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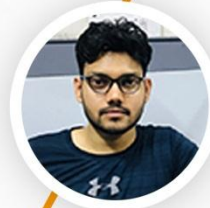
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Syllogism Questions for IBPS PO Pre, RRB Scale I Pre, SBI PO Pre, SBI Clerk Mains, IBPS Clerk Mains, IBPS SO Pre, Canara Bank PO and Syndicate Bank PO Exams.

Syllogism Quiz 17

Directions: In each question below there are given some statements followed by some conclusions. 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 follows/follow from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

1. **Statements:** No cream is lotion.
Not a single lotion is oil.
Every oil is shampoo.

Conclusions: I. Some shampoos which are oil are cream as well.
II. No cream is an oil.

- A. Only C1 follows
D. None follows
B. Either C1 or C2 follows
E. None of these.
C. Both C1 and C2 follow

2. **Statements:** No laptop is apple.
Not a single apple is mobile.
Every mobile is tablet.

Conclusions: I. Some tablets which are mobiles are laptops as well.
II. Some tablets are not apples.

- A. Only C2 follows
D. None follows
B. Either C1 or C2 follows
E. None of these
C. Both C1 and C2 follow

3. **Statement:** A few balloons are not toys.
All toys are bear.
No bear is wild.

Conclusions: I. No wild is a toy.
II. No balloon is wild.

- A. Only C1 follows
D. None follows
B. Either C1 or C2 follows
E. None of these
C. Both C1 and C2 follow

- 4. Statements:** No curtain is an element.
All elements are pillows.
- Conclusions:** I. All pillows being curtains is a possibility.
II. Some elements are definitely not curtains.
- A. Only conclusion I follows B. Only conclusion II follows
C. Either conclusion I or II follows D. Both conclusions I and II follows
E. Neither conclusion I nor II follows

- 5. Statements:** No phone is an airplane.
All ships are airplanes.
- Conclusions:** I. No ship is phone.
II. At least some airplanes are phones.
- A. Only conclusion I follows B. Only conclusion II follows
C. Either conclusion I or II follows D. Both conclusions I and II follows
E. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

- 6. Statements:** Some questions are quizzes.
Some quizzes are not queries.
- Conclusions:** I. All queries being quizzes is a possibility.
II. All quizzes being questions is a possibility.
- A. Only conclusion I follows B. Only conclusion II follows
C. Either conclusion I or II follows D. Both conclusions I and II follow
E. Neither conclusion I nor II follows

- 7. Statements:** All clerks are professors.
No professor is a doctor.
All doctors are managers.
- Conclusions:** I. No manager is a clerk.
II. All professors being managers is a possibility.
- A. Only I follows B. Both I and II follow C. Only II follows
D. Either I or II follows E. Neither I nor II follows

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- 8. Statements:** All books are toys.
Some toys are notebooks.
No register is a notebook.
- Conclusions:** I. Most of the toys are not registers.
II. All notebooks being books is a possibility.
- A. Only I follows B. Only II follows C. If either I or II follows
D. If neither I nor II follows E. If both I and II follow

- 9. Statements:** Varun likes Ice-creams.
All ice-creams are sweet in taste.
- Conclusions:** I. All sweet in taste things being ice-creams is a possibility.
II. Varun doesn't like things that are sour in taste.
- A. Only I follows B. Only II follows C. If either I or II follows
D. If neither I nor II follows E. If both I and II follow

- 10. Statements:** Some crops are drops.
All drops are pearls.
No crops are wishes.
- Conclusions:** I. No wish is a drop.
II. All drops being wish is a possibility.
- A. Neither I nor II follows B. Only I follows C. Either II or III follows
D. Only I and III follow E. Only II follows

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Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	A	A	B	A	D	C	E	A	A

Explanations:

1. Checking C1:

Some shampoo which are oil are cream as well.

If we observe the given statements, we can find that in Statement 1 and 2, the middle term 'lotion' is distributed twice and therefore even after conversing either of the sentence we won't be able to find a definite conclusion out of these two. Therefore, we can't derive a definite relationship between 'oil' and 'cream'.

C1 hence doesn't follow.

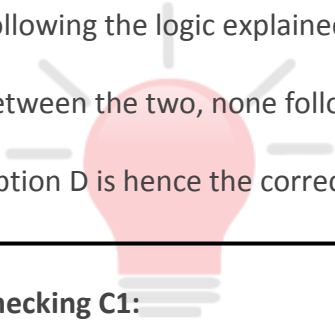
Checking C2:

No cream is an oil.

Following the logic explained above, we can clearly say that C2 doesn't follow either.

Between the two, none follow.

Option D is hence the correct answer.



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2. Checking C1:

Some tablets which are mobiles are laptops as well.

If we observe the given statements, we can find that in Statement 1 and 2, the middle term 'apple' is distributed twice and therefore even after conversing either of the sentence we won't be able to find a definite conclusion out of these two. Therefore, we can't derive a definite relationship between 'mobile' and 'laptop'.

C1 hence doesn't follow.

Checking C2:

Some tablets are not apples.

From S2 and S3,

Not a single apple is mobile (E) + Every mobile is tablet (A) = Some tablets are not apples.

Clearly, C2 follows.

Among all, only C2 follows.

Option A is hence the correct answer.

3. Checking C1:

No wild is a toy.

From S1 and S2,

All toys are bear (A) + No bear is wild (E) = No toy is wild or No wild is a toy.

C1 hence follows.

Checking C2:

No balloon is wild.

Clearly, S1 in which the class 'balloons' exists is an O type statement, we can't derive a definite relationship of it with any other statement.

Clearly, C2 doesn't follow.

Evidently, only C1 follows.

Option A is hence the correct answer.

4. No curtain is an element (E) + All elements are pillows (A) = E + A = O* = Some pillows are not curtains. Hence the possibility in I does not exist.

Again,

No curtain is an element (E) → conversion → No element is a curtain (E) → implication → Some elements are definitely not curtains. Hence II follows.

Therefore, option B is correct.

5. Using statement I and II, we get
All ships are airplanes + Converse of 'No phone is an airplane' = No ship is airplane.

Hence, conclusion I follows.

Using statement I, we get

Converse of 'No phone is an airplane' = No airplane is phone.

Hence, conclusion II doesn't follow.

Option A is hence the correct answer.

6. Using statement II, we get

Some quizzes are not queries.

Here, if we observe we get to know that we aren't sure of any of the elements of class 'queries'. Therefore, "All queries being quizzes is a possibility". Hence, conclusion I follows.

Using statement II, we get

Some questions are quizzes.

Converse = Some quizzes are questions.

Now, if some quizzes are questions, what are the rest of the quizzes? They may be questions too or they may not be questions. Considering the former possibility, we can say that "All quizzes being questions is a possibility".

Option D is hence the correct answer.

7. In conclusion II we need to derive a relationship between the classes 'manager' and 'clerk' which are present in S3 and S1 respectively.

By applying the deduction method on S1 and S2, we get 'No clerk is a doctor'. Now taking this and S3, we can once again apply the deduction method and get the conclusion as 'Some managers are not clerks' which is not given as a conclusion. Conclusion I hence doesn't follow.

For conclusion II, we can take S2 and S3 and apply the deduction method. The derived conclusion is 'Some managers are not professors'. Here, we are not sure of the elements of the class 'professors' and therefore the possibility 'All professors being managers' exists. Conclusion II, thus, follows.

Option C is hence the correct answer.

8. In conclusion II we need to derive a relationship between the classes 'toys' and 'register' which are present in S2 and S3. Here, the middle term 'notebooks' is being distributed once and thus we can apply the deduction method and get the conclusion as, "Some toys or most of the toys are not registers" which is given as conclusion I. Hence, C I follows.

In conclusion II, we need to find the relationship between 'notebooks' and 'books' which are present in S2 and S1 respectively. Here, the middle term 'toys' is not distributed even once in either of the statements which implies that there is no definite relationship between these two classes. Therefore, possibility in notebooks and books exists. Hence C II follows as well.

Clearly, option E is the correct answer.

9. In conclusion I we need to derive a relationship between the classes 'sweet in taste things' and 'ice-creams' and both the classes are present in Statement II. Clearly, "Some sweet in taste things are ice-creams" would be a definite conclusion and if some sweet in taste things are ice-creams what are the other ones? They may also be ice-creams or they may not be ice-creams. Taking the 1st scenario we can state, "All sweet in taste things being ice-creams is a possibility."

Hence, C1 follows.

Further, when there is no negative statement in statements, C2 can't follow.

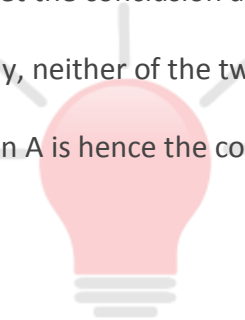
Clearly, option A is the correct answer.

10. In the both the conclusions, the we need to derive a relationship between the classes 'wish' and 'drop' which are present in S3 and S1 respectively.

Here, the middle term 'crop' is distributed once in S3 and hence we can apply the deduction method and get the conclusion as 'Some drops are not wishes'.

Clearly, neither of the two conclusions follows.

Option A is hence the correct answer.



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