or II follows
(4) If neighter I nor II follows

(General Insurance Corporation AAO Exam. 11.12.2011)

37. **Statements :**
I. Some Art works are paintings.
II. All paintings are Master pieces.
Conclusions :
I. All Master pieces are paintings
II. Some Master pieces are Art works.

38. **Statements :**
I. Some men are Genius.
II. No brother is Genius.
Conclusions :
I. Some brothers are men.
II. Some brothers are not men.

39. **Statements :**
I. All pants are skirts.
II. No shirt is a skirt.
Conclusions :
I. Some skirts are pants.
II. All shirts are pants.

40. **Statements :**
I. All Planes are Tyres.
II. All Tyres are engines.
Conclusions :
I. No Engine is a plane
II. No tyre is a plane

41. **Statements :**
I. Some cartoons are funny.
II. Some cartoons are silly
Conclusions :
I. All funny are cartoons
II. Some silly are cartoons

Directions (42–46) : In each question below are given two statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows/follow from the two given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(Oriental Insurance Company Exam.08.04.2012)

42. **Statements :**
Some men are home-makers.
Some home-makers are women.
Conclusions :
I. Some men are women.
II. Some women are men.
III. All women are home-makers.
IV. All home-makers are men.
(1) All follow
(2) None follows
(3) Only I and III follow
(4) Only II and IV follow.

43. **Statements :**
All scholars are teachers.
Some teachers are researchers.
Conclusions :
I. All scholars are researchers.
II. Some scholars are researchers.
III. Some researchers are teachers.
IV. Some teachers are scholars.
(1) None follows
(2) Only III and IV follow
(3) All follow
(4) Only III follows.

44. **Statements :**
Some men are boys.
No boy is a woman.
Conclusions :
I. No man is woman
II. No boy is man
III. Some men are women
IV. Some boys are men.
(1) All follow
(2) None follows
(3) Only IV and either I or III follow
(4) Only I and III follow

45. **Statements :**
No Manager is a teacher.
All teachers are researchers.
Conclusions :
I. No researcher is a teacher.
II. No researcher is a manager.
III. Some teachers are researchers.
IV. Some researchers are teachers.
(1) None follows
(2) All follow
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III and IV follow

46. **Statements :**
All houses are rooms.
All rooms are windows.
Conclusions :
I. All windows are rooms.
II. All rooms are houses.
III. All houses are windows.
IV. Some windows are houses.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only III and IV follow
(4) Only II follows

Directions (47–52) : In questions given below, statement 1 and 2 are followed by conclusions I and II. Taking the statements to be true although they appear at variance with commonly accepted facts, mark your answer as under :

(United India Insurance AAO Exam.03.06.2012)

(1) Only conclusion I follows from the statements.
(2) Only conclusion II follows from the statements.
(3) Both I and II follow from the statements.
(4) Neither I nor II follows.

47. Statements :
1. All rats are dogs.
2. Some dogs are bulls.

Conclusions :
I. Some rats are bulls.
II. No bull is a dog.

48. Statements :
1. All women are doctors.
2. All doctors are nurses.

Conclusions :
I. All nurses are women.
II. Some nurses are women.

49. Statements :
1. Some trees are birds.
2. All birds are snails.

Conclusions :
I. Some snails are trees.
II. Some birds are not trees.

50. Statements :
1. A is taller than B but shorter than C and D who is taller than E.
2. E is taller than A but shorter than C who is taller than D.

Conclusions :
I. B is the shortest.
II. C is the tallest.

51. Statements :
1. Only those students were admitted to college who were either hockey players or dancers.
2. All players were singers.

Conclusions :
I. All singers were admitted to the college.
II. Some singers were hockey-players as well.

52. Statements :
1. All the cancer patients were cured.
2. All the cured patients grew fat.

Conclusions :
I. All cancer patients grew fat.
II. Patients suffering from other diseases were not cured.

Directions (53–58) : In questions given below, statement 1 and 2 are followed by conclusions I and II. Taking the statements to be true although they appear at variance with commonly accepted facts, mark your answer as under :

(United India Insurance AAO Exam. 03.06.2012)

(1) Only conclusion I follows from the statements.
(2) Only conclusion II follows from the statements.
(3) Both I and II follow from the statements.
(4) Neither I nor II follows.

53. Statements :
1. All rats are dogs.
2. Some dogs are bulls.

Conclusions :
I. Some rats are bulls.
II. No bull is a dog.

54. Statements :
1. All women are doctors.
2. All doctors are nurses.

Conclusions :
I. All nurses are women.
II. Some nurses are women.

55. Statements :
1. Some trees are birds.
2. All birds are snails.

Conclusions :
I. Some snails are trees.
II. Some birds are not trees.

56. Statements :
1. A is taller than B but shorter than C and D who is taller than E.
2. E is taller than A but shorter than C who is taller than D.

Conclusions :
I. B is the shortest.
II. C is the tallest.

57. Statements :
1. Only those students were admitted to college who were either hockey players or dancers.
2. All players were singers.

Conclusions :
I. All singers were admitted to the college.
II. Some singers were hockey-players as well.

58. Statements :
1. All the cancer patients were cured.
2. All the cured patients grew fat.

Conclusions :
I. All cancer patients grew fat.
II. Patients suffering from other diseases were not

Directions (59–64) : In each group of questions below are two/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 and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two/three statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(United India Insurance AO Exam. 26.05.2013)

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows

Give answer (3) if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

Give answer (5) if both conclusions I and II follow.

59. Statements :
All pens are nibs.
All nibs are inks.
No ink is colour.

Conclusions :
I. All inks are nibs.
II. All pens are inks.

60. Statements :
All pens are nibs.
All nibs are inks.
No ink is colour.

Conclusions :
I. No colour is nib.
II. No colour is pen.

61. Statements :
No dream is project.
All ventures are projects..

Conclusions :
I. No venture is dream.
II. All projects are ventures.

62. Statements :
No road is way.
All ways are paths.
No path is bridge.

Conclusions :
I. Some bridges are roads.
II. All paths are roads.

(63–64) :

Statements :
Some numbers are digits.
No digit is alphabet.
All alphabets are letters.

65. Conclusions :
I. No letter is digit.
II. Some letters are digits.

66. Conclusions :
I. Some letters are numbers.
II. All numbers can never be alphabets.

Directions (65–69) : In each of the questions below are given two or more 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 a at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclsions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(LIC Assistant Administrative Officer (AAO) Exam. 12.05.2013)

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows

Give answer (3) if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

Give answer (5) if both conclusions I and II follow.

65. Statements :
No book is a page.
All pages are markers.
All markers are articles.
Conclusions :
I. All markers can never be books.
II. All books are definitely articles.

66. Statements :
Some fruits are apples.
All apples are guavas.
No guava is a banana.
Conclusions :
I. All guavas are fruits.
II. Some guavas are fruits.

67. Statements :
All locks are keys.
Some keys are pockets.
Conclusions :
I. No pocket is lock.
II. At least some pockets are keys.

68. Statements :
No books is a page.
All pages are markers.
All markers are articles.
Conclusions :
I. All pages are articles.
II. At least some articles are markers.

69. Statements :
Some fruits are apples.
All apples are guavas.
No guava is a banana.
Conclusions :
I. All fruits are bananas.
II. No apple is a banana.

70. In each of the following questions two statements are given and these statements are followed by two conclusions numbered (1) and (2). You have to take the given two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

Statements :
Some mangoes are yellow. Some tixo are mangoes.
Conclusions :
1. Some mangoes are green.
2. Tixo is a yellow.
(1) Only (1) conclusion follows
(2) Only (2) conclusion follows
(3) Either (1) or (2) follows
(4) Neither (1) nor (2) follows

(NICL (GIC) AO (Finance) Exam, 15.12.2013)

Directions (71–76) : In these questions, two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(NIACL Administrative Officer (AO) Exam, 10.01.2015)

71. Statements :
All hosts are guests.
All visitors are hosts.
Some visitors are invitees.
Conclusion I : Atleast some guests are invitees.
Conclusion II : All invitees being hosts is a possibility.
(1) Either conclusion I or II follows
(2) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
(3) Both conclusions I and II follow
(4) Only conclusion I follows
(5) Only conclusion II follows

72. Statements :
All hosts are guests.
All visitors are hosts.
Some visitors are invitees.
Conclusion I : No visitor is a guest.
Conclusion II : All hosts are visitors.
(1) Either conclusion I or II follows
(2) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
(3) Both conclusions I and II follow
(4) Only conclusion I follows
(5) Only conclusion II follows

73. Statements :
All gadgets are instruments.
Some instruments are devices.
All devices are tools.
Conclusion I : Atleast some tools are instruments.
Conclusion II : All tools being gadgets is a possibility.
(1) Either conclusion I or II follows
(2) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
(3) Both conclusions I and II follow
(4) Only conclusion I follows
(5) Only conclusion II follows

74. Statements :
No cup is a medal.
All medals are trophies.
No trophy is a shield.
Conclusion I : Some shields being cups is a possibility.
Conclusion II : No trophy is a cup.
(1) Either conclusion I or II follows
(2) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
(3) Both conclusions I and II follow
(4) Only conclusion I follows
(5) Only conclusion II follows

75. Statements :
No cup is a medal.
All medals are trophies.
No trophy is a shield.
Conclusion I : All trophies are medals.
Conclusion II : No shield is a medal.
(1) Either conclusion I or II follows
(2) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
(3) Both conclusions I and II follow
(4) Only conclusion I follows
(5) Only conclusion II follows

76. Statements :
Some dreams are aims.
Some aims are objectives.
Conclusion I : All objectives being dreams is a possibility. **Conclusion II :** No objective is a dream.
(1) Either conclusion I or II follows
(2) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
(3) Both conclusions I and II follow
(4) Only conclusion I follows
(5) Only conclusion II follows

Directions (77–82) : In these questions, two/three statements followed by two Conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which the given Conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(NIACL Administrative Officer (AO) Online Exam, 11.01.2015)

77. Statements
No cone is triangle.
All triangles are squares.
Conclusions :
I. All cones being squares is a possibility.
II. All squares are triangles.
(1) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(2) Either Conclusion I or II follows
(3) Only Conclusion I follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

78. Statements
Some planes are ship.
No ship is a radar.
All cars are radars.
Conclusions :
I. No car is ship.
II. All radars being plane is a possibility.
(1) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(2) Either Conclusion I or II follows
(3) Only Conclusion I follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

(79-80) : Statements
All alphabets are letters.
All letters are digits.
No digit is a number.
79. Conclusions :
I. No alphabet is a digit.
II. All alphabets are digits.
(1) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(2) Either Conclusion I or II follows
(3) Only Conclusion I follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

80. Conclusions :
I. No number is an alphabet.
II. All numbers being letters is a possibility.
(1) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(2) Either Conclusion I or II follows
(3) Only Conclusion I follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

(81-82) : Statements
Some troops are soldiers.
All soldiers are fighters.
No fighter is a warrior.
81. Conclusions :
I. All warriors being troops is a possibility.
II. Atleast some fighters are troops.
(1) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(2) Either Conclusion I or II follows
(3) Only Conclusion I follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

82. Conclusions :
I. Atleast some warriors are soldiers.
II. All fighters are soldiers.
(1) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(2) Either Conclusion I or II follows
(3) Only Conclusion I follows
(4) Only Conclusion II follows
(5) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

Directions (83–90) : In each of these questions, three/four statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(NIACL Administrative Officer (AO) Online Exam, 12.01.2015)

83. Statements :
All alphabets are letters.
All letters are digits.
No digit is a number.
Conclusions :
I. No alphabet is a number.
II. All alphabets are digits.
(1) Either conclusion I or II follows
(2) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
(3) Both conclusions I and II follow
(4) Only conclusion I follows.
(5) Only conclusion II follows

84. Statements :
All fruits are flowers.
No flower is sweet.
Some sweets are desserts.
Conclusions :
I. Some desserts are flowers.
II. No dessert is flower.
(1) Either conclusion I or II follows
(2) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
(3) Both conclusions I and II follow
(4) Only conclusion I follows
(5) Only conclusion II follows

85. Statements :
Some planes are ships.
No ship is a radar.
All cars are radars.
Conclusions :
I. No car is a ship.
II. All radars being planes is a possibility.
(1) Either conclusion I or II follows
(2) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
(3) Both conclusions I and II follow
(4) Only conclusion I follows
(5) Only conclusion II follows

86. Statements :
All locks are keys.
All keys are doors.
Some doors are windows.
Some windows are floors.
Conclusions :
I. Some keys are windows.
II. No floor is door.
(1) Either conclusion I or II follows
(2) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
(3) Both conclusions I and II follow
(4) Only conclusion I follows
(5) Only conclusion II follows

87. Statements :
All rats are cats.
No cow is cat.
All dogs are cows.
Conclusions :
I. No dog is rat.
II. No dog is cat.
(1) Either conclusion I or II follows
(2) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
(3) Both conclusions I and II follow
(4) Only conclusion I follows
(5) Only conclusion II follows

88. Statements :
Some towers are pillars.
Some pillars are buildings.
All buildings are flats.
No flat is house.
Conclusions :
I. No building is house.
II. Some towers are houses.
(1) Either conclusion I or II follows
(2) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
(3) Both conclusions I and II follow
(4) Only conclusion I follows
(5) Only conclusion II follows

89. Statements :
All cups are bowls.
All bowls are trays.
Some trays are plates.
No plate is spoon.
Conclusions :
I. Some bowls are plates.
II. Some cups are spoons.
(1) Either conclusion I or II follows
(2) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
(3) Both conclusions I and II follow
(4) Only conclusion I follows
(5) Only conclusion II follows

90. Statements :
All books are pens.
Some pens are desks.
Some desks are chairs.
Some chairs are tables
Conclusions :
I. Some tables are desks.
II. Some chairs are pens.
(1) Either conclusion I or II follows
(2) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
(3) Both conclusions I and II follow
(4) Only conclusion I follows
(5) Only conclusion II follows

Directions (91-95) : In each of the questions given below two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the 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 given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(LIC Assistant Administrative Officer (AAO) Online Exam. 22.03.2015)

Give answer (1) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

Give answer (2) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows

Give answer (3) if only Conclusion II follows

Give answer (4) if both the Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

Give answer (5) if only Conclusion I follows

(91–92) :

Statements:
Some rooms are stores.
All stores are godowns.
All godowns are warehouses.

91. Conclusions :
I. All rooms are godowns.
II. All stores are warehouses.

92. Conclusions :
I. All warehouses being rooms is a possibility.
II. Atleast some godowns are rooms.

93. Statements:
All kittens are cubs.
No kitten is a puppy.
Conclusions :
I. All puppies being cubs is a possibility.
II. All cubs are kittens.

(94–95) :

Statements :
No sea is a lake.
Some lakes are rivers.
All rivers are oceans.

94. Conclusions :
I. No sea is a river.
II. All oceans are lakes.

95. Conclusions :
I. Atleast some oceans are lakes
II. All rivers are lakes.

Directions (96–98) : In each of the following questions, three statements followed by two Conclusions numbered I and II are given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(OICL Specialist Officer (Finance) Exam. 03.05.2015)

Give answer (1) if both the Conclusions and conclusion II follow

Give answer (2) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows

Give answer (3) if only Conclusion I follows

Give answer (4) if only Conclusion II follows

Give answer (5) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

(96–97) : Statements

Some villages are cities.

All cities are oceans.

No ocean is a town.

96. Conclusions :

I. All cities being villages is a possibility.

II. No town is a village.

97. Conclusions :

I. Atleast some oceans are villages.

II. No city is a town.

98. Statements

Some stones are rocks.

No rock is a hill.

All hills are mountains.

Conclusions :

I. Some stones are mountains.

II. All mountains are rocks.

Directions (99 – 103) : In each of the following questions, two or three statements followed by two Conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to assume the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given Conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(LIC Assistant Administrative Officer (AAO) Online Exam. 05.03.2016)

Give answer (1) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows

Give answer (2) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

Give answer (3) if both Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

Give answer (4) if only Conclusion I follows

Give answer (5) if only Conclusion II follows

99. Statements :

Some stands are racks.

No rack is a box.

All boxes are cartons.

Conclusions :

I. All stands can never be boxes.

II. All racks being cartons is a possibility.

100. Statements :

All kittens are turtles.

Some turtles are puppies.

Conclusions :

I. Atleast some puppies are kittens.

II. No puppy is a kitten.

101. Statements :

All papers are mills.

All mills are factories.

Conclusions :

I. All mills are papers.

II. All papers are factories.

(102–103) :

Statements :

No perfume is a fragrance.

Some perfumes are deodorants.

All deodorants are colognes.

102. Conclusions :

I. Atleast some perfumes are colognes.

II. No fragrance is a deodorant.

103. Conclusions :

I. Atleast some deodorants are not fragrances.

II. All fragrances being colognes is a possibility

Directions (104–106) : In each of the following questions, two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

(LIC Assistant Administrative Officer (AAO) Online Exam. 06.03.2016)

Give answer (1) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows

Give answer (2) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

Give answer (3) if both the Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

Give answer (4) if only Conclusion I follows

Give answer (5) if only Conclusion II follows

104. Statements :

No cream is a lotion.

Some lotions are perfumes.

Conclusions :

I. All perfumes are lotions.

II. No cream is a perfume.

(105–106) :

Statements:

All legumes are pulses.

Some pulses are grains.

No grain is a crop.

105. Conclusions :

I. All legumes are crops.

II. All pulses can never be crops.

106. Conclusions :

I. All crops being pulses is a possibility.

II. Atleast some grains are legumes.

107. Statements :

Some oceans are rivers.

All oceans are waterfalls.

Conclusions :

I. All rivers are waterfalls.

II. Some rivers are waterfalls.

108. Statements:

Some curtains are pillows.

All pillows are blankets.

All blankets are doormats.

Conclusions :

I. All doormats being curtains is a possibility.

II. All curtains can never be blankets.

SHORT ANSWERS

NATIONALISED BANKS & IBPS PO/MT/SO EXAMS

1. (3)	**2.** (4)	**3.** (3)	**4.** (5)
5. (5)	**6.** (2)	**7.** (3)	**8.** (1)
9. (4)	**10.** (5)	**11.** (1)	**12.** (4)
13. (4)	**14.** (4)	**15.** (3)	**16.** (2)
17. (5)	**18.** (4)	**19.** (3)	**20.** (5)
21. (3)	**22.** (1)	**23.** (2)	**24.** (3)
25. (4)	**26.** (2)	**27.** (3)	**28.** (4)
29. (3)	**30.** (5)	**31.** (2)	**32.** (4)
33. (3)	**34.** (2)	**35.** (1)	**36.** (5)
37. (1)	**38.** (2)	**39.** (1)	**40.** (3)
41. (4)	**42.** (5)	**43.** (2)	**44.** (4)
45. (1)	**46.** (2)	**47.** (3)	**48.** (1)
49. (5)	**50.** (5)	**51.** (3)	**52.** (1)
53. (4)	**54.** (5)	**55.** (2)	**56.** (1)
57. (2)	**58.** (5)	**59.** (2)	**60.** (2)
61. (4)	**62.** (1)	**63.** (3)	**64.** (4)
65. (1)	**66.** (2)	**67.** (3)	**68.** (3)
69. (5)	**70.** (4)	**71.** (4)	**72.** (1)
73. (4)	**74.** (2)	**75.** (3)	**76.** (4)
77. (3)	**78.** (4)	**79.** (3)	**80.** (1)
81. (1)	**82.** (5)	**83.** (3)	**84.** (4)
85. (2)	**86.** (2)	**87.** (5)	**88.** (1)
89. (4)	**90.** (3)	**91.** (4)	**92.** (2)

93. (3)	94. (2)	95. (4)	96. (5)
97. (1)	98. (3)	99. (2)	100. (5)
101. (5)	102. (1)	103. (1)	104. (4)
105. (5)	106. (3)	107. (3)	108. (3)
109. (1)	110. (5)	111. (2)	112. (4)
113. (4)	114. (3)	115. (1)	116. (2)
117. (3)	118. (5)	119. (2)	120. (5)
121. (4)	122. (3)	123. (3)	124. (3)
125. (4)	126. (5)	127. (2)	128. (5)
129. (2)	130. (5)	131. (3)	132. (3)
133. (4)	134. (5)	135. (4)	136. (2)
137. (4)	138. (4)	139. (1)	140. (4)
141. (2)	142. (2)	143. (2)	144. (4)
145. (5)	146. (4)	147. (2)	148. (3)
149. (5)	150. (1)	151. (4)	152. (2)
153. (4)	154. (4)	155. (4)	156. (5)
157. (4)	158. (5)	159. (2)	160. (4)
161. (4)	162. (1)	163. (4)	164. (2)
165. (1)	166. (1)	167. (1)	168. (4)
169. (4)	170. (2)	171. (4)	172. (2)
173. (5)	174. (4)	175. (4)	176. (1)
177. (4)	178. (5)	179. (5)	180. (2)
181. (4)	182. (4)	183. (4)	184. (2)
185. (4)	186. (1)	187. (5)	188. (4)
189. (1)	190. (3)	191. (2)	192. (4)
193. (1)	194. (1)	195. (2)	196. (4)
197. (1)	198. (2)	199. (1)	200. (5)
201. (4)	202. (5)	203. (4)	204. (5)
205. (1)	206. (4)	207. (1)	208. (5)
209. (5)	210. (1)	211. (3)	212. (5)
213. (1)	214. (4)	215. (4)	216. (2)
217. (3)	218. (4)	219. (1)	220. (5)
221. (2)	222. (2)	223. (1)	224. (2)
225. (4)	226. (2)	227. (4)	228. (5)
229. (5)	230. (2)	231. (1)	232. (1)
233. (2)	234. (1)	235. (5)	236. (2)
237. (5)	238. (1)	239. (2)	240. (2)
241. (1)	242. (2)	243. (4)	244. (3)
245. (3)	246. (4)	247. (2)	248. (5)
249. (5)	250. (5)	251. (3)	252. (1)
253. (4)	254. (2)	255. (4)	256. (4)
257. (5)	258. (5)	259. (3)	260. (3)
261. (2)	262. (4)	263. (5)	264. (5)
265. (3)	266. (3)	267. (2)	268. (4)
269. (1)	270. (1)	271. (4)	272. (5)
273. (2)	274. (1)	275. (3)	276. (3)
277. (2)	278. (4)	279. (3)	280. (1)
281. (2)	282. (5)	283. (3)	284. (3)
285. (4)	286. (5)	287. (2)	288. (5)
289. (2)	290. (3)	291. (1)	292. (2)
293. (5)	294. (4)	295. (5)	296. (2)
297. (1)	298. (1)	299. (5)	300. (3)
301. (5)	302. (4)	303. (2)	304. (1)
305. (4)	306. (3)	307. (5)	308. (2)
309. (5)	310. (3)	311. (1)	312. (5)
313. (4)	314. (5)	315. (4)	316. (2)
317. (1)			

SBI PO EXAMS

1. (5)	2. (2)	3. (5)	4. (4)
5. (1)	6. (3)	7. (5)	8. (5)
9. (5)	10. (4)	11. (2)	12. (2)
13. (3)	14. (4)	15. (5)	16. (1)
17. (2)	18. (4)	19. (1)	20. (5)
21. (2)	22. (4)	23. (1)	24. (3)
25. (2)	26. (5)	27. (5)	28. (1)
29. (5)	30. (5)	31. (4)	32. (3)
33. (4)	34. (2)	35. (3)	36. (5)
37. (5)	38. (5)	39. (4)	40. (2)
41. (4)	42. (4)	43. (1)	44. (2)
45. (3)	46. (5)	47. (1)	48. (5)
49. (5)	50. (5)	51. (1)	52. (3)
53. (1)	54. (2)	55. (4)	56. (1)
57. (2)	58. (1)	59. (2)	60. (3)
61. (2)	62. (4)	63. (5)	64. (5)
65. (4)	66. (4)	67. (5)	68. (2)
69. (5)	70. (4)	71. (1)	72. (3)
73. (2)	74. (5)	75. (2)	76. (4)
77. (4)	78. (5)	79. (1)	80. (4)
81. (4)	82. (1)	83. (4)	84. (5)
85. (4)	86. (1)	87. (2)	88. (3)
89. (5)	90. (5)	91. (1)	92. (2)
93. (5)	94. (4)	95. (3)	96. (2)
97. (5)	98. (1)	99. (2)	100. (4)
101. (5)	102. (5)	103. (5)	104. (3)
105. (2)	106. (5)	107. (1)	108. (2)
109. (5)	110. (4)	111. (3)	112. (2)
113. (5)	114. (1)	115. (2)	116. (4)
117. (5)	118. (5)	119. (5)	120. (3)
121. (2)	122. (2)	123. (1)	124. (2)
125. (4)	126. (5)	127. (2)	128. (5)
129. (4)	130. (5)	131. (4)	132. (4)
133. (3)	134. (2)	135. (1)	136. (1)

RBI GRADE–B/ NABARD GRADE–A OFFICER EXAMS

1. (5)	2. (3)	3. (3)	4. (4)
5. (3)	6. (3)	7. (4)	8. (3)
9. (5)	10. (5)	11. (3)	12. (2)
13. (4)	14. (3)	15. (1)	16. (2)
17. (2)	18. (5)	19. (4)	20. (1)
21. (1)	22. (5)	23. (1)	24. (4)
25. (2)	26. (5)	27. (2)	28. (5)
29. (1)	30. (5)	31. (4)	32. (1)
33. (1)	34. (5)	35. (3)	36. (3)
37. (4)	38. (5)	39. (3)	40. (5)
41. (1)	42. (2)	43. (4)	

INSURANCE EXAMS

1. (1)	2. (3)	3. (2)	4. (4)
5. (2)	6. (2)	7. (5)	8. (4)
9. (1)	10. (3)	11. (3)	12. (2)
13. (4)	14. (5)	15. (4)	16. (3)
17. (4)	18. (3)	19. (1)	20. (4)
21. (4)	22. (1)	23. (1)	24. (4)
25. (4)	26. (2)	27. (4)	28. (1)
29. (4)	30. (3)	31. (4)	32. (2)
33. (5)	34. (1)	35. (4)	36. (4)
37. (2)	38. (4)	39. (1)	40. (4)
41. (4)	42. (2)	43. (2)	44. (3)
45. (4)	46. (3)	47. (4)	48. (2)
49. (1)	50. (3)	51. (2)	52. (1)
53. (4)	54. (2)	55. (1)	56. (3)
57. (2)	58. (1)	59. (2)	60. (1)
61. (1)	62. (4)	63. (3)	64. (2)
65. (1)	66. (2)	67. (2)	68. (5)
69. (2)	70. (4)	71. (3)	72. (2)
73. (4)	74. (2)	75. (5)	76. (2)
77. (3)	78. (1)	79. (4)	80. (3)
81. (1)	82. (5)	83. (3)	84. (1)
85. (4)	86. (2)	87. (5)	88. (4)
89. (2)	90. (2)	91. (3)	92. (4)
93. (5)	94. (1)	95. (5)	96. (3)
97. (1)	98. (5)	99. (3)	100. (1)
101. (5)	102. (4)	103. (3)	104. (2)
105. (5)	106. (3)	107. (5)	108. (4)

EXPLANATIONS

NATIONALISED BANKS & IBPS PO/MT/SO EXAMS

1. (3) First and second Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Third Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some trees are horses.

All horses are fruits.

We know that,
I + A ⇒ I-type Conclusion
Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :
"Some trees are fruits".
Conclusion II is the Converse of the derived Conclusion.
Conclusion I and IV form Complementary Pair.
Therefore, either Conclusion I or IV and II follow.

2. (4) First and third Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Second Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Some buses are cats.

All cats are tigers.

We know that,
I + A ⇒ I-type Conclusion
Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :
Some buses are tigers'.
This is the Conclusion IV.
Conclusion I is the Converse of the derived Conclusion.
Thus, Conclusions I and IV follow.

3. (3) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).
Third Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

All fans are rooms.

No room is green.

We know that,
A + E ⇒ E-type Conclusion.
Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :
'No fan is green'.
Conclusion IV is the Converse of the derived Conclusion.

No room is green.

Some greens are windows. (Converse of the third Premise)

We know that,
E + I ⇒ O_1-type Conclusion
Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :
'Some windows are not rooms'.

No fan is green.

Some greens are windows.

We know that,
E + I ⇒ O_1-type Conclusion
Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :
'Some windows are not fans'.

4. (5) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Second and third Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some tablets are rains.

All rains are chairs.

We know that,
I + A ⇒ I - type Conclusion
Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :
'Some tablets are chairs'.
This is the Conclusion IV.
Conclusion I is the Converse of this Conclusion.

All dogs are rains.

All rains are chairs.

We know that,
A + A ⇒ A-type Conclusion
Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :
'All dogs are chairs'.
Thus is the Conclusion II.

Some rains are dogs. (Converse of Second Premise)

All dogs are chairs.

We know that,
I + A ⇒ I—type Conclusion
Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :
"Some rains are chairs".
Thus, Conclusions I, II and IV follow.

5. (5) First and second Premises are Universal Negative (E-type).
Third Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Some roads are men. (Converse of Third Premise)

No men is sky.

We know that,
I + E ⇒ O-type Conclusion
Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :
'Some roads are not skies.'

No sky is road.

Some roads are men. (Converse of Third Premise)

We know that,
E + I ⇒ O_1-type Conclusion
Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :
'Some men are not skies'.
Conclusion II is conversel of the second premise.

6. (2) All played are spectators.

Some spectators are theatres.

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion
Again, no Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

7. (3) Some buckets are water.

All waters are papers.

I + A ⇒ I-type Conclusion
"Some buckets are papers".
Conclusion III is Converse of this Conclusion.

8. (1) All the three Premises are Particular Affirmative.
No Conclusion follows from the Particular Premises.

9. (4) All Leaves are inks

No ink is brush

$A + E \Rightarrow$ E-type Conclusion
"No leaves are brushes."
All cakes are brushes.

No brush is leaf.
$A + E \Rightarrow$ E-type Conclusion
"No cake is leaf."
All cakes are brushes.

No brush is ink.
$A + E \Rightarrow$ E-type Conclusion
"No cake is ink."
Conclusion III is the Converse of the first Premise.
Conclusion IV is the implication of the third Premise.

10. (5) All needles are threads

All threads are boxes
$A + A \Rightarrow$ A-type Conclusion
$A + A \Rightarrow$ A-type Conclusion
"All needles are boxes"
Conclusion III is the converse of this Conclusion.
Conclusions I and IV form Complementary pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or IV follows.

11. (1) No conclusion follows from Particular Premises.

12. (4) All the three Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).
All pens are boards.

All boards are papers.
$A + A \Rightarrow$ A-type Conclusion
Conclusion : All pens are papers.
Conclusion II is converse of this Conclusion.
All tables are boards.

All boards are papers.
Conclusion : All tables are papers.
Conclusions I and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or III follows.

13. (4) First and third Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Second Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Some cycles are wheels.

All wheels are mirrors.
$I + A \Rightarrow$ I-type Conclusion.
Conclusion : Some cycles are mirrors.
This is Conclusion I.
Conclusion III is converse of this Conclusion.
Therefore, Conclusions I and III follow.

14. (4) First and second Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Third Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Some hammers are beads.

All beads are rings.
$I + A \Rightarrow$ I-type Conclusion
Conclusion : Some hammers are rings.
Conclusion I is converse of this Conclusion.
Conclusion II is Converse of the first Premise.

15. (3) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).
Third Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
All jackets are trousers.

No trouser is shirt.
$A + E \Rightarrow$ E-type
Conclusion : No jacket is shirt.
No trouser is shirt.

Some shirts are caps.
$E + I \Rightarrow O_1$-type Conclusion.
Conclusion : Some caps are not trousers.
Conclusion III is converse of the first Premise.

16. (2) First and third Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Some cameras are binoculars.

All binoculars are spoons.
$I + A \Rightarrow$ I-type Conclusion
Conclusion : Some cameras are spoons.
Conclusion II is converse of this Conclusion.

17. (5) First and second Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Third Premise is Particular affirmative (I-type).
All hotels are airports.

All airports are belts.
$A + A \Rightarrow$ A-type Conclusion
Conclusion : All hotels are belts.
Conclusion I is Converse of this Conclusion.
Conclusion II is Converse of the first Premise.
Conclusion III is Converse of third Premise.

(18–22) :

(i) All spoons are forks → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some plates are spoons → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No book is key → Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some books are not keys → Particular Negative (O-type).

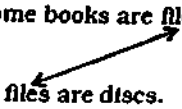
18. (4) Some plates are spoons.

All spoons are forks.
$I + A \Rightarrow$ I-type of Conclusion.
"Some plates are forks."
Some plates are forks.

All forks are bowls.
$I + A \Rightarrow$ I-type of Conclusion
"Some plates are bowls."
This is Conclusion I.

All spoons are forks.
All forks are bowls.
$A + A \Rightarrow$ A-type of Conclusion
"All spoons are bowls."
This is Conclusion II.

19. (3) Some books are files.

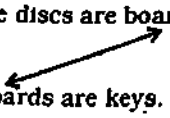


All files are discs.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some books are discs."

Some discs are boards.



All boards are keys.

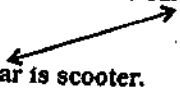
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some discs are keys."

This is Conclusion III.

Conclusions I and II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or II follows.

20. (5) Some trains are cars.



No car is scooter.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion

"Some trains are not scooters."

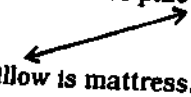
No car is scooter.

All scooters are jeeps.

E + A ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion

"Some jeeps are not cars."

21. (3) All curtains are pillows.

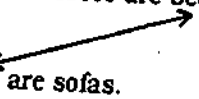


No pillow is mattress.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion

"No curtain is mattress."

Some mattresses are beds.



All beds are sofas.

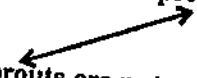
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some mattresses are sofas."

This is Conclusion II.

Conclusions I and III form Complement Pair. Therefore, either I or III follows.

22. (1) Some grains are sprouts.



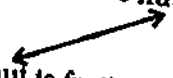
All sprouts are nuts.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some grains are nuts."

Conclusion II is Converse of the Conclusion.

All sprouts are nuts.



No nut is fruit.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion

"No sprout is fruit."

Conclusion III is Converse of this Conclusion.

(23–29) :

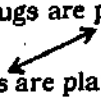
All pots are plates → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some jugs are pots → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

No hammer is sword → Universal Negative (E-type).

Some hammers are not swords → Particular Negative (O-type).

23. (2) Some jugs are pots.



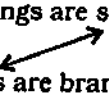
All pots are plates.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion.

"Some jugs are plates."

Conclusion I is converse of this Conclusion.

24. (3) Some rings are sticks.



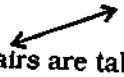
All sticks are branches.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion.

"Some rings are branches."

Conclusion II is Converse of this Conclusion.

25. (4) All bulbs are chairs.



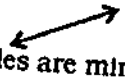
All chairs are tables.

A + A ⇒ A - type of Conclusion.

"All bulbs are tables."

Conclusion II is Converse of this Conclusion.

All bulbs are tables.



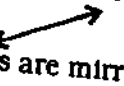
All tables are mirrors.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion.

"All bulbs are mirrors."

Conclusion I is Converse of this Conclusion.

All chairs are tables.



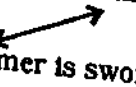
All tables are mirrors.

A + A ⇒ A- type of Conclusion.

"All chairs are mirrors."

This is Conclusion III.

26. (2) All knives are hammers.



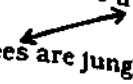
No hammer is sword.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion.

"No knife is sword."

Conclusions I and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or III follows.

27. (3) Some fruits are trees.



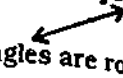
All trees are jungles.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion.

"Some fruits are jungles."

Conclusion III is Converse of this Conclusion.

Some fruits are jungles.



All jungles are roads.

I + A ⇒ I- type of Conclusion.

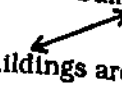
"Some fruits are roads."

Conclusion II is Converse of this Conclusion.

28. (4) All the three Premises are Particular Affirmative (I- type).

No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

29. (3) No house is building.



Some buildings are huts.

E-I ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion

"Some huts are not houses."

Conclusion III is Converse of the third Premise.

(30–35) :

(i) All suns are stars → Universal Affirmative (A–type).

(ii) Some robots are machines → Particular Affirmative (I–type).

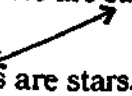
(iii) No moon is a planet → Universal Negative (E–type).

(iv) Some moons are not planets → Particular Negative (O–type).

30. (5) All the four Premises are Particular Affirmative. No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

Conclusions I and IV form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or IV follows.

31. (2) Some planets are suns.



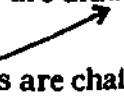
All suns are stars.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some planets are stars."

Conclusion I is Converse of this Conclusion.

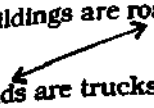
32. (4) Some pens are drawers.



All drawers are chairs.

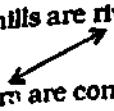
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some pens are chairs."
Conclusion II is Converse of this Conclusion.
Conclusion IV is the Converse of the first Premise.

33. (3) Some buildings are roads.



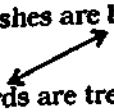
All roads are trucks.
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some building are trucks."
This is Conclusion II.

34. (2) Some hills are rivers.



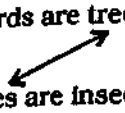
All rivers are conical.
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some hills are conical."
This is Conclusion II.

35. (1) Some fishes are birds.



All birds are trees.
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some fishes are trees."

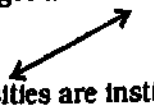
All birds are trees.



All trees are insects.
A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All birds are insects."

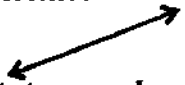
(36 – 43) :
(i) All universities are institutes → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some schools are colleges → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No bulb is tube-light → Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some bulbs are not tube-lights → Particular Negative (O-type).

36. (5) Some colleges are universities.



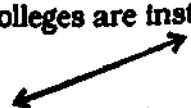
All universities are institutes.
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some colleges are institutes."

All universities are institutes.



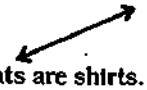
All institutes are classes.
A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All universities are classes."
This is Conclusion II.

Some colleges are institutes.



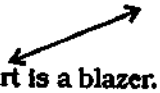
All institutes are classes.
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some colleges are classes."
This is Conclusion I.

37. (1) Some umbrellas are raincoats.



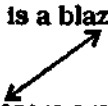
All raincoats are shirts.
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some umbrellas are shirts."
Conclusion I is Converse of this Conclusion.

All raincoats are shirts.



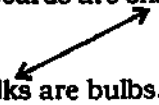
No shirt is a blazer.
A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No raincoat is a blazer."

No shirt is a blazer.



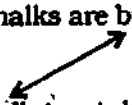
Some blazers are suits.
E + I ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some suits are not shirts."

38. (2) Some boards are chalks.



All chalks are bulbs.
I + A ⇒ I - type of Conclusion
"Some boards are bulbs."

All chalks are bulbs.



No bulb is a tube-light.
A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No chalk is a tube-light."
This is Conclusion II.

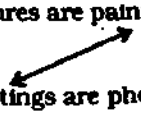
39. (1) Some floors are tiles.

All tiles are paints.
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some floors are paints."
This is Conclusion I.

40. (3) Some petals are flowers.

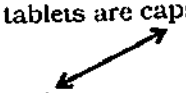
All flowers are fruits.
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some petals are fruits."
Conclusions I and II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or II follows.

41. (4) All pictures are paintings.



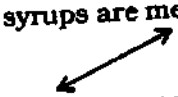
All paintings are photographs.
A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All pictures are photographs."

42. (5) Some tablets are capsules.



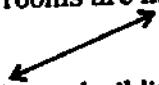
All capsules are syrups.
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some capsules are syrups."
Conclusion II is Converse of this Conclusion.

Some syrups are medicines.



All medicines are powders.
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some syrups are powders."

43. (2) Some rooms are flats.



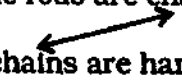
All flats are buildings.
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some rooms are buildings."

Some buildings are bunglows.

All bunglows are apartments.
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some buildings are apartments."
Conclusion II is Converse of this Conclusion.

(44 – 50) :
(i) All pins are rods → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some rods are chains → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No pin is hammer → Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some pins are not hammers → Particular Negative (O-type).

44. (4) Some rods are chains.



All chains are hammers.
I + A ⇒ I- type of Conclusion
"Some rods are hammers."
Conclusion II is converse of this Conclusion.
Conclusions I and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or III follows.

45. (1) All the three Premises are Particular Affirmative. Therefore, no Conclusion follows.

46. (2) Some pots are buckets.

All buckets are tubs.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some pots are tubs."

All buckets are tubs.

All tubs are drums.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion.

"All buckets are drums."

Conclusion III is Converse of this Conclusion.

Some pots are tubs.

All tubs are drums.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some pots are drums".

Conclusion I is Converse of this Conclusion.

47. (3) No two Premises are aligned. Therefore, no Conclusion follows.

Conclusions I and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or III follows.

48. (1) Some trucks are boats.

No boat is jeep.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion

"Some trucks are not jeeps."

49. (5) All flowers are trees.

All trees are jungles.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All flowers are jungles."

Conclusion III is Converse of this Conclusion.

All flowers are jungles.

No jungle is hill.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion

"No flower is hill."

This is Conclusion I.

All trees are jungles.

No jungle is hill.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion

"No trees is hill".

This is Conclusion II.

50. (5) All tables are sofas.

All sofas are beds.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All tables are beds."

Conclusion II is the Converse of this Conclusion.

All sofas are beds.

All beds are mats.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All sofas are mats."

Conclusion I is Converse of this Conclusion.

All tables are beds.

All beds are mats.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All tables are mats."

(51–57) :

(i) All leaves are plants → Universal Affirmative (A-type)

(ii) Some roses are flowers → Particulars Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No leaves are roses → Universal Negative (E-type)

(iv) Some leaves are not roses → Particular Negative (O-type)

51. (3) Some flowers are buds.

All buds are leaves.

I + A ⇒ I-type of conclusion

"Some flowers are leaves."

All buds are leaves.

All leaves are plants.

A + A ⇒ A- type of conclusion

"All buds are plants".

Some flowers are leaves.

All leaves are plants.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusions

"Some flowers are plants".

Conclusion I is converse of this Conclusions.

Conclusion II and IV form complementary pair. Therefore, either II or IV follows.

52. (1) Some books are journals.

All journals are papers.

I + A ⇒ I- type of conclusion

"Some books are papers".

Conclusion I is coverse of this Conclusion.

Some papers are cards.

All cards are boards.

I + A ⇒ I- type of conclusion

"Some papers are boards".

This is conclusion II.

53. (4) Some apples are bananas.

All bananas are guavas.

I + A ⇒ I- type of Conclusion

"Some apples are guavas."

Conclusion III is Converse of this Conclusion.

All bananas are guavas.

No guava is pomegranate.

A + E ⇒ E- type of Conclusion

"No banana is pomegranate".

This is conclusion IV.

54. (5) Some doors are walls.

All walls are floors.

I + A ⇒ I- type of Conclusion

"Some doors are floors"

Conclusion IV is converse of this Conclusion.

All walls are floors.

All floors are rooms.

A + A ⇒ A- type of Conclusion

"All walls are rooms".

This is conclusion I.

Conclusion III is converse of this Conclusion.

Some doors are floors.

All floors are rooms.

I + A ⇒ I- type of Conclusion

"Some doors are rooms".

Conclusion II is converse of this conclusion.

Some forks are bowls.

All bowls are plates.

I + A ⇒ I- type of Conclusion
"Some forks are plates".
Conclusion II is converse of this Conclusion.

(1) All chairs are tables.

All tables are desks.

A + A ⇒ A- type of Conclusion
"All chairs are desks".

(2) All the four premises are particular Affirmative.
No Conclusion follows from particular Premises.
Conclusions I and III form Complementary Pair.
Therefore, either I or III follows

(59-63) :
(i) All houses are windows → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some toys are houses → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No fruit is nail → Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some fruits are not nails → Particular Negative (O-type).

(5) All houses are windows.

Some windows are roads.

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion

(2) All chairs are fruits.

No fruit is nail.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No chair is nail."

No fruit is nail.

Some nails are hammers.

E + I ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion.
"Some hammers are not fruits."
Conclusion III is the Converse of the first Premise.

(2) All benches are rivers.

All rivers are ponds.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All benches are ponds."
Conclusion I is the Converse of this Conclusion.
Conclusion III is the Converse of the first Premise.

61. (4) All the three Premises are Particular Affirmative. No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.
Conclusions I and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or III follows.

62. (1) Some bats are dogs.

All dogs are tigers.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some bats are tigers."

63. (3) Some chairs are pens.

All pens are books.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some chairs are books."
Conclusion II is the Converse of this Conclusion.

(64-69) :
(i) All pens are books → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some chairs are desks → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No cloth is room → Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some cloths are not rooms → Particular Negative (O-type).

64. (4) All pens are books.

All books are chairs.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All pens are chairs."
This is Conclusion IV.
Conclusion III is Converse of this Conclusion.

65. (1) All the four Premises are Particular Affirmative. No Conclusion follows from Particular Premises.

66. (2) Some bangles are rings.

All rings are tyres.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some bangles are tyres."
Conclusion II is Converse of this Conclusion.

Some bangles are tyres.

All tyres are tables.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some bangles are tables."
Conclusion I is Converse of this Conclusion.

All rings are tyres.

All tyres are tables.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All rings are tables."

67. (3) All hills are roads.

All roads are stones.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All hills are stones."
Conclusion III is Converse of this Conclusion.

All hills are stones.

All stones are jungles.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All hills are jungles."
Conclusion II is Converse of this Conclusion.

All stones are jungles.

All jungles are rivers.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion.
"All stones are rivers."
Conclusion I is Converse of this Conclusion

68. (3) Some threads are clothes.

No cloth is room.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some threads are not rooms."

No cloth is room.

All rooms are houses.

E + A ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some houses are not clothes."
Conclusions I and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or III follows.

69. (5) Some bags are toys.

All toys are curtains.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some bags are curtains."
Conclusion IV is Converse of this Conclusion

Some curtains are walls.

All walls are roofs.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some curtains are roofs."
Conclusion I is Converse of this Conclusion.

(70–75) :

(i) All windows are doors → Universal Affirmative (A-type)

(ii) Some desks are chairs → Particulars Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No drawer is chair → Universal Negative (E-type)

(iv) Some drawers are not chairs → Particular Negative (O-type)

70. (4) All windows are doors.

All doors are boats.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All windows are boats".
This is Conclusion I.

All buildings are doors.

All doors are boats.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All buildings are boats".
This is Conclusion II.
Conclusion III is Converse of the third Premise.

71. (4) Conclusions II and III form Complementary Pair.
Therefore, either II or III follows.

72. (1) Some trees are houses.

All houses are wheels.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some trees are wheels".
Conclusion I is Converse of it.
Conclusion II is Converse of the first Premise.

73. (4) Some radios are telephones.

All telephones are mirrors.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some radios are mirrors".
This is Conclusion II.

Some radios are mirrors.

All mirrors are desks.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some radios are desks".
This is Conclusion I.

All telephones are mirrors.

All mirrors are desks.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All telephones are desks".
Conclusion III is Converse of it.

74. (2) All furnitures are jungles.

No jungle is road.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No furniture is road."

No jungle is road.

Some roads are hills.

E + I ⇒ O_1- type of Conclusion
"Some hills are not jungles".
Conclusion II is Converse of the first Premise.

75. (3) Some stones are rocks.

All rocks are mountains.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some stones are mountains".
Conclusion I is Converse of it.
Conclusion III is Converse of the first Premise.

(76–80) :

(i) All trees are roads → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some books are trees → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No pen is paper → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some pens are not papers → Particular Negative (O-type).

76. (4) Some books are trees.

All trees are roads.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some books are roads."
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

Some books are roads.

All roads are wheels.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some books are wheels"
Conclusion I is Converse of it.

All trees are roads.

All roads are wheels.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All trees are wheels."
Conclusion III is Converse of it.

77. (3) All stones are rivers.

All rivers are cars.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All stones are cars."
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

78. (4) Some rooms are halls.

All halls are leaves.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some rooms are leaves."
Conclusion III is Converse of it.

79. (3) Some plates are chairs.

All chairs are tables.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some plates are tables."
Conclusion I is Converse of it.
Conclusions II and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either II or III follows.

80. (1) Some mirrors are pens.

No pen is paper.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some mirrors are not papers."

(81–85) :

(i) All benches are cots → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some lamps are candles → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No cot is lamp → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some cots are not lamps → Particular Negative (O-type).

81. (1) All benches are cots.

No cot is lamp.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No bench is lamp."

No cot is lamp.

Some lamps are candles.

E + I ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some candles are not cots."
Conclusion I is Converse of the first Premise.

84. (5) Some cats are dogs.
All dogs are goats.
I + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"Some cats are goats".
All dogs are goats.
All goats are walls.
A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All dogs are walls."
Conclusion I is Converse of it.
Some cats are goats.
All goats are walls.
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some cats are walls".
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

85. (3) All the three Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).
No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.
Conclusions I and II form Complementary Pair.
Therefore, either Conclusion I or II follows.

86. (4) Some bats are desks.
All desks are chairs.
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some bats are chairs."

87. (2) Some roads are ponds.
All ponds are stores.
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some roads are stores."
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

(88-90) :
(i) All desks are pillars → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some pillars are tents → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No door is window → Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some doors are not windows → Particular Negative (O-type).

88. (2) Some pillars are tents.
All tents are buckets.
I + A ⇒ I- type of Conclusion
"Some pillars are buckets".
Conclusion I is Converse of it.

89. (1) All the three Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).
No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.
Conclusions II and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either II or III follows.

90. (1) Some knives are pins.
All pins are wheels.
I + A ⇒ I- type of Conclusion
"Some knives are wheels".
Conclusion I is Converse of it.
Conclusion II is Converse of the first Premise.

91. (4) All tables are doors.
No door is window.
A + E ⇒ E - type of Conclusion
"No table is window".
Conclusion III is Converse of the first Premise.

92. (3) Some sofas are glasses.
All glasses are pens.
I + A ⇒ I - type of Conclusion
"Some sofas are pens".
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

(91-97) :
(i) All chairs are keys → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some balloons are mirrors → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No window is house → Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some windows are not houses → Particular Negative (O-type).

93. (4) All chairs are keys.
All keys are balloons.
A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All chairs are balloons".
Conclusion II is Converse of it.
Conclusion III is Converse of the third Premise.

94. (2) Some drums are posters.
All posters are windows.
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some drums are windows".
Conclusion I is Converse of it.

Some windows are tablets.
All tablets are books.
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some windows are books.".

95. (3) All the four Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).
No Conclusion follows from two Particular Premises.
Conclusions I and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or III follows.

96. (2) All doors are windows.
Now window is house.
A + E ⇒ E- type of Conclusion
"No door is house."

Some houses are buildings.
All buildings are skies.
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some houses are skies."
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

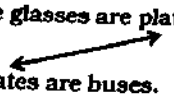
97. (4) All rivers are walls.
All walls are stones.
A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All rivers are stones."

All rivers are stones.
All stones are clothes.
A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All rivers are clothes".
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

All walls are stones.
All stones are clothes.
A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All walls are clothes".
It is Conclusion III.

All stones are clothes.
All clothes are trees.
A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All stones are trees."
Conclusion I is Converse of it.

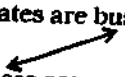
96. (5) Some glasses are plates.



All plates are buses.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some glasses are buses."
Conclusion III is Converse of it.

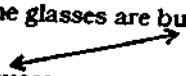
All plates are buses.



All buses are cars.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All plates are cars."

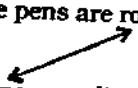
Some glasses are buses.



All buses are cars.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some glasses are cars"
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

97. (1) Some pens are ropes.



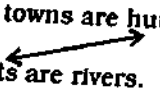
All ropes are discs.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some pens are discs."

(98-102) :

(i) All huts are rivers → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some villages are towns → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No bucket is pin → Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some buckets are not pins → Particular Negative (O-type).

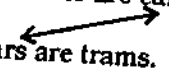
98. (3) Some towns are huts.



All huts are rivers.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some towns are rivers."
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

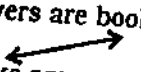
99. (2) Some buses are cars.



All cars are trams.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some buses are trams."
Conclusion I is Converse of it.

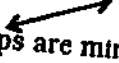
100. (5) All flowers are books.



All books are carpets.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All flowers are carpets."

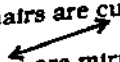
101. (5) All boxes are cups.



All cups are mirrors.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All boxes are mirrors."
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

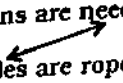
All chairs are cups.



All cups are mirrors.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All chairs are mirrors."
Conclusion III is Converse of it.

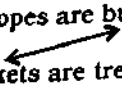
102. (1) Some pins are needles.



All needles are ropes.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some pins are ropes."
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

Some ropes are buckets.



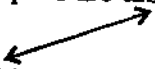
All buckets are trees.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some ropes are trees."
Conclusions I and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore either I or III follows.

(103-107) :

(i) All tables are umbrellas → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some pens are tables → Particulars Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No box is bottle → Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some boxes are not bottles → Particular Negative (O-type).

103. (1) Some pens are tables.



All tables are umbrellas.

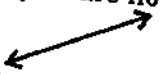
I + A ⇒ I- type of Conclusion.
"Some pens are umbrellas".
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

Some umbrellas are sticks.

All sticks are caps.

I + A ⇒ I- type of Conclusion
"Some umbrellas are caps."
Conclusion I is Converse of it.

104. (4) All cheques are notes.



All notes are tyres.

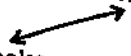
A + A ⇒ A- type of Conclusion
"All cheques are tyres".
Conclusion III is Converse of it.

All notes are tyres.

All tyres are books.

A + A ⇒ A- type of Conclusion
"All notes are books".

All tyres are books.



All books are rods.

A + A ⇒ A- type of Conclusion
"All tyres are rods".

All notes are books.

All books are rods.

A + A ⇒ A- types of Conclusion
"All notes are rods".
Conclusion I is Converse of it.

All cheques are tyres.

All tyres are books.

A + A ⇒ A- type of Conclusion
"All cheques are books".
Conclusion II is Converse of the third Premise.

105. (5) Some lanes are poles.

All poles are skies.

I + A ⇒ I- type of Conclusion
"Some lanes are skies".

Some skies are boxes.

No box is bottle.

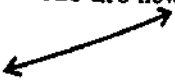
I + E ⇒ O- type of Conclusion
"Some skies are not bottles".
Conclusions I and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or III follows.

106. (3) Some cars are days.

All days are nights.

I + A ⇒ I- type of Conclusion
"Some cars are nights".
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

107. (3) Some seeds are flowers.



All flowers are trees.

I + A ⇒ I- type of Conclusion
"Some seeds are trees".

All flowers are trees.

All trees are leaves.

A + A ⇒ A- type of Conclusion
"All flowers are leaves".
Conclusion III is Converse of it.

Some seeds are trees.

All trees are leaves.

I + A ⇒ I- type of Conclusion
"Some seeds are leaves".
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

(106-112) :
(i) All windows are roads → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some pencils are windows → Particular Affirmative (I-type)
(iii) No holder is lamp → Universal Negative (E-type)
(iv) Some holders are not lamps → Particular Negative (O-type).

106. (3) Some pencils are windows.

All windows are roads.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some pencils are roads".
Conclusion IV is Converse of it.

Some roads are cups.

All cups are chains.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some roads are chains".

107. (1) All the four Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type). No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

110. (5) All chocolates are holders.

No holder is lamp.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No chocolate is lamp".

Some lamps are desks.

All desks are pens.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some lamps are pens."
Conclusion II is the Converse of third Premise.
Conclusions I and III Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or III follows.

111. (2) Some rooms are planes.

All planes are ducks.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some rooms are ducks."
Conclusion II is Converse of it.
Conclusion III is Converse of first Premise.

112. (4) Some tents are jugs.

All jugs are glasses.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some tents are glasses".
Conclusion IV is Converse of it.

Some tents are glasses.

All glasses are pots.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion.
"Some tents are pots".
Conclusion I is Converse of it.

All jugs are glasses.

All glasses are pots.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All jugs are pots".

(113–118) :
(i) All rockets are poles ⇒ Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some poles are trams ⇒ Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No pen is table ⇒ Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some pens are not tables ⇒ Particular Negative (O-type).

113. (4) Some trams are ropes.

All ropes are tents.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some trams are tents."
Conclusion I is Converse of it.
Conclusion IV is Converse of the first Premise.

114. (3) All dials are mirrors.

All mirrors are spoons.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All dials are spoons."
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

115. (1) Some houses are forests.

All forests are trees.

I + A ⇒ I- type of Conclusion
"Some houses are trees."
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

Some trees are hills.

All hills are buses.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some trees are buses."
Conclusion I is Converse of it.

116. (2) All the four Premises are Particular Affirmative. No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.
Conclusions II and IV form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion II or IV follows.

117. (3) Some tigers are horses.

All horses are goats.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some tigers are goats."
Conclusion III is Converse of it.

Some tigers are goats.

All goats are dogs.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some tigers are dogs."

All horses are goats.

All goats are dogs.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All horses are dogs."
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

118. (5) All notebooks are pens.

No pen is table.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No notebook is table."

No pen is table.

Some tables are desks.

E + I ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some desks are not pens."

Some tables are desks.

All desks are tanks.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some tables are tanks."
Conclusion III is Converse of it.
Conclusions I and IV form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or IV follows.

(119–123) :

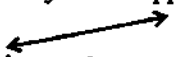
(i) All apples are bananas → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some carrots are brinjals → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No tree is house → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some trees are not houses → Particular Negative (O-type).

119. (2) Some brinjals are apples.



All apples are bananas.

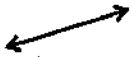
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some brinjals are bananas."
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

120. (5) All keys are locks.

All locks are bangles.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All keys are bangles."
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

All locks are bangles.



All bangles are cars.

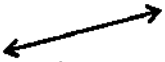
A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All locks are cars."
Conclusion I is Converse of it.

All keys are bangles.

All bangles are cars.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All keys are cars."
Conclusion III is Converse of it.

121. (4) Some leaves are trees.



No tree is house.

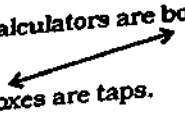
I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some leaves are not houses."
Conclusions I and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or III follows.

122. (3) Some mirrors are chairs.

All chairs are glasses.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some mirrors are glasses."
Conclusion I is Converse of it.
Conclusion III is Converse of first Premise.

123. (3) All calculators are boxes.



All boxes are taps.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All calculators are taps."
Conclusion II is Converse of it.
Conclusion III is Converse of first Premise.

(124–128) :

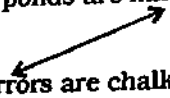
(i) All mirrors are chalks → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some tools are radios → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No parrot is crow → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some parrots are not crows → Particular Negative (O-type).

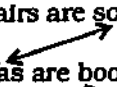
124. (3) Some ponds are mirrors.



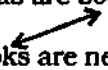
All mirrors are chalks.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some ponds are chalks."
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

125. (4) All chairs are sofas.



All sofas are books.



All books are nets.

A + A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All chairs are nets."
Conclusion III is Converse of it.

All sofas are books.

All books are nets.

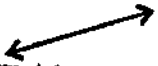
A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All sofas are nets."
Conclusion I is Converse of it.

All books are nets.

All nets are gardens.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All books are gardens."
This is Conclusion IV.
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

126. (5) All monkeys are parrots.



No parrot is crow.

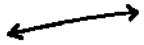
A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No monkey is crow."

No parrot is crow.

Some crows are horses.

E + I ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some horses are not parrots."

Some crows are horses.



All horses are tigers.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some crows are tigers."
Conclusions I and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or III follows.

127. (2) All houses are rooms.

All rooms are baskets.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All houses are baskets."
This is Conclusion IV.

All rooms are baskets.

All baskets are tyres.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All rooms are tyres."
Conclusion III is Converse of it.

All houses are baskets.

All baskets are tyres.

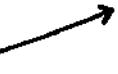
A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All houses are tyres."
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

128. (5) Some tractors are buses.

All buses are trains.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some tractors are trains."
Conclusion III is Converse of it.

Some trains are boats.



All boats are ships.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some trains are ships."
Conclusion IV is Converse of it.

(129 –138) :

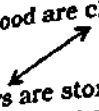
(i) All chairs are stones → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some wood are chairs → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

No table is wood → Universal Negative (E-type).
Some tables are not wood → Particular Negative (O-type).
(2) No table is wood.

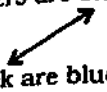
Some wood are chairs.
E + I ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some chairs are not tables"

Some wood are chairs.



All chairs are stones.
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some wood are stones"
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

130. (5) All letters are black.

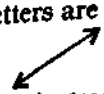


All black are blue.
A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All letters are blue"

All black are blue.

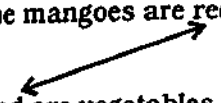
No blue is green.
A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No black is green"

All letters are blue.



No blue is green.
A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No letter is green"
This is Conclusion I.
Conclusion II is Converse of the second Premise.

131. (3) Some mangoes are red.



All red are vegetables.
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some mangoes are vegetables."
Conclusions I and II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or II follows.

132. (3) Both the Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type). No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.
Conclusions I and II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or II follows.

133. (4) All the three Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type). No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

134. (5) Some caps are shirts.

All shirts are papers.
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some caps are papers."
Conclusion I is true.
Conclusion II is Converse of the first Premise.

135. (4) Less than 100% means 'some'. Therefore, all the three Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type). No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

136. (2) All A are Z.

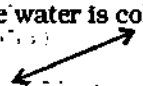
All Z are X.
A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All A are X."

All Y are A.

All A are Z.

All Z are X.
A + A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion.
"All Y are X."
This is Conclusion II.

137. (4) Some water is cold.



No cold is milk.
I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some water are not milk."

No cold is milk.

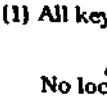
Some milk is water.
E + I ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some water are not cold."

138. (4) All the three Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type). No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

(139 – 143) :

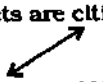
(i) All keys are locks → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some cities are countries → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No lock is a door → Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some locks are not doors → Particular Negative (O-type).

139. (1) All keys are locks.



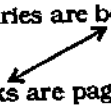
No lock is a door.
A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No key is a door."
This is Conclusion I.

140. (4) All districts are cities.



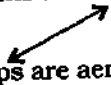
Some cities are countries.
A + I ⇒ No Conclusion

141. (2) All libraries are books.



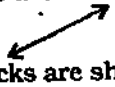
All books are pages.
A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All libraries are pages."
This is Conclusion II.

142. (2) All trucks are ships.



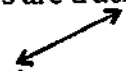
All ships are aeroplanes.
A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All trucks are aeroplanes."

All cars are trucks.



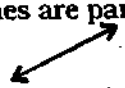
All trucks are ships.
A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All cars are ships."

All cars are trucks.



All trucks are aeroplanes.
A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All cars are aeroplanes."
This is Conclusion II.

143. (2) Some ashes are particles.



All particles are elements.
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some ashes are elements."
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

(144–147) :

(i) All shores are beaches → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some beaches are coasts → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No occasions is a festival → Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some occasion are not festivals → Particular Negative (O-type).

144. (4) All shores are beaches.

Some beaches are coasts.

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion

145. (5)

Some parties are celebrations.

All celebrations are occasions.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some parties are occasions"

Conclusion II is Converse of it.

All celebrations are occasions.

No occasion is a festival.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion

"No celebration is a festival"

This is Conclusion I.

146. (4) All plays are Olympics.

All Olympics are games.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All plays are games."

147. (2) Some elections are polls.

All polls are results.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some elections are results."

All polls are results.

All results are wins.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All polls are wins."

This is Conclusion II.

(148 – 157) :

(i) All D's are A's ⇒ Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some pins are clips ⇒ Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No pin is a pen ⇒ Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some pins are not pens ⇒ Particular Negative (O-type).

148. (3) Both the Premises are Particular Affiarmative (I-type). No conclusion follows from the two particular Premises.

Conclusions I and II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or II follows.

(149 – 151) :

All D's, A's.

All A's, C's.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All D's are C's".

149. (5) Conclusion I is Converse of the derived Conclusion.

Conclusion II is Converse of the first Premise.

150. (1) Conclusion I is the derived Conclusion.

151. (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

(152 – 153) :

All doors are windows.

Some windows are clips.

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion

152. (2) Conclusion II is Converse of the first Premise.

153. (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

(154 – 155) :

No shoe is a chappal.

Some chappals are sandals.

E + I ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion

"Some sandals are not shoes".

154. (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

155. (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

156. (5) Some paints are red.

All red paints are yellow.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some paints are yellow."

This is Conclusion I.

Conclusion II is Converse of the second Premise.

157. (4) All seats are hot.

Some hot are belts.

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion

(158-167) :

(i) All brushes are varnishes ⇒ Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some paints are brushes ⇒ Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No varnish is a canvas ⇒ Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some varnishes are not canvases ⇒ Particular Negative (O-type).

(158-160) :

Some paints are brushes.

All brushes are varnishes.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some paints are varnishes." (A)

All brushes are varnishes.

No varnish is a canvas.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion

"No brush is a canvas." (B)

All colours are varnishes.

No varnish is a canvas.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion

"No colour is a canvas". (C)

158. (5) Conclusion I is Converse of Conclusion (B).

Conclusion II is Conclusion (A).

159. (2) Conclusion II is Conclusion (C).

160. (4) None follows.

(161-162) :

All rivers are winds.

All winds are breeze.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All rivers are breeze". (A)

All clouds are rivers.

All rivers are winds.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion.

"All clouds are winds". (B)

All oceans are rivers.

All rivers are winds.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion.

"All oceans are winds". (C)

All clouds are winds.

All winds are breeze.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion.

"All clouds are breeze". (D)

All oceans are winds.

All winds are breeze.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion.

"All oceans are breeze". (E)

161. (4) None follows.

162. (1) Conclusion I is Conclusion (A).

(163-165) :

All computers are machines.

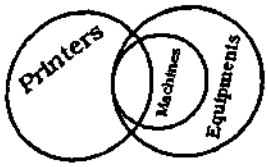
All machines are equipments.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion.
"All computers are equipments". (A)
Some printers are machines.

All machines are equipments.
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion.
"Some printers are equipments". (B)

163. (4) None follows.

164. (2)



Conclusion II follows.

165. (1) Conclusion I is Conclusion (A).

(166-167) :

Some rivers are mountains.

All mountains are plateaus.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion.
"Some rivers are plateaus". (A)

All mountains are plateaus.

No plateau is a sea.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion.
"No mountain is a sea". (B)

Some rivers are plateaus.

No plateau is a sea.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion.
"Some rivers are not seas." (C)

No plateau is a sea.

Some seas are rivers.

E + I ⇒ O_1- type of conclusion
"Some rivers are not plateaus". (D)

166. (1) Conclusion I is Conclusion (B).

167. (1) Conclusion I follows.

(168-171) :

(i) All Bangles are Ornaments ⇒ Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some Necklaces are Bangles ⇒ Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No Treasure is Picture ⇒ Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some Treasures are not Pictures ⇒ Particular Negative (O-type).

Some Necklaces are Bangles.

All Bangles are Ornaments.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some Necklaces are Ornaments."
(A)

Some Ornaments are Treasures.

No Treasure is Picture.
I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some Ornaments are not Pictures."
(B)

No Treasure is Picture.

Some Pictures are Necklaces.
E + I ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some Necklaces are not Treasures." (C)

168. (4) None of the Conclusions follows.

169. (4) Neither Conclusion I not Conclusion II follows.

170. (2) Conclusion II is Converse of Conclusion A.

171. (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

(172-176) :

(i) All pencils are sharpeners → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some pencils are erasers → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No coin is card → Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some coins are not cards → Particular Negative (O-type).

172. (2) Some erasers are pencils.

All pencils are sharpeners.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some erasers are sharpeners"
Conclusion II is Convesse of it.

173. (5) All gases are solids.

All solids are liquids.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All gases are liquids."
It is Conclusion I.
Conclusion II is Converse of the Second Premise.

174. (4) Some notes are coins.

No coin is a card.
I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some notes are not cards."

175. (4) Second Premise can be written as :
Some necklaces are earrings.

All rings are necklaces.

Some necklaces are earrings.

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion.

Some necklaces are earrings.

No earring is a bracelet.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some necklaces are not bracelets."

176. (1) Some silver are aluminium.

All aluminium are gold.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some silver are gold."
Conclusion I is Converse of the first and the second Premises.

(177-183) :

(i) All moons are planets → Universal Affirmative (A–type).
(ii) Some stars are moons → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No planet is universe → Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some planets are not universe → Particular Negative (O–type).

(177-178) :

Some stars are moons.

All moons are planets.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some stars are planets". (A)

All moons are planets.

No planet is universe.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No moon is universe". (B)

Some stars are planets

No planet is universe.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some stars are not universe". (C)

177. (4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

178. (5) Conclusion I is Converse of Conclusion (A).
Conclusion II is Conclusion (B).

(179-180) :

All sticks are plants.

All plants are insects.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All sticks are insects". (A)

All plants are insects.

All insects are amphibians.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All plants are amphibians.". (B)

All sticks are insects.

All insects are amphibians.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All sticks are amphibians". (C)

179. (5) Conclusion I is Converse of Conclusion (B).
Conclusion II is Conclusion (A)

180. (2)Conclusion II is Conclusion (B).

(181-183) :

All apartments are huts.

No hut is a building.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No apartment is a building". (A)

No hut is a building.

All buildings are cottages.

E + A ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some cottages are not huts." (B)

181. (4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

182. (4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

183. (4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

(184-191) :

(i) All building are houses → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some oceans are seas → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No house is an apartment → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some houses are not apartments → Particular Negative (O-type).

(184-185) :

All buildings are houses.

No house is an apartment.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No building is an apartment." (A)

No house is an apartment.

All apartment are flats.

E + A ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some flats are not houses." (B)

No building is an apartment.

All apartments are flats.

E + A ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some flats are not buildings." (C)

184. (2) Conclusion A is Conclusion II.

185. (4) None follows.

(186 - 187) :

Some seas are oceans.

All oceans are rivers.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some seas are rivers." (A)

All oceans are rivers.

No river is a canal.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No ocean is a canal." (B)

Some seas are rivers.

No river is a canal.

I + E ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some canals are not seas." (C)

186. (1) All oceans are rivers.
Its converse " Some rivers are oceans", is true.
Thus, Conclusion I is true.

187. (5) Conclusion B is Conclusion I.
Conclusion A is Conclusion II.

(188-189) :

No day is night.

All nights are noon.

E + A ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some noon are not days." (A)

All nights are noon.

No noon is an evening.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No night is an evering." (B)

188. (4) None follows.

189. (1) Conclusion I is Converse of Conclusion B.

(190-191) :

Some papers are boards.

No board is a card.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some papers are not cards." (A)

190. (3) Conclusions I and II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or II follows.

191. (2) Sometimes, Particular Affirmative Premise is considered same as the Universal Affirmative. Therefore, Conclusion II may be true.

(192-196) :

(i) All gliders are parachutes → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some mails are chats → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No stone is metal → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some stones are not metals → Particular Negative (O-type).

(192 - 193) :

All gliders are parachutes

No parachutes is an airplane.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No glider is an airplane."(A)

No parachute is an airplane.

All airplanes are helicopters.

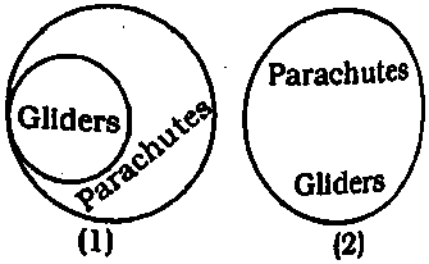
E + A ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some helicopters are not parachutes."(B)

No glider is an airplane.

All airplanes are helicopters.

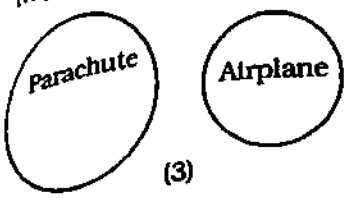
E + A ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
Some helicopters are not gliders." (C)

192. (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.
All gliders are parachutes.



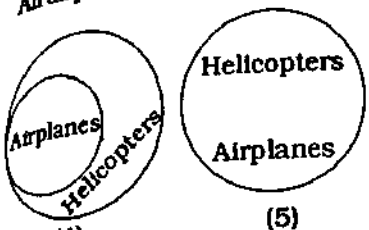
(1) (2)

No parachute is an airplane.



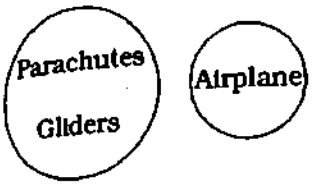
(3)

All airplanes are helicopters.

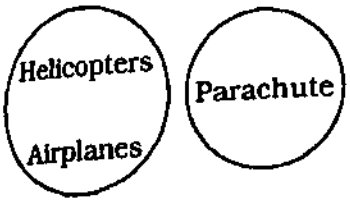


(4) (5)

Now, Combine figures (2) and (3).



Combine figures (3) and (5)



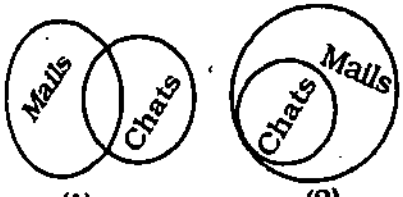
No parachute can be a helicopter.

193. (1) Conclusion I is Conclusion (A).
No glider is an airplane and all airplanes are some helicopters. Therefore, no glider can be a helicopter.

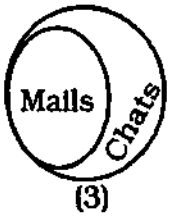
194. (1) All updates are chats.

Some chats are mails.

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion
Some mails are chats.

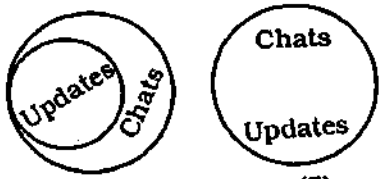


(1) (2)



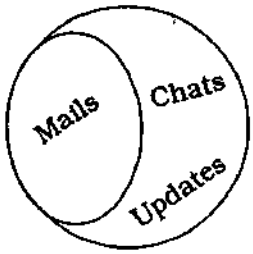
(3)

All updates are chats.



(4) (5)

Now combine the figures (3) and (5)



Thus, all mails being updates is a possibility.

(195–196) :

No stone is a metal.

Some metals are papers.

E + I ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some papers are not stones."(A)

Some metals are papers.

All papers are glass.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some metals are glasses."(B)

195. (2) Conclusion II is Converse of Conclusion (B).

196. (4) No stone is a metal.

Some metals are glasses.

E + I ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion

"Some glasses are not stones".

(197–201) :

(i) All stones are pebbles → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some rulers are queens → Particular Affirmative (I-type)
(iii) No letter is a fax → Universal Negative (E-type)
(iv) Some letters are not faxes → Particular Negative (O-type)

197. (1) All stones are pebbles.

All pebbles are rocks.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All stones are rocks."
This is Conclusion I.

198. (2) All kings are rulers.

Some rulers are queens.

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion
Conclusion II is Converse of the second Premise.

199. (1) Both the Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).
No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.
Conclusion I is Converse of the first Premise.

200. (5) All messages are faxes.

No fax is a letter.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No message is a letter."
This is Conclusion I.
Conclusion II is Converse of the second Premise.

201. (4) Some boards are plains.

No plain is a square.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some boards are not squares".

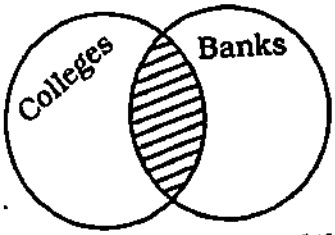
(202–206) :

(i) All baskets are trolleys → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some schools are colleges → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No bank is a school → Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some banks are not schools → Particular Negative (O-type).

202. (5) No bank is a school.

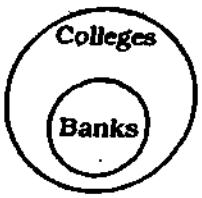
Some schools are colleges.

E + I ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some colleges are not banks."

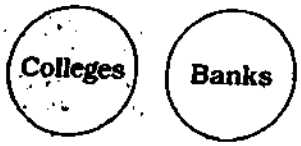


It implies that some of the 'colleges' are outside the limit of 'banks'.

It may also be represented as :



It implies that all the 'banks' are some 'colleges'.
The derived Conclusion may also be represented as :



All the 'colleges' are outside the limit of 'Banks'.
Therefore, "Some colleges are definitely not schools."
Again, "All banks being colleges is a possibility".
Thus, both the Conclusions follow.

203. (4) All baskets are trolleys.

Some trolleys are carts.

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion

(204-205) :

All fruits are vegetables.

All vegetables are plants.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All fruits are plants"(P)

All vegetables are plants.

No plant is a root.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No vegetable is root."(Q)

All fruits are plants.

No plant is a root.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No fruit is a root."(R)

204. (5) Conclusion I is the Conclusion P.
Conclusion II is the Converse of Conclusion Q.

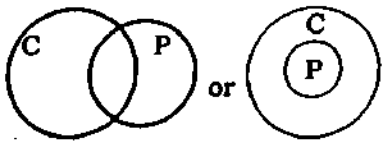
205. (1) Conclusion I is the Conclusion R.
No root is a vegetable.
Therefore, Conclusion II does not follow.

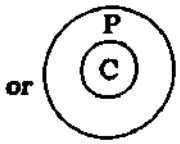
206. (4)

Some calculators are phones.

No phone is an eraser.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some calculators are not erasers".
The first Premise can be illustrated with the help of venn-diagrams :





Therefore, Conclusion II does not follow.

(207-211) :

(i) All beans are pulses ⇒ Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some fruits are apples ⇒ Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No crop is seed ⇒ Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some crops are not seeds ⇒ Particular Negative (O-type).

207. (1) All beans are pulses.

All pulses are crops.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All beans are crops."
This is Conclusion II

All beans are crops.

No crop is a seed.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No bean is a seed."

All pulses are crops

No crop is a seed.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No pulse is a seed."

208. (5) Some apples are fruits

No fruit is vegetable.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some apples are not vegetables."

All potatoes are vegetables.

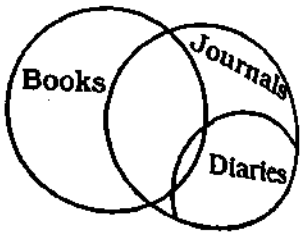
No vegetable is fruit.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No potato is fruit".
Neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

209. (5) All diaries are journals.

Some journals are books

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion



From the above diagram it is clear that "Some diaries being books is a possibility".

210. (1)

All potatoes are vegetables.

No vegetable is fruit.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No potato is fruit."
Conclusion I is Converse of the
Conclusion II is Converse of the third Premise.

211. (3) All beans are pulses.

All pulses are crops.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All beans are crops."

All beans are crops.

No crop is a seed.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No bean is a seed."
Conclusion I is Converse of

No seed is a bean.

All beans are pulses.

E + A ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some pulses are not seeds."

(212-216) :

(i) All bulls are animals → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some pencils are pens → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No cow is a bull → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some cows are not bulls → Particular Negative (O type).

(212-213) :

No cow is a bull.

All bulls are animals.

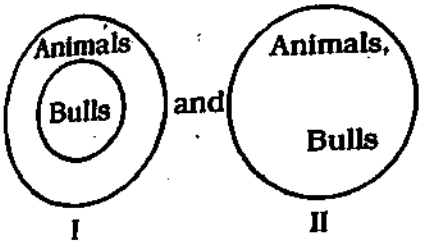
E + A ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some animals are not cows".(P)

All bulls are animals.

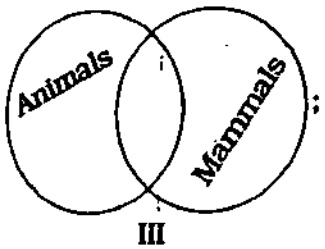
Some animals are mammals.

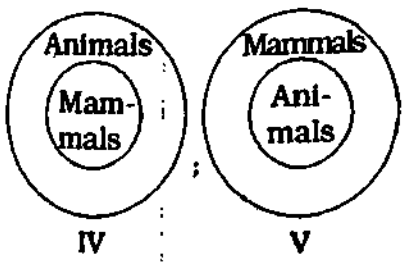
A + I ⇒ No Conclusion

212. (5) Conclusion I is the Converse of the third Premise.
"All bulls are animals". – its venn diagrams.



Venn diagrams of the third Premise.





From the diagrams II and IV, it is clear that "Some mammals being bulls is a possibility".

213. (1) Conclusion I is the Converse of the second Premise.

214. (4) Some pencils are pens.

No pen is eraser.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some pencils are not erasers".(P)

All sharpeners are erasers.

No eraser is pen.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No sharpener is a pen".(Q)

(215-216) :

Some planets are moons.

No moon is a sun.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some planets are not sun".

215. (4) None follows

216. (2) Conclusion II is the Converse of the first Premise.

(217-221) :

(i) All digits are alphabets → Universal Affirmative (A-type)

(ii) Some numbers are digits → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No alphabet is a vowel → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some alphabets are not vowels → Particular Negative (O-type).

217. (3) Some numbers are digits.

All digits are alphabets.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some numbers are alphabets."

All digits are alphabets.

No alphabet is a vowel.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No digit is a vowel".
This is Conclusion I.

All consonants are vowels.

No vowel is an alphabet.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No consonant is an alphabet".
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

Some numbers are alphabets.

No alphabet is a vowel.

I + E ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some vowels are not numbers."

218. (4) Some files are papers.

All papers are certificates.

I + A ⇒ I- type of Conclusion
"Some files are certificates.
Conclusion III is Converse of it.

All papers are certificates.

No certificate is a manuscript.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No paper is a manuscript."

219. (1) No group is people.

All people are animals.

E + A ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some animals are not groups."

All people are animals.

All animals are plants.

A + A ⇒ A- type of Conlcusion
"All people are plants."
This is Conclusion II.

All people are plants.

All plants are roots.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All people are roots."

All animals are plants.

All plants are roots.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All animals are roots."

220. (5) Some vacancies are jobs.

All jobs are works.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some vacancies are works."

All jobs are works.

No work is a trade.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No job is trade".

All professions are trades.

No trade is a work.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No profession is a work".
This is Conclusion III.
Conclusion I is Converse of the second Premise.

221. (2) All marks are grades.

No grade is a score.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No mark is a score".

All letters are scores.

All scores are characters.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
Conclusion IV is Converse of it.

(222-225) :

(i) All diamonds are stones → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some shirts are caps → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No gem is diamond → Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some gems are not diamonds → Particular Negative (O-type).

(222-223) :

All diamonds are stones.

All stones are gems.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All diamonds are gems".(P)

All stones are gems.

No gem is diamond.

A + E ⇒ E – type of Conclusion
"No stone is diamond."(Q)

No gem is diamond.

All diamonds are stones.

E + A ⇒ O_1– type of Conclusion
"Some stones are not gems."(R)

222. (2) Conclusion II is Conclusion (P).

223. (1) Conclusion I is the third Premise.

224. (2) No day is night.

All nights are noons.

E + A ⇒ O_1–type of Conclusion
"Some noons are not days."

All nights are nooons.

No noon is evening.

A + E ⇒ E–type of Conclusion
"No night is evening."
This is Conclusion II.

225. (4) All jackets are trousers.

No trouser is shirt.

A + E ⇒ E–type of Conclusion
"No jacket is shirt."

No trouser is shirt.

Some shirts are caps.

E + I ⇒ O_1–type of Conclusions
"Some caps are not trousers.".

No jacket is shirt.

Some shirts are caps.

E + I ⇒ O_1–type of Conclusion
"Some caps are not jackets."

(226–231) :

(i) All cans are jars → Universal Affirmative (A–type).
(ii) Some prints are designs → Particular Affirmative (I–type).
(iii) No bottle is jar → Universal Negative (E–type).
(iv) Some bottles are not jars → Particular Negative (O–type).

(226–227) :

All cans are jars.

No jar is bottle.

A + E ⇒ E – type of Conclusion
"No can is bottle." (P)

Some tumblers are cans.

All cans are jars.

I + A ⇒ I – type of Conclusion
"Some tumblers are jars." (Q)

Some jars cans.

All cans are tumblers.

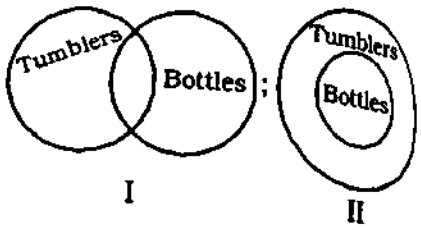
I + A ⇒ I – type of Conclusion
"Some jars are tumblers." (R)

No bottle is jar.

Some jars are tumblers.

E + I ⇒ O_1 – type of Conclusion
"Some tumblers are not bottles." (S)

Its venn diagrams



226. (2) Venn diagram II supports Conclusion II.

227. (4) Conclusion (P) ⇒ No can is bottle. Therefore, none follows.

(228–229) :

Some prints are designs.

All designs are copies.

I + A ⇒ I – type of Conclusion
"Some prints are copies." (P)

All designs are copies.

All copies are motifs.

A + A ⇒ A – type of Conclusion
"All designs are motifs." (Q)

Some prints are copies.

All copies are motifs.

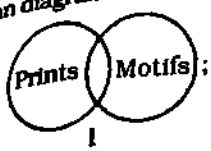
I + A ⇒ I – type of Conclusion
"Some prints are motifs." (R)

228. (5) Conclusion (R) is Conclusion I.

Conclusion (Q) is conclusion II.

229. (5) The Converse of Conclusion (P) is Conclusion I.

Venn diagrams of Conclusion (R)



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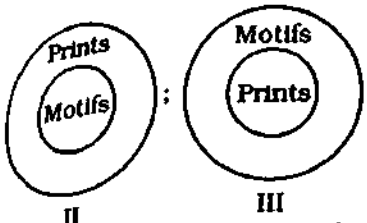


II III

Venn diagram II supports Conclusion II.

(230-231) :

All clouds are vapours.

No vapour is gas.

A + E ⇒ E – type of Cunclusion "No cloud is gas".(P)

No vapour is gas.

All gases are rains.

E + A ⇒ O_1 – type of Cunclusion "Some rains are not vapours." (Q)

No cloud is gas.

All gases are rains.

E + A ⇒ O_1 – type of Conclusion "Some rains are not clouds." (R)

230. (2) Conclusion (P) is Conclusion II.

231. (1) Conclusion (R) is Conclusion I.

(232-237) :

(i) All books are words → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some doubts are reasons → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No paper is book → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some papers are not books → Particular Negative (O-type).

(232-233) :

No paper is book.

All books are words.

E + A ⇒ O_1 – type of Conclusion "Some words are not papers". (P)

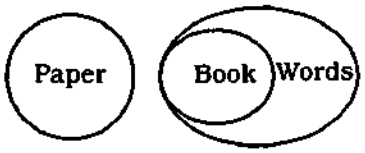
All books are words.

No word is letter.

A + E ⇒ E – type of Conclusion "No book is letter". (Q)

232. (1) Conclusion I is Converse of Conclusion (Q).

233. (2) Venn diagrams of the Premises



It is clear that Conclusion II is true.

(234-235) :

All doubts are answers.

All answers are questions.

A + A ⇒ A - type of Conclusion "All doubts are questions". (P)

Some reasons are doubts.

All doubts are answers.

I + A ⇒ I - type of Conclusion "Some reasons are answers". (Q)

Some reasons are doubts.

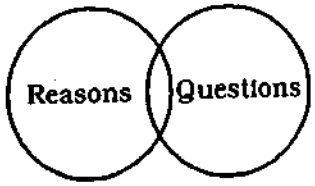
All doubts are questions.

I + A ⇒ I- type of Conclusion "Some reasons are questions". (R)

234. (1) Conclusion I is same as that of Conclusion (P).

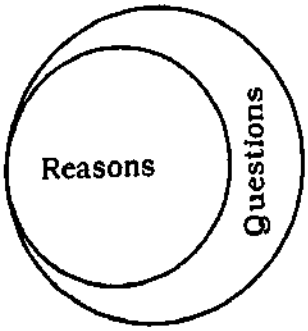
235. (5) Some reasons are questions — Conclusion (R)

Its Venn diagrams



or

or



Therefore, Conclusion I is true. Similarly, on the basis of Conclusion (Q), we can say that Conclusion II also follows.

(236-237) :

Some traps are plans.

All plans are ideas.

I + A ⇒ I - type of Conclusion "Some traps are ideas". (P)

All plans are ideas.

No idea is design.

A + E ⇒ E - type of Conclusion "No plan is design". (Q)

Some traps are plans.

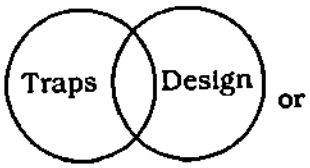
No plan is design.

I + E ⇒ O - type of Conclusion "Some traps are not designs." (R)

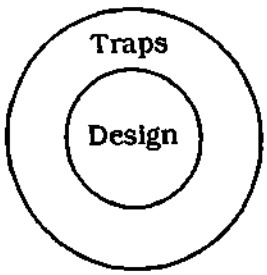
236. (2) Conclusion II is Conclusion (P).

237. (5) Conclusion II is Converse of Conclusion (Q).

Venn diagrams of Conclusion (R)



or



Therefore, Conclusion I also follows.

(238-244) :

(i) All shapes are figures → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

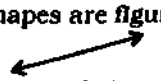
(ii) Some digits are numbers → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No figure is digit → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some figures are not digits → Particular Negative (O-type).

(238-239) :

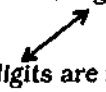
All shapes are figures.



No figure is digit.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No shape is digit". (P)

No figure is digit.



Some digits are numbers.

$E + I \Rightarrow O_1$-type of Conclusion
"Some numbers are not figures." (Q)

No shape is digit.

Some digits are numbers.

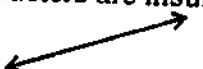
$E + I \Rightarrow O_1$-type of Coclusion
"Some numbers are not shapes." (R)

238. (1) Conclusion (Q) : "Some numbers are not figures."
It implies that some numbers are figures. So, Conclusion I follows.
Conclusion (R) : "Some numbers are not shapes."
So, Conclusion II does not follow.

239. (2) Conclusion II is the Conclusion (P).

(240-241) :

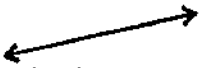
All conductors are insulators.



No insulator is magnet.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No conductor is magnet". (P)

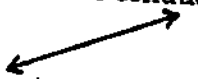
All resistors are conductors.



No conductor is magnet.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No resistors are magnet." (Q)

All resistors are conductors.



All conductors are insulators.

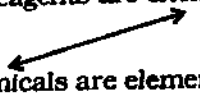
A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All resistors is insulators." (R)

240. (2) Conclusion (Q) : "No resistor is magnet."
So, Conclusion I does not follow.
Conclusion II is Conclusion (R).

241. (1) Conclusion I is the Converse of Conclusion (P).

(242-243) :

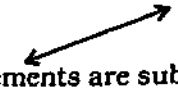
Some reagents are chemicals.



All chemicals are elements.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some reagents are elements". (P)

All chemicals are elements.



Some elements are substances

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion

242. (2) Conclusion II is the Converse of the Conclusion (P).

243. (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

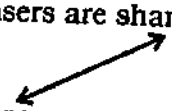
244. (3) Both the Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).
No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.
Conclusions I and II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows.

(245-249) :

(i) All erasers are sharpeners → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some pencils are pens → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No eraser is a pen → Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some erasers are not pens → Particular Negative (O-type).

(245-246) :

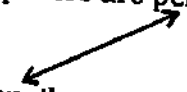
All erasers are sharpeners.



All sharpeners are pencils.

A + A ⇒ A - type of Conclusion
"All erasers are pencils." (P)

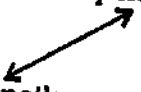
All sharpeners are pencils.



Some pencils are pens.

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion

All erasers are pencils.



Some pencils are pens.

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion

245. (3) Conclusions I and II form Complementory Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows.

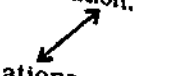
246. (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

247. (2) All railways are trains.

No train is station.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No railway is station."
This is Conclusion II.

No train is station.

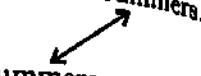


Some stations are platforms.

$E + I \Rightarrow O_1$-type of Conclusion
"Some platforms are not trains."

(248-249) :

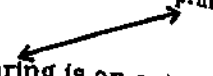
All winters are summers.



Some summers are springs.

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion

Some summers are springs.



No spring is an autumn.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some summers are not autumns" (P).

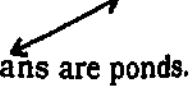
248. (5) Conclusion I is the Implication of the first Premise.
Conclusion (P) states that "Some summers are not autumns."
It may mean that some autumns are summers.

249. (5) Conclusion (P) states that some summers are not autumns.
Therefore, all summers can never be autumn.
Conclusion II is the Converse of the first Premise.

(250-255) :

(i) All rivers are oceans → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some ends are terminals → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No pond is stream → Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some ponds are not streams → Particular Negative (O-type).

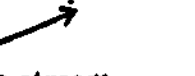
250. (5) All rivers are oceans



All oceans are ponds.

A + A ⇒ A – type of Conclusion
"All rivers are ponds." (P)
This is Option (3).

All oceans are ponds.



No pond is stream.

$A + E \Rightarrow E$ – type of Conclusion
"No ocean is stream." (Q)
This is Option (4).

No pond is stream.

All streams are canals.

$E + A \Rightarrow O_1$ – type of Conclusion
"Some canals are not ponds." (R)

All rivers are ponds.

No pond is stream.

$A + E \Rightarrow E$ – type of Conclusion
"No river is stream." (S)
If no river is stream, some rivers would also be not streams.
Thus, Option (1) is valid.

No ocean is stream.

All streams are canals.

$E + A \Rightarrow O_1$ – type of Conclusion
"Some canals are not oceans." (T)

No river is stream.

All streams are canals.

$E + A \Rightarrow O_1$ – type of Conclusion
"Some canals are not rivers." (U)
This is Option (2).

251. (3) All colours are inks.

All inks are dyes.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ – type of Conclusion
"All colours are dyes." (P)
This is Option (2)

Some inks are colours.

All colours are brushes.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ – type of Conclusion
"Some inks are brushes." (Q)
This is Option (4).

Some brushes are colours.

All colours are inks.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ – type of Conclusion
"Some brushes are inks." (R)
Option (1) is Converse of the second Premise.
Option (5) is Converse of the fourth Premise.

252. (1) All lectures are talks.

No talk is speech.

$A + E \Rightarrow E$ – type of Conclusion
"No lecture is speech." (P)
This is Option (4)

All classes are addresses.

All addresses are speeches.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ – type of Conclusion
"All classes are speeches." (Q)
Option (3) is Converse of it.

All addresses are speeches.

No speech is talk.

$A + E \Rightarrow E$ – type of Conclusion
"No address is talk." (R)
If supports Option (5).

All addresses are speeches.

No speech is lecture.

$A + E \Rightarrow E$ – type of Conclusion
"No address is lecture." (S)
This is Conclusion (2).

253. (4) Some dens are houses.

All houses are buildings.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ – type of Conclusion
"Some dens are buildings". (P)
This is Conclusion (3).

All houses are buildings.

No building is nest.

$A + E \Rightarrow E$ – type of Conclusion
"No house is nest." (Q)
It supports Option (5).

No nest is house.

All houses are buildings.

$E + A \Rightarrow O_1$ – type of Conclusion
"Some buildings are not nests." (R)
This is Option (1).
Option (2) is Converse of the third Premise.

254. (2) Some ends are terminals.

All terminals are stops.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ – type of Conclusion
"Some ends are stops." (P)
This is Option (3).

All terminals are stops.

All stops are posts.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ – type of Conclusion
"All terminals are posts."(Q)
Option (5) is Converse of it.

All terminals are posts.

All posts are locations.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ – type of Conclusion
"All terminals are locations." (R)
This is Option (1).

Some ends are stops.

All stops are posts.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ – type of Conclusion
"Some ends are posts." (S)

Some ends are terminals.

All terminals are locations.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ – type of Conclusion
"Some ends are locations." (T)
This is Option (4).

255. (4) All cities are towns.

All towns are villages.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ – type of Conclusion
"All cities are villages." (P)
This is Option (3).

All towns are villages.

All villages are districts.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ – type of Conclusion
"All towns are districts." (Q)
This is Option (1).

All cities are towns.

All towns are districts.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ – type of Conclusion
"All cities are districts." (R)
This is Option (5).

All lanes are cities.

All cities are towns.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ – type of Conclusion
"All lanes are towns." (S)
This is Option (2).

(256–261) :

(i) All drivers are swimmers → Universal Affirmative (A–type).

(ii) Some swimmers are athletes → Particular Affirmative (I–type).

(iii) No athlete is a banker → Universsal Negative (E–type).

(iv) Some athletes are not bankers → Particular Negative (O–type).

256. (4)

Some swimmers are athletes.

No athlete is a banker.

I + E ⇒ O – type of Conclusion "Some swimmers are not bankers."

(257–258) :

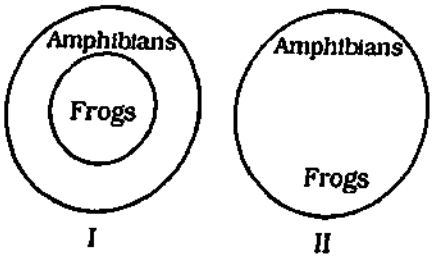
Some amphibians are turtles.

All turtles are reptiles.

I + E ⇒ I – type of Conclusion "Some amphibians are reptiles." (P)

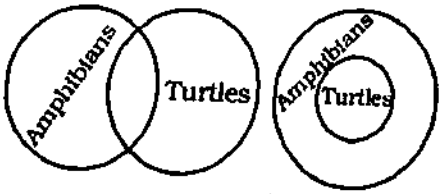
257. (5) Conclusion (P) is Conclusion I.

258. (5) Venn diagrams of "All frogs are amphibians."

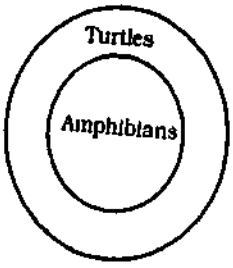


I II

Venn diagrams of "Some turtles are amphibians" :

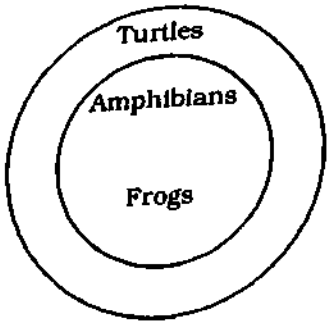


II III



IV

Combine diagrams II and V



Thus, All frogs beings turtles is a possibility.

259. (3) Some dukes are kings.

All kings are warriors.

I + A ⇒ I – type of Conclusion "Some dukes are warriors." This is Conclusion II.

(260–261) :

Some plants are trees.

All trees are weeds.

I + A ⇒ I – type of Conclusion "Some plants are weeds." (P)

All trees are weeds.

All weeds are shrubs.

A + A ⇒ A – type of Conclusion "All trees are shrubs." (Q)

Some plants are weeds.

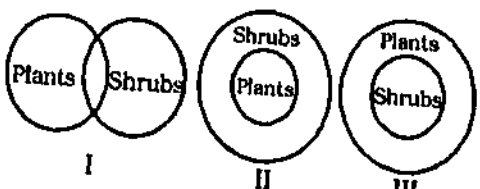
All weeds are shrubs.

I + A ⇒ I – type of Conclusion "Some plants are shrubs." (R)

260. (3) Conclusion (P) is Conclusion II.

261. (2) Conclusion (Q) is Conclusion I.

Venn diagrams of Conclusion (R)



I II III

From statement III it is clear that "shrubs being plants is a possibility."

(262 – 267) :

(i) All drivers are swimmers → Universal Affirmative (A–type).

(ii) Some swimmers are athletes → Particular Affirmative (I–type).

(iii) No athlete is a banker → Universsal Negative (E–type).

(iv) Some athletes are not bankers → Particular Negative (O–type).

262. (4)

Some swimmers are athletes.

No athlete is a banker.

I + E ⇒ O – type of Conclusion "Some swimmers are not bankers."

(263 – 264) :

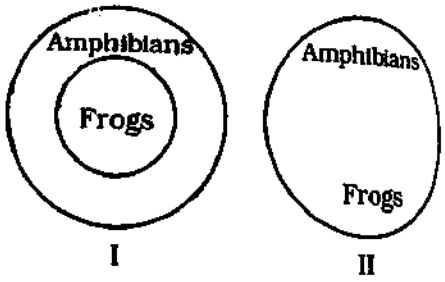
Some amphibians are turtles.

All turtles are reptiles.

I + E ⇒ I – type of Conclusion "Some amphibians are reptiles." (P)

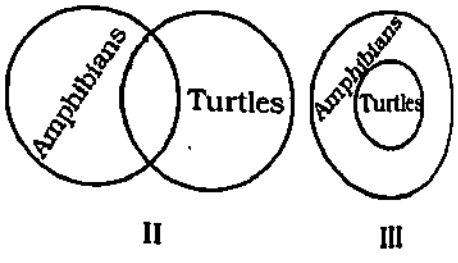
263. (5) Conclusion (P) is Conclusion I.

264. (5) Venn diagrams of "All frogs are amphibians."

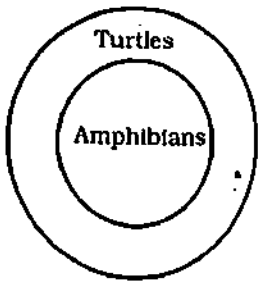


I II

Venn diagrams of "Some turtles are amphibians" :

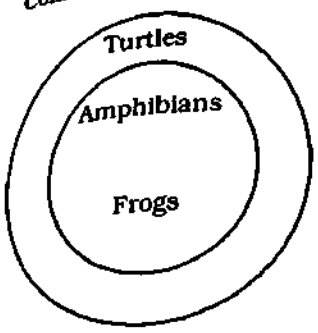


II III



IV

Combine diagrams II and V



Thus, All frogs beings turtles is a possibility.

265. (3) Some dukes are kings.

All kings are warriors.

I + A ⇒ I – type of Conclusion
"Some dukes are warriors."
This is Conclusion II.

(266 – 267) :

Some plants are trees.

All trees are weeds.

I + A ⇒ I – type of Conclusion
"Some plants are weeds." (P)

All trees are weeds.

All weeds are shrubs.

A + A ⇒ A – type of Conclusion
"All trees are shrubs." (Q)

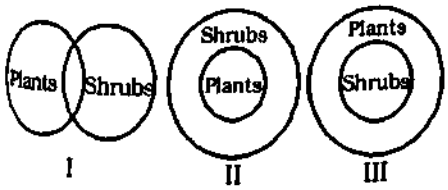
Some plants are weeds.

All weeds are shrubs.

I + A ⇒ I – type of Conclusion
"Some plants are shrubs." (R)

266. (3) Conclusion (P) is Conclusion II.

267. (2) Conclusion (Q) is Conclusion I.
Venn diagrams of Conclusion (R)



From statement III it is clear that "shrubs being plants is a possibility."

268. (4)

(i) All reptiles are birds → Universal Affirmative (A–type).
(ii) Some reptiles are birds → Particular Affirmative (I–type).
(iii) No kite is a bird → Universal Negative (E–type).
(iv) Some kites are not birds → Particular Negative (O–type).

All reptiles are birds.

No bird is a kite.

A + E ⇒ E – type of Conclusion
"No reptile is a kite".

All kites are amphibians.

All amphibians are plants.

A + A ⇒ A – type of Conclusion
"All kites are plants."
This is option (4).

(269-270) :

Some ratios are percent.

All percent are fractions.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some ratios are fractions." (P)

All percent are fractions.

No fraction is a section.

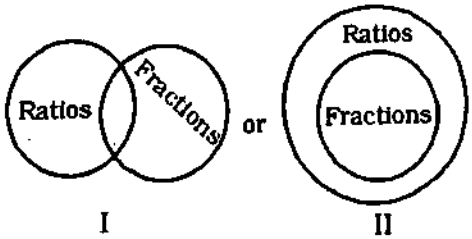
A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No percent is a section." (Q)

Some ratios are fractions.

No fraction is a section.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some ratios are not sections." (R)

269. (1) Conclusion I is the Converse of the Conclusion (Q).
Venn diagrams of "Some ratios are fractions":



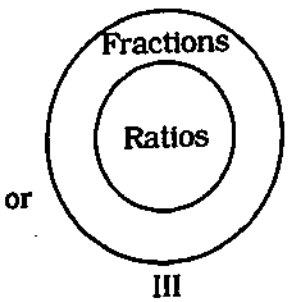
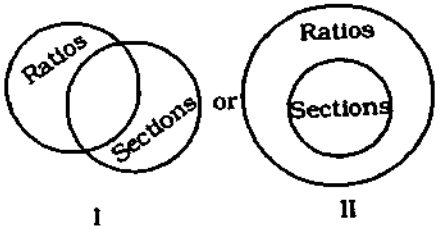
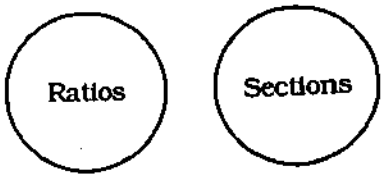


Diagram III supports the Conclusion II.

270. (1) Venn diagrams of "Some ratios are not sections" :



or



III

Diagram II supports the Conclusion I.
Conclusion II is the Converse of the Conclusion (P).

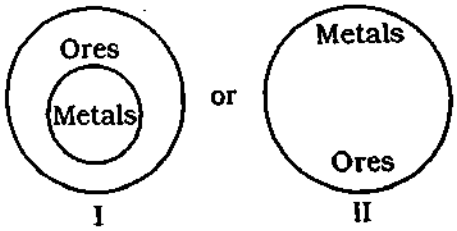
(271–272) :

All metals are plastics.

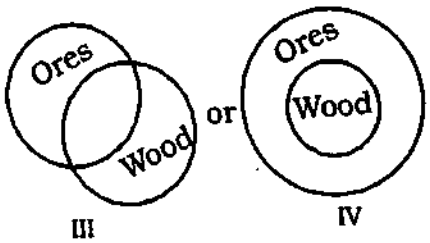
All plastics are ores.

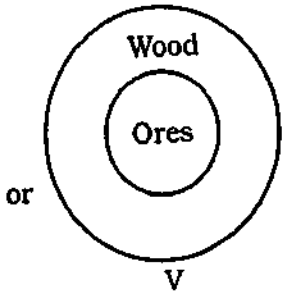
A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All metals are ores." (P)

271. (4) Venn diagrams of "All metals are ores" :

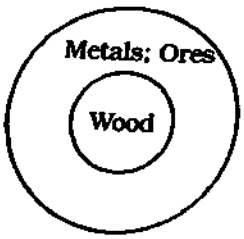


Venn diagrams of "Some ores are wood" :





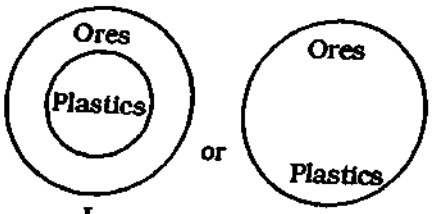
Combine diagrams II and IV :



VI

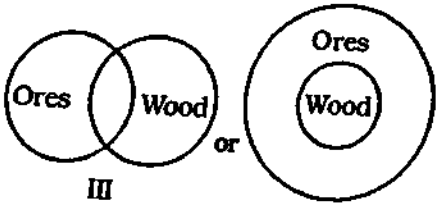
This diagram supports the Conclusion I.

272. (5) Venn diagrams of "All plastics are ores" :

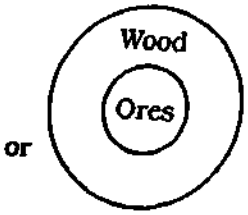


I II

Venn diagrams of "Some ores are wood" :

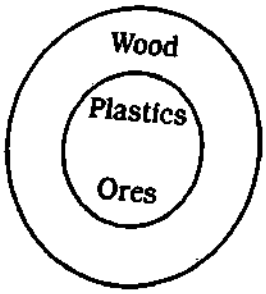


III IV



V

Combine diagrams II and V :



VI

This diagram supports the Conclusion II.

(273-277) :

(i) All races are sprints → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some races are contests → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No bank is a locker → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some banks are not lockers → Particular Negative (O-type).

273. (2) Some contests are races.

All races are sprints.

I + A ⇒ I – type of Conclusion "Some contests are sprints".

This is Conclusion I.

274. (1) No locker is a bank.

All banks are stores.

E + A ⇒ O_1 – type of Conclusion "Some stores are not lockers".

All banks are stores.

No store is a panel.

A + E ⇒ E – type of Conclusion "No bank is a panel".

Conclusion II is the Converse of it.

(275-276) : Some hits are strikes.

No strike is a raid.

I + E ⇒ O – type of Conclusion "Some hits are not raids". (P)

All attacks are raids.

No raid is a strike.

A + E ⇒ E – type of Conclusion "No attack is a strike". (Q)

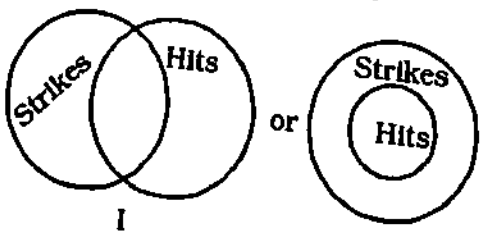
No attack is a strike.

Some strikes are hits.

E + I ⇒ O_1 – type of Conclusion "Some hits are not attacks". (R)

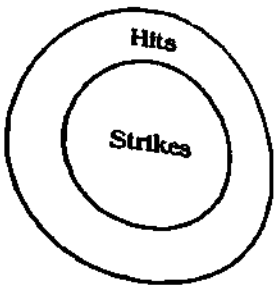
275. (3) Conclusion I is the Conclusion (P).

Venn diagrams of "Some strikes are hits":



I II

or

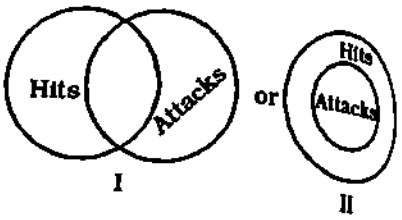


III

Diagram II supports the Conclusion II.

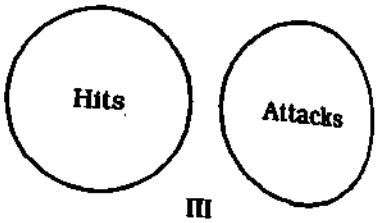
276. (3) Conclusion I is the Conclusion (Q).

Venn diagrams of "Some hits are not attacks" :



I II

or



III

Diagram II supports the Conclusion II.

277. (2)

Some formulae are equations.

All equations are terms.

I + A ⇒ I – type of Conclusion "Some formulae are terms".

All equations are terms.

All terms are symbols.

A + A ⇒ A – type of Conclusion "All equations are symbols".

This is Conclusion I.

Some formulae are terms.

All terms are symbols.

I + A ⇒ I – type of Conclusion "Some formulae are symbols".

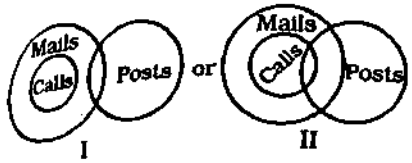
(278-279) :

All calls are mails.

Some mails are posts.

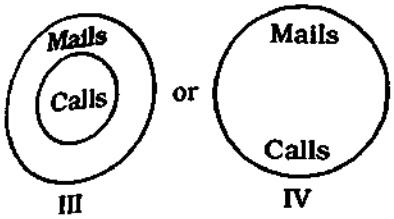
A + I ⇒ No Conclusion

Venn Diagram Method :



I II

278. (4) Venn diagrams of "All calls are mails" :

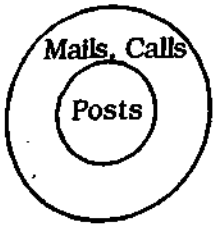


III IV

Venn diagrams of "Some mails are posts" :

V VI VII

After combining the venn diagrams IV and VI, we get :



Therefore, Conclusion I follows.

279. (3) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

280. (1) Some cars are trucks.

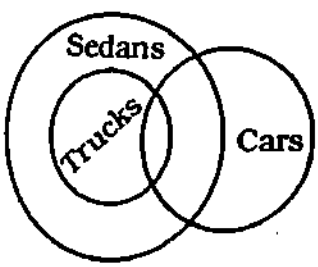
All trucks are sedans.

I + A ⇒ I – type of Conclusion

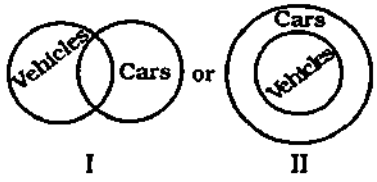
"Some cars are sedans."

This is Conclusion II

Venn Diagram Method :

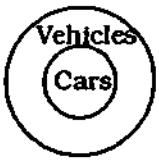


Venn diagrams of "Some vehicles are cars" :



I II

or

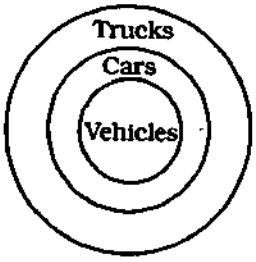


III

Venn diagrams of "Some cars are trucks" :

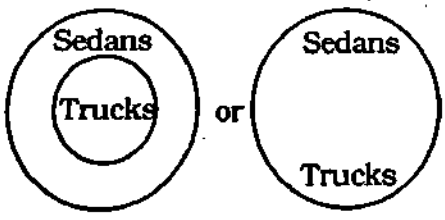
IV V VI

After combining the venn diagrams II and V, we get :



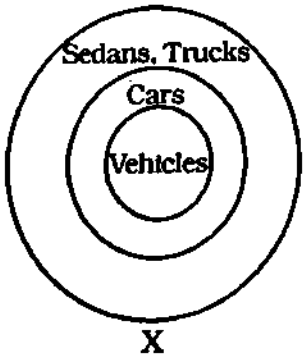
VII

Venn diagrams of "All trucks are sedans" :



VIII IX

After combining the venn diagrams VII and IX, we get :



X

Therefore, all vehicles being sedans is a possibility. Thus, Conclusion I also follows.

281. (2) Some bridges are roads.

No road is underpass.

I + E ⇒ O – type of Conclusion

"Some bridges are not underpasses".

Conclusion I and Conclusion II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows.

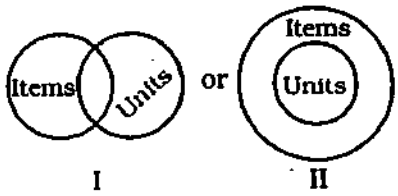
282. (5) No unit is a part.

All parts are items.

E + A ⇒ O_1 – type of Conclusion

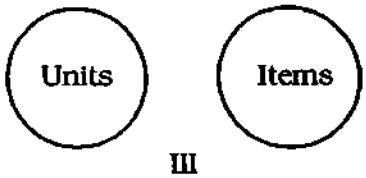
"Some items are not units."

Venn diagrams of "Some items are not units" :



I II

or



III

Venn diagrams I and II support the Conclusion II, but Venn diagram III contradicts it. However, 'at least' is mentioned in the Conclusion II, so there is possibility that the Conclusion is Valid.

(283-287) :

(i) All ministers are deans → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some jobs are works → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No solution is a trick → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some solutions are not tricks → Particular Negative (O-type).

(283-284) :

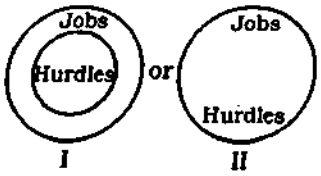
Some tasks are hurdles.

All hurdles are jobs.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

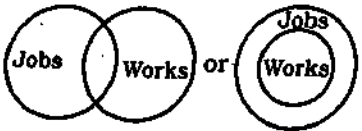
"Some tasks are jobs." (P)

283. (3) Venn diagrams of "All hurdles are jobs" :



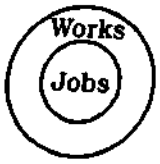
I II

Venn diagrams of "Some jobs are works" :



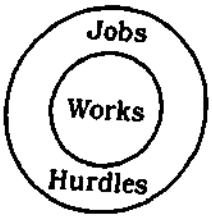
III IV

or



V

After combining the Venn diagrams II and IV, we get



VI

Venn diagram VI supports the Conclusion I.

284. (3) Conclusion I is the Converse of the Conclusion (P).

285. (4) All rules are tricks.

No trick is a solution.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No rule is a solution."
This is the Conclusion I.

Some problems are solutions.

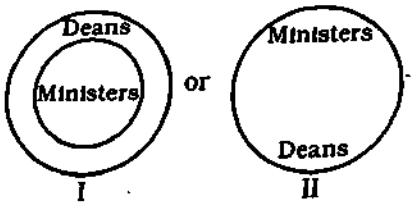
No solution is a trick.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some problems are not tricks."
This is the Conclusion II.

286. (5) All ministers are deans.

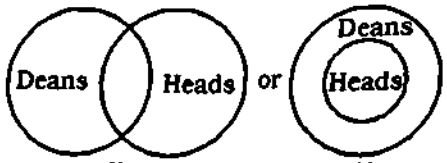
Some deans are heads.

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion
Venn diagrams of "All ministers are deans" :



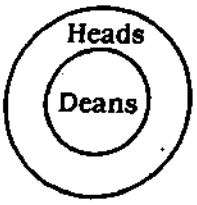
I II

Venn diagrams of "Some deans are heads" :



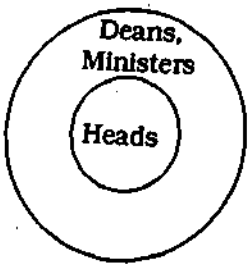
III IV

or



V

After combining the Venn diagrams II and IV, we get :



VI

Venn diagram VI supports the Conclusion II.

287. (2) Some rows are queues.

No queue is a line.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some rows are not lines."
Conclusions I and II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows.

(288-292) :

(i) All photos are images → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some slides are photos → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No space is a gap → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some spaces are not gaps → Particular Negative (O-type).

288. (5) Some slides are photos.

All photos are images.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some slides are images".
Conclusion I is Converse of it.

All photos are images.

All images are creations.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All photos are creations".
This is Conclusion II.

289. (2) All fissures are gaps.

No gap is a crack.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No fissure is a crack".
This is Conclusion II.

All fissures are gaps.

No gap is a space.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No fissure is a space".

290. (3) No loss is a profit.

Some profits are gains.

E + I ⇒ O_1 - type of Conclusion
"Some gains are not losses".
Conclusions I and II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows.

(291-292) :

All points are views.

No view is an idea.

A + E ⇒ E - type of Conclusion
"No point is an idea". (P)

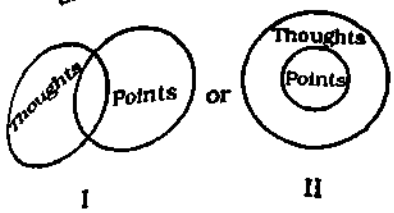
No view is an idea.

Some ideas are thoughts

E + I ⇒ O_1 - type of Conclusion
"Some thoughts are not views". (Q)

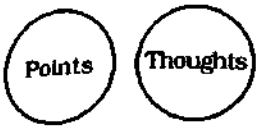
E + I ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion.
"Some thoughts are not points". (R)

291. (1) Venn diagrams of "Some thoughts are not points".



I II

or

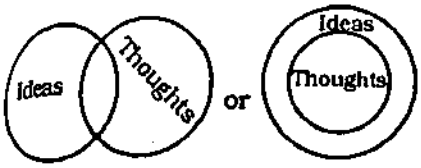


III

Diagram I supports Conclusion I.

292. (2) Conclusion (P) contradicts Conclusion I.

Venn diagrams of "Some ideas are thoughts" :



I II

or

III

Diagram II supports Conclusion II.

(293-297) :

(i) All soils are basins → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some basins are deltas → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No ground is a soil → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some grounds are not soils → Particular Negative (O-type).

(293-294) :

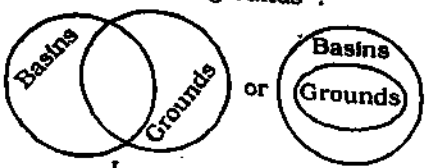
No ground is a soil.

All soils are basins.

E + A ⇒ O_1 – type of Conclusion

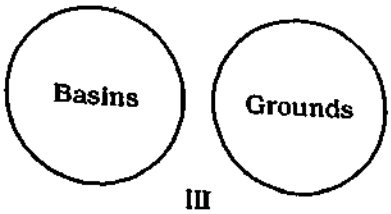
"Some basins are not grounds".

293. (5) Venn diagrams of "Some basins are not grounds" :



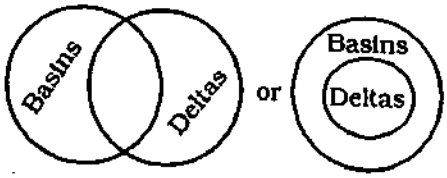
I II

or



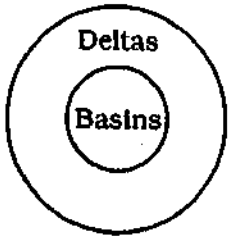
III

Venn diagrams of "Some basins are deltas".



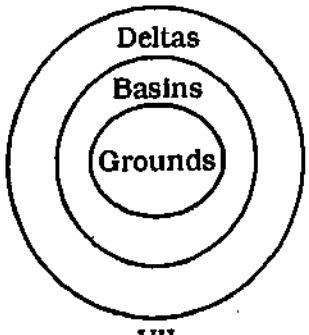
IV V

or



VI

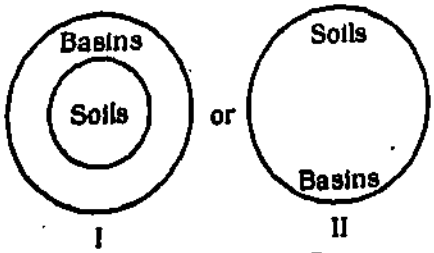
After combining the Venn diagrams II and VI, we get :



VII

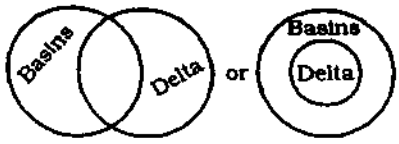
Venn diagram VII supports the Conclusion II.

294. (4) Venn diagrams of "All soils are basins" :



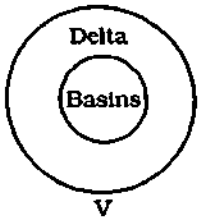
I II

Venn diagrams of "Some basins are deltas":



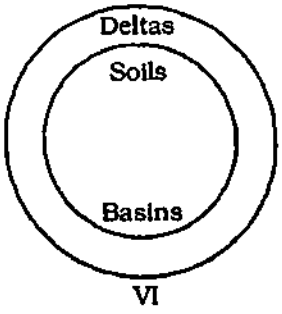
III IV

or



V

After combining the Venn diagrams II and V, we get :



VI

Venn diagram VI supports the Conclusion I.

295. (5) All policies are decisions.

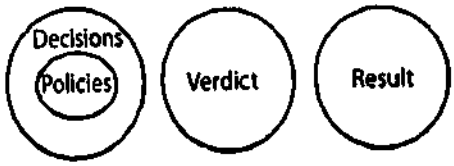
No decision is a verdict.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion

"No policy is a verdict."

Conclusion II is the Converse of it.

Venn diagrams of all the three Premises :



296. (2)

Some machines are calculators.

No calculator is a phone.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion

"Some machines are not phones."

Conclusions I and II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows.

297. (1)

Some winters are autumns.

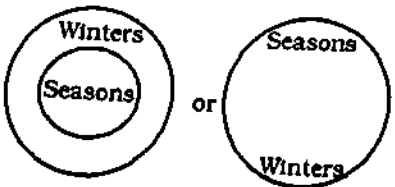
All autumns are falls.

I + A ⇒ I – type of Conclusion

"Some winters are falls."

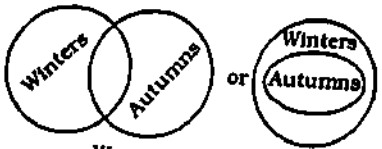
Conclusion I is the Converse of it.

Venn diagrams of "All seasons are winters" :



I II

Venn diagrams of "Some winters are autumns" :

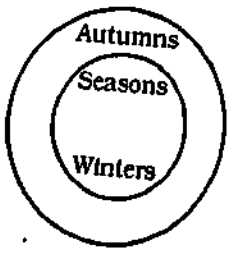


III IV

or

V

After combining the Venn diagrams II and V, we get :



VI

Venn diagram VI supports the Conclusion II.

(298-301) :

(i) All digits are numbers → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some letters are digits → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No point is a spot → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some points are not spots → Particular Negative (O-type).

(298-299) :

Some letters are digits.

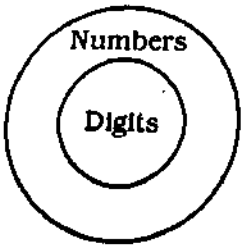
All digits are numbers.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some letters are numbers". (P)

298. (1) Conclusion I is the Conclusion (P).

Venn diagrams of "All digits are numbers" :

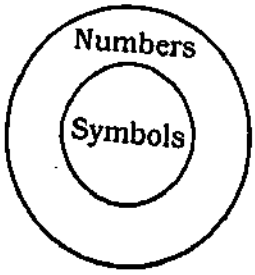


I

or

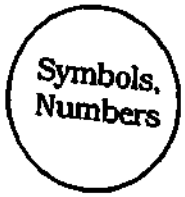
II

Venn diagrams of "All symbols are numbers" :



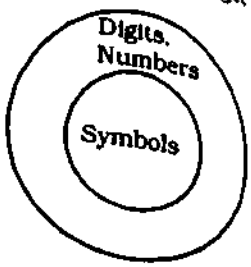
III

or



IV

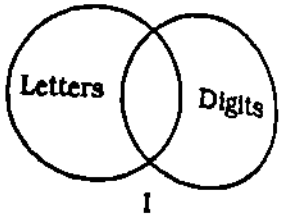
After combining the Venn diagrams II and III, we get :



V

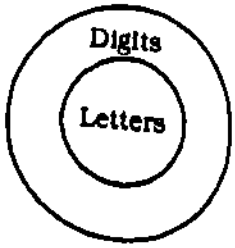
Venn Diagram V supports the Conclusion II.

299. (5) Venn diagrams of "Some letters are digits":



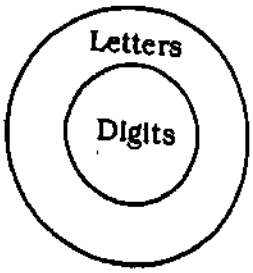
I

or



II

or



III

Venn diagram II supports the Conclusion II.

(300-301) : No point is a spot.

All spots are marks.

E + A ⇒ O_1 - type of Conclusion

"Some marks are not points." (P)

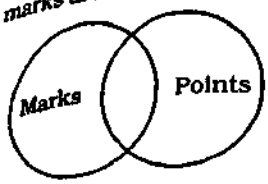
All spots are marks.

No mark is a dot.

A + E ⇒ E - type of Conclusion

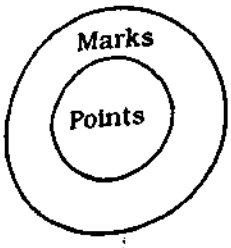
"No spot is a dot." (Q)

300. (3) Venn diagrams of "Some marks are not points" :



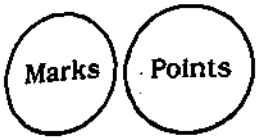
I

or



II

or



III

Venn diagram II supports the Conclusion I.

301. (5) Venn diagrams I and II given in the answer to Question Number 14 support the Conclusion II.

302. (4)

All farms are houses.

All houses are jungles.

A + A ⇒ A - type of Conclusion "All farms are jungles".

All houses are jungles.

No jungle is a ranch.

A + E ⇒ E - type of Conclusion "No house is a ranch".

All farms are jungles.

No jungle is a ranch.

A + E ⇒ E - type of Conclusion "No farm is a ranch".

This is option (4).

303-307) :

(i) All hands are limbs → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some fingers are thumbs → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No member is a captain → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some members are not captains → Particular Negative (O-type).

303. (2)

All debates are arguments.

No argument is a meeting.

A + E ⇒ E – type of Conclusion "No debate is a meeting".

Some fights are debates.

All debates are arguments.

I + A ⇒ I-types of Conclusion "Some fights are arguments".

Conclusion I and Conclusion II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows.

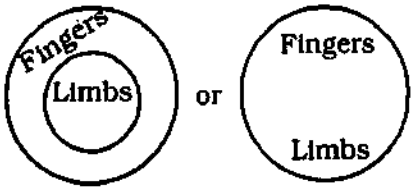
304. (1) All hands are limbs.

All limbs are fingers.

A + A ⇒ A–type of Conclusion "All hands are fingers".

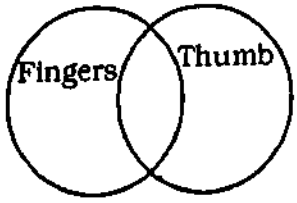
This is Conclusion II.

Venn diagrams of 'All limbs are fingers' :



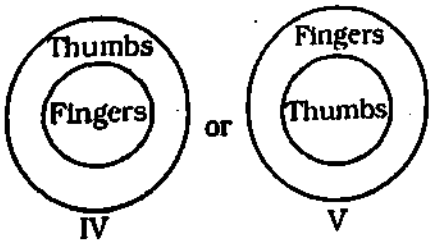
I II

Venn diagrams of 'Some fingers are thumbs' :



III

or



IV V

After combining the Venn diagrams II and V, we get :

Thus, Conclusion I also follows.

305. (4)

All members are teams.

All teams are participants.

A + A ⇒ A – type of Conclusion "All members are participants".

Conclusion I is Converse of it.

No captain is a member.

All members are participants.

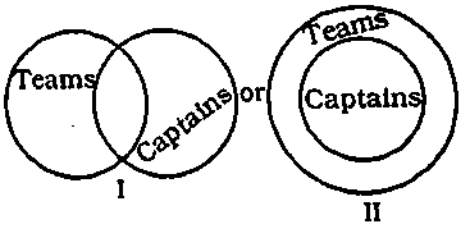
E + A ⇒ O_1 – type of Conclusion "Some participants are not captains".

No captain is a member.

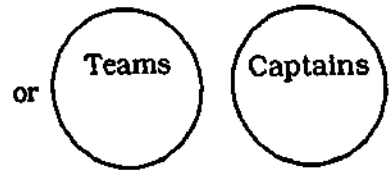
All members are teams.

E + A ⇒ O_1 – type of Conclusion "Some teams are not captains".

Venn diagrams of 'Some teams are not captains' :



I II



From Venn diagrams I and II, some (not all) teams are captains.

306. (3)

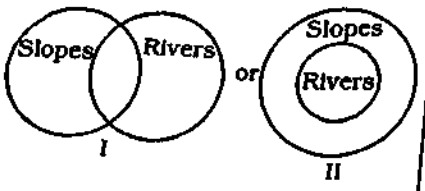
Some slopes are mountains.

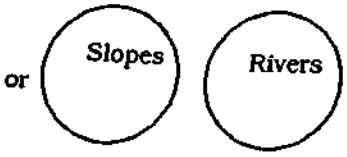
No mountain is a river.

I + E ⇒ O – type of Conclusion

"Some Slopes are not rivers."

Venn diagrams of 'Some slopes are not rivers' :





From Venn diagrams I and II, it is clear that 'Some slopes are rivers'.

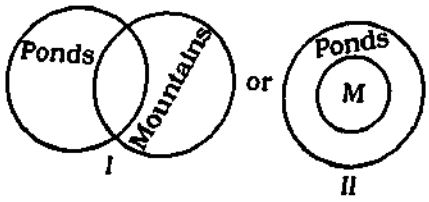
No mountain is a river.

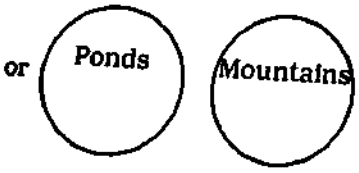
Some rivers are ponds.

$E + I \Rightarrow O_1$ – type of Conclusion

"Some ponds are not mountains".

Venn diagrams of 'Some ponds are not mountains' :





From Venn diagrams I and II, some ponds are mountains.

307. (5) No gate is a door.

All doors are walls.

$E + A \Rightarrow O_1$ – type of Conclusion

"Some walls are not gates".

All doors are walls.

No wall is a ceiling.

$A + E \Rightarrow E$ – type of Conclusion

"No door is a ceiling".

Conclusion II is Converse of it:

(308–312) :

(i) All crafts are projects → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some projects are missions → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No mission is guide → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some missions are not guides → Particular Negative (O-type).

(308–309) :

Some projects are missions.

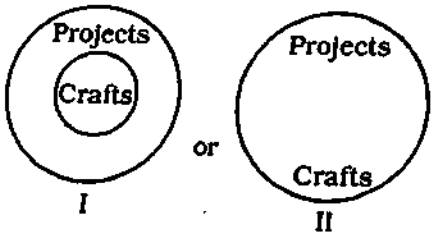
No mission is a guide.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion.

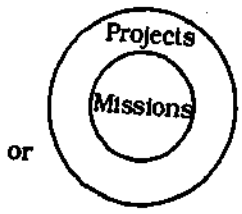
"Some projects are not guides".

308. (2) Conclusion I and Conclusion II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows.

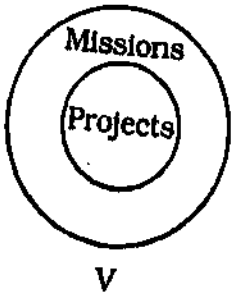
309. (5) Venn diagrams of "All crafts are projects" :



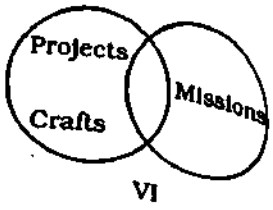
Venn diagrams of "Some projects are missions" :



or



After combining venn diagrams II and III, we get :



This venn diagram supports the Conclusion II.

(310–311) :

Some results are outputs.

All outputs are products.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some results are products." (P)

All outputs are products.

All products are yields.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All outputs are yields." (Q)

Some results are products.

All products are yields.

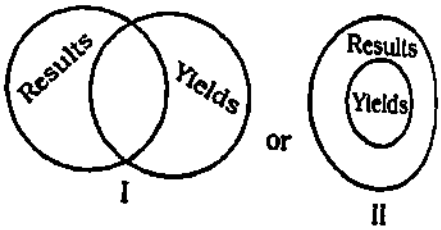
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some results are yields." (R)

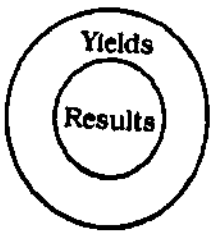
310. (3) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

311. (1) Conclusion I is the Conclusion (Q).

Venn diagrams of "Some results are yields" :

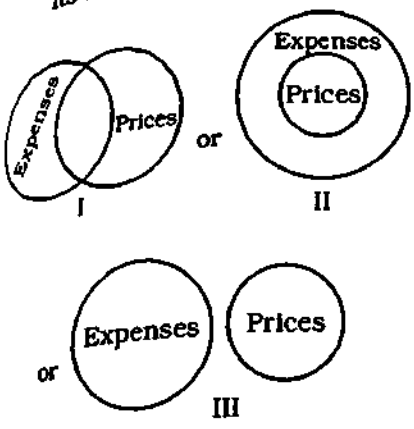


or



Venn diagram III supports the Conclusion II.

312. (5) No price is a rate.
All rates are expenses.
$E + A \Rightarrow O_1$ – type of Conclusion
"Some expenses are not prices."
Its venn diagrams :



Venn diagram II supports the Conclusion II.

(313-314) :

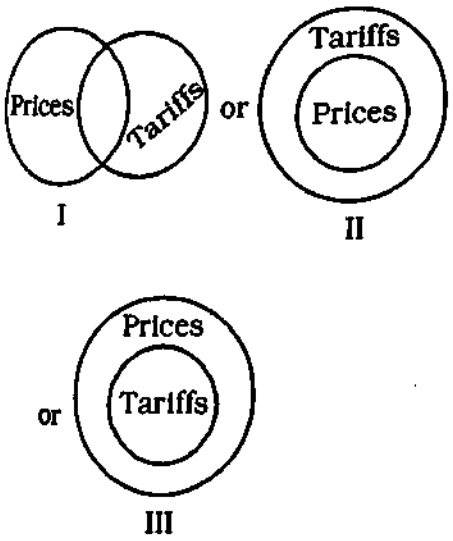
Some prices are costs.

All costs are tariffs.

I + A ⇒ I - type of Conclusion
"Some prices are tariffs." (P)

313. (4) From two Affirmative Premises, no Negative Conclusion can be derived.
Therefore, neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

314. (5) Conclusion I is the Conclusion (P).
Venn diagrams of "Some prices are tariffs" :



Venn diagram III supports the Conclusion II.

315. (4) No Conclusion follows from two Negative Premises.

(316-317) :

Some tests are exams.

No exam is a challenge.

I + E ⇒ O – type of Conclusion
"Some tests are not challenges" (P)

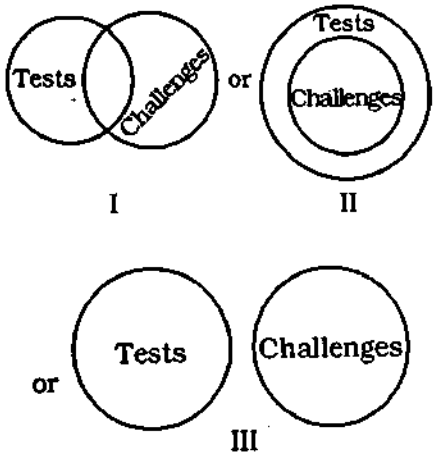
No exam is a challenge.

Some challenges are wins.

$E + I \Rightarrow O_1$ – type of Conclusion
"Some wins are not exams." (Q)

316. (2) Conclusion I and Conclusion II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows.

317. (1) Venn diagrams of "Some tests are not challenges" :



Thus, it is clear that all tests can never be challenges.

SBI PO EXAMS

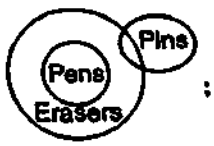
1. (5) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Second Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Both the Premises are already aligned. Thus,

All pens are erasers.

Some erasers are pins.

We know that
A + I ⇒ No conclusion.
Now look for any Conversion or Implications.
There is no such Conclusion.

POSSIBLE VENN-DIAGRAMS



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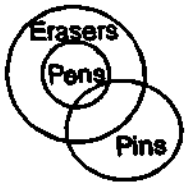


2. (2) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).
Third Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some fruits are flowers.

No flower is a boat.

We know that,
I + E ⇒ O-type conclusion
Thus, our derived conclusion would be :
"Some flowers are not boats".
Again,

No flower is a boat.

All boats are rivers.

We know that
E + A ⇒ O_1-type conclusion
Thus, our derived conclusion would be :
"Some rivers are not flowers".
Conclusion II is the conversion of the third premise.
Conclusion IV is the conversion of the first premise.
Therefore, only Conclusions II and IV follow

3. (5) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Third Premise is also Universal Affirmative.

Some buses are horses.

All horses are goats.

We know that,
I + A ⇒ I-type conclusion.
Thus, our derived conclusion would be :
"Some buses are goats".
This is the Conclusion IV.

All horses are goats.

All goats are dogs.

We know that,
A + A ⇒ A-type conclusion
Thus, our derived conclusion would be :
"All horses are dogs".
Conclusion II is the converse of this conclusion.
Again,

Some buses are goats.

All goats are dogs.

We know that,
I + A ⇒ I-type conclusion
Thus, our derived conclusion would be :
"Some buses are dogs".
Conclusion I is the converse of this conclusion.
Conclusion III is the converse of the third premise.
Therefore, all the conclusions follow.

4. (4) First and third Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some chairs are buildings.

All buildings are vehicles.

We know that,
I + A ⇒ I-type conclusion
Thus, our derived conclusion would be :
"Some chairs are vehicles."
This is the Conclusion II.
Conclusion III is the converse of the second premise.
Conclusions I and IV form complementary pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or IV follows.

5. (1) First and second Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Third Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

All doors are windows.

Some windows are soaps.

We know that,
A + I ⇒ No conclusion

6. (3) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).
Third Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some cruel animals are papers.

No paper is tree.

We know that,
I + E ⇒ O-type conclusion
Thus, our derived conclusion would be :
"Some cruel animals are not trees".

No paper is tree.

All trees are ways.

We know that,
E + A ⇒ O_1-type conclusion
Thus, our derived conclusion would be :
"Some ways are not papers".
Conc-lusion III is the converse of the first premise.
Conclusions I and IV form complementary pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or IV follows.

7. (5) We can arrange the given premises as:

No cloud is bird.

Some birds are goats.

Some goats are cars.

E + I → O_1 type conclusion
O_1 + I → No conclusion
Now look for any conversion and implication. There is no such conclusion.

8. (5) We can arrange the given premises as :

All grapes are bananas.

Some bananas are mangoes.

A + I → No conclusion.

All potatoes are bananas.

Some bananas are mangoes.

A + I → No conclusion.

9. (5) Since all the three premises are Particular-Affirmative no conclusion can be derived from them.

10. (4)

All chalks are dusters.

Some dusters are pens.

A + I → No conclusion

Some boards are chalks. (conversion of I)

All chalks are dusters.

I + A → I type conclusion.
i.e. Some boards are dusters.
Conclusion II is the conversion of our derived conclusion.

11. (2) We can align the premises as :

Some bags are books.

All books are boxes.

No box is board.
I + A + E
or (I + A) + E = I + E → O type conclusion.
i.e., some bags are not boards.
Again,

All bags are boxes.] Complementary Pair.
Some bags are not boxes.]

Therefore, conclusions I and either II or III follow.

12. (2) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Second and third Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(A) Some bricks are trees.

All trees are pens.

We know that,

$I + A \Rightarrow$ I-type conclusion.
Thus, our derived conclusion would be :
"Some bricks are pens".
Conclusion II is the converse of this derived conclusion.

(B) All trees are pens.

All pens are boats.

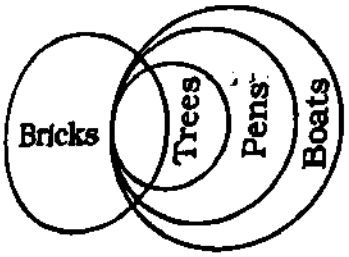
We know that,
$A + A \Rightarrow$ A- type conclusion.
Thus, our derived conclusion would be :
"All trees are boats."

(C) Some bricks are pens.

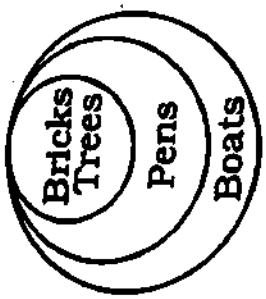
All pens are boats.

We know that,
$I + A \Rightarrow$ A-type conclusion
Thus, our derived conclusion would be :
"Some bricks are boats".
This is the conclusion IV.
Conclusion I is the converse of this conclusion.
Conclusion III is the converse of the first Premise.
Thus, all the four conclusions follow.

Venn-diagram



and,



13. (3) First Premise is the Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Second Premise is the Universal Negative (E-type).
Third Premise is the Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(A) All cups are tables.

No table is water.

We know that,
$A + E \Rightarrow$ E-type conclusion.
Thus, our derived conclusion would be :
"No cup is water".

(B) No table is water.

Some waters are clothes.

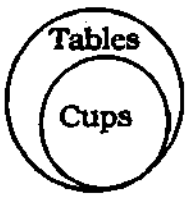
We know that,
$E + I \Rightarrow O_1$-type conclusion
Thus, our derived conclusion would be :
"Some clothes are not tables."

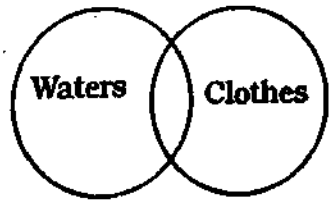
(C) No cup is water.

Some waters are clothes.

We know that,
$E + I \Rightarrow O_1$-type conclusion
Thus, our derived conclusion would be :
"Some clothes are not cups."
Conclusion III is the converse of the third Premise.

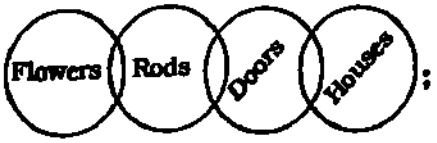
Venn-diagram





14. (4) All the three Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type)
We know that from Particular Premises no conclusion can be derived.
Conclusions I and IV form complementary pair. Therefore either conclusion I or IV follows.

Venn-diagram



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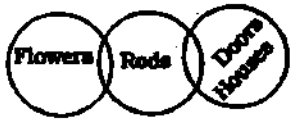


15. (5) All the three Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(A) All trucks are vans.

All vans are cars.

We know that,
$A + A \Rightarrow$ A-type conclusion
Thus, our derived conclusion would be :
"All trucks are cars."

(B) All vans are cars.

All cars are trains.

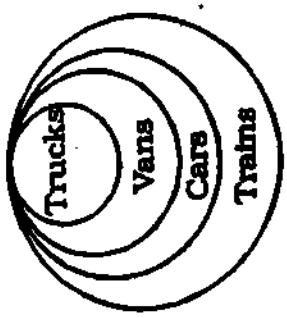
We know that,
$A + A \Rightarrow$ A-type conclusion
Thus, our derived conclusion would be :
"All vans are trains."
This is the conclusion IV.

(C) All trucks are cars.

All cars are trains.

We know that,
$A + A \Rightarrow$ A-type conclusion
Thus our derived conclusion would be :
"All trucks are trains."
This is the conclusion III.
Thus, only conclusions III and IV follow.

Venn-diagram

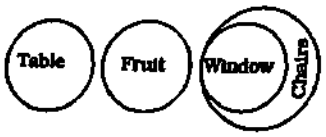


16. (1) First and second Premises are Universal Negative (E-type).
Third Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

No fruit is window.

All windows are chairs.

We know that,
E + A ⇒ O_1- type conclusion.
Thus, our derived conclusion would be :
"Some chairs are not fruits."
Venn-diagram



17. (2) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Third Premise is Particular Negative (O-type).

Some dogs are rats.

All rats are trees.

We know that,
I + A ⇒ I-type Conclusion
Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :
"Some dogs are trees".
Conclusion I is the Converse of this Conclusion.

18. (4) First and Third Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some boys are rains.

All rains are clouds.

We know that,
I + A ⇒ I-type Conclusion
Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :
"Some boys are clouds."
Conclusion I is the Converse of this Conclusion.
Conclusion IV is the Converse of the First Premise.

19. (1) First and Third Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Second Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

All pens are houses.

Some houses are flowers.

We know that,
A + I ⇒ No Conclusion

All bricks are flowers.

Some flowers are houses.
(Converse of Second Premise)

We know that,
A + I ⇒ No Conclusion
Conclusion III is the Converse of the First Premise.
Conclusions II and IV form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion II or IV follows.

20. (5) First and Third Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).

All lions are ducks.

No duck is horse.

We know that,
A + E ⇒ E-type Conclusion
Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :
"No lion is horse."
Therefore, Conclusion I follows.

No duck is horse.

All horses are fruits.

We know that,
E + A ⇒ O_1-type Conclusion
Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :
'Some fruits are not ducks'.

No lion is horse.

All horses are fruits.

We know that,
E + A ⇒ O_1-type Conclusion
Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :
'Some fruits are not lions'.
Conclusion II is the Converse of the Third Premise.
Conclusion III is the Converse of the First Premise.
Therefore, Conclusions I, II and III follow.

21. (2) All the three Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).
We know that no Conclusion follows from two or more Particular Premises.
Conclusion II is the Converse of the First Premise.
Conclusion I is the Converse of the Third Premise.

22. (4) First and third Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Second Premises is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Some rivers are houses.

All houses are lakes

We know that, I + A ⇒ I - type Conclusion
Thus, our derived conclusion would be :
"Some rivers are lakes."
Conclusion I and III form complementary pair. Therefore, either I or III follows.
Conclusion IV is converse of the second Premise.

23. (1) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).
Third Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some tigers are goats.

No goat is rat.

We know that, I + E ⇒ O-type Conclusion.
Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :
"Some tigers are not rats."

All dogs are rats.

No rat is goat.

We know that, A + E ⇒ E-type Conclusion
Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :
"No dog is goat".
This is the Conclusion II.
Conclusion I and IV form complementary pair. Therefore, either I or IV follows.

24. (3) First and second Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type). Third Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some flowers are roads

All roads are vehicles

We know that, I + A ⇒ I-type Conclusion

Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :

"Some flowers are Vehicles".

Conclusion II is the Converse of this Conclusion.

25. (2) All the three Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All fruits are books.

All books are buses.

We know that, A + A ⇒ A-type Conclusion

Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :

"All fruits are buses".

This is the Conclusion IV.

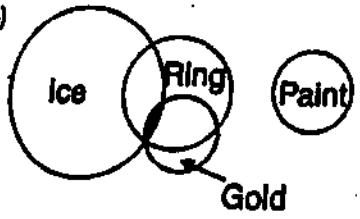
Conclusion II is the Convers of the second Premise.

Conclusion III is the Converse of the first Premise.

26. (5) All the three Premises are particular Affirmative (I-type).

We know that no Conclusion follows from Particular Premises.

27. (5)



The shaded portion represents doubtful proposition.

Since two of the premises are Particular, the Universal conclusions can be discarded. Therefore, conclusions I, II and IV are invalid.

For conclusion III, the second and the third premises are relevant. We can align the premises by converting the third premise and changing the order of the premises. Thus,

Some gold are rings.

No ring is paint.

We know that

I + E ⇒ O type conclusion

Therefore, our derived conclusion would be :

"Some gold are paints".

Similarly, we can take the first and the second premises. Thus,

Some ice are rings.

No ring is paint.

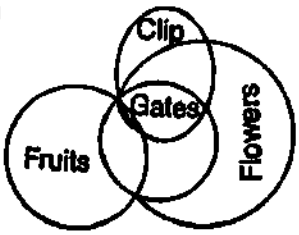
We know that,

I + E ⇒ O type conclusion.

Thus, our derived conclusion would be :

"Some ice are not paints".

28. (1)



For conclusion I the first and the second premises are relevant. We can align these premises by converting the second premise and changing the order of the premises.

Some fruits are gates.

All gates are flowers.

We know that,

I + A ⇒ I type conclusion.

Thus, our derived conclusion would be :

"Some fruits are flowers".

Conclusion I is the conversion of our derived conclusion.

Since all the premises are Affirmative, no Negative conclusion can be derived from them. Therefore, conclusion IV is invalid.

29. (5) From the first two premises we can derive the conclusion :

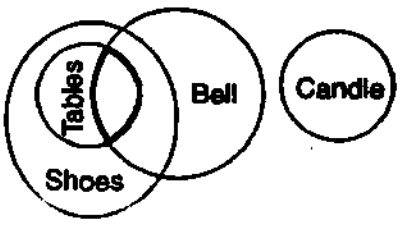
"Some shoes are not candles"

No candle is bell.

Some bells are shoes

We know that,

E + I ⇒ O_1 type conclusion.

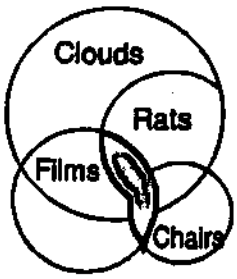


The shaded portion implies doubtful proposition.

Conclusions I and II form complementary pair. Therefore, either conclusion I or II follows.

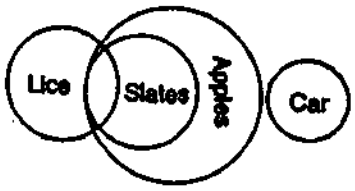
Similarly, conclusions III and IV form complementary pair. Therefore, either conclusion III or IV follows.

30. (5) All the three premises are Affirmative and hence the Negative conclusion is invalid. Therefore, conclusion I does not follow.



Conclusion III is the conversion of the second premise.

31. (4)



For conclusion III the first and the second premises are relevant. Both the premises are already aligned.

Some lice are slates.

All slates are apples.

We know that

I + A ⇒ I type conclusion.

Thus, our derived conclusion would be

"Some lice are apples".

Conclusion III is the conversion of the derived conclusion.

Conclusions II and IV form complementary pair. Hence either conclusion II or IV follows.

32. (3) First and third premises are Particular Affirmative, i.e. I-type. Second premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

1. Some books are pens.

2. All pens are chairs.

We know that,
I + A ⇒ I - type conclusion
Therefore, our derived conclusion would be:
"Some books are chairs"
This is the conclusion I.
Conclusion II is the conversion of our derived conclusion.
Two out of three premises are Particular and hence, Universal conclusion is invalid. That is, conclusion III does not follow.
Conclusion IV is the conver-sion of the third premise.
Therefore, only conclusions I, II and IV follow.

33. (4) All the three premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All cars are jeeps.

All jeeps are buses.

We know that,
A + A ⇒ A-type conclusion
Therefore, our required conclusion would be:
"All cars are buses."
There is no such conclusion.
Now,

All cars are buses.

All buses are trucks.

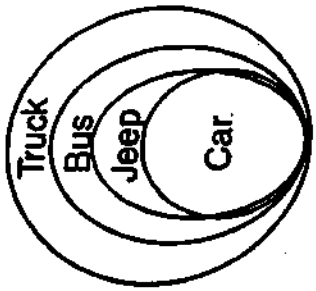
All buses are trucks.
We know that,
A + A ⇒ A- type conclusion
Thus, our derived conclusion would be:
"All cars are trucks".
This is the conclusion IV.
Again,

All jeeps are buses.

All buses are trucks.

We know that,
A + A ⇒ A – type conclusion
Thus, our derived conclusion would be:
"All jeeps are trucks".
Therefore, only conclusion IV follows. Thus, our required answer is option (4).

VENN - DIAGRAM



34. (2) All the three premises are Particular Affirmative (I - type). Therefore, no conclusion can be derived from these premises.
Now look for any conversion and/ or implication:
There is no such conclusion.

35. (3) First premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Second premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Third premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some bricks are ropes.

All ropes are doors.

We know that,
I + A ⇒ I-type conclusion
Conclusion: Some bricks are doors.
It is conversion of conclusion II.
Conclusions I and III form complementary pair. Therefore either conclusion I or III follows.
Therefore, our required answer is option (3).

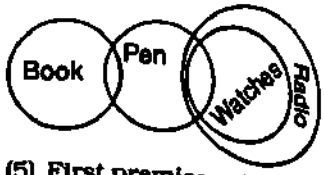
36. (5) First and second premises are Particular Affirmative, i.e. I-type.
Third premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Conclusion I is the conversion of the third premise.
Second and third premises are relevant for the conclusion II.
Thus,

Some pens are watches.

All watches are radios.

We know that,
I + A ⇒ I-type conclusion
Conclusion: Some pens are radios.
Conclusion II is the conversion of this conclusion.
Therefore, only conclusions I and II follow.

VENN-DIAGRAM



37. (5) First premise → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Second premise → Universal Negative (E-type).
Third premise → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Now,

All towns are villages.

No village is forest.

We know that,
A + E ⇒ E-type conclusion
Conclusion :
No town is forest.
There is no such conclusion.

All towns are villages.

No village is forest.

We know that,
E + I ⇒ O_1 – type conclusion
Thus, our derived conclusion would be:
" Some rivers are not villages."
This is the conclusion III.
Again,

No town is forest.

Some forests are rivers.

We know that,
E + I ⇒ O_1 – type conclusion
Conclusion:
Some rivers are not towns.
There is no such conclusion.
Conclusion II is the conversion of the second premise.
Therefore, Conclusions II and III follow.

(38–43) :
All desks are pencils → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Some walls are windows → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
No chain is bangle → Universal Negative (E-type).
Some chains are not bangles → Particular Negative (O-type).

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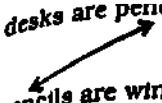
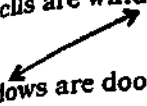
39. (5) All desks are pencils.



All pencils are windows.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion "All desks are windows".
Conclusion IV is Converse of this Conclusion.

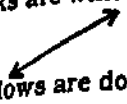
All pencils are windows.



All windows are doors.

"All pencils are doors."

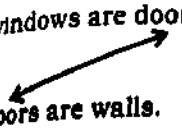
All desks are windows.



All windows are doors.

"All desks are doors"
This is Conclusion II. Conclusion III is Converse of this Conclusion.

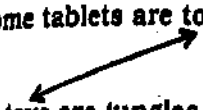
All windows are doors.



All doors are walls.

"All windows are walls."
Conclusion I is Converse of this Conclusion.

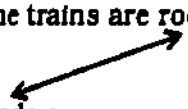
40. (4) Some tablets are toys.



All toys are jungles.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion "Some tablets are jungles".
This is Conclusion II.
Conclusion III is Converse of the third Premise.

41. (2) Some trains are rods.

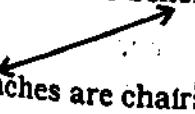


All rods are papers.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion "Some trains are papers".
Conclusion II is Converse of this Conclusion.
Conclusion III is Converse of this Conclusion.

42. (4) All the four Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type). No Conclusion follows from Particular Premises.
Conclusions II and IV form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either II or IV follows.

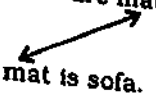
43. (4) Some cards are benches.



All benches are chairs.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion "Some cards are chairs"
Conclusion I is the Converse of this Conclusion.
Conclusion II is the Converse of the fourth Premise.
Conclusion III is the Converse of the first Premise.
Conclusion IV is the Converse of the third Premise.

43. (1) All dolls are mats.



No mat is sofa.

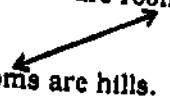
A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion "No doll is sofa".

No mat is sofa.

Some sofas are rooms.

E + I ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion "Some rooms are not mats."

Some sofas are rooms.



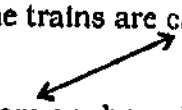
All rooms are hills.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion "Some sofas are hills."

(44–48) :

(i) All cars are branches → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some trains are cars → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No hammer is ring → Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some hammers are not rings → Particular Negative (O-type).

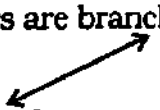
44. (2) Some trains are cars.



All cars are branches.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion "Some trains are branches".
Conclusion III is Converse of it.

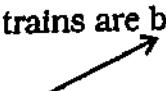
All cars are branches.



All branches are nets.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion "All cars are nets".

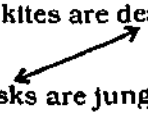
Some trains are branches.



All branches are nets.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion "Some trains are nets".
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

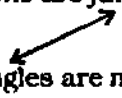
45. (3) Some kites are desks.



All desks are jungles.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion "Some kites are jungles".
Conclusion IV is Converse of it.

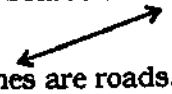
All desks are jungles.



All jungles are mountains.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion "All desks are mountains.".
Conclusion III is Converse of it.

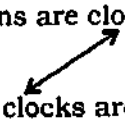
46. (5) Some boards are lanes.



All lanes are roads.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion "Some boards are roads.".
Conclusion I is Converse of it.

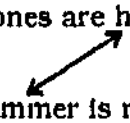
47. (1) All pens are clocks.



Some clocks are tyres.

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion

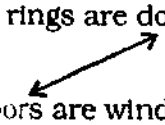
48. (5) All stones are hammers.



No hammer is ring.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion "No stone is ring."

Some rings are doors.



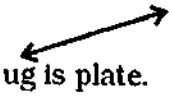
All doors are windows.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion "Some rings are windows".
Conclusion II is Converse of it.
Conclusions I and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or III follows.

(49–53) :

(i) All cups are bottles → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some bottles are jugs → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No jug is plate → Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some jugs are not plates → Particular Negative (O-type).

49. (5) Some bottles are jugs.



No jug is plate.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion "Some bottles are not plates."
Conclusions I and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or III follows.

50. (5) Some chairs are handles.

All handles are pots.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some chairs are pots."

All handles are pots.

All pots are mats.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All handles are mats."
Conclusion IV is Converse of it.

Some chairs are pots.

All pots are mats.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some chairs are mats."
Conclusion II is Converse of it.
Conclusions I and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or III follows.

51. (1) All birds are horses.

All horses are tigers.

A + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"All birds are tigers."
Conclusion III is Converse of it.
Conclusion I is Converse of the second Premise.

52. (3) Some benches are walls.

All walls are houses.

I + A ⇒ I– type of Conclusion
"Some benches are houses."
Conclusion III is Converse of it.

Some houses are jungles.

All jungles are roads.

I + A ⇒ I–type of Conclusion
"Some houses are roads."
Conclusion IV is Converse of it.

53. (1) Some lamps are dresses.

All dresses are shirts.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some lamps are shirts."

(54–57) :

(i) All rings are circles → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some gases are liquids → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No ellipse is a circle → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some ellipses are not circles → Particular Negative (O-type).

54. (2) All squares are rings.

All rings are circles.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All squares are circles."
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

All rings are circles.

No circle is an ellipse.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No ring is an ellipse"

55. (4)

No house is an apartment.

Some apartments are bungalows.

E + I ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some bungalows are not houses"

56. (1) Some gases are liquids.

All liquids are water

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some gases are water".
Therefore, Conclusion I may be true.
From Affirmative Premises we cannot derive Negative Conclusion.

57. (2) All minutes are seconds.

All seconds are hours.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All minutes are hours".
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

No day is a second.

All seconds are hours.

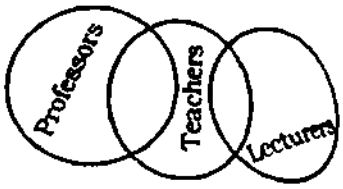
E + A ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some hours are not days."

All minutes are seconds.

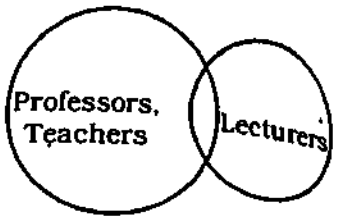
No second is a day.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No minute is a day".

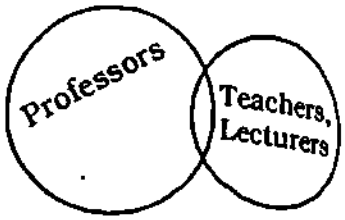
(58–59) :



Or



Or



Remember that No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

58. (1) Conclusion I may be true.

59. (2) Conclusion II may be true.

(60–64) :

(i) All trunks are shirts → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some bags are trunks → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No pond is station → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some ponds are not stations → Particular Negative (O-type).

60. (3) Some bags are trunks.

All trunks are shirts.

I + A ⇒ I-type Conclusion
"Some bags are shirts."
Conclusion IV is Converse of this Conclusion.

Some shirts are books.

All books are shops.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion.
"Some shirts are shops."
Conclusion III is Converse of this Conclusion.

61. (2) All pens are chairs.

All chairs are trucks.

A + A ⇒ A-type Conclusion

"All pens are trucks."
Conclusion I is Converse of this Conclusion.

All flowers are chairs.
All chairs are trucks.
A + A ⇒ A-type Conclusion.
"All flowers are trucks."
Conclusion II is Converse of the third Premise.

62. (4) Some pillars are towns.
All towns are benches.
I + A ⇒ I-type Conclusion.
"Some pillars are benches."
Conclusion III is Converse of this Conclusion.

63. (5) All stations are houses.
No house is garden.
A + E ⇒ E-type Conclusion.
"No station is garden."
Some gardens are rivers.
All rivers are ponds.
I + A ⇒ I-type Conclusion.
"Some gardens are ponds."
Conclusion I is Converse of this Conclusion.
Conclusions II and IV form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either II or IV follows.

64. (5) All the four Premises are Particular Affirmative. No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.
Conclusion II is Converse of the second Premise.
Conclusions I and IV form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or IV follows.

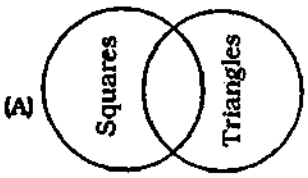
(65-69)

(i) All songs are poems → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some squares are circles → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No circle is a triangle → Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some circles are not triangles → Particular Negative (O-type).

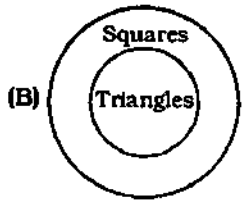
(65-66) :

Some squares are circles.
No circle is a triangle.
I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some squares are not triangles". (P)
No line is a square.
Some squares are circles.
E + I ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some circles are not lines." (Q)

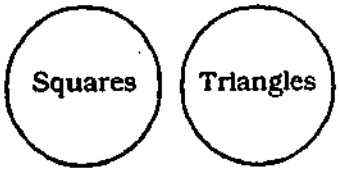
65. (4) The Conclusion (P) does not imply that "All squares can never be triangles".
Some squares are not triangles.

(A)


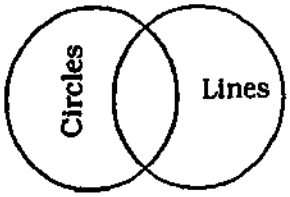
It implies, that some squares are triangles.

(B)


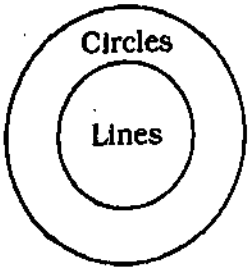
It implies that some parts of squares are outside the limit of triangles.
Or, "All triangles are squares".

(C)


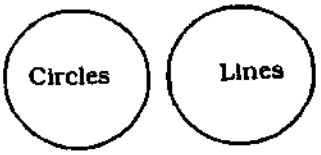
No square is triangle.
Now, take Conclusion (Q).

(A)


It implies that some circles are lines.

(B)


It implies that some parts of circles are outside the limit of lines.
or, "All lines are circles".

(C)


No circle is line.
This diagram contradicts Conclusion II.

66. (4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

(67-68) :

All songs are poems.
All poems are rhymes.
A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All songs are rhymes". (P)
All poems are rhymes.
No rhymes is a paragraph
A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No poem is a paragraph". (Q)
All songs are rhymes.
No rhyme is a paragraph.
A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No song is a paragraph". (R)

67. (5) Conclusion I is Conclusion (R).
Conclusion II is Conclusion (Q).

68. (2) Conclusion II is Conclusion (P).

69. (5) Some dews are drops.
All drops are stones.
I + A ⇒ I -type of Conclusion
"Some dews are stones".
This is Conclusion I.
Conclusion II is Converse of the second Premise.

(70-74) :

(i) All pens are books → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some chairs are desks → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No cloth is room → Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some cloths are not rooms → Particular Negative (O-type).

70. (4) All pens are books.

All books are chairs.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All pens are chairs."
This is Conclusion IV.
Conclusion III is Converse of this Conclusion.

71. (1) All the four Premises are Particular Affirmative. No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

72. (3) All hills are roads.

All roads are stones.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All hills are stones."
Conclusion III is Converse of this Conclusion.

All hills are stones.

All stones are jungles.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All hills are jungles."
Conclusion II is Converse of this Conclusion.

All stones are jungles.

All jungles are rivers.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion.
"All stones are rivers."
Conclusion I is Converse of this Conclusion

73. (2) All the four Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type). No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.
Conclusion III is the Converse of the third Premise.

74. (5) Some petals are flowers.

All flowers are desks.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion -
"Some petals are desks."
Conclusion II is the Converse of this Conclusion.

Some desks are cards.

All cards are trains.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some desks are trains".
This is Conclusion IV.
Conclusion I is the Converse of the second Premise.

(75-79) :

(i) All crops are fields → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some trades are exports → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No yield is a field → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some yields are not fields → Particular Negative (O-type).

(75-76) :

All crops are fields.

No field is a yield.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No crop is a yield". (P)

No yield is a field.

All fields are harvests.

E + A ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some harvests are not yields." (Q)

All crops are fields.

All fields are harvests.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All crops are harvests." (R)

75. (2) Conclusion I does not follow.
Conclusion (R) supports Conclusion II.

76. (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.
Conslusion (Q) : Some harvests are not yields.
Thus, Conclusion (Q) does not support Conclusion I.

77. (4) All business are trades.

Some trades are exports.

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion

(78-79) :

All countries are districts.

All districts are villages.

I + A ⇒ I-Type of Conclusion
"Some towns are districts". (P)

All countries are districts.

All districts are villages.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"Some countries are villages". (Q)

Some towns are districts.

All districts are villages.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some towns are villages". (R)

78. (5) Conclusion (R) is the Conclusion I.
Conslusion (Q) is the Conclusion II.

79. (1) Conclusion I is the Converse of Conclusion (P).

(80-84) :

(i) All kites are stars → Universal Affirmative (A – type).

(ii) Some cones are triangles → Particular Affirmative (I-type)

(iii) No star is a cone → Universal Negative (E-type)

(iv) Some stars are not cones → Particular Negative (O-type)

80. (4) All kites are stars.

No star is a cone.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion.
"No kite is a cone."

No kite is a cone.

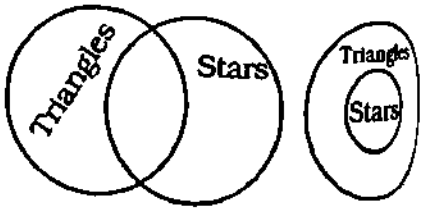
Some cones are triangles.

E + I ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some triangles are not kites."

No star is a cone.

Some cones are triangles.

E + I ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some triangles are not stars."
Some (not all) triangles are not stars. Therefore, there is some possibility that some stars are triangles.
"Some triangles are not stars" -
Its Venn diagram would be:



It implies that some triangles are stars and also all stars triangles

81. (4) All drums are banjos.

No banjo is a flute.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No drum is a flute."

Some guitars are drums.

All drums are banjos.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some guitars are banjos."

Some guitars are banjos.

No banjo is a flute.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion.
"Some guitars are not flutes."
Conclusions I and II form Complementary Pair. So, either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows.

82. (1) Some pins are needles.

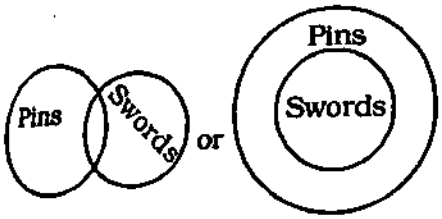
All needles are swords.

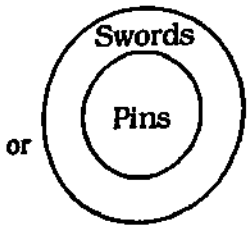
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion.
"Some pins are swords."

All needles are swords.

Some swords are knives.

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion
Venn Diagrams of Premise :
Some pins are swords.





Therefore, all swords being pins is a possibility.
Thus, only Conclusion I follows.

83. (4)

Some offers are discounts.

No discount is a loan.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some offers are not loans."
Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

84. (5) All lodges are hotels.

No hotel is car.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No lodge is a car"
This is Conclusion II.
No lodge is house :
Its Conversion would be
"No house is lodge."
If no house is lodge, then some houses are also not lodges.
Therefore, Conclusion I also follows.

(85–89) :

(i) All papers are wood → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some wood are metals → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No root is a tree → Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some roots are not trees → Particular Negative (O-type).

85. (4) Some wood are metals.

All metals are glasses.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some wood are glasses."
Conclusion I is Converse of this Conclusion.
Conclusion II is Converse of the third Premise.

86. (1) All the three Premises are Particular Affirmative. No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

87. (2) All days are nights.

All nights are mornings.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All days are mornings."
This is Conclusion I.

All evenings are nights.

All nights are mornings.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All evenings are mornings."
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

88. (3) Some pins are nails.

All nails are hammers.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some pins are hammers."

All nails are hammers.

All hammers are needles.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All nails are needles."
This is Conclusion II.

Some pins are hammers.

All hammers are needles.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some pins are needles."

89. (5) All leaves are roots.

No root is a tree.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No leaf is a tree."
This is Conclusion I.

No root is a tree.

All trees are bushes.

A + E ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some bushes are not roots."

No leaf is a tree.

All trees are bushes.

E + A ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some bushes are not leaves."
This is Conclusion II.

(90–93) :

(i) All territories are limits → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some clouds are vapours → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No region is constrair → Universal Negative (E-type)
(iv) Some regions are not constraints → Particular Negative (O-type)

90. (5) All territories are limits.

All limits are constraints.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All territories are constraints".
Its Converse is Conclusion II.

All limits are constraints.

No constraint is region.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion

"No limit is region."

All territories are constraints.

No constraint is region.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion

"No territory is region"

If "No territory is region", then "Some territories would also be not regions".

So, Conclusion I also follows.

91. (1)

Some clouds are vapours.

All vapours are droplets.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some clouds are droplets."

This is Conclusion I.

92. (2)

All mistakes are flaws.

No flaw is solution.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion

"No mistake is solution".

All corrections are solutions.

No solution is flaw.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion

"No correction is flaw"

This is Conclusion II.

93. (5)

All zeroes are numbers.

No number is alphabet.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion

"No zero is alphabet."

All digits are alphabets.

No alphabet is number.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion

"No digit is number."

Its converse is Conclusion I.

All zeroes are numbers.

No number is digit.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion

"No zero is digit."

It is Conclusion II.

All digits are alphabets.

No alphabet is zero.

A + E ⇒ E- type of conclusion

"No digit is zero."

(94–99) :

(i) All bugs are worms → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some stars are planets → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No planet is a moon → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some planets are not moons → Particular Negative (O-type).

(94–95) :

All bugs are worms.

Some worms are moths.

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion

Some worms are moths.

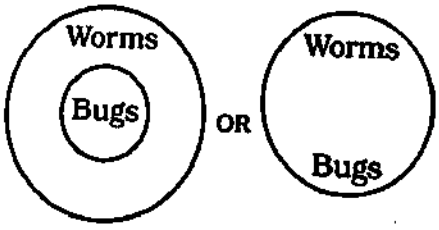
No moth is a fly.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion

"Some worms are not flies." (P)

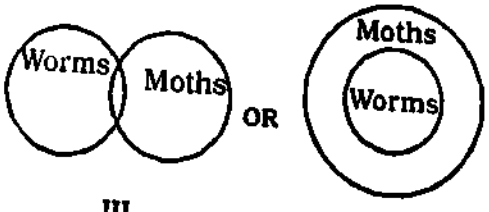
94. (4) Venn diagrams of the first two Premises :

(A) All bugs are worms.



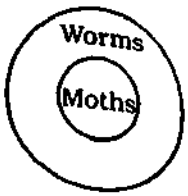
I II

(B) Some worms are moths.



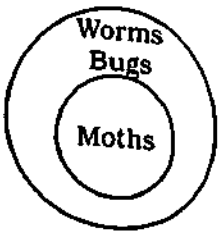
III IV

or



V

Combine diagrams II and V :



VI

This diagram supports Conclusion II.

95. (3) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

(96–97) :

All hoaxes are charms.

All charms are tricks.

A + A ⇒ A – type of Conclusion

"All hoaxes are tricks." (P)

All charms are tricks.

No trick is a magic.

A + E ⇒ E – type of Conclusion

"No charm is a magic." (Q)

All hoaxes are tricks.

No trick is a magic.

A + E ⇒ E – type of Conclusion

"No hoax is a magic." (R)

96. (2) Conclusion I is the Converse of Conclusion (R).

Conclusion II is the Conclusion (Q).

97. (5) Conclusion I is the Conclusion (P).

98. (1) Some stars are planets.

No planet is a moon.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion

"Some stars are not moons."
Conclusions I and II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or II follows.

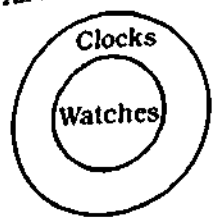
99. (2) Some clocks are towers.

All towers are poles.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some clocks are poles."
Conclusion I is Converse of it.

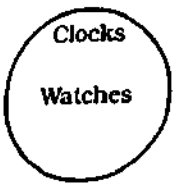
Venn diagrams

(A) All watches are clocks.



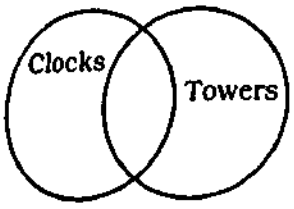
I

or



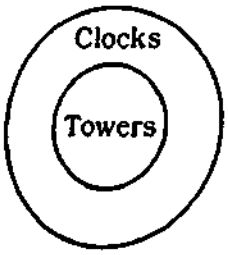
II

(B) Some clocks are towers.



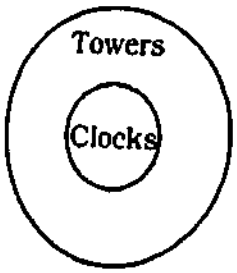
III

or



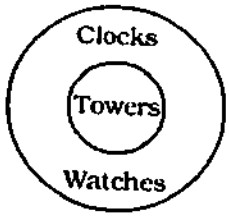
IV

or



V

Combine diagrams II and IV



VI

This diagram supports Conclusion II.

(100–105) :

(i) All amounts are expenses → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some prices are costs → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No alloy is wood → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some alloys are not wood → Particular Negative (O-type).

(100–101) :

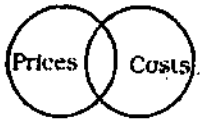
Some costs are amounts.

All amounts are expenses.

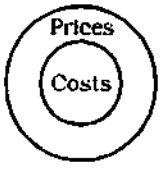
I + A ⇒ I - type of Conclusion
"Some costs are expenses." (P)

100. (4) **Venn Diagrams**

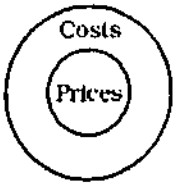
(A) Some prices are costs.



I

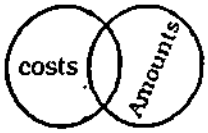


II

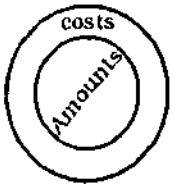


III

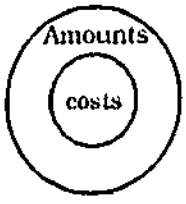
(B) Some costs are amounts.



IV



V



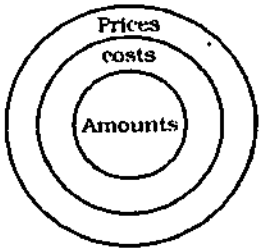
VI

(C) All amounts are expenses.

VII

VIII

Combine diagrams II and V.



This diagram supports Conclusion II.

101. (5) Conclusion I is the Converse of the Conclusion (P).

102. (5)

Some celebrations are invitations.

All invitations are rejections.

I + A ⇒ I - type of Conclusion
"Some celebrations are rejections."
This is Conclusion I.

All invitations are rejections.

No rejection is an attraction.

A + E ⇒ E - type of Conclusion
"No invitation is an attraction."

103. (5) All grades are scales.

All scales are categories.

A + A ⇒ A - type of Conclusion
"All grades are categories"
This is Conclusion I.

(104–105) :

Some metals are papers.

All papers are alloys.

I + A ⇒ A - type of Conclusion.
"Some metals are alloys." (P)

All papers are alloys.

No alloy is a wood.

A + E ⇒ E - type of Conclusion.
"No paper is a wood." (Q)

Some metals are papers.

No paper is a wood.

I + E ⇒ O - type of Conclusion.
"Some metals are not woods." (R)

Some metals are alloys.

No alloy is a wood.

I + E ⇒ O - type of Conclusion
"Some metals are not woods." (S)

104. (3) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

105. (2) Conclusion I is Conclusion (Q).
Conclusion II is Conclusion (P).

(106–109) :

(i) All territories are limits → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some clouds are vapours → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No region is constraint → Universal Negative (E-type)

(iv) Some regions are not constraints → Particular Negative (O-type)

106. (5) All territories are limits.

All limits are constraints.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All territories are constraints".
Its Converse is Conclusion II.

All limits are constraints.

No constraint is region.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No limit is region."

All territories are constraints.

No constraint is region.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No territory is region"

If "No territory is region",
then "Some territories would also be not regions",
So, Conclusion I also follows.

107. (1)

Some clouds are vapours.

All vapours are droplets.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some clouds are droplets."
This is Conclusion I.

108. (2)

All mistakes are flaws .

No flaw is solution.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No mistake is solution".

All corrections are solutions.

No solution is flaw.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No correction is flaw"
This is Conclusion II.

109. (5)

All zeroes are numbers.

No number is alphabet.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No zero is alphabet."

All digits are alphabets.

No alphabet is number.

A + E ⇒E-type of Conclusion
"No digit is number."
Its converse is Conclusion I.

All zeroes are numbers.

No number is digit.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No zero is digit."
It is Conclusion II.

All digits are alphabets.

No alphabet is zero .

A + E ⇒ E- type of conclusion
"No digit is zero."

(110–115) :

(i) All bugs are worms → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some stars are planets → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No planet is a moon → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some planets are not moons → Particular Negative (O-type).

(110–111) :

All bugs are worms.

Some worms are moths.

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion

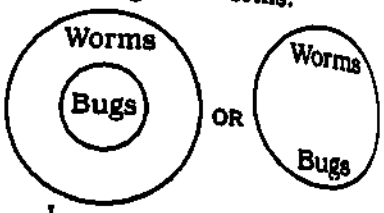
Some worms are moths.

No moth is a fly.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some worms are not flies." (P)

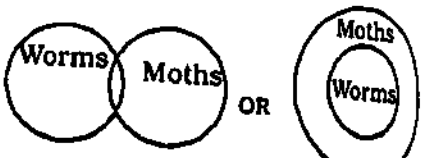
110. (4) Venn diagrams of the first two Premises :

(A) All bugs are worms.



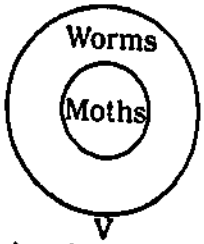
I II

(B) Some worms are moths.



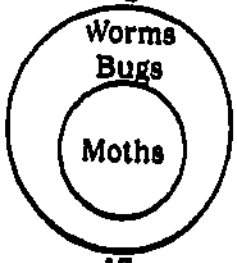
III IV

or



V

Combine diagrams II and V :



VI

This diagram supports Conclusion II.

111. (3) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

(112-113) :

All hoaxes are charms.

All charms are tricks.

A + A ⇒ A – type of Conclusion

"All hoaxes are tricks." (P)

All charms are tricks.

No trick is a magic.

A + E ⇒ E – type of Conclusion

"No charm is a magic." (Q)

All hoaxes are tricks.

No trick is a magic.

A + E ⇒ E – type of Conclusion

"No hoax is a magic." (R)

112. (2) Conclusion I is the Converse of Conclusion (R).

Conclusion II is the Conclusion (Q).

113. (5) Conclusion I is the Conclusion (P).

114. (1) Some stars are planets.

No planet is a moon.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion

"Some stars are not moons."

Conclusions I and II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or II follows.

115. (2) Some clocks are towers.

All towers are poles.

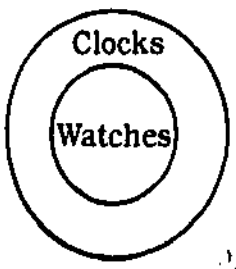
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some clocks are poles."

Conclusion I is Converse of it.

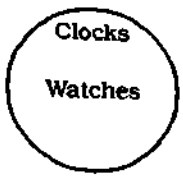
Venn diagrams

(A) All watches are clocks.



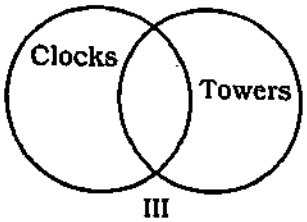
I

or



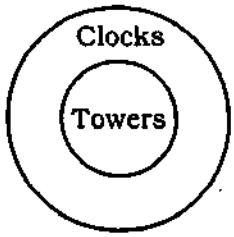
II

(B) Some clocks are towers.



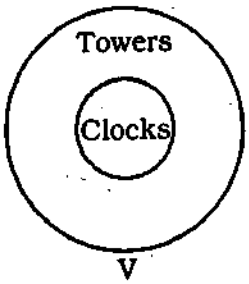
III

or



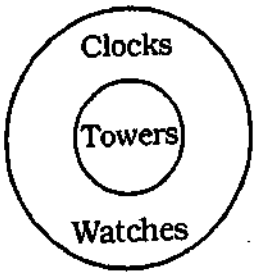
IV

or



V

Combine diagrams II and IV



VI

This diagram supports Conclusion II.

(116 – 117) :

(i) All amounts are expenses → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some prices are costs → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No alloy is wood → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some alloys are not wood → Particular Negative (O-type).

(116 – 117) :

Some costs are amounts.

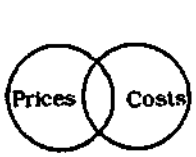
All amounts are expenses.

I + A ⇒ I - type of Conclusion

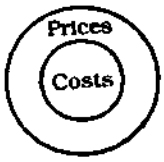
"Some costs are expenses." (P)

116. (4) Venn Diagrams

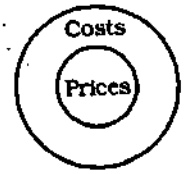
(A) Some prices are costs.



I

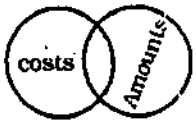


II



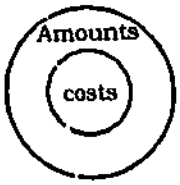
III

(B) Some costs are amounts.



IV

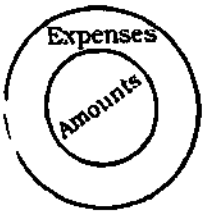
V



VI

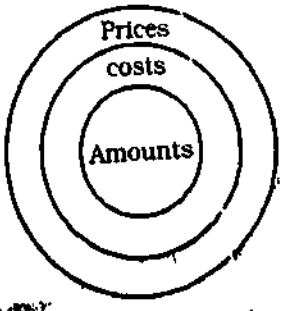
(C) All amounts are expenses.

VII



VIII

Combine diagrams II and V.



This diagram supports Conclusion II.

117. (5) Conclusion I is the Converse of the Conclusion (P).

118. (5)

Some celebrations are invitations.

All invitations are rejections.

I + A ⇒ I - type of Conclusion

"Some celebrations are rejections."

This is Conclusion I.

All invitations are rejections.

No rejection is an attraction.

A + E ⇒ E - type of Conclusion

"No invitation is an attraction."

119. (5)

All grades are scales.

All scales are categories.

A + A ⇒ A - type of Conclusion

"All grades are categories"

This is Conclusion I.

(120 – 121) :

Some metals are papers.

All papers are alloys.

I + A ⇒ A - type of Conclusion.

"Some metals are alloys." (P)

All papers are alloys.

No alloy is a wood.

A + E ⇒ E - type of Conclusion.

"No paper is a wood." (Q)

Some metals are papers.

No paper is a wood.

I + E ⇒ O - type of Conclusion.

"Some metals are not woods." (R)

Some metals are alloys.

No alloy is a wood.

I + E ⇒ O - type of Conclusion

"Some metals are not woods." (S)

120. (3) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

121. (2) Conclusion I is Conclusion (Q).

Conclusion II is Conclusion (P).

(122–126) :

(i) All journals are periodicals → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some journals are periodicals → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No journal is a periodical → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some journals are not periodicals → Particular Negative (O-type).

(122–123) :

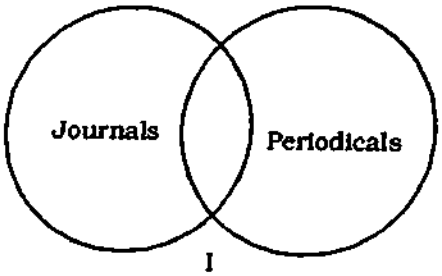
Some journals are periodicals.

All periodicals are bulleteins.

I + A ⇒ I – type of Conclusion

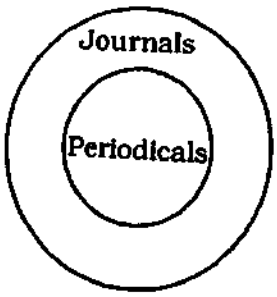
"Some journals are bulleteins." (P)

122. (2) Venn diagrams of "Some journals are periodicals."



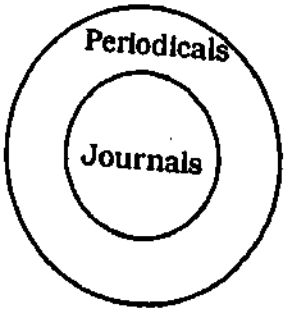
I

or



II

or



III

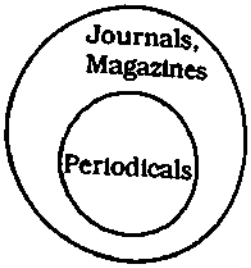
Diagram II contradicts Conclusion

IV

or

V

Combine diagrams II and V;



This diagram supports Conclusion II.

123. (1) Conclusion I is the Converse of Conclusion (P).

124. (2) All turns are loops.

No loop is a bend.

A + E ⇒ E – type of Conclusion

"No turn is a bend."

Conclusion II is the Converse of it.

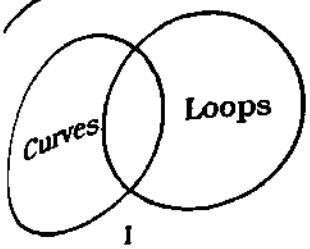
No loop is a bend.

Some bends are curves.

E + I ⇒ O_1 – type of Conclusion

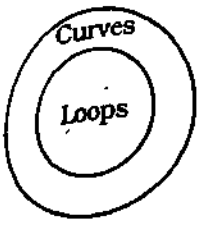
"Some curves are not loops."

Its venn diagrams



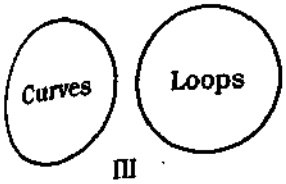
I

or



II

or



III

Diagram III contradicts the Conclusion I.

125. (4) No country is a village.

All villages are districts.

E + A ⇒ O_1 – type of Conclusion "Some districts are not countries."

126. (5) All progresses are growth.

No growth is an evolution.

A + E ⇒ E – type of Conclusion "No progress is an evolution."

Conclusion II is the Converse of I.

Venn diagrams of "All progresses are growth".:

I

or

II

"Venn diagrams of "All developments are growth" :

III

or

IV

Combine diagrams II and IV :

This diagram suggests that all developments being progress is a possibility.

(127 – 128) :

(i) All coats are deposits → Universal Affirmative (A - type).

(ii) Some wins are trophies → Particular Affirmative (I - type).

(iii) No cup is a prize → Universal Negative (E - type).

(iv) Some cups are not prizes → Particular Negative (O - type).

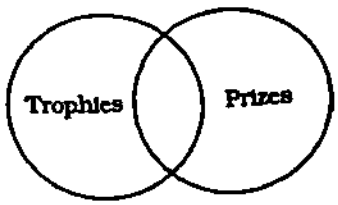
(127 – 128) :

Some trophies are cups.

No cup is a prize.

I + E ⇒ O - type of Conclusion "Some trophies are not prizes". (P)

127. (2) Venn diagrams of Conclusion (P) :

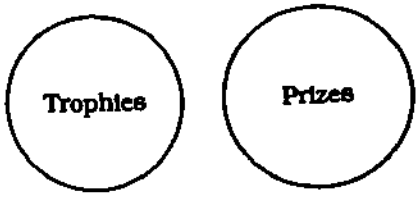


I

or

II

or



III

Venn diagram II supports Conclusion II.

128. (5) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

129. (4) No layer is a coat.

All coats are deposits.

E + A ⇒ O_1 - type of Conclusion "Some deposits are not layers"

'All deposits can never be layers" implies the Conclusion derived above. Therefore, Conclusion II follows.

All coats are deposits.

All deposits are sheets.

A + A ⇒ A - type of Conclusion "All coats are sheets".

This is Conclusion I.

130. (5)

Some flats are apartments.

No apartment is a hall.

I + E ⇒ O - type of Conclusion

"Some flats are not halls."

No apartment is a hall.

Some halls are rooms.

$E + I \Rightarrow O_1$ - type of Conclusion

"Some rooms are not apartments".

Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

131. (4) Some codes are secrets.

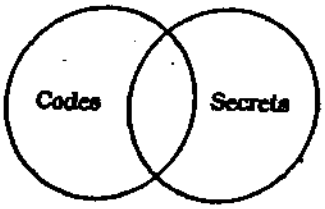
All secrets are puzzles.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ - type of Conclusion

"Some codes are puzzles".

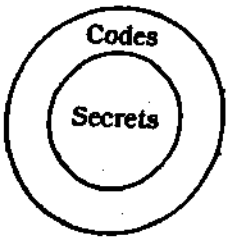
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

Venn diagrams of "Some codes are secrets".



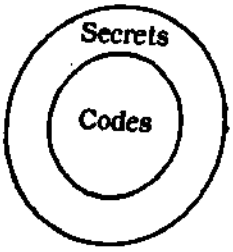
I

or



II

or



III

Venn diagram II supports Conclusion I.

Therefore, both the Conclusions I and II follow.

(132 – 136) :

(i) All workshops are industries → Universal Affirmative (A - type).

(ii) Some plants are workshops → Particular Affirmative (I - type).

(iii) No factory is an industry → Universal Negative (E - type).

(iv) Some factories are not industries → Particular Negative (O - type).

132. (4)

All workshops are industries.

No industry is a factory.

$A + E \Rightarrow E$ - type of Conclusion

"No workshop is a factory".

This is Conclusion I.

Some plants are workshops.

All workshops are industries.

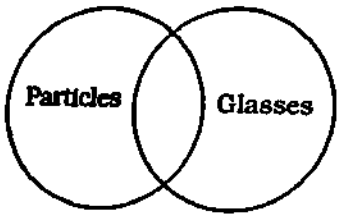
$I + A \Rightarrow I$-type of Conclusion

"Some plants are industries".

This is Conclusion II.

Thus, both Conclusions I and II follow.

133. (3) Venn diagrams of "Some particles are glasses":



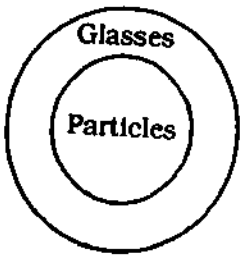
I

It implies that

(i) Some particles are glasses.

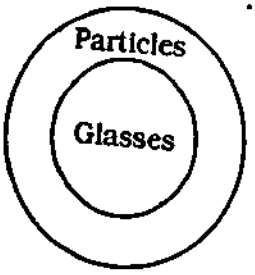
(ii) Some particles are not glasses.

Therefore, Conclusion I does not follow.



II

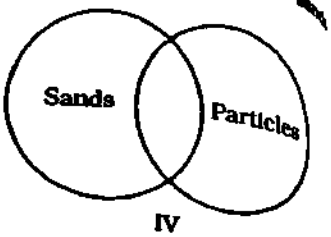
It implies that : All particles are glasses.



III

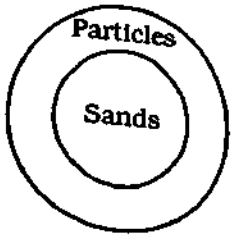
It implies that : All glasses are particles.

Venn diagrams of "Some [illegible] are particles":



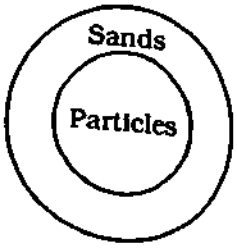
IV

or



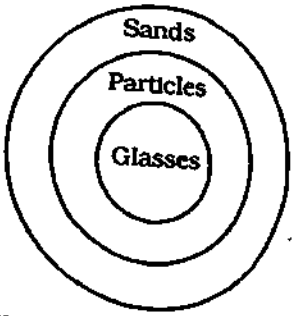
V

or



VI

After combining the diagrams II and VI, we get



Therefore, some glasses being sands is a possibility.

Thus, Conclusion II follows.

134. (2) Some movies are films.

No film is a show.

$I + E \Rightarrow O$ - type of Conclusion

"Some movies are not shows."

No film is a show.

All shows are pictures.

$E + A \Rightarrow O_1$ - type of Conclusion

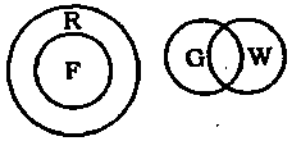
"Some pictures are not films".

Thus, neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

(135 - 136) :
Some actors are singers.
All singers are dancers.
I + A ⇒ I - type of Conclusion
"Some actors are dancers". (P).

135. (1) Conclusion (P) is the Conclusion I.
The Converse of "All singers are dancers" would be :
"Some dancers are singers".
Therefore, Conclusion II does not follow.
136. (1) Conclusion I is the Converse of the Conclusion (P).

RBI GRADE–B/ NABARD GRADE–A OFFICER EXAMS

1. (5) First, third and fourth Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).
Some leaves are flowers.
No flower is fruit.
I + E ⇒ O-type Conclusion
'Some leaves are not fruits'.
2. (3) First and second Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Third Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Fourth Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).
All lions are tigers.
All tigers are leopards.
A+ A ⇒ A-type Conclusion
Conclusion III is converse of this Conclusion.
3. (3) First and second Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Third and Fourth Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Some umbrellas are raincoats.
All raincoats are trousers.
I + A ⇒ I-type Conclusion
'Some umbrellas are trousers'.
Conclusion II is converse of this Conclusion.
All raincoats are trousers.
All trousers are jackets.
A + A ⇒ A-type Conclusion
All raincoats are jackets.
This is Conclusion III.
4. (4) First, second and third Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type.)
Fourth Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Some machines are computers.
All computers are televisions.
I+ A ⇒ I-type Conclusion
Some machines are televisions.
Conclusion I is converse of this Conclusion.
Conclusions II and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either II or III follows.
5. (3) First and second Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Third and fourth Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).
All keys are staplers.
All staplers are blades.
Conclusion : All keys are blades.
This is Conclusion II.
6. (3) First and second Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Third Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Some trees are horses.
All horses are fruits.
We know that,
I + A ⇒ I-type Conclusion
Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :
"Some trees are fruits".
Conclusion II is the Converse of the derived Conclusion.
Conclusion I and IV form Complementary Pair.
Therefore, either Conclusion I or IV and II follow.
7. (4) First and third Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Second Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Some buses are cats.
All cats are tigers.
We know that,
I + A ⇒ I-type Conclusion
Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :
Some buses are tigers'.
This is the Conclusion IV.
Conclusion I is the Converse of the derived Conclusion.
Thus, Conclusions I and IV follow.
8. (3) ∵ 

∴ No green is fan. So, only IV follow.
9. (5) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
Second and third Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Some tablets are rains.
All rains are chairs.
We know that,
I + A ⇒ I - type Conclusion
Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :
'Some tablets are chairs'.
This is the Conclusion IV.
Conclusion I is the Converse of this Conclusion.
All dogs are rains.
All rains are chairs.
We know that,
A + A ⇒ A-type Conclusion
Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :
'All dogs are chairs'.
Thus is the Conclusion II.

Some rains are dogs. (Converse of Second Premise)

All dogs are chairs.

We know that,

I + A ⇒ I—type Conclusion

Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :

"Some rains are chairs".

Thus, Conclusions I, II and IV follow.

10. (5) First and second Premises are Universal Negative (E-type).

Third Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Some roads are men. (Converse of Third Premise)

No men is sky.

We know that,

I + E ⇒ O-type Conclusion

Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :

'Some roads are not skies.'

No sky is road.

Some roads are men. (Converse of Third Premise)

We know that,

$E + I \Rightarrow O_1$-type Conclusion

Thus, our derived Conclusion would be :

'Some men are not skies'.

Conclusion II is conversel of the second premise.

(11-16) :

(i) All belts are rollers → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some rollers are wheels → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No wire is cable → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some wires are not cables → Particular Negative (O-type)

11. (3) Some rollers are wheels.

All wheels are mats.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some rollers are mats."

Conclusion I is Converse of it.

Conclusion IV is Converse of the first Premise.

12. (2) Some rains are flowers.

All flowers are jungles.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some rains are jungles."

Conclusion III is Converse of it.

All flowers are jungles.

All jungles are tubes.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All flowers are tubes."

Conclusion IV is Converse of it.

Some rains are jungles.

All jungles are tubes.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some rains are tubes."

Conclusion II is Converse of it.

13. (4) All desks are chairs.

All chairs are tables.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All desks are tables."

All chairs are tables.

All tables are boxes.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All chairs are boxes."

This is Conclusion II.

All tables are boxes.

All boxes are trunks.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All tables are trunks."

Conclusion I is Converse of it.

All desks are tables.

All tables are boxes.

A+ A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All desks are boxes."

Conclusion III is Converse of it.

All desks are boxes.

All boxes are trunks.

A+ A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All desks are trunks."

This is Conclusion IV.

14. (3) All the four Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).

No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

Conclusions I and II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or II follows.

Similarly, Conclusions III and IV form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion III or IV follows.

15. (1) All papers are bottles.

All bottles are cups.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All papers are cups."

Conclusion III is Converse of it.

Conclusion IV is Converse of the first Premise.

16. (2) All bulbs are wires.

No wire is cable.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion

"No bulb is cable."

Som cables are brushes.

All brushes are paints.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some cables are paints."

Conclusion I is Converse of it.

Conclusion II is Converse of the first Premise.

(17–22) :

(i) All colours are varnishes → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some colours are paints → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No triangle is circle → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some triangles are not circles → Particular Negative (O-type).

(17 – 18) :

Some paints are colours.

All colours are varnishes.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some paints are varnishes."(P)

All colours are varnishes.

No varnish is dye.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion

"No colour is dye." (Q)

Some paints are varnishes.

No varnish is dye.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some paints are not dye." (R)

17. (2) Some paints are varnishes.
Therefore, Conclusion II is possible.

18. (5) Conclusion I is Converse of Conclusion (P).
Conclusion II is Converse of Conclusion (Q).

(19-20) :

All squares are triangles.

No triangle is circle.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No square is circle." (P)

No triangle is circle.

All circles are rectangles.

E + A ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some rectangles are not triangles."(Q)

No square is circle.

All circles are rectangles.

E + A ⇒ O_1- -type of Conclusion
"Some rectangles are not squares." (R)

19. (4) None follows.

20. (1) Conclusion I is converse of Conclusion (P).

21. (1) No paper is book.

Some books are libraries.

E + I ⇒ O_1- type of Conclusion
"Some libraries are not papers."
Conclusion I may be derived from the second Premise.

22. (5) All hills are mountains.

All mountains are rocks.

A + A ⇒ A- type of Conclusion
"All hills are rocks."
It is Conclusion II.
Conclusion I also follows.

(23-24) :

Some perfumes are scents.

No scent is a bar.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion.
"Some perfumes are not bars." (P)

Some scents are perfumes.

No perfume is a can.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some scents are not cans."(Q)

23. (1) Conclusion (Q) supports the Conclusion I.

24. (4) Neither I nor II follows.

25. (2)

No shop is a factory.

Some factories are industries.

E + I ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some industries are not shops".

Some factories are industries.

All industries are machines.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some factories are machines."
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

(26-27) :

All classes are diamonds.

No diamond is store.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No class is store". (P)

All rooms are classes.

No class is store.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion.
"No room is store".(Q)

All rooms are classes.

All classes are diamonds.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All rooms are diamonds". (R)

No store is room.

All rooms are classes.

E + A ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion.
"Some classes are not stores".(S)

26. (5) Conclusion (R) is the Conclusion I.
Conclusion II is Converse of the first Premise.

27. (2) Conclusion Q is the Conclusion II.

28. (5) Some prizes are winners.

All winners are students.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some prizes are students".
Conclusion I is Converse of the first Premise.
Conclusion II is Converse of the second Premise.

(29-34) :

(i) All triangles are squares → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some rectangles are cones → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No square is rectangle → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some squares are not rectangles → Particular Negative (O-type).

(29-30) :

All triangles are squares.

No square is rectangle.

A + E ⇒ E – type of Conclusion
"No triangle is rectangle". (P)

No square is rectangle.

Some rectangles are cones.

E + I ⇒ O_1 – type of Conclusion
"Some cones are not squares". (Q)

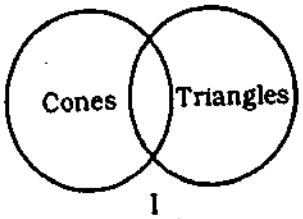
No triangle is rectangle.

Some rectangles are cones.

E + I ⇒ O_1 – type of Conclusion
"Some cones are not triangles." (R)

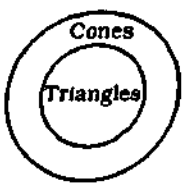
29. (1) Conclusion I is Converse of the third Premise.

30. (5) Conclusion I is Conclusion (P).
Conclusion (R)
Some cones are not triangles.
Its Venn diagrams



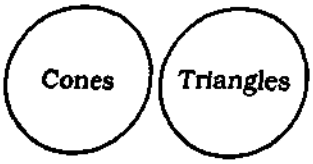
I

OR



II

OR



III

Diagrams I and II support Conclusion II.

(31-32) :

No aim is vision.

All visions are objectives.

$E + A \Rightarrow O_1$ – type of conclusion "Some objectives are not aims". (P)

All visions are objectives.

No objective is goal.

A + E ⇒ E – type of Conclusion "No visions is goal". (Q)

31. (4) From Negative Premises, Affirmative Conclusion does not follow.

32. (1) Conclusion I is Converse of the Conclusion (Q).

(33-34) :

Some eras are years.

All years are ages.

I + A ⇒ I – type of Conclusion "Some eras are ages." (P)

Some years are eras.

All eras are distances.

I + A ⇒ I – type of Conclusion "Some years are distances." (Q)

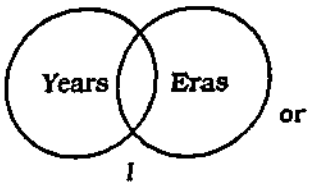
Some ages are eras.

All eras are distances.

I + A ⇒ I – type of Conclusion "Some ages are distances." (R)

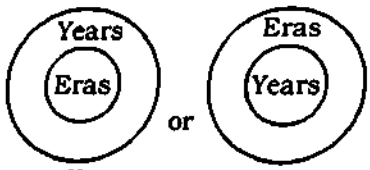
33. (1) Conclusion I is the Converse of Conclusion (R).

Venn diagrams of Premise : "Some years are eras."



or

I



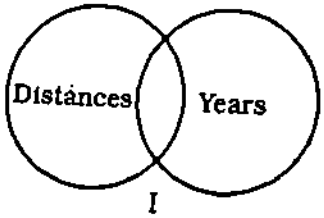
II or III

From the venn diagrams, it is evident that Conclusion II is not valid.

34. (5) Conclusion I is Conclusion (P).

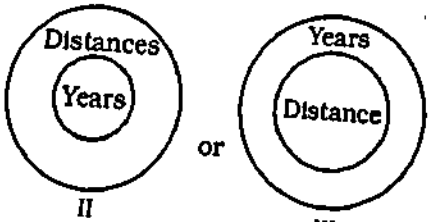
Converse of Conclusion (Q) is: "Some distances are years."

Its venn diagrams would be :



I

or



II III

Venn diagram III supports Conclusion II.

(35-37) :

(i) All months are days → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some hours are calendars → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No hour is a day → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some hours are not days → Particular Negative (O-type).

35. (3) All months are days.

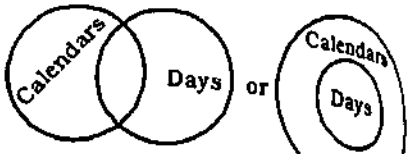
No day is an hour.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion "No month is an hour." This is Conclusion I.

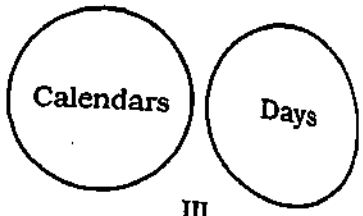
Some calendars are hours.

No hour is a day.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion "Some calendars are not days." Venn diagrams of "Some calendars are not days." :

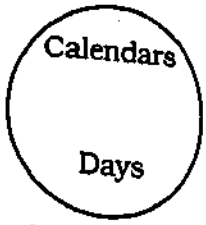


I Or II



III

Venn diagram II states that "All days are calendars." It can also be represented as :



i.e., All calendars are days. Therefore, Conclusion II also follows.

36. (3) Some books are comics.

All comics are novels.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion "Some books are novels." Conclusion I is the converse of it.

All comics are novels.

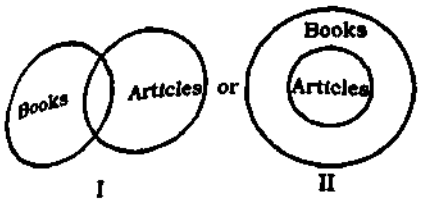
No novel is an article.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion "No comics is an article."

Some books are novels.

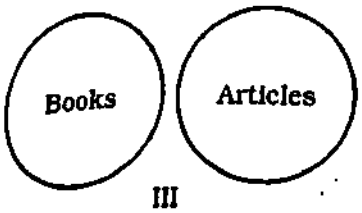
No novel is an article.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some books are not articles."
Venn diagram of "Some books are not articles" :



I II

or



III

Venn diagram II supports the Conclusion II.

37. (4) All gases are solids.

All solids are liquids.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All gases are liquids."
This is Conclusion II.

All solids are liquids.

No liquid is fluid.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No solid is fluid."

(38–43) :

(i) All shows are plays → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some shows are movies → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No door is a wall → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some doors are not walls → Particular Negative (O-type).

38. (5)

All dances are performers.

All performers are singers.

A + A ⇒ A – type of Conclusion
"All dancers are singers."
This is Conclusion I.
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

(39–40) :

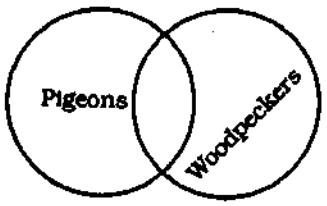
All eagles are woodpeckers.

Some woodpeckers are pigeons.

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion

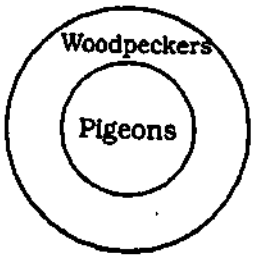
39. (3) Conclusions I and II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows.

40. (5) Venn Diagrams of "Some pigeons are woodpeckers" :



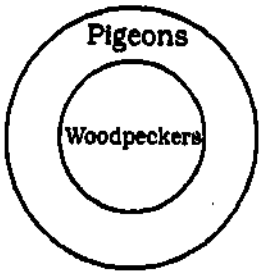
I

or



II

or



III

According to diagram III, "All woodpeckers being pigeons is a possibility."
Either "Some eagles are pigeaons" or "No eagle is a pigeon" is true. Therefore, "Some eagles are definitely not pigeons."

(41–42) :

Some movies are shows.

All shows are plays.

I + A ⇒ I – type of Conclusion
"Some movies are plays." (P)

Some shows are movies.

No movies is theatre.

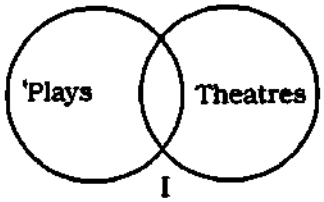
I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some shows are not theatres." (Q)

Some plays are movies.

No movies is theatre.

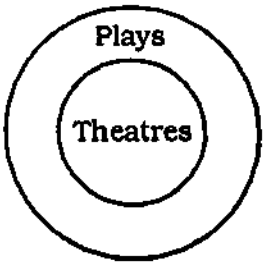
I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some plays are not theatres." (R)

41. (1) Venn diagrams of Conclusion (R) :



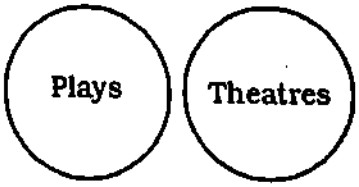
I

or



II

or



III

Diagram II supports the Conclusion I.

42. (2) Conclusion II is Conclusion Q.

43. (4) No door is a wall.

Some walls are floors.

E + I ⇒ O_1 – type of Conclusion
"Some floors are not doors."

INSURANCE EXAMS

1. (1) No cat is window (E).

All windows are doors. (A)

$E + A \Rightarrow O_1$-type Conclusion

"Some doors are not cats".

Conclusions II and III form complementary pair.

2. (3) All aeroplanes are trains. (A)

Some trains are chairs. (I)

$A + I \Rightarrow$ No Conclusion

Conclusion III is converse of the second Premise.

Conclusion IV is converse of the first Premise.

3. (2) All branches are flowers. (A)

All flowers are leaves. (A)

$A + A \Rightarrow$ A-type Conclusion

"All branches are leaves".

This is Conclusion I.

Conclusion IV is converse of the derived Conclusions.

4. (4) No Conclusion follows from the Particular Premises.

Conclusion II is converse of the first Premise.

Conclusion IV is converse of the second Premise.

Conclusions I and III form complementary pair.

5. (2)

Some newspapers are magazines. (I)

All magazines are books. (A)

$I + A \Rightarrow$ I-type Conclusion

"Some newspapers are books."

Conclusion III is converse of this Conclusion.

Conclusion II is converse of the second Premise.

6. (2) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).

Third Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some fruits are flowers.

No flower is a boat.

We know that,

$I + E \Rightarrow O$-type conclusion

Thus, our derived conclusion would be :

"Some flowers are not boats".

Again,

No flower is a boat.

All boats are rivers.

We know that

$E + A \Rightarrow O_1$-type conclusion

Thus, our derived conclusion would be :

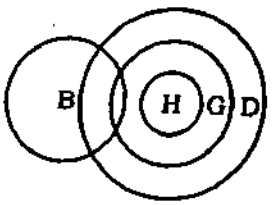
"Some rivers are not flowers".

Conclusion II is the conversion of the third premise.

Conclusion IV is the conversion of the first premise.

Therefore, only Conclusions II and IV follow

7. (5) According to following venn-diagram all conclussions are true.



Where H = Horses

G = Goats ; D = Dogs ; B = Buses

8. (4) First and third Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some chairs are buildings.

All buildings are vehicles.

We know that,

$I + A \Rightarrow$ I-type conclusion

Thus, our derived conclusion would be :

"Some chairs are vehicles."

This is the Conclusion II.

Conclusion III is the converse of the second premise.

Conclusions I and IV form complementary pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or IV follows.

9. (1) First and second Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type). Third Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

All doors are windows.

Some windows are soaps.

We know that,

$A + I \Rightarrow$ No conclusion

10. (3) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).

Third Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some cruel animals are papers.

No paper is tree.

We know that,

$I + E \Rightarrow$ O-type conclusion

Thus, our derived conclusion would be :

"Some cruel animals are not trees".

No paper is tree.

All trees are ways.

We know that,

$E + A \Rightarrow O_1$-type conclusion

Thus, our derived conclusion would be :

"Some ways are not papers".

Conclusion III is the converse of the first premise.

Conclusions I and IV form complementary pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or IV follows.

11. (3) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Second Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Third Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).

No house is tree.

Some trees are birds.

$E + I \Rightarrow O_1$-type conclusion

"Some birds are not house"

Conclusion II is converse of the first Premise.

12. (2) First and Third Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Second Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Some tigers are horses.

All horses are jackals.

I + A ⇒ I-type Conclusion
"Some tigers are jackals".
Conclusion I is the converse of this derived conclusion.

13. (4) First and third Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type). Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).
Some pens are tables.

All tables are inks.

I + A ⇒ I-type Conclusion
"Some pens are inks."
Conclusion III is converse of this derived conclusion.

14. (5) All the three Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).
All pens are vegetables.

All vegetables are rains.

A + A ⇒ A-type Conclusion
"All pens are rains".
This is the Conclusion II.
All fruits are vegetables.

All vegetables are rains.

A + A ⇒ A-type Conclusion
"All pens are rains".
This is the Conclusion I.
Conclusion III is converse of the third Premise.

15. (4) All the three Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).
We know that no conclusion follows from the Particular Premises.
Conclusions I and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or III follows.

16. (3) Some tents are lakes.

All lakes are ponds.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some tents are ponds."
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

17. (4) All pictures are walls.

Some walls are rooms.

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion
Conclusion III is Converse of the second Premise.

18. (3) Some marbles are sticks.

No stick is garden.

I + E ⇒ O – type of Conclusion
"Some marbles are not gardens."
Conclusions I and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or III follows.

19. (1) All the three Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).
No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

20. (4) All building are rivers.

All rivers are jungles.

A + A ⇒ A–type of Conclusion
"All buildings are jungles."
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

All rivers are jungles.

All jungles are mountains.

A + A ⇒ A–type of Conclusion
"All rivers are mountains."
Conclusion I is Converse of it.

All buildings are jungles.

All jungles are mountains.

A + A ⇒ A–type of Conclusion
"All buildings are mountains."
Conclusion III is Converse of it.

21. (4) E. Some heavy things are books.

A. All books are having pages.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some heavy things are having pages."
This is Statement (D) or (G).

22. (1)
E. All cricket players are athletes.

A. No athletes are vegetarians.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No cricket players are vegetarians".
This is Statement (E).

23. (1)
F. All those who cook well are grandmothers.

B. No grandmother is a man.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion
"No one who cooks well is a man".
This is Statement (E).

24. (4)
D. Some crooked people are involved in looting.

C. All those involved in looting are criminals.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some crooked people are criminals."
This is Statement (B)

25. (4)
B. Some men are those who have patience.

D. All those who have patience are successful in life

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some are men who are successful in life".
Its converse is Statement (E).

26. (2) All hands are machines.

All machines are wheels.

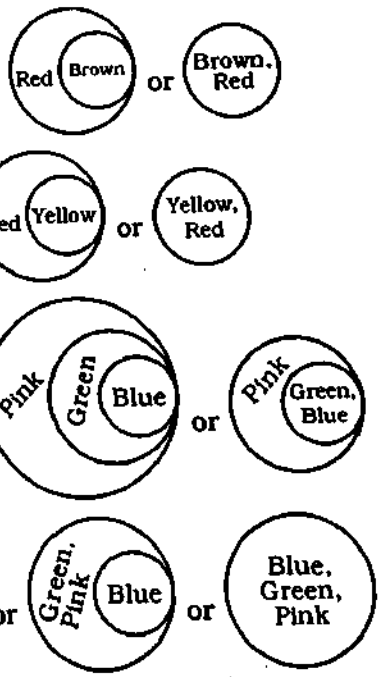
A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All hands are wheels".
This is Conclusion II

27. (4) Both the Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type). No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

28. (1) Some stones are shells.

All shells are pearls.

I + A ⇒ I – type of Conclusion
"Some stones are pearls".
This is Conclusion I

29. (4) 

Neither I nor II follows.

30. (3) Only those merchants have tricycle who do not have car and bicycles.
Therefore, some merchants have only tricycles.

(31–36) :

(i) All pens are books → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

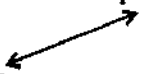
(ii) Some books are pages → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No pocket is a bag → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some pockets are not bags → Particular Negative (O-type).

(31–32) :

Some books are pages.



All pages are papers.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

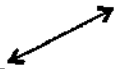
"Some books are papers."

31. (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

32. (2) Conclusion II is same as the derived Conclusion.

(33–34) :

Some Ds are Gs.

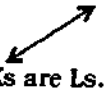


All Gs are Ks.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some Ds are Ka." (A)

All Gs are Ks.

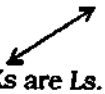


All Ks are Ls.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All Gs are Ls." (B)

Some Ds are Ks.



All Ks are Ls.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some Ds are Ls." (C)

33. (5) Both Conclusions I and II follow.

Conclusion I is Conclusion (C).

Conclusion II is Conclusion (B).

34. (1) Conclusion I is Converse of Conclusion (A).

(35–36) :

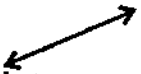
Some files are folders.

All folders are pockets.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some files are pockets." (A)

All folders are pockets.

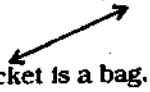


No pocket is a bag.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion

"No folder is a bag." (B)

Some files are pockets.



No pocket is a bag.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion

"Some files are not bags." (C)

35. (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

36. (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

(37–41) :

(i) All paintings are master pieces → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

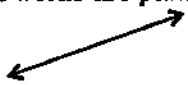
(ii) Some art works are paintings → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No brother is genius → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some brothers are not genius → Particular Negative (O-type).

37. (2)

Some art works are paintings.



All paintings are master pieces.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion.

"Some art works are master pieces."

Conclusion II is Converse of it.

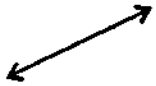
38. (4) No brother is genius.

Some genius are men.

E + I ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion

"Some men are not brothers."

39. (1) All pants are skirts.



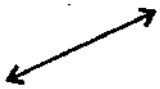
No skirt is a shirt.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion

"No pant is a shirt."

Conclusion I is Converse of the first Premise.

40. (4) All planes are tyres.



All tyres are engines.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All planes are engines."

41. (4) Both the Premises are Particular Affirmative. No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

(42–46) :

(i) All scholars are teachers → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some men are home-makers → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

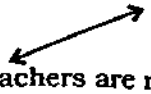
(iii) No boy is a woman → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some boys are not women → Particular Negative (O-type).

42. (2) Both the Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type). No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

43. (2)

All scholars are teachers.



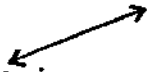
Some teachers are researchers.

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion

Conclusion III is Converse of the second Premise.

Conclusion IV is Converse of the first Premise.

44. (3) Some men are boys.



No boy is a woman.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion

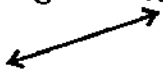
"Some men are not women."

Conclusion IV is Converse of the first Premise.

Conclusions I and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or III follows.

45. (4)

No manager is a teacher.



All teachers are researchers.

E + A ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion

"Some researchers are not managers."

Conclusion III is the implication of the second Premise.

Conclusion IV is the Converse of the second Premise.

46. (3) All houses are rooms.

All rooms are windows.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion

"All houses are windows."

This is Conclusion III.

Conclusion IV is Converse of this Conclusion.

(47–52) :

(i) All rats are dogs → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some dogs are bulls → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No bull is a dog → Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some bulls are not dogs → Particular Negative (O-type).

47. (1) All rats are dogs.

Some dogs are bulls.

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion

48. (2) All women are doctors.

All doctors are nurses.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion "All women are nurses".
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

49. (1) Some trees are birds.

All birds are snails.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion "Some trees are snails".
Conclusion I is Converse of it.

50. (3) From both the statements
C > D > E > A > B
Both the conclusions are correct.

51. (2) Players form a part of singers and hockey-players are a part of players. Therefore, all singers were not admitted to the college.
Only Conclusion II is true.

52. (1)

All the cancer patients were cured.

All the cured patients grew fat.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion "All the cancer partients grew fat".
This is Conclusion I.

(53-58) :

(i) All rats are dogs → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some dogs are bulls → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No bull is a dog → Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some bulls are not dogs → Particular Negative (O-type).

53. (4) All rats are dogs.

Some dogs are bulls.

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion

54. (2) All women are doctors.

All doctors are nurses.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion "All women are nurses".
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

55. (1) Some trees are birds.

All birds are snails.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion "Some trees are snails".
Conclusion I is Converse of it.

56. (3) From both the statements
C > D > E > A > B
Both the conclusions are correct.

57. (2) Players form a part of singers and hockey-players are a part of players. Therefore, all singers were not admitted to the college.
Only Conclusion II is true.

58. (1)

All the cancer patients were cured.

All the cured patients grew fat.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion "All the cancer partients grew fat".
This is Conclusion I.

(59-64) :

(i) All pens are nibs → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some numbers are digits → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No ink is colour → Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some inks are not colours → Particular Negative (O-type).

59. (2) All pens are nibs.

All nibs are inks.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion "All pens are inks."
This is Conclusion II.

All nibs are inks.

No ink is colour.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion "No nib is colour".

60. (1) All nibs are inks.

No ink is colour.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion "No nib is colour".
Conclusion I is Converse of it.

61. (1) All ventures are project.

No project is dream.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion "No venture is dream".
This is Conclusion I.

62. (4) No road is a way.

All ways are paths.

E + A ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion "Some paths are not roads".

All ways are paths.

No path is bridge.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion "No way is bridge".

(63-64) :

Some numbers are digits.

No digit is alphabet.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion "Some numbers are not alphabets". (P)

No digit is alphabet.

All alphabets are letters.

E + A ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion "Some letters are not digits." (Q)

63. (3) Conclusions I and II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or II follows.

64. (2) Conclusion P ⇒ 'Some numbers are not alphabets'.
This implies that 'All numbers can never be alphabets.

(65-69) :

(i) All pages are markers → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
(ii) Some fruits are apples → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
(iii) No book is a page → Universal Negative (E-type).
(iv) Some books are not pages → Particular Negative (O-type).

65. (1) No book is a page

All pages are markers.

E + A ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion

"Some markers are not books." This Conclusion implies that "All markers can never be books."

All pages are markers.

All markers are articles.

A + A ⇒ A - type of Conclusion "All pages are articles".

66. (2) Some fruits are apples.

All apples are guavas.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion "Some fruits are guavas". Conclusion II is Converse of it.

All apples are guavas.

No guava is a banana.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion "No apple is a banana."

67. (2) All locks are keys.

Some keys are pockets.

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion Conclusion II is Converse of the second Premise.

68. (5) All pages are markers.

All markers are articles.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion "All pages are articles." This is Conclusion I. Conclusion II is Converse of the second Premise.

69. (2) All apples are guavas.

No guava is a banana.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion "No apple is a banana." This is Conclusion II.

70. (4) Both the Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type). No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

(71–76) :

(i) All hosts are guests → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some visitors are invitees → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No cup is a medal → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some cups are not medals → Particular Negative (O-type).

(71–72) :

Some invitees are visitors.

All visitors are hosts.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion "Some invitees are hosts." (P)

All visitors are hosts.

All hosts are guests.

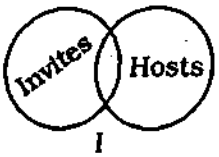
A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion "All visitors are guests." (Q)

Some invitees are hosts.

All hosts are guests.

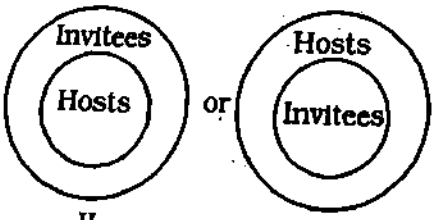
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion "Some invitees are guests." (R)

71. (3) Conclusion I is the Converse of Conclusion (R). Venn Diagrams of "Some invitees are hosts"



I

or



II III

Diagram III supports conclusion II.

72. (2) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

73. (4)

Some instruments are devices.

All devices are tools.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion "Some instruments are tools." Conclusion I is the Converse of this Conclusion.

(74–75) :

No cup is a medal.

All medals are trophies.

E + A ⇒ O_1 - type of conclusion

"Some trophies are not cups."

All medals are trophies.

No trophy is a shield.

A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion "No medal is a shield." (Q)

74. (2) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

75. (5) Conclusion II is the converse of Conclusion (Q).

76. (2) Both the Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type). No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

(77–82) :

(i) All triangles are squares → Universal Affirmatve (A-type).

(ii) Some planes are ship → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

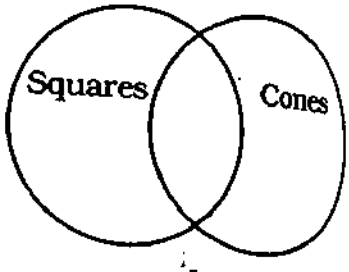
(iii) No cone is rtiangle → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some cones are not triangles → Particular Negative (O-type).

77. (3) No cone is triangle.

All triangles are squares.

E + A ⇒ O_1- type of Conclusion "Some squares are not cones". Its venn diagrams



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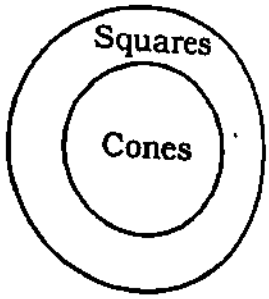

II

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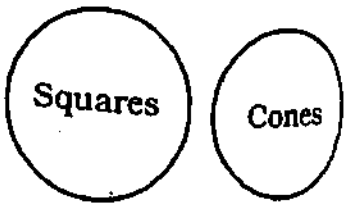


III

Diagram II supports Conclusion

78. (1) Some planes are ship.

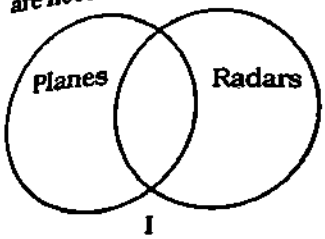
No ship is a radar.

I + E ⇒ O - type of Conclusion
"Some planes are not radars".

All cars are radars.

No radar is a ship.

A + E ⇒ E - type of Conclusion
"No car is a ship".
This is Conclusion I.
Venn diagrams of "Some planes are not radars".



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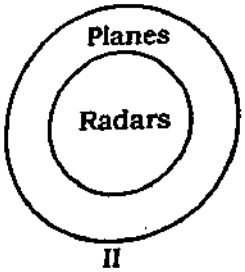
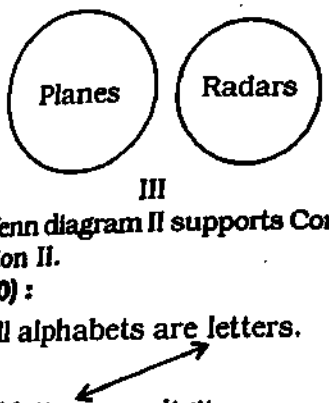


II
or



III

Venn diagram II supports Conclusion II.

(79–80) :

All alphabets are letters.

All letters are digits.

A + A ⇒ A - type of Conclusion
"All alphabets are digits". (P)

All letters are digits.

No digit is a number.

A + E ⇒ E - type of Conclusion
"No letter is a number". (Q)

All alphabets are digits.

No digit is a number.

A + E ⇒ E - type of Conclusion
"No alphabet is a number". (R)

79. (4) Conclusion (P) is Conclusion II.
80. (3) Conclusion I is Converse of Conclusion (R).

(81–82) :

Some troops are soldiers.

All soldiers are fighters.

I + A ⇒ I - type of Conclusion
"Some troops are fighters". (P)

All soldiers are fighters.

No fighter is a warrior.

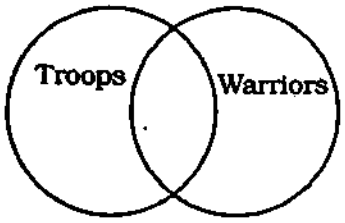
A + E ⇒ E - type of Conclusion
"No soldier is a warrior". (Q)

Some troops are fighters.

No fighter is a warrior.

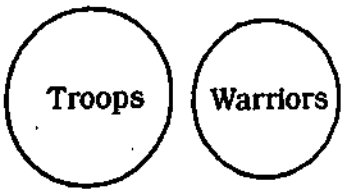
I + E ⇒ O - type of Conclusion
"Some troops are not warriors". (R)

81. (1) Venn diagrams of Conclusion (R)



I
or

II
or



II
or

Venn Diagram II supports Conclusion I.
Conclusion II is Converse of Conclusion (P).

82. (5) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

(83–90) :

(i) All alphabets are letters → Universal Affirmative (A–type).
(ii) Some windows are floors → Particular Affirmative (I–type).
(iii) No digit is a number → Universal Negative (E–type).
(iv) Some digits are not numbers → Particular Negative (O–type).

83. (3) All alphabets are letters.

All letters are digits.

A + A ⇒ A – type of conclusion
"All alphabets are digits."
This is Conclusion II.

All letters are digits.

No digit is a number.

A + E ⇒ E – type of conclusion
"No letter is a number."

All alphabets are digits.

No digit is a number.

A + E ⇒ E–type of conclusion
"No alphabet is a number."
This is Conclusion I.

84. (1) All fruits are flowers.

No flower is a sweet.

A + E ⇒ E–type of conclusion
"No fruit is sweet."

No flower is sweet.

Some sweets are desserts.

E + I ⇒ O_1 – type of conclusion
"Some desserts are not flowers."

No fruit is sweet.

Some sweets are desserts.

E + I ⇒ O_1–type of conclusion
"Some desserts are not fruits."
Conclusions I and II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or II follows.

85. (4) Some plane are ships.

No ship is a radar.

I + E ⇒ O – type of conclusion
"Some planes are not radars."

All cars are radars.

No radar is a ship.

A + E ⇒ E–type of conclusion
"No car is a ship."
This conclusion I.

86. (2) All locks are keys.

All keys are doors.

A + A ⇒ A-type of conclusion
"All locks are doors."

All keys are doors.

Some doors are windows.

A + I ⇒ No conclusion
Neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

87. (5) All rats are cats.

No cat is cow.

A + E ⇒ E–type of conclusion
"No rat is cow."

All dogs are cows.

No cow is cat.

A + E ⇒ E–type of conclusion
"No dog is cat."
This is Conclusion II.

88. (4) Some pillars are buildings.

All buildings are flats.

I + A ⇒ I-type of conclusion
"Some pillars are flats."

All buildings are flats.

No flat is house.

A + E ⇒ E–type of conclusion
"No building is house."
This is Conclusion I.

89. (2) All cups are bowls.

All bowls are trays.

A + A ⇒ A–type of conclusion
"All cups are trays."

Some trays are plates.

No plate is spoon.

I + E ⇒ O–type of conclusion
"Some trays are not spoons."

90. (2) All books are pens.

Some pens are desks.

A + I ⇒ No conclusion

(91–92) :

Some rooms are stores.

All stores are godowns.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some rooms are godowns." (P)

All stores are godowns.

All godowns are warehouses.

A + A ⇒ A–type of Conclusion
"All stores are warehouses." (Q)

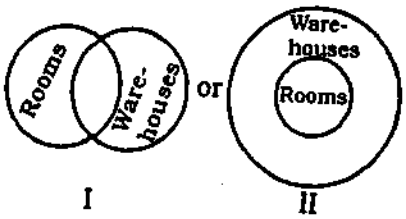
Some rooms are godowns.

All godowns are warehouses.

I + A ⇒ I–type of Conclusion
"Some rooms are warehouses." (R)

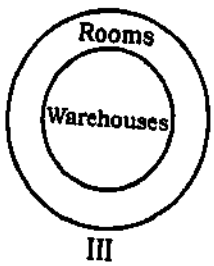
91. (3) Conclusion II is the Conlusion (Q).

92. (4) Venn diagrams of "Some rooms are warehouses". :



I II

or



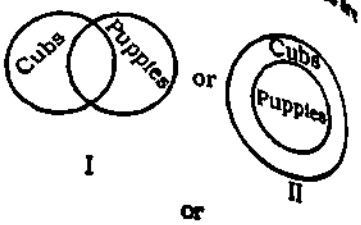
III

According to venn diagram III, all warehouses are rooms. Therefore, all warehouses being rooms is a possibility. This is Conclusion I. Conclusion II is the Converse of the Conclusion (P).

93. (5) No puppy is a kitten.

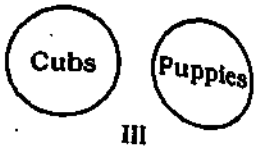
All kittens are cubs.

E + A ⇒ O_1 – type of Conclusion
"Some cubs are not puppies."
Venn diagrams of "Some cubs are not puppies" :



I II

or



III

According to venn diagram II, all puppies are cubs. Therefore, Conclusion I follows.

(94–95) :

No sea is a lake.

Some lakes are rivers.

E + I ⇒ O_1– type of Conclusion
"Some rivers are not seas." (P)

Some lakes are rivers.

All rivers are oceans.

I + A ⇒ I – type of Conclusion
"Some lakes are oceans". (Q)

94. (1) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

95. (5) Conclusion I is the Converse of the Conclusion (Q).

(96–97) :

(i) All cities are oceans → Universal Affirmative (A–type).

(ii) Some villages are cities → Particular Affirmative (I–type).

(iii) No ocean is a town → Universal Negative (E–type).

(iv) Some oceans are not towns → Particular Negative (O–type).

(96–97) : Some villages are cities.

All cities are oceans.

I + A ⇒ I – type of Conclusion
"Some villages are oceans." (P)

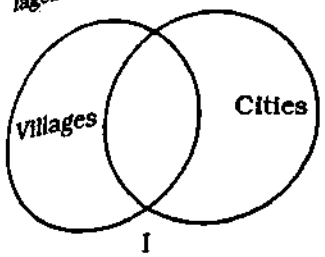
All cities are oceans.

No ocean is a town.

$A + E \Rightarrow E$ – type Conclusion
"No city is a town." (Q)
Some villages are oceans.

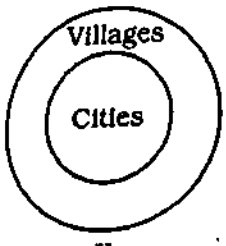
No ocean is a town.
$I + E \Rightarrow O$ – type of Conclusion
"Some villages are not towns." (R)

96. (3) Venn diagrams of "Some villages are cities" :



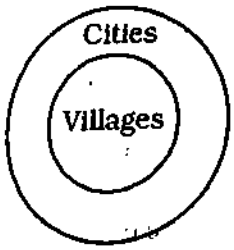
I

or



II

or



III

Venn diagram II supports the Conclusion I.

97. (1) Conclusion I is the Converse of Conclusion (P).
Conclusion II is same as that of Conclusion (Q).

98. (5) Some stones are rocks.

No rocks is a hill.
$I + E \Rightarrow O$ – type of Conclusion
"Some stones are not hills."

No rock is a hill.

All hills are mountains.
$E + A \Rightarrow O_1$ – type of Conclusion
"Some mountains are not rocks."

(99–101) :

(i) All boxes are cartons → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some stands are racks → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No rack is a box → Universal Negative (E-type).

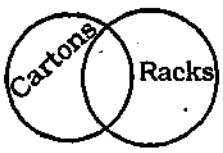
(iv) Some racks are not boxes → Particular Negative (O-type).

99. (3) Some stands are racks.

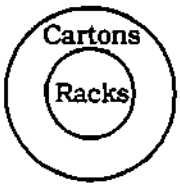
No rack is a box.
$I + E \Rightarrow O$-type of Conclusion
"Some stands are not boxes".
Therefore, Conclusion I follows.

No rack is a box.

All boxes are cartons.
$E + A \Rightarrow O_1$-type of Conclusion
"Some cartons are not racks".
Venn diagrams of "Some cartons are not racks" :

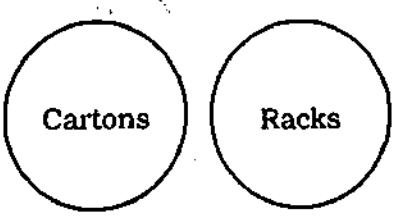


or



I II

or



III

Venn diagram II supports the Conclusion II.

100. (1) All kittens are turtles.

Some turtles are puppies.

$A + I \Rightarrow$ No Conclusion
Conclusion I and Conclusion II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows.

101. (5) All papers are mills.

All mills are factories.

$A + A \Rightarrow$ A-type of Conclusion
"All papers are factories".
This is Conclusion II.

(102–103) :

Some perfumes are deodorants.

All deodorants are colognes.
$I + A \Rightarrow$ I-type of Conclusion
"Some perfumes are colognes". (P)

Some deodorants are perfumes.

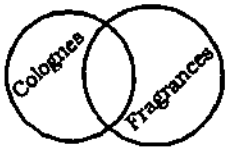
No perfume is a fragrance.
$I + E \Rightarrow O$-type of Conclusion
"Some deodorants are not fragrances". (Q)

Some colognes are perfumes.

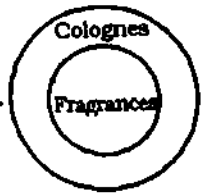
No perfume is a fragrance.
$I + E \Rightarrow O$ – type of Conclusion
"Some colognes are not fragrances". (R)

102. (4) Conclusion I is the Conclusion (P).

103. (3) Conclusion I is the Conclusion (Q).
Venn diagrams of "Some colognes are not fragrances" :

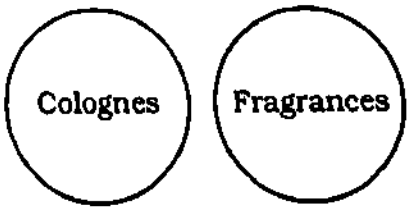


or



I II

or



III

Venn diagram II supports the Conclusion II.

(104–108) :

(i) All legumes are pulses → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some lotions are perfumes → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No cream is a lotion → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some creams are not lotions → Particular Negative (O-type).

104. (2)

No cream is a lotion.

↙↗

Some lotions are perfumes.

E + I ⇒ O_1-type of Conclusion
"Some perfumes are not creams".
Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

(105-106) :

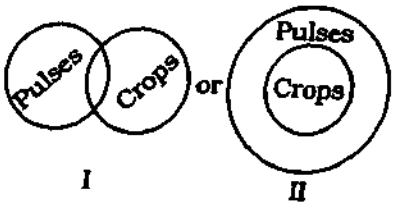
Some pulses are grains.

↙↗

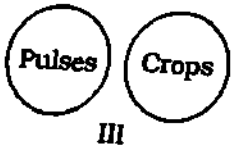
No grain is a crop.

I + E ⇒ O-type of Conclusion
"Some pulses are not crops". (P)

105. (5) Venn diagrams of "Some pulses are not crops" :



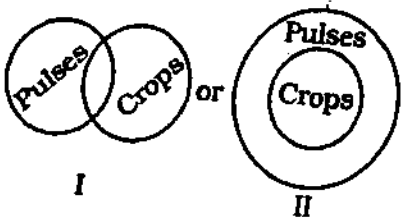
or



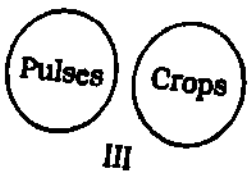
The above venn diagrams show that "All pulses can never be crops".

Therefore, Conclusion II follows.

106. (3) Venn diagrams of "Some pulses are not crops" :

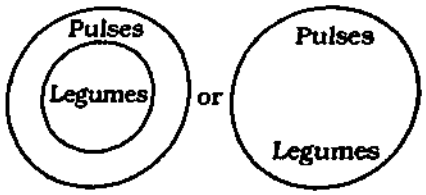


or



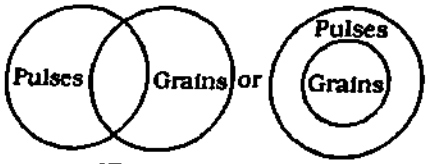
Venn diagram II supports the Conclusion I.

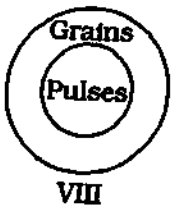
Venn diagrams of "All legumes are pulses" :



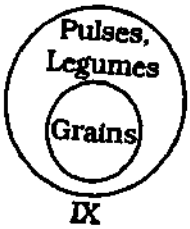
Venn diagrams of "Some pulses are grains":

or





After combining the Venn diagrams V and VII, we get:



Venn diagram IX supports the Conclusion II.

107. (5) Some rivers are oceans.

↙↗

All oceans are waterfalls.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some rivers are waterfalls".
This is Conclusion II.

108. (4) Some curtains are pillows.

↙↗

All pillows are blankets.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some curtains are blankets".

All pillows are blankets.

↙↗

All blankets are doormats.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion
"All pillows are doormats".

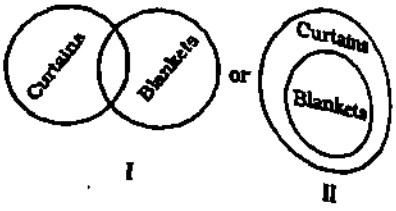
Some curtains are blankets.

↙↗

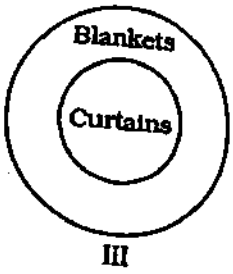
All blankets are doormats.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion
"Some curtains are doormats".

Venn diagrams of "Some curtains are blankets":

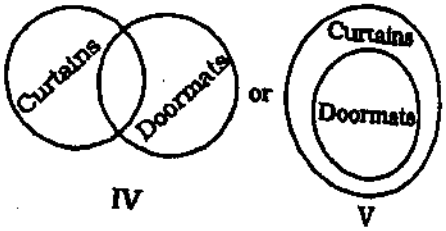


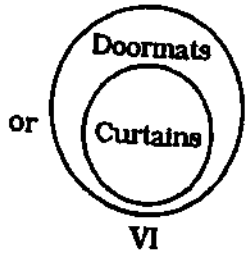
or



Venn diagrams III contradicts the Conclusion II.

Venn diagrams of "Some curtains are doormats":





Venn diagram V supports the Conclusion I.

MODEL EXERCISES

Directions (1-5) : In these questions, there are two statements followed by two conclusions A and B. You have to take the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the conclusions logically follows. Choose

(1) If only A follows
(2) If only B follows
(3) If both A and B follow
(4) If neither A nor B follows
(5) None of these

1. All chairs are houses.
Some shoes are houses.
A : Some chairs are shoes.
B : Some shoes are chairs.

2. All men are dogs.
All dogs are cats.
A : All men are cats.
B : All cats are men.

3. All men are married.
Some men are educated.
A : Some married are educated.
B : Some educated are married.

4. All boys are girls.
No girl is a father.
A : All girls are boys.
B : No boy is a father.

5. All boys are rivers.
Some rivers are girls
A : Some girls are boys.
B : Some boys are girls.

Directions (6-10) : In these questions, there are two statements followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows from the given statements.

6. **Statements**
Some years are decades.
All centuries are decades.
Conclusions
I. Some centuries are years.
II. Some decades are years.
III. No century is a year.
(1) Only either I or III and II follow
(2) Both II & III follow
(3) Only I follows
(4) Only II follows
(5) None of these

7. **Statements**
All Shares are debentures.
No debenture is an equity.
Conclusions
I. No equity is a share.
II. Some debentures are shares.
III. No share is an equity.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) All follow
(4) Only III follows
(5) None of these

8. **Statements**
All nets are jets.
All jets are sets.
Conclusions
I. All jets are nets.
II. Some sets are neither nets nor jets.
III. No set is a net.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only III follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) None follows
(5) None of these

9. **Statements**
All cities are towns.
Some cities are villages.
Conclusions
I. All villages are towns.
II. No village is a town.
III. Some villages are towns.
(1) Only III follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) None of the above
(5) All of the above

10. **Statements**
Some tables are chairs.
Some chairs are beds.
Conclusions
I. Some tables are beds.
II. No bed is either a chair or a table.
III. All beds are chairs.
(1) Only either 1 or II follows
(2) Only III follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) None follows
(5) All of the above

Directions (11-20) : In these questions, you are given two statements A and B followed by two conclusions (I) and (II). You have to take 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 definitely follows from the given statements.
Indicate your answer as
(1) If only conclusion I follows
(2) If only conclusion II follows
(3) If both I and II follow
(4) If neither I nor II follows
(5) None of these

11. **Statements**
A : Some books are cars .
Some cars are boxes
B : **Conclusions**
I. Some books are boxes
II. Some boxes are books.

12. **Statements**
A : All goats are parrots.
B : All parrots are crows.
Conclusions
I. All crows are goats.
II. All goats are crows.

13. **Statements**
A : Some papers are pens.
B : Some pencils are pens.
Conclusions
I. Some pens are pencils.
II. Some pens are papery.

14. **Statements**
B : Some kings are queens.
A : All queens are beautiful.
Conclusions
I. All kings are beautiful.
II. All queens are kings.

15. **Statements**
A : Some hens are crows.
B : All crows are horses.
Conclusions
I. Some horses are hens
II. Some hens are horses.

16. **Statements**
A : All books are pencils
B : All pencils are flowers.
Conclusions
I. All books are flowers.
II. Some pencils are not books.

17. Statements
A : Some books are pencils.
B : Some pencils are pens.
Conclusions
I. Some books are pens
II. Some pens are books.

18. Statements
A : All horses are bullocks.
B : All bullocks are parrots.
Conclusions
I. All horses are parrots.
II. All parrots are horses.

19. Statements
A : All flowers are leaves.
B : Some leaves are birds.
Conclusions
I. Some birds are flowers.
II. Some leaves are flowers.

20. Statements
A : All windows are doors.
B : No door is wall.
Conclusions
I. No windows is wall.
II. No wall is door.

Directions (21-30) : In these questions, two statements are given, followed by two inferences A and B. Assume the statements to be true, mark your answer as
(1) If only inference I follows
(2) If only inference II follows
(3) If both I and II follow
(4) If neither I nor II follows
(5) None of these

21. All mothers are aunts.
All aunts are ladies. So,
I. All mothers are ladies.
II. All aunts are mothers.

22. Some doctors are fools.
Some fools are rich. So,
I. Some doctors are rich.
II. Some rich are doctors.

23. All goats are cows.
Some goats are lambs. So,
I. All goats are lambs.
II. Some lambs are cows.

24. All pedestrians are poor.
All poor are honest. So,
I. All honest are pedestrians.
II. All pedestrians are honest.

25. All rings are wings.
All wings are kings. So,
I. All rings are kings.
II. All kings are rings.

26. Some books are hooks.
All books are fish. So,
I. Some hooks are fish.
II. Some fish are hooks.

27. All pens are guns.
All guns are inkpots. So,
I. All pens are inkpots.
II. All inkpots are pens.

28. All P's are Q's.
All Q's are R's. So,
I. All P's are R's.
II. All R's are P's.

29. Some words are sharp.
All swords are rusty. So,
I. Some rusty things are sharp.
II. Some rusty things are not sharp.

30. All liquor is water.
No water is bitter. So,
I. No liquor is bitter.
II. No bitter things is liquor.

Directions (31-35) : In these questions, there are two statements followed by two possible inferences A and B. Assume the statements to be correct even if they vary with facts. Choose your answer as
(1) If only inference A follows
(2) If only inference B follows
(3) If both the inference A and B follow
(4) If neither inference A nor B follows
(5) None of these

31. All graduates are chairs.
All chairs are tables.
A : All graduates are tables.
B : All tables are graduates.

32. Every minister is a student.
Every student is inexperienced.
A : Every minister is inexperienced.
B : Some inexperienced are students.

33. Some birds are elephants.
Some elephants are white.
A : Some birds are white.
B : Some white are birds.

34. No bat is ball.
No ball is wicket.
A : No bat is wicket.
B : All wickets are bats.

35. All fish are tortoise.
No tortoise is a crocodile.
A : No crocodile is a fish.
B : No fish is a crocodile.

Directions (36-39) : In these questions, two statements are followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Assume the given statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and then mark your answer as
(1) If only conclusion I follows
(2) If only conclusion II follows
(3) If both the conclusions follow
(4) If neither I nor II follows
(5) None of these

36. Statements
All players are smokers.
Some smokers are wine-addicts.
Conclusions
I. All smokers are players.
II. Some wine-addicts are smokers.

37. Statements
All women are ministers.
All ministers are simpleton.
Conclusions
I. All women are simpleton.
II. All ministers are simpleton.

38. Statements
All cars are not trains.
All cars are four-wheeled vehicles.
Conclusions
I. All trains are not four-wheeled vehicles.
II. Some trains are four-wheeled vehicles.

39. Statements
All jails are guest houses.
All guest houses are comfortable.
Conclusions
I. All jails are comfortable.
II. No jail is comfortable.

Directions (40-44) : In each of the questions below, there are two or three statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the given statements.

40. Statements
Some singers are rockers.
All rockers are westerners.
Conclusions
I. Some rockers are singers.
II. Some westerners are rockers.
III. Some singers are westerners.

IV. Some singers are not westerners.
(1) I, II and III follow
(2) I, II and IV follow
(3) II, III and IV follow
(4) I, III and IV follow
(5) None of these

41. Statements
No Indian is an Asian.
Some Americans are Indians.
Conclusions
I. Some Indians are not Asians.
II. Some Asians are not Americans.
III. Some Americans are not Asians.
IV. All Americans are Asians.
(1) Either III or IV follows
(2) Either I or II follows
(3) I and III follow
(4) Either II or III follows
(5) None of these

42. Statements
Some charts are darts.
All darts are carts.
Some carts are smarts.
Conclusions
I. Some charts are carts.
II. Some carts are darts.
III. Some darts are smarts.
IV. Some smarts are charts.
(1) I and III follow
(2) II and III follow
(3) I and II follow
(4) I, III and IV follow
(5) None of these

43. Statements
Some big are small.
No small is large.
Some large are tiny.
Conclusions
I. Some large are not big.
II. No big is large.
III. Some small are not tiny.
IV. Some big are not tiny.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) None follows
(5) All of these

44. Statements
No killer is a sweater.
No jacket is a sweater.
Some jackets are roses.
Conclusions
I. Some roses are sweaters.
II. Some roses are not sweaters.
III. No killer is a jacket.
IV. Some jackets are killers.
(1) Either I or II and III follow
(2) Either III or IV and II follow
(3) Either II or III follows
(4) Either I or II and either III or IV follow
(5) None of these

Directions (45-48) : Each of these questions has three groups of statements marked A, B, C. Identify the group(s) in which the information given is logical.

45. A. To forgive is divine. Divine facts are rare. Forgiveness is rare.
B. Pepsi contains added flavour. Coke contains permitted colours. Pepsi and Coke are cold drinks.
C. Some beer is wine and some beer is vodka. All wine is vodka. All beer must be vodka or wine.
(1) A and C (2) A and B
(3) only A (4) only C
(5) None of these

46. A. Sensex crashes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Nasdaq rises high on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Sensex follows the Nasdaq movement.
B. Mt. Everest, the highest peak, is taller than the second highest peak in China. Mt. Everest may be higher than Mt. Sunfest.
C. On the highway, going from East to West, town A comes after town B. Town C comes after town D. Towns C and A come after town B.
(1) only B (2) B and C
(3) only C (4) A and C
(5) None of these

47. A. Some substances are crystalline. Marble is crystalline. Marble is a substance.
B. All greyhounds are dogs. Some dogs are cows. Some greyhounds are dogs.
C. All locks are keys. Some keys do not open. Some locks do not open.
(1) A and C (2) B and C
(3) only A (4) None of these
(5) All of these

48. A. All beautiful things are sad. She is beautiful. She is sad.
B. All nice things are flat. TVs are flat. TVs are nice things.
C. Potatoes are stems. All stems are fruits. Potatoes are fruits.
(1) Only C (2) A and B
(3) Only A (4) A and C
(5) None of these

Directions (49-52) : In each of these questions, two statements are given followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Consider the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be absurd. Mark answer as
(1) if only conclusion II follows
(2) if only conclusion I follows
(3) if either conclusion I or II follows
(4) if neither conclusion I nor II follows

49. Statements No coin is a dollar.
Red token is a coin.
Conclusions
I. Red token is not a dollar.
II. Red token may not be a dollar.

50. Statement All bulbs are birds.
Some birds are butterflies.
Conclusions
I. All butterflies are bulbs.
II. Some bulbs are butterflies.

51. Statements All lamps are poles.
Some poles are pipes.
Conclusions
I. Some lamps are pipes.
II. Some pipes are poles.

52. Statement Some tanks are ponds.
Some ponds are buckets
Conclusions
I. Some buckets are ponds.
II. Some tanks are buckets.

Direction (53-57) : In each of the 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 all the Conclusions and then decide which of the given Conclusions logically follows from the given

statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Give answer (1) if only Conclusion I follows

Give answer (2) if only Conclusion II follows

Give answer (3) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows

Give answer (4) if neither Conclusion nor Conclusion II follows

Give answer (5) If both the Conclusions I and II follow

(53–54) :

Statements :

All sticks are plants.

All plants are insects.

All insects are amphibians.

53. Conclusions :

I. All amphibians are sticks.

II. All plants are amphibians.

54. Conclusions :

I. At least some amphibians are insects

II. All sticks are insects.

55. Statements :

All apartments are huts.

No hut is a building.

All buildings are cottages.

Conclusions :

I. No cottage is an apartment.

II. Some cottages are apartments.

(56–57) :

Statements :

Some stars are moons.

All moons are planets.

No planet is universe.

56. Conclusions :

I. At least some planets are stars.

II. No moon is universe.

57. Conclusions :

I. All moons being stars is a possibility.

II. No universe is a star.

Directions (58–62) : In each of the following questions, two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the conclusions logically follows from the statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Give answer (1) if only Conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only Conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

Give answer (5) if both the Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

(58–59) :

Statements:

No number is a digit.

All digits are fractions.

Some fractions are integers.

58. Conclusions :

I. Atleast some digits are integers.

II. All numbers being integers is a possibility.

59. Conclusions :

I. All fractions can never be numbers.

II. Some integers are definitely not numbers.

60. Statements:

Some seconds are minutes. All minutes are hours.

Conclusions :

I. Some seconds are hours.

II. All seconds are hours.

(61–62) :

Statements :

All flaws are errors.

Some errors are mistakes.

Some mistakes are blunders.

61. Conclusions :

I. All flaws can never be mistakes.

I. Atleast some blunders are errors.

62. Conclusions :

I. All flaws being blunders is a possibility.

II. No error is a blunder.

Direction (63–68) : In each of the following questions, two or three statements followed by two Conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given Conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Give answer (1) if both the Conclusion I and Conclusion II follow

Give answer (2) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows

Give answer (3) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

Give answer (4) if only Conclusion I follows

Give answer (5) if only Conclusion II follows

(63–64) : Statements

Some pictures are images.

All images are memories.

Some memories are sketches.

63. Conclusions

I. Aleast some pictures are memories.

II. Some memories are definitely not pictures.

64. Conclusions

I. All images are sketches.

II. All pictures being sketches is a possibility.

(65–66) : Statements

All mountains are peaks.

Some peaks are rivers.

No mountain is a valley.

65. Conclusions

I. All rivers can never be mountains.

II. All mountains are rivers.

66. Conclusions

I. No valley is a peak.

II. Atleast some valleys are rivers.

67. Statements

Some hours are minutes.

Some hours are seconds.

Conclusions

I. Atleast some seconds are minutes.

II. No second is a minute.

68. Statements

All cars are trucks.

All trucks are vehicles.

Conclusions

I. All vehicles ate trucks.

II. All cars are vehicles.

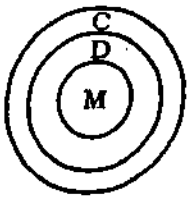
SHORT ANSWERS

1.(4)	2.(1)	3.(3)	4.(2)
5.(4)	6.(1)	7.(3)	8.(3)
9.(1)	10.(4)	11.(4)	12.(2)
13.(3)	14.(4)	15.(3)	16.(1)
17.(4)	18.(1)	19.(2)	20.(3)
21.(1)	22.(2)	23.(2)	24.(2)
25.(1)	26.(3)	27.(1)	28.(1)
29.(1)	30.(3)	31.(1)	32.(3)
33.(4)	34.(4)	35.(3)	36.(2)
37.(3)	38.(4)	39.(1)	40.(1)
41.(3)	42.(3)	43.(4)	44.(2)
45.(3)	46.(1)	47.(4)	48.(4)
49.(2)	50.(4)	51.(1)	52.(2)
53.(2)	54.(5)	55.(3)	56.(5)
57.(1)	58.(5)	59.(4)	60.(1)
61.(2)	62.(1)	63.(4)	64.(5)
65.(3)	66.(5)	67.(2)	68.(5)

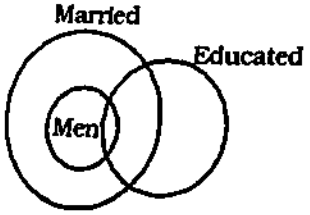
EXPLANATIONS

1. (4) Middle term houses is not distributed in the statements hence, none of the conclusion follows.

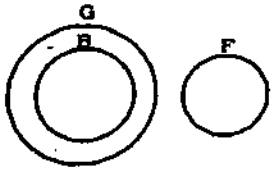
2. (1) From the figure drawn, conclusion A follows.



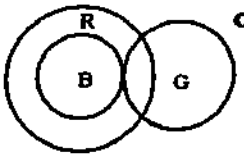
3. (3) From the figure, we can say that some men are educated and some educated are men. hence, both of them follow.



4. (2) Conclusion A does not follow. Conclusion B that "No boy is a father" is valid from the figure. Hence, only B follows.



5. (4) Middle terms "rivers" is not distributed in the Premises. Hence, none of conclusions of mediate inference follows.



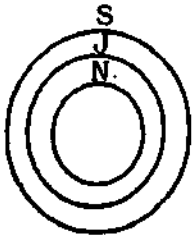
Conclusion
A-X
B-X

Hence hove conclusion follows.

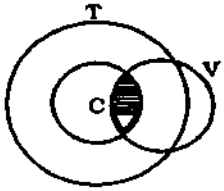
6. (1) Middle terms decades is not distributed hence, no definite conclusion of mediate inference can be drawn. However, conclusions (I) and (III) make a complementary pair or inference, hence either (I) or (III) follows. Conclusion (II) is immediate inference drawn from statement I. Hence, option (1) is the correct answer.

7. (3) All shares are debentures can be converted into some debentures are shars. Hence, conclusion (II) follows. Now middle term is distributed in the statement, hence mediate inference can be drawn. Conclusion (I) & and (II) are negative conclusions which follow if one of the statements in negative. Hence, all follow.

8. (3) Conclusion I does not follow because there are some jets which are not nets. Conclusion II is true from the given figure but it is not true if all the circles concide hence it does not follow. Conclusion III does not follow. Hence, none of the conclusions follow.



9. (1) From the figure, it is clear that conclusion (I) does not follow. Also, conclusion (II) does not follow.



Conclusion (III) follows as "some villages are towns." Hence, option (1) is the correct answer.

10. (4) Middle term "chairs" is not distributed. Hence no conclusions of mediate inference follows. Moreover, conclusion III is immediate inference and does not follow from statement 2.

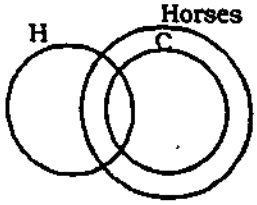
11. (4) Both the conclusions are mediate inference and do not follow as middle term "cars" is not distributed in the statements.

12. (2) Only conclusion (II) follows.

13. (3) Conclusion (I) is immediate inference drawn from statement (II). Conclusion (II) is immediate inference drawn from statement A. Both the conclusions are valid.

14. (4) Conclusion (II) is immediate inference and does not follow from the statement (1). Conclusion (I) is mediate inference and does not follow.

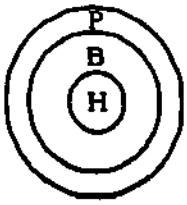
15. (3) From the figure, both the conclusions "Some horses are hens" and "some hens are horses" are valid.



16. (1) Only conclusion (I) follows.

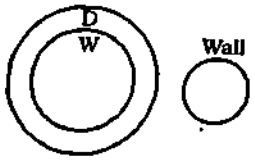
17. (4) Middle term "pencils" is not distributed. Hence, none of conclusions of mediate inference follows.

18. (1) From the figure, only conclusion (I) "All horses are parrots' is valid.

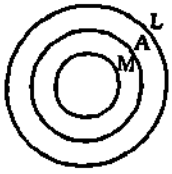


19. (2) Conclusion (II) immediate inference drawn from statement A and follows. Conclusion (I) in mediate inference but does not follow because middle term leaves is not distributed in the statement.

20. (3) Both the conclusions are valid from the statements.

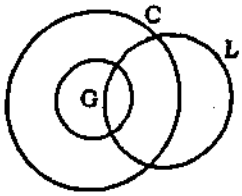


21. (1) Conclusion (I) "All mothers are ladies" follow from statement. Conclusion (II) does not follow.

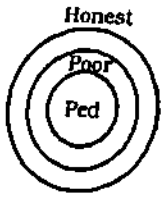


22. (2) Middle term "fools" is not distributed in the statements, hence none of the conclusions (mediate inference) follows from the statements.

23. (2) Conclusion (I) is immediate inference and does not follow form statement. Conclusion (II) is mediate inference and follows from the diagram.

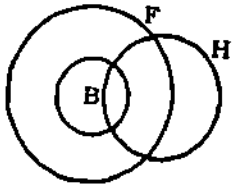


24. (2) From the figure, conclusion I does not follows conclusion follows from the statements.



25. (1) Only conclusion (I) follows.

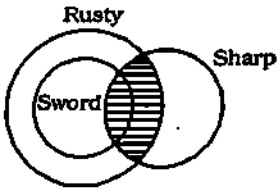
26. (3) From the figure, it can easily been concluded that some books are fish and some fish are books.



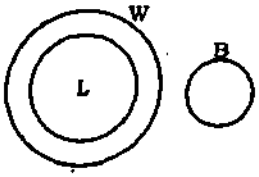
27. (1) Only conclusion (I) follows.

28. (1) Only conclusion (I) follows.

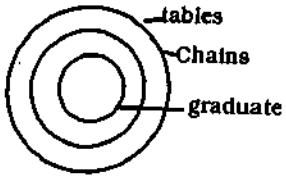
29. (1) If both the statements are positive, Conclusion is always Positive, hence, conclusion (II) is ruled out. From the figure, Conclusion (I) "Some rusty things are sharp" follow.



30. (3) From the figure drawn on the basis of statements, both the conclusions follow.

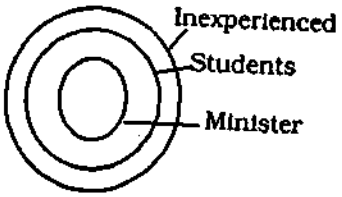


31. (1) This can be solved easily with the help of venn-diagrams.



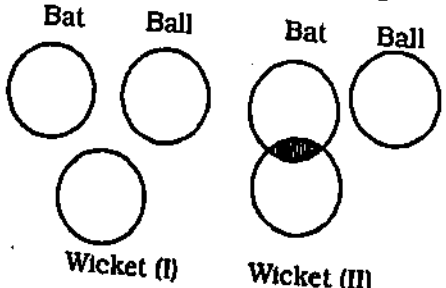
Clearly, statement A follows and B does not follow.

32. (3) From the diagram, it is clear that every minister is inexperienced and some inexperienced are students.



33. (4) None of the conclusions follows as middle term elephants is not distributed in the statements.

34. (4) As per rule of syllogism, if both the statements are negative, no mediate inference follows. This is also clear from the venn-diagram.



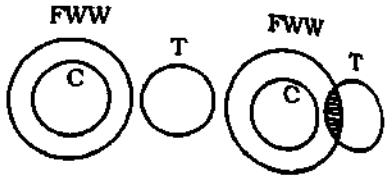
Conclusion (1) is true from figure (I) but false from (II) hence does not follow. Conclusion (II) is false from both the figures.

35. (3) If one of the statements is negative, conclusion will be negative both the conclusions follow.

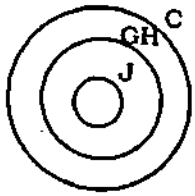
36. (2) Conclusion (I) is immediate inference and does not follow from statements I. Conclusion (II) is immediate inference drawn from statement II as I type proposition can be converted into I type.

37. (3) Clearly, both the conclusion follow from the statements.

38. (4) None of the conclusions is definitely true.



39. (1) Clearly all jails are comfortable. Hence, only conclusion I follow.



40. (1) I follows from some singers are rockers and II follows from all rockers are westerners combining both the statements, we get the conclusion III.

41. (3) Some Americans are Indians and no Indian is an Asian implies that some Americans are not Asians. Also, No Indian is an Asian implies that some Indian are not Asians.

42. (3) Some charts are darts + All darts are Carts

⇒ Some charts are carts. Hence, I follows.

Again, All darts are Carts.

=> Some carts are darts. Hence, II follows. All darts are carts + some carts are smarts, gives no conclusion. Hence, III does not follows, Similarly, we see that IV also does not follow.

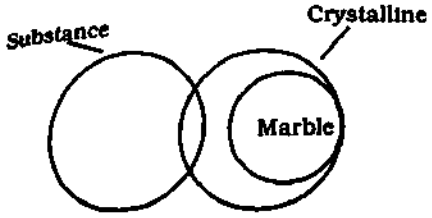
43. (4) None of the given conclusion follows.

44. (2) Some Jackets are roses ⇒ Some roses are Jackets. Now some roses are jackets + No jacket is a sweater = Some roses are not sweaters.
Hence, II follows. Also, III and JV form a complementary pair ie, one of them is always true. Hence, either III or IV follows.

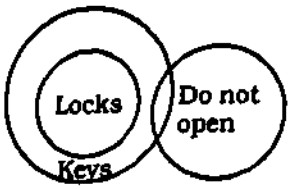
45. (3) Only A has statements which are logically related.

46. (1) Only B is true.

47. (4) According to question,

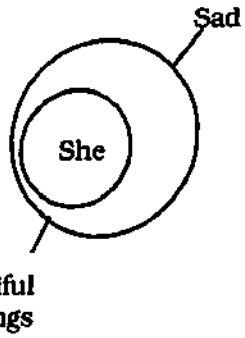


(1) Marble may or may nob be a substance. Hense, (1) is false.
(2) All greyhounds are dogs hence some greyhounds will be dogs. Hence, (2) is true.
(3)

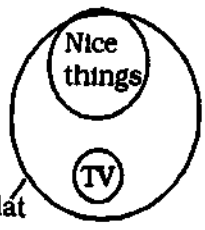


Some locks may or may not open. Hence (C) is false only option (B) follows but none of the alter natives has this option.

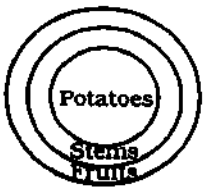
48. (4) According to question,



Clearly, (1) follows.
ie. all beautiful things are sad + she is beautiful = she is sad.

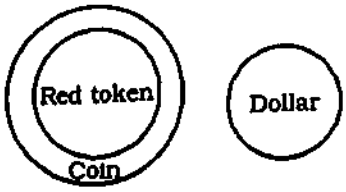


Clearly, TV may or may not be nice things.



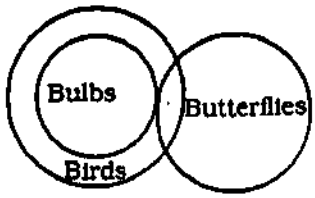
Potatoes are stems + all stems are fruits
⇒ Potatoes are fruits.
Hence, A and C follows.

49. (2) According to question,



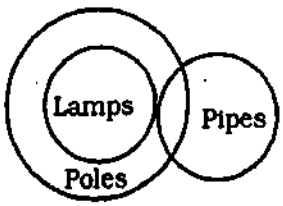
I. Red token is not a dollar.
II. Red token may not be a dollar.
Only conclusion I follows.

50. (4) According to question,



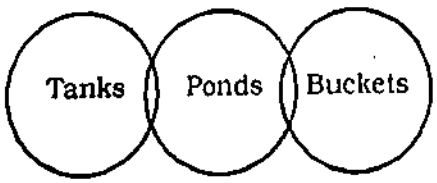
I. All butterflies are bulbs
II. Some butterflies are bulbs.
Neither conclusion I nor II follows.

51. (1) According to question,



I. Some lamps are poles.
II. Some poles are pipes.
Only conclusion II follows.

52. (2) According to question,



I. Some buckets are ponds.
II. Some tanks are buckets.
Only conclusion I follows.

(53-57) :
(i) All sticks are plants → Universal Affirmative (A - type)
(ii) Some stars are moons → Particular Affirmative (I - type)
(iii) No hut is a building → Universal Negative (E - type)
(iv) Some huts are not buildings → Particular Negative (O - type)

(53-54) :
All sticks are plants.
All plants are insects.
A + A ⇒ A – type of Conclusion
"All sticks are insects". (P)
All plants are insects.
All insects are amphibians.
A + A ⇒ A – type of Conclusion
"All plants are amphibians". (Q)
All sticks are insects.
All insects are amphibians.
A + A ⇒ A – type of Conclusion
"All sticks are amphibians".(R)

53. (2) Conclusion (Q) is the Conclusion II.

54. (5) Conclusion I is the Converse of the third Premise.
Conclusion (P) is the Conclusion II.

55. (3) All apartments are huts.
No hut is a building.
A + E ⇒ E – type of Conclusion
"No apartment is a building".
No hut is a building.
All buildings are cottages.
E + A ⇒ O_1 – type of Conclusion
"Some cottages are not huts".
Conclusions I and II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows.

(56-57) :
Some stars are moons.
All moons are planets.
I + A ⇒ I – type of Conclusion

"Some stars are planets". (P)

All moons are planets.

No planet is universe.

A + E ⇒ E – type of Conclusion

"No moon is universe". (Q)

Some stars are planets.

No planet is universe.

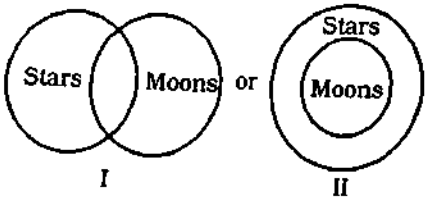
I + E ⇒ O – type of Conclusion

"Some stars are not universe". (R)

56. (5) Conclusion (P) is the Converse of the Conclusion I.

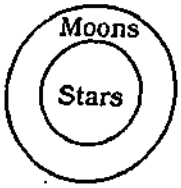
Conclusion (Q) is the Conclusion II.

57. (1) Venn diagrams of "Some stars are moons".



I II

or



III

Venn diagram II supports the Conclusion I.

(58–62) :

(i) All digits are fractions → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some fractions are integers → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No number is a digit → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some numbers are not digits → Particular Negative (O-type).

(58–59) :

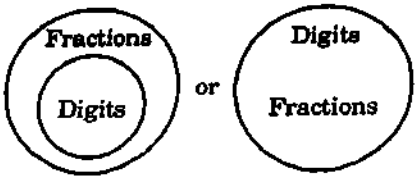
No number is a digit.

All digits are fractions.

$E + A \Rightarrow O_1$-type of Conclusion

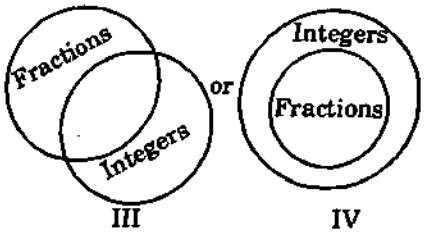
"Some fractions are not numbers."

58. (5) Venn diagrams of "All digits are fractions" :

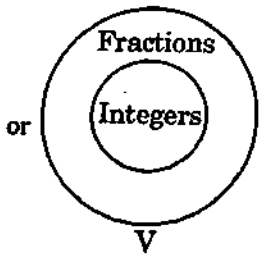


I II

Venn diagrams of "Some fractions are integers" :

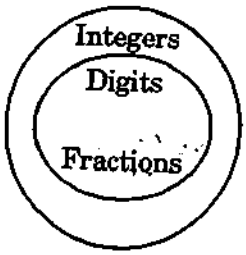


III IV



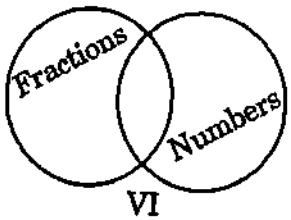
V

After combining the Venn diagrams II and IV, we get :

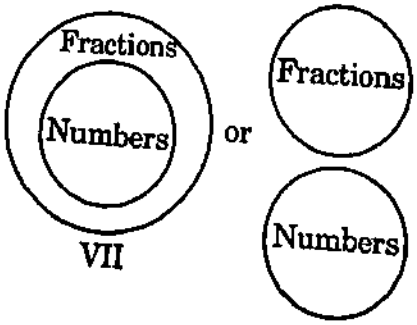


Therefore, Conclusion I follows.

Venn diagrams of "Some fractions are not numbers" :

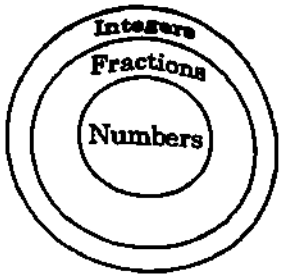


VI



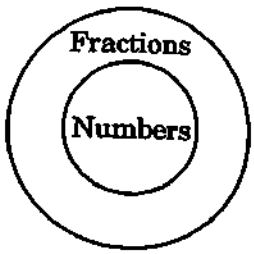
VII VIII

After combining the Venn diagrams, IV and VII, we get :

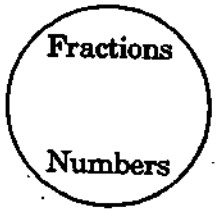


Therefore, Conclusion II follows.

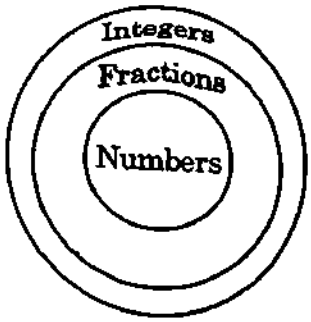
59. (4)



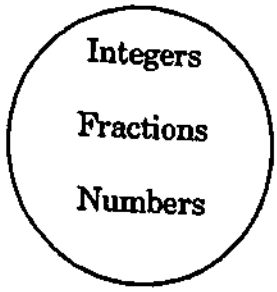
It can be illustrated as :



Therefore, Conclusion I does not follow.



It can be illustrated as :



Therefore, Conclusion II does not follow.

60. (1)

Some seconds are minutes.

All minutes are hours.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some seconds are hours."

This is Conclusion I.

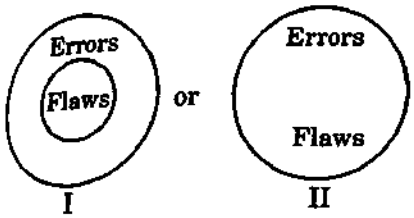
(61-62) :

All flaws are errors.

Some errors are mistakes.

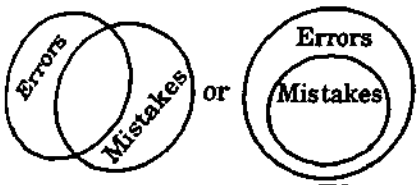
I + A ⇒ No Conclusion

61. (2) Venn diagram of "All flaws are errors" :

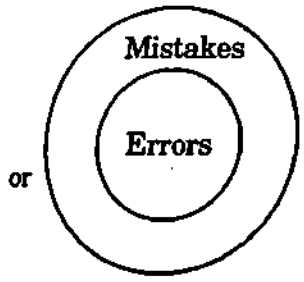


I II

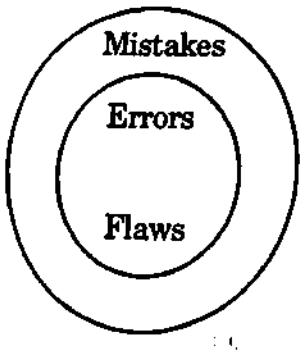
Venn diagrams of "Some errors are mistakes" :



III IV



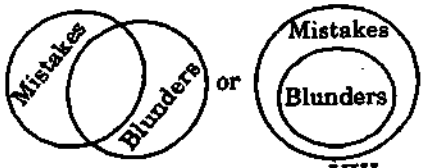
After combining Venn diagrams II and V, we get :



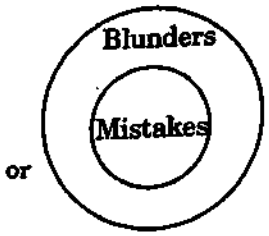
VI

Hence, Conclusion I does not follow.

Venn diagrams of "Some mistakes are blunders" :

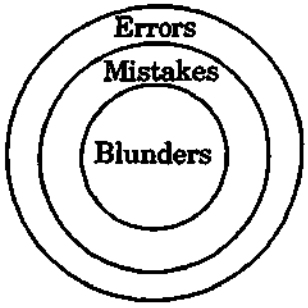


VII VIII



IX

After combining Venn diagrams IV and VIII, we get :



X

Therefore, Conclusion II follows.

62. (1) After combining the Venn diagrams VI and IX given in the answer to Question Number 44, we get :

Therefore, Conclusion I follows.

(63-68) :

(i) All mountains are peaks → Universal Affirmative (A-type).

(ii) Some peaks are rivers → Particular Affirmative (I-type).

(iii) No mountain is a valley → Universal Negative (E-type).

(iv) Some mountains are not valleys → Particular Negative (O-type).

(63-64) :

Some pictures are images.

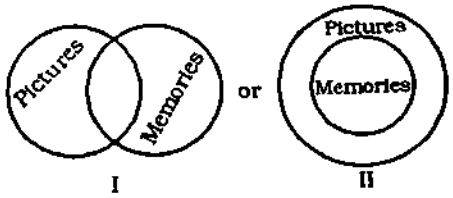
All images are memories.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some pictures are memories." (P)

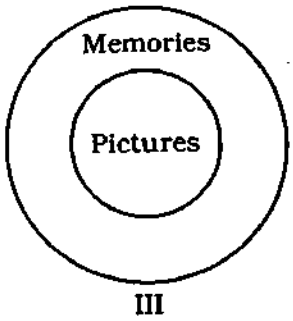
63. (4) Conclusion I is the Conclusion (P).

Venn diagrams of "Some pictures are memories" :



I II

or



III

Venn diagram II contradicts the Conclusion II.

Therefore, only Conclusion I follows.

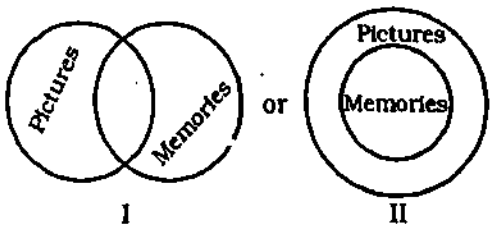
64. (5)

All images are memories.

Some memories are sketches.

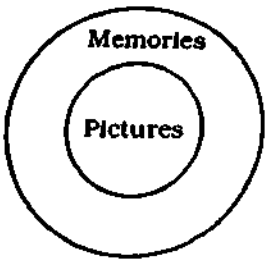
A + I ⇒ No Conclusion

Venn diagrams of "Some pictures are memories" :



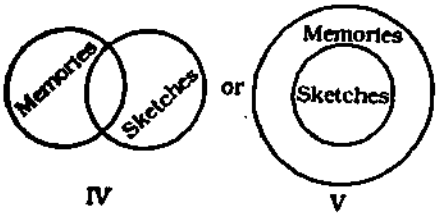
I II

or



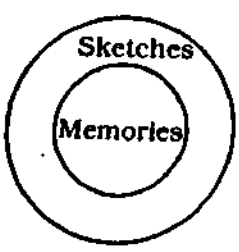
III

Venn diagrams of "Some memories are sketches" :



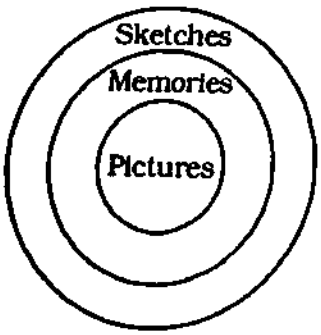
IV V

or



VI

After combining venn diagrams III and VI, we get :



VII

This diagram supports Conclusion II.

Therefore, only Conclusion II follows.

(65-66) :

No valley is a mountain.

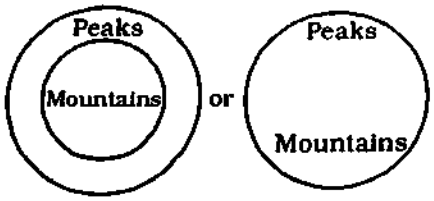
E

All mountains are peaks.

$E + A \Rightarrow O_1$ - type of Conclusion

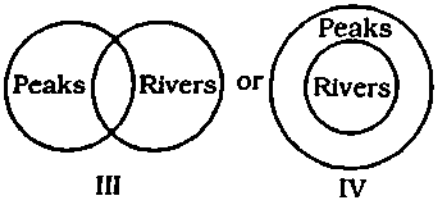
"Some peaks are not valleys."

65. (3) Venn diagrams of "All mountains are peaks" :



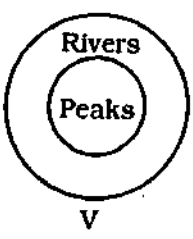
I II

Venn diagrams of "Some peaks are rivers" :



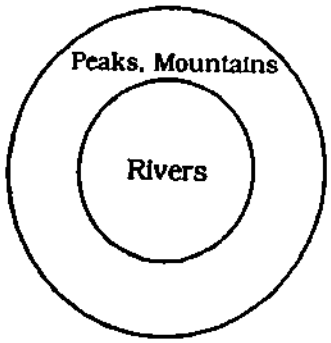
III IV

or



V

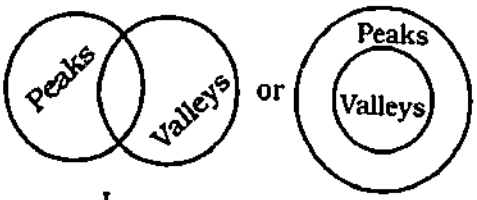
After combining venn diagrams II and IV, we get :



VI

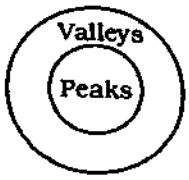
This diagram contradicts Conclusion I.

66. (5) Venn diagrams of "Some peaks are not valleys" :



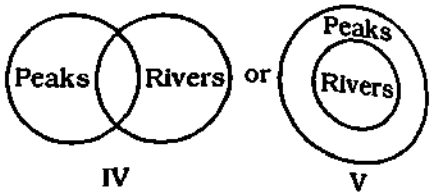
I II

or



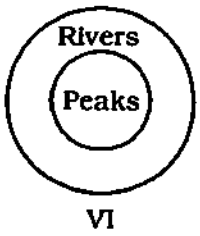
III

Venn diagrams of "Some peaks are rivers" :



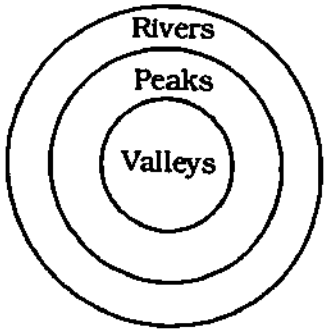
IV V

or



VI

After combining venn diagrams II and VI, we get :



VII

This diagram supports Conclusion II.

67. (2) Both the Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).

No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

Conclusion I and Conclusion II form Complementary Pair.

Therefore, either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows.

68. (5) All cars are trucks.

All trucks are vehicles.

$A + A \Rightarrow A$-type of Conclusion

"All cars are vehicles."

This is Conclusion II.