(PB0101)
(a) F ($x = 2$ is also a root)
(b) T (it doesn't matter that $x = 2$ is a root here)
(c) F ($x = 2$ is a problem again)
(d) T (the two roots are $x = 1$ and $x = 2$ – but can you *prove* that there are no others?)
(e) T ($x = 3$ isn't a root but this doesn't matter)
(f) F ($x = 3$ isn't a root and this time it matters).

The key thing to understand here is that $P \Rightarrow Q$ means, and *only* means, that if P is true, then Q is true. So, for example, part (e) is true, even though in practice it's a bit weird and unhelpful; the point is that logically it's a true statement.