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Syllogism Questions for SBI Clerk Pre, IBPS Clerk Pre, LIC Asst. Pre and IBPS RRB Exams.

Syllogism Quiz 22

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

1. **Statements:** All tubes are cubes.
No cube is sky.
No bird is sky.

Conclusions: I. No tube is bird.
II. All birds being cubes is a possibility.

A. If only conclusion I follow
B. If only conclusion II follow
C. If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
D. If both the conclusions follow
E. If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

2. **Statements:** No dancers are actors.
Some actors are artists.
No artist is artisan.

Conclusions: I. Some artists are not dancers.
II. Some artisans are not actors.

A. If only conclusion I follow
B. If only conclusion II follow
C. If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
D. If both the conclusions follow
E. If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

3. **Statement:** All rivers are seas.
All lakes are seas.
Some seas are not oceans.

Conclusions: I. Some rivers are not lakes.
II. Some oceans may not be seas.

A. If only conclusion I follow
B. If only conclusion II follow
C. If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
D. If both the conclusions follow
E. If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

4. **Statements:** Some plates are knives.
Some knives are bottles.
Many bottles are bowls.

Conclusions: I. Some plates are bowls.
II. Not a single plate is bowl.

A. If only conclusion I follow
B. If only conclusion II follow
C. If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
D. If both the conclusions follow
E. If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

5. **Statements:** All radios are electric goods.
All table-lamps are electric goods.

Conclusions: I. Some radios are table-lamps.
II. Some table-lamps are radios.

A. If only conclusion I follows.
B. If only conclusion II follows.
C. If either I or II follows.
D. If neither I nor II follows.
E. If both I and II follow

6. **Statements:** No man is a monkey.
John is a man.

Conclusions: I. John is not a monkey.
II. John may or may not be a monkey.

A. If only conclusion I follows.
B. If only conclusion II follows.
C. If either I or II follows.
D. If neither I nor II follows.
E. If both I and II follow

7. **Statements:** A graduate is a man.
This thief is a graduate.

Conclusions: I. This thief is a man.
II. Some men are thieves.

A. If only conclusion I follows.
B. If only conclusion II follows.
C. If either I or II follows.
D. If neither I nor II follows.
E. If both I and II follow

8. **Statements:** Only first divisioners are admitted.
Ram is a first divisioner.

Conclusions: I. Ram is admitted.
II. Only Ram is admitted.

A. If only conclusion I follows.
B. If only conclusion 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:** Men are sinners.
Saints are men.

Conclusions: I. Saints are sinners.
II. Sinners are saints.

A. If only conclusion I follows.
B. If only conclusion 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:** No wire is pin.
Some pins are mugs.

Conclusions: I. All mugs being wires is a possibility.
II. Some mugs are not wires.

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

Correct Answers:

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

Explanations:

1. **Checking Conclusion I :** No tube is bird.

As we can see that the middle term 'Sky' is not distributed even once in either S2 or S3, we can't define a relationship between the classes 'tube' and 'bird'. C1, hence, doesn't follow.

Checking Conclusion II : All birds being cubes is a possibility.

Since we can't define a relationship between the classes 'cube' and 'bird', possibilities between them do follow. C2, hence, follows here.

Option B is hence the correct answer.

2. **Checking Conclusion I :** Some artists are not dancers.

Some artists are actors (Converse of S2) + No actor is dancer (Converse of S1) = Some artists are not dancers. Clearly, C1 follows.

Checking Conclusion II : Some artisans are not actors.

Some actors are artists + No artist is artisan = Some actors are not artisans. Since converse of an O type statement is not possible, C2 doesn't follow.

Option A is hence the correct answer.

3. **Checking Conclusion I :** Some rivers are not lakes.

Here, neither S1 nor S2 is a negative statement, a negative conclusion between the classes of 'rivers' and 'lakes' is not possible. C1, hence, doesn't follow.

Checking Conclusion II : Some oceans may not be seas.

In S3 it's given that 'Some seas are not oceans'. Here, we are not sure of the elements of the class 'oceans'. Clearly, we can say that 'Some oceans may not be seas'. C2, hence, follows.

Option B is hence the correct answer.

4. **Checking Conclusion I and II together :** 'Some plates are bowls' and 'Not a single plate is bowl'

Clearly, all the statements are I type, we can't define a relationship between classes that exist in two different statements.

Similarly, we can't define a relationship between the classes 'plate' and 'bowl' either.

But, C1 is an I type statement and C2 an E type, and they together form an E+I combination. Clearly, either C1 or C2 follows.

Hence, option E is correct.

5. **Checking C1 :** Some radios are table-lamps.

We can observe that the class 'radios' and 'table-lamps' are present in different statements and the middle term 'electric goods' is not being distributed even once in either of the statements. Therefore, no definite relationship is possible between these two classes. C1, doesn't follow.

Checking C2 : Some table-lamps are radios.

Following the same logic discussed above, we can state that C2 doesn't follow either.

Hence, option D is correct.

6. **Checking C1 :** John is not a monkey.

Using S2 and S1, we get

John is a man (A) + No man is a monkey (E) ⇒ John is not a monkey. Clearly, C1 follows.

Checking C2 : John may or may not be a monkey.

In C1, we have already found that John is a monkey is a definite conclusion and therefore John may be a monkey is not a possible preposition. C2, hence, doesn't follow.

Option A is hence the correct answer.

7. **Checking C1 :** This thief is a man.

Using S2 and S1, we get

This thief is a graduate (A) + A graduate is a man (A) ⇒ This thief is a man. Hence, C1 follows.

Checking C2 : Some men are thieves.

Converse of the conclusion derived above ⇒ Some men are thieves. Hence, C2 follows as well.

Hence, option E is correct.

8. **Checking C1 :** Ram is admitted.

Using S1 (which can be written as 'All admitted are first divisoners') and S2, we get

Ram is a first divisioner (A) + All admitted are first divisoners (A) ⇒ No definite conclusion. Clearly, C1 doesn't follow.

Checking C2 : 'Only Ram is admitted' or 'All admitted are Ram'.

Following the explanation given for C1, we can say that C2 doesn't follow either.

Hence, option D is correct.

9. **Checking C1 :** Saints are sinners.

Using S2 and S1, we get

Saints are men (A) + Men are sinners (A) ⇒ Saints are sinners. Hence, C1 follows.

Checking C2 : Sinners are saints.

Converse of the derived conclusion above ⇒ Some sinners are saints. However, the given conclusion is of A type. Therefore, C2 doesn't follow.

Hence, option A is correct.

10. In both the conclusions we need to derive relationships between the classes 'wire' and 'mugs' which are present in Statement 1 and 2 respectively.

Here, the middle term 'pins' is distributed once, therefore, applying the deduction method we get, "Some mugs are not wires." which is given as conclusion II.

But, when some mugs are already not wires, the conclusion "All mugs being wires is a possibility' can't be true. Hence, conclusion I doesn't follow.
Option B is hence the correct answer.