CHAPTER 13

Statement & Arguments and Statement & Conclusions

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)

1. **Statements :** Politicians become rich by the votes of the people.
   Assumptions :
   I. People vote to make politicians rich.
   II. Politicians become rich by their virtue.
   (a) Only I is implicit
   (b) Only II is implicit
   (c) Both I and II are implicit
   (d) Both I and II are not implicit

2. **Statements :** (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
   P. All men are women.
   Q. All women are crazy.
   Conclusions :
   I. All men are crazy.
   II. All the crazy are men.
   III. Some of the crazy are men.
   IV. Some of the crazy are women.
   (a) None of the condusions follows
   (b) All the conclusions follow
   (c) Only I, III and IV follow
   (d) Only II and III follow

3. A statement is given followed by two assumptions, (1) and (2). You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.
   (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
   Statement : Theoretical education does not bring in economic advancement and it lends to a steady loss of confidence and money in the country.
   Assumptions :
   (1) There is close relationship between development of confidence and economic development
   (2) Theoretical education makes priceless contribution for development of confidence.

(a) Only 1 is implicit
(b) Only 2 is implicit
(c) Both 1 and 2 are implicit
(d) Both 1 and 2 are not implicit

4. Two statements are given followed by four conclusions, I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the 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 can definitely be drawn from the given statements. Indicate your answer. (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
   Statements :
   (A) No cow is a chair
   (B) All chairs are tables.
   Conclusions :
   I. Some tables are chairs.
   II. Some tables are cows.
   III. Some chairs are cows.
   IV. No table is a cow.
   (a) Either II or III follow
   (b) Either II or IV follow and I follow
   (c) Only I follows
   (d) All conclusions follow

5. Two statements are given followed by four inferences. Select the alternative which is most appropriate.
   Statements: (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
   India is becoming industrialised. Pollution is a problem associated with industrialisation
   Inferences:
   I. All industrial centres are polluted.
   II. India is polluted.
   III. Polluted nations are industrialised.
   IV. India may become polluted.
   (a) All are appropriate   (b) None is appropriate
   (c) Only IV is appropriate (d) Only II is appropriate

6. Two statments are given below followed by four alternative inferences. Select the one which is most appropriate.
   Statements : (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
   (i) All radios sold in that shop are of high standard.
   (ii) Some of Murphy radios are sold in that shop.
   Inferences:
   1. All radios of high standard are manufactured by Murphy company.
   2. Some of the Murphy radios are of high standard.
   3. None of the Murphy radios is of high standard.
   4. Some of the Murphy radios of high standard are sold in that shop.
   (a) 1 and 2 inferences only
   (b) 2 and 4 inferences only
   (c) 1 and 3 inferences only
   (d) 1 and 4 inferences only

DIRECTIONS: *In questions no. 7 to 8, one/two 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 statement.*

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)

7. **Statements :**
   1. Temple is a place of worship.
   2. Church is also a place of worship.
   Conclusions :
   I. Hindus and Christians use the same place for worship.
   II. All churches are temples.
   (a) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
   (b) Both conclusion I nor II follows
   (c) Only conclusion I follows
   (d) Only conclusion II follows

8. **Statement :**
   The human organism grows and develops through stimulation and action.
   Conclusions :
   I. Inert human organism cannot grow and develop.
   II. Human organisms do not react to stimulation and action.
   (a) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
   (b) Both conclusion I nor II follows
   (c) Only conclusion I follows
   (d) Only conclusion II follows

DIRECTIONS: *In questions no. 9 to 10, two statements are followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Which one of the four alternatives is correct?*

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)

9. **Statement:**
   I. All teachers are aged.
   II. Some women are teachers.
   Conclusion:
   I. All aged are women
   II. Some women are aged.
   (a) Both conclusion I and II follow
   (b) Only conclusion I follows
   (c) Only conclusion II follows
   (d) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

10. **Statement:**
    I: All skaters are good swimmers.
    II: All good swimmers are runners.
    Conclusion:
    I: Some runners are skaters.
    II: Some skaters are good swimmers.
    (a) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
    (b) Only conclusion I follows
    (c) Only conclusion II follows
    (d) Both conclusion I and II follow

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-12): *In the following questions, one statement is 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.*

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)

11. **Statement :**
    To keep myself updated, I always listen to 9 O'clock news on radio.
    Conclusions:
    I. The persons does not read newspaper.
    II. Recent news is available only on radio.
    (a) Only conclusion I is implicit
    (b) Only conclusion II is implicit
    (c) Neither conclusion I nor II is implicit
    (d) Both conclusions I and II are implicit

12. **Statement :**
    All wealthy people are happy in life.
    Conclusions:
    I. Wealth and happiness are directly related.
    II. Wealth leads to happiness in life.
    (a) Only conclusion I follows
    (b) Only conclusion II follows
    (c) Both conclusions I and II follow
    (d) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 13 & 14) : *In the following questions two 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.*

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)

13. **Statements :**
    (1) Due to contamination of water, large number of people were admitted to hospital.
    (2) The symptoms were of Typhoid.
    Conclusions :
    I. Contamination of water may lead to Typhoid.
    II. Typhoid is a contagious disease.
    (a) Only conclusion I is true
    (b) Only conclusion II is true
    (c) Both conclusions I and II are true
    (d) Both conclusions I and II are false

14. **Statements :**
    (1) 60% of the government employees went on strike.
    (2) Mr. Gopal is a government employee.
    Conclusions :
    I. Mr. Gopal went on strike.
    II. Mr. Gopal did not participate in the strike.
    (a) Only conclusion I follows
    (b) Only conclusion II follows
    (c) Both conclusions I and II follow
    (d) Either conclusion I and II follows

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 15-17) : *Two 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.*

15.   **Statements:**
       (1) Best performance in Olympics fetches a gold medal.
       (2) Player 'X' got gold medal but later was found to be using a prohibited drug.
       Conclusions:
       (I) 'X' should be allowed to keep the to gold medal.
       (II) Gold medal should be withdrawn and given to the next person.
       (a) Only conclusion (II) follows
       (b) Neither conclusion (I) nor (II) follows
       (c) Both conclusions (I) and (II) follow
       (d) Only conclusion (I) follows

16.   **Statements:**
       (1) All books are novels.
       (2) Some novels are poems.
       Conclusions:
       (I) Some books are poems.
       (II) Some poems are novels.
       (a) Only conclusion (II) follows
       (b) Neither conclusion (I) nor (II) follows
       (c) Both conclusions (I) and (II) follow
       (d) Only conclusion (I) follows

17.   **Statements:**
       No children are voters.
       Conclusions:
       (I) No adults are voters.
       (II) No voters are children.
       (a) Only conclusion (II) follows
       (b) Both conclusions (I) and (II) follow
       (c) Neither conclusion (I) nor (II) follows
       (d) Only conclusion (I) follows

DIRECTIONS : *In the following questions one statement is given followed by two conclusions. You have to consider the statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statement.*   **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)**

18.   **Statement:**
       Go by aeroplane to reach Delhi from Chennai quickly.
       Conclusions:
       I.   Chennai and Delhi are connected by aeroplane service.
       II.   There is no other means of going from Chennai to Delhi.
       (a) Only conclusion I is implicit
       (b) Only conclusion II is implicit
       (c) Both conclusions I and II are implicit
       (d) Neither conclusion I nor II is implicit

DIRECTIONS : *In questions no. 19 and 20, two 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.*   **(SSC CHSL 2013)**

19.   **Statements:**
       1.   Education is a process of lighting.
       2.   Mind requires light to enlighten the core of cognitive aspect.
       Conclusions :
       I.   Education is a light which removes the darkness of mind.
       II.   Education is a static process for mind.
       (a) Both conclusions I and II follow
       (b) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
       (c) Only conclusion I follows
       (d) Only conclusion II follows

20.   **Statements:**
       1.   All students in my class are intelligent.
       2.   Sunil is not intelligent.
       Conclusions:
       I.   Sunil is not a student of my class.
       II.   Sunil must work hard.
       (a) Both conclusions I and II follow
       (b) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
       (c) Only conclusion I follows
       (d) Only conclusion II follows

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 21-22) : *In each of the following questions, one/two statements are given followed by two/ four conclusions I, II, III and IV. 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.*   **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)**

21.   **Statement :** Songs always have singers to sing them.
       Conclusions:
       I.   Singers make a song.
       II.   There is no un-sung song.
       (a) Only conclusion II follows
       (b) Both conclusions I and II follow
       (c) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
       (d) Only conclusion I follows

22.   **Statements :**
       I.   Some cats are dogs.
       II.   No dog is a toy.
       Conclusions :
       I.   Some dogs are cats.
       II.   Some toys are cats.
       III. Some cats are not toys.
       IV.   All toys are cats.
       (a) Only Conclusions I and III follow
       (b) Only Conclusions II and III follow
       (c) Only Conclusions I and II follow
       (d) Only Conclusion I follows

DIRECTIONS : *In questions no. 23 and 25, one/two statement(s) are given, followed by two/three conclusions I, II and III. You have to consider the statement (s) 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 statement(s).* **(SSC Steno. 2013)**

23. **Statement :**
    To be happy in life, you should solve your problems than try to avoid them.
    Conclusion :
    I.   Life will be dull if you don't have problems.
    II. To avoid problems you should have solutions ready.
    (a) Only conclusion I follows
    (b) Only conclusion II follows
    (c) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
    (d) Both conclusions I and II follows

24. **Statements :**
    1. All sportsman have good physique.
    2. Some employees are sportsmen.
    Conclusions :
    I.   All employees have good physique.
    II. Some men with good physique are not sportsmen.
    (a) Only Conclusion I follows
    (b) Only conclusion II follows
    (c) Both the conclusions follows
    (d) None of the conclusions follows

25. **Statements :**
    Should seniority be the only criterion for the promotion?
    Conclusions :
    I.   No, it would be an injustice to those juniors who are more deserving.
    II. Yes, otherwise senior employees feel humiliated.
    III. Yes, senior employees are more experienced and must be rewarded.
    (a) III is most appropriate
    (b) I is most appropriate
    (c) I and III are most appropriate
    (d) I and II are most appropriate

DIRECTIONS: *In questions no. 26 and 27, one/two statements are given followed by two/three conclusions I, II and III. 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.* **(SSC CGL 1ˢᵗ Sit. 2013)**

26. **Statement :** Sun is the source of light.
    Conclusions : (I) Moon is not the source of light.

    Conclusions : (I) Moon is not the source of light.
    (II) Light has only one source.
    (a) Only conclusion (I) follows
    (b) Only conclusion (II) follows
    (c) Both conclusions (I) and (II) follow
    (d) Neither conclusions (I) nor (II) follows

27. **Statement :** (I) All cities are towns.
    (II) Some cities are villages.

Conclusions : (I) All villages are towns
    (II) No village is a town
    (III) Some villages are towns.
    (a) Only conclusion (III) follows
    (b) Only conclusion (I) follows
    (c) Only conclusion (II) follows
    (d) None of these

DIRECTIONS : *In question nos. 28 and 29, two/four statements are given followed by two/four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the statements to be true even it 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.* **(SSC CGL 2ⁿᵈ Sit. 2013)**

28. **Statements:**
    I.   All apples are bananas.
    II. All bananas are sweet.
    Conclusions:
    I.   Some apples are sweet.
    II. Some bananas are apples.
    (a) Conclusion I follows.
    (b) Conclusion II follows.
    (c) Either conclusion I or II follows.
    (d) Both conclusions I and II follow.

29. **Statements:**
    1. All metals are silver.
    2. All silver are diamond.
    3. Some diamonds are gold.
    4. Some gold are marbles.
    Conclusions:
    I.   Some gold are metals.
    II. All metals are diamond.
    III. Some silver are marble.
    IV. Some gold are silver
    (a) Only conclusion I follows.
    (b) Only conclusion II follows.
    (c) Only conclusion III follows.
    (d) Only conclusions IV follows.

DIRECTIONS : *In question nos. 30 to 31, one/two statements are given, followed by two/three conclusions I, II and III. 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.* **(SSC CGL 1ˢᵗ Sit. 2013)**

30. **Statement:**
    Sick people need medicine
    Conclusions:
    I. Healthy people do not need medicine
    Conclusions:
    I.   Healthy people do not need medicine
    II. People keep medicine in their home.
    (a) Only conclusion II follows
    (b) Both conclusions I and II follow
    (c) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
    (d) Only conclusion I follows

31. **Statement:**
    1. Some years are decades.
    2. All centuries are decades.
    Conclusions:
    I. Some centuries are years.
    II. Some decades are years.
    III. No century is a year.
    (a) Only conclusion I and III follow.
    (b) Only conclusion I follows
    (c) Only conclusion II follows
    (d) Only conclusion I and II follow

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 32-33) *In the following questions two/three statements are given followed by two/three conclusions respectively. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.*   **(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)**

32. **Statements:**
    I. Some towers are windows.
    II. All windows are houses.
    III. Some houses are temples.
    Conclusions:
    I. Some towers are temples.
    II. Some houses are towers.
    (a) Only conclusion I follows.
    (b) Only conclusion II follows.
    (c) Both conclusions I & II follow.
    (d) Neither conclusion I nor II follows.

33. **Statements:**
    I. Man can find ultimate reality by dedication to God through meditation.
    II. Meditation is the process to enrich the peace of mind.
    Conclusions:
    I. Meditation is the process to realize the God.
    II. Meditation does not help to find out the Mukti of Soul.
    III. Perfect dedication to God is essential to realize the existence of ultimate reality.
    (a) Only conclusion I follows
    (b) Only conclusion II & III follow.
    (c) Only conclusion I and III follow.
    (d) All conclusions follow.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 34-35) : *In each of the following questions, one/two statements are given followed by three conclusions. You have to consider the statements to be true even it 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.*   **(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)**

34. **Statement 1 :** Water has no shape, has volume.
    Statement 2 : The knowledge is, like water, flowed from one side to other.
    Conclusion 1 : The knowledge is interdisciplinary
    Conclusion 2 : The knowledge is bound within a specific area.

Conclusion 3 : The knowledge influences the core of mental activity directly.
(a) Only Conclusion 1 follows.
(b) Only Conclusion 2 follows.
(c) Both Conclusions 1 and 2 follow.
(d) Both conclusions 1 and 3 follow.

35. **Statements :**
    Some ladies are beautiful.
    Some beautifuls are honest.
    All honest are sensitives.
    Conclusion 1 : Some sensitives are beautifuls.
    Conclusion 2 : Some honest are ladies.
    Conclusion 3 : Some sensitives are ladies.
    (a) None of the Conclusion follows.
    (b) Only Conclusion 1 follows.
    (c) Only Conclusions 1 and 2 follow.
    (d) All Conclusions follow.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 36-39) : *In the questions, Three statements are given followed by two/four conclusions I, II, III, & IV. You have to consider the three 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.*

36. **Statements :**   **(SSC CHSL 2014)**
    1. Rabindranath Tagore wrote many poems.
    2. Every poet has aesthetic knowledge.
    3. Aesthetic is a part of axiological study.
    Conclusions :
    I. Rabindranath Tagore did different axiological study.
    II. He followed the base of logic and ethics.
    (a) Only conclusion I.
    (b) Both conclusion I and II.
    (c) Only conclusion II.
    (d) None of these

37. **Statements :**   **(SSC CHSL 2014)**
    1. All clerks are superintendents.
    2. All superintendents are managers.
    3. All managers are supervisors.
    Conclusions :
    I. All supervisors are clerks.
    II. Some clerks are supervisors.
    III. All superintendents are clerks.
    (a) Only conclusion I.   (b) Only conclusion II.
    (c) Only conclusion III.   (d) Only conclusion IV

38. **Statements :**   **(SSC Steno. 2014)**
    I. Meena is older than Roma.
    II. Rashmi is older than Meena.
    III. Roma is older then Rashmi.
    If 1st two statements are true then 3rd statement is
    (a) false   (b) uncertain
    (c) vague   (d) true

39. **Statements :**   (SSC Steno. 2014)
    All athletes are brave.
    All girls are athletes.
    Conclusions :
    I.   All girls are brave.
    II. Some athletes are girls.
    (a) Only conclusion II follows.
    (b) Both conclusion I and II follow.
    (c) Neither conclusion I nor II follows.
    (d) Only conclusion I follows.

40. When you don't know how to proceed with an urgent
    official work, you will   (SSC Steno. 2014)
    (a) seek the help of your seniors who had already worked
         on it
    (b) try to understand how to complete it.
    (c) work hard to complete it by time.
    (d) learn about it and complete the work.

41. When I witness an accident, I   (SSC Steno. 2014)
    (a) will call the ambulance
    (b) will panic
    (c) will be one among the croed and sympathise
    (d) will pretend that I'm busy and rush

42. While speaking to an audience, you feel that
                                        (SSC Steno. 2014)
    (a) it is difficult to convey your matter
    (b) You are comfortable in conveying your matter
    (c) you are partially comfortable in conveying your matter
    (d) you will do better with some more practice

43. Either he is intelligent or industries   (SSC Steno. 2014)
    (a) he is industrious
    (b) an unintelligent person can be industrious
    (c) he is not industrious
    (d) he is intelligent

44. While having an argument with someone, if you fail
                                        (SSC Steno. 2014)
    (a) wait for the next opportunity to beat your opponents
    (b) agree to disagree with a part of the argument
    (c) feel totally shaken
    (d) analyse the reasons for the failure

45. One statement is given followed by two Conclusions I and
    II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it
    seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You
    are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely
    be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.
    Statement : The rich must live more simply. All poor people
    are simple.   (SSC CGL 2014)
    Conclusions :
    I.   Rich people waste money.
    II. Poor people save money.
    (a) Only I follows.
    (b) Only II follows.
    (c) Neither I nor II follow.
    (d) Both I and II follow.

46. (1) All roses in Sita's garden are red.   (SSC CGL 2014)
    (2) All marigold flowers in Sita's garden are orange.

(3) All flowers in Sita's garden are either red or orange.
If 1st two statements are true, the third is
(a) True   (b) False
(c) Uncertain   (d) Vague

47. Two 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 are to decide which of the given conclusions
    definitely follows from the given statements. Indicate your
    answer.   (SSC Multitasking 2014)
    Statements : All pencils are rails.
                     All rails are stations.
    Conclusions:
    I.   All stations are pencils.
    II. Some stations are pencils.
    (a) Both Conclusions I and II follow
    (b) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
    (c) Only Conclusion I follows
    (d) Only Conclusion II follows

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 48-49) : *In questions below, some statements
are given followed by three/two conclusions/assumptions
respectively. 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/assumptions
if any, follow from the given statements.* (SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)

48. **Statement :** Pictures can tell a story. All story books have
                     pictures. Some story books have words.
    Conclusions: I. Pictures can tell a story better than words
                          can.
                     II. The stories in story books are very simple.
                     III. Some story books have both words and
                          pictures.
    (a) Only conclusion I follows
    (b) Only conclusion II follows
    (c) Only conclusion III follows
    (d) Both conclusions I and II follow

49. **Statement :**   It is desirable to put the child in school at the
                      age of 5 or so.
    Assumptions: I. At that age the child reaches appropriate
                          level of development and is ready to
                          learn.
                     II. The schools do not admit children after
                          6 years of age.
    (a) Only assumption I is implicit
    (b) Only assumption II is implicit
    (c) Neither assumption I nor II is implicit
    (d) Both assumption I and II are implicit

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 50-51) : *In the following Two Questions,
one statement is given followed by two conclusions, I and II.
You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to
be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide
which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the
given statement. Indicate your answer.* (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)

50. **Statement :** Every school should promote partnerships that will increase parental involvement and participation for promoting the growth of children.
    Conclusions I : For the growth of the children, parents should be involved in various school activities.
    Conclusions II. Involvement of parents in school activities has no influence on the growth of the children.
    (a) Only I follows
    (b) Only II follows
    (c) Neither I nor II follows
    (d) Both I and II follow

51. **Statement :** Aggressive animals can be trained with care and affection to behave as the occassion demands.
    Conclusions I : Trained dogs cannot be aggressive.
    Conclusions II : Animals are always aggressive unless care and affection is given to them.
    (a) Only I follows
    (b) Only II follows
    (c) Neither I nor II follows
    (d) Both I and II follow

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 52-53): *Questions, one or two statements is given followed by two conclusions/assumptions, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement.* **(SSC CGL 1ˢᵗ Sit. 2015)**

52. **Statement :** No rod is pod, No pod is flexible.
    Inferences :
    I. No rod is flexible.
    II. Some pods are flexible
    (a) Both of them follows
    (b) Only inference I follows
    (c) Only inference II follows
    (d) Neither of them follows.

53. **Statement :** A good book even if costly is sold out in no time.
    Assumptions:
    I. Some books are better than others
    II. All good books are costly
    (a) Only I follows
    (b) Both I and II follows
    (c) Neither I nor II follows
    (d) Only II follows

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 54-55) : *In question below one or two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.*

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)

54. **Statements:** (a) Some schools are Laboratories
    (b) All Laboratories are theaters
    Conclusions: I. Some theatres are schools
    II. No school is a theater
    (a) Neither conclusion I nor II follow
    (b) Conclusion I follows

(c) Conclusion II follows
(d) Conclusion I & II follows

55. **Statement :** Cactus plants are fleshy but need less water
    Conclusions: I. All fleshy plants are cactus
    II. Cactus plants need less water
    (a) Neither I nor II follows
    (b) Only II follows
    (c) Both I and II follows
    (d) Only I follows

56. Two statements are given, each followed by two conclusion/assumption, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusion/assumptions, if any, follows from the given statements. **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
    Statements:
    (i) Some papers are pens.
    (ii) All the pencils are pens.
    Conclusion:
    I. Some pens are pencils
    II. Some pens are papers
    (a) Either I or II follows
    (b) Both I and II follow
    (c) Only I conclusion follows
    (d) Only II conclusion follows

57. Which conclusion is true with respect to the given statements? **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
    Statements:
    (i) Roy studies History and Political Science
    (ii) Roy studies in Oxford University.
    Conclusion:
    (a) Roy does not study Political Science.
    (b) Roy studies History and Political Science in Oxford University.
    (c) Roy studies Social Science.
    (d) Roy does not study History.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 58 & 59) : *One/ two statement are given, each followed by two conclusion/assumption, I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusion/ assumptions, if any, follows from the given statements* **(SSC CHSL 2015)**

58. **Statement :**
    Continuous training is essential for all employees to increase their productivity
    Assumptions :
    I. Training is an essential component for productivity.
    II. Profitability & productivity are supplementary to each other.
    (a) Only assumption II is implicit
    (b) Neither assumption I nor II are implicit.
    (c) Both assumption I and II are implicit
    (d) Assumption I is implicit.

59. **Statement :**
Travelling by metro in Delhi is more convenient and economical.
Assumptions :
I.   Other modes of transport are not available.
II. Metro services are reasonably good.
(a) Only assumption I is implicit
(b) Neither I nor II are implicit.
(c) Both I and II are implicit
(d) Only assumption II is implicit.

60. Consider the given statement/s to be true and decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement.   **(SSC CGL 1ˢᵗ Sit. 2016)**
Statements :   1. All fish are tortoise.
                        2. No tortoise is a crocodile.
Conclusion :   I.   No crocodile is a fish.
                        II. No fish is a crocodile
(a) Only conclusion I follows
(b) Only conclusion II follows
(c) Both conclusions I & II follows
(d) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

61. Consider the given statement/s to be true and decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement.   **(SSC CGL 1ˢᵗ Sit. 2016)**
Statement   1. All animals are four-footed.
                2. Dog has two legs.
Conclusions I. Dog is not an animal.
                II. Dog is an animal.
(a) If only I follows
(b) If only II follows
(c) If neither I nor II follows
(d) If both I and II follow

62. Consider the given statement/s to be true and decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement.   **(SSC CGL 1ˢᵗ Sit. 2016)**
Statements:
1. All stenographers are lazy.
2. Some men are stenographers.
Conclusions:
I.   All lazy people are men.
II. Some men are lazy.
(a) Only conclusion I follows
(b) Only conclusion II follows
(c) Both conclusion I and conclusion II follow
(d) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

63. Consider the given statement/s to be true and decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement.   **(SSC CGL 1ˢᵗ Sit. 2016)**
Statements :
1. Some teacher are followers.
2. Some followers are famous.
Conclusions :
I.   Some teachers are famous.
II. Some followers are teachers.
(a) Only conclusion I follows
(b) Only conclusion II follows
(c) Both conclusion I and II follows
(d) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

64. Three statements are given followed by three conclusions I, II and III. You have to consider the three 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.
Statements: **(SSC Steno. 2016)**
1. Mary said, "Ann and I both have cats,"
2. Ann said, "I don't have a cat."
3. Marry always tells the truth, but Ann sometimes lies.
Conclusion:
I.   Ann has a cat.
II.   Mary has a cat.
III. Ann is lying.
(a) I, II and III   (b) I only
(c) II only   (d) I and II only

65. What do you infer from the following set of statements ?
I have observed many plant roots.
All these plant roots were found to grow downward.
                                              (SSC Steno. 2016)
(a) A plant root grows downward.
(b) Most of the plant roots grow downward.
(c) I am a botanist
(d) Some plant roots grow downward.

66. A 7 metre long piece of cloth is cut into three smaller pieces. How long is the longest of the three pieces? Given that
Statements: **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)**
I.   One piece is 3.70 metre long.
II. One piece is 1.50 metre longer than another piece and the remaining piece is 90 cm long.
(a) Statement I alone but not Statement II alone is sufficient to answer the problem.
(b) Statement I and II both are needed to answer the problem.
(c) Statement II alone but not Statement I alone is sufficient to answer the problem.
(d) Statement I alone sufficient and also statement II alone sufficient to answer the problem.

67. Two statements are given, followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.   **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)**
Statements: 1. All Pens are Erasers.
                    2. All Erasers are Pencils.
Conclusion: I.   All Pencils are Pens.
                    II. All Pens are Pencils.
(a) Both conclusions I and II follow.
(b) Only conclusion II follows.
(c) Neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(d) Only conclusion I follows.

68. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking 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 conclusion logically follows the given statements.   **(SSC CGL 2017)**

    Statements :
    I.   Some pens are pencils.
    II. All pencils are erasers.

    Conclusions :
    I.   Some pens are erasers.
    II. No pens are erasers.
    III. Some erasers are pencils.
    (a) Only conclusion (II) follows.
    (b) Only conclusion (I) and (II) follow.
    (c) Only conclusion (I) and (III) follow.
    (d) No conclusion follows.

69. In each of the following question below are given some statement followed by some conclusions. Taking 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 conclusion logically follows the given statements.   **(SSC CGL 2017)**

    Statements :
    I.   Some boys are hardworking.
    II. No intelligent are boys.

    Conclusions :
    I.   Some hardwarking are not intelligent.
    II. All hardworking are intelligent.
    III. Some intelligent are not hardworking.
    (a) Only conclusion (I) follow.
    (b) Only conclusion (I) and (III) follow.
    (c) All conclusions follow.
    (d) No conclusion follows.

70. In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking 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 conclusion logically follows the given statements.   **(SSC CGL 2017)**

    Statements :
    I.   Some pens are pencils.
    II. All pencils are erasers.

    Conclusions :
    I.   Some pencils are not pens.
    II. Some erasers are not pens.
    (a) Only conclusion (I) follows.
    (b) Only conclusion (II) follows.
    (c) Neither conclusion (I) nor conclusion (II) follows.
    (d) Both conclusions follow.

71. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking 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 conclusion logically follows the given statements.   **(SSC CGL 2017)**

    Statements :
    I.   All cups are vegetable.
    II. All vegetable are pens.

    Conclusions :
    I.   some pens are vegetable.
    II. Some pens are cups.
    (a) Only conclusion (I) follows
    (b) Only conclusion (II) follows
    (c) Both conclusion follow.
    (d) Neither conclusion (I) nor conclusion (II) follows

72. In the following question, two statements are given each 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, follows from the given statements.   **(SSC CHSL 2017)**

    Statements :
    I.   Women generally prefer window shopping.
    II. Males generally are not fond of window shopping and they feel that it is sheer waste of time.

    Conclusions :
    I.   Shopping behavior is different for males and females.
    II. If males go for window shopping, they don't utilize much time is selecting a product.
    (a) Only conclusion II follows
    (b) Conclusion I and II both follow
    (c) Neither I nor II follow
    (d) Only conclusion I follows

73. One or two statements are given followed by two Conclusions/Assumptions, I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

    Statement: **(SSC MTS 2017)**
    I.   All players are Singers.
    II. All Dancers are Singers.

    Conclusion:
    I.   Some Singers are Dancers.
    II. Some Dancers are Players.
    (a) Only conclusion II follows
    (b) Both conclusion I & II follow.
    (c) Only conclusion I follows
    (d) Neither conclusion I nor II follows.

74. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking 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 conclusion logically follows the given statements.

                                          (SSC Sub. Ins. 2017)

Statements :

I.   All women are hardworking.

II. All intelligent are advocate.

III. Some intelligent are women.

Conclusions :

I.   Some advocates are women.

II. Some hardworking are women.

III. Some women are advocate.

IV. Some hardworking are intelligent.

(a) Only conclusion (II), (III) and (IV) follow

(b) Only conclusion (I), (II), and (III) follow

(c) Only conclusion (I), (III), and (IV) follow

(d) All conclusions follow

75. In each of the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking 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 conclusion logically follows the given statements. **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2017)**

Statements :

I.   Some pins are cups.

II. No cup is book.

Conclusions :

I. Some pins are books.

II. Some pins are not books.

(a) Only conclusion (I) follows

(b) Only conclusion (II) follows

(c) Both conclusion follow

(d) Neither conclusion (I) nor conclusion (II) follows

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 76 – 77) : *In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking 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 conclusion logically follows the given statements.*

76. **Statements:**   **(SSC Steno. 2017)**

I.   Some pen are black.   II. Some pen are blue.

III. No black is red.

Conclusions:

I.   No pen is red.   II. Some blue are black.

III. Some black are pens

(a) Only I   (b) Only II

(c) Only III   (d) Only II and III

77. **Statements:**

I.   All pen are pencils.   II. All pencils are red.

III. No pen is blue.

Conclusions:

I.   No pencil is red.   II. Some pencils are pens.

III. No red is blue.

(a) Only II   (b) only III

(c) Both II and III   (d) No conclusion follows

78. Two statements are given followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements. **(SSC CGL 2018)**

Statements:

Some teachers are philosophers.

Some philosophers are writers.

Conclusions:

I.   Some writers are teachers.

II. No writer is a teacher.

(a) Only conclusion II follows

(b) Either conclusion I or II follows

(c) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

(d) Only conclusion I follows

79. Two statements are given followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements. **(SSC CGL 2018)**

Statements:

All utensils are spoons.

All bowls are spoons.

Conclusions:

I.   No utensil is a bowls.

II. Some utensils are bowls.

III. No spoon is a utensil.

(a) Only conclusions I follows

(b) Conclusions I and III follow

(c) Either conclusion I or II follows

(d) Only conclusion III follows

80. Three statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow (s) from the statements. **(SSC CHSL 2018)**

Statements :

All knifes are axes.

All axes are swords .

All saws are swords.

Conclusions :

I.   All swords are knifes.

II. Some axes are saws.

III. No axe is saw.

(a) Either conclusion II or III follows.

(b) Only conclusion I follows.

(c) All the conclusions follow.

(d) Only conclusions I and II follow

81. Two statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements. **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2018)**

    Statements:
    Some rivers are brooks.
    No brook is a stream.

    Conclusions:
    I. No stream is a brook.
    II. Some streams are rivers.
    III. Some brooks are rivers.
    (a) Only conclusions I and III follow.
    (b) Only conclusions II and III follow.
    (c) Only conclusions I and II follow.
    (d) Only conclusion I follows.

82. Two statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements. **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2018)**

    Statements:
    All computers are instruments.
    Some machines are computers.

    Conclusions:
    I. All instruments are computers.
    II. Some machines are instruments.
    III. Some instruments are machines.
    (a) Only conclusions II and III follow.
    (b) Only conclusions I and II follow.
    (c) Only conclusions I and III follow.
    (d) All the conclusions follow.

83. The statements below are followed by two conclusions labeled I and II. Assuming that the information in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with generally established facts, decide which conclusion(s) logically and definitely follow(s) from the information given in the statements. **(SSC Stenographer 2018)**

    Statements:
    Some tents are cones.
    All the cones are hotels.

    Conclusions:
    I. All the hotels are cones.
    II. Some tents are hotels.
    (a) Neither conclusion (I) nor (II) follows
    (b) Only conclusion (II) follows.
    (c) Either conclusion (I) or (II) follows
    (d) Only conclusion (I) follows.

84. The statements below are followed by four conclusions labeled I, II, III and IV. Assuming that the information in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with generally established facts, decide which conclusion(s) logically and definitely follow(s) from the information given in the statements. **(SSC Stenographer 2018)**

    Statements:
    No laptop is notebook,
    All notebooks are tablets.

    Conclusions:
    I. No laptop is tablets,
    II. No tablets is laptop.
    III. Some tablets are notebooks.
    IV. All the tablets are notebooks.
    (a) Only conclusion (III) follows.
    (b) Only conclusion (II) and (IV) follow.
    (c) Only conclusion (III) and (IV) follow.
    (d) Only conclusion (I) and (III) follow.

85. The statements given below are followed by two conclusions labeled I and II. Without resolving anything yourself, choose the conclusion which logically follows from the given statement. **(SSC Stenographer 2018)**

    Statements:
    Most of the advocates are hard working.
    Manoj is advocate.

    Conclusion I: Manoj is politician.
    Conclusion II: Some advocates do not work hard.
    (a) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
    (b) Only conclusion II follows.
    (c) Both conclusions I and II follow.
    (d) Only conclusion I follow.

86. Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements. **(SSC CGL 2019-20)**

    Statements :
    1. Some animals are elephants.
    2. Some elephants are tigers.

    Conclusions :
    I. Some animals are tigers.
    II. No tiger is an animal.
    (a) Only conclusion I follows.
    (b) Either conclusion I or II follows.
    (c) Neither conclusion I nor II follows.
    (d) Only conclusion II follows.

87. Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements. **(SSC MTS 2019-20)**

    Statements :
    I. No A is B.
    II. All C are D.
    III. Some C are B.

    Conclusions :
    I. Some D are B.
    II. Some B are C.
    III. All C are B.

(a) Both conclusions I and II follow.
(b) Both coclusions I and III follow.
(c) Only conclusion III follows.
(d) Only conclusion II follows.

88. Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements. **(SSC MTS 2019-20)**

Statements :
I. Some red are rat.
II. Some rat are wild.

Conclusions :
I. Some wild are rat.
II. All wild are rat.
III. Some red are wild.
(a) None of the conclusions follows.
(b) Only conclusion I follows.
(c) Only conclusion III follows.
(d) Only conclusion II follows.

89. Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.

(SSC CHSL 2019-20)

Statements:
1. All parrots are pigeons.
2. No pigeons are tables.

Conclusions:
I. All pigeons are tables.
II. No parrot is a tables.
(a) Only conclusion I follows.
(b) Either conclusion I or II follows.
(c) Both conclusions I and II follow.
(d) Only conclusion II follows.

90. Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements. **(SSC CGL 2020-21)**

Statements:
1. All rugs are blankets.
2. All blankets are pillows.
3. Some blankets are frames.

Conclusions:
I. All pillows are rugs.
II. Some pillows are rugs.
III. All rugs are frames
(a) Only conclusions II follows
(b) Neither conclusion II nor III follows
(c) Either conclusion I or III follows
(d) Both conclusions I and III follow

91. Two statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements. **(SSC CHSL 2020-21)**

Statements:
No fields is a house.
All fields are parks.

Conclusions:
I. No house is a field.
II. Some parks are fields.
III. Some houses are fields.
(a) Only conclusions I and II follows
(b) Only conclusions II and III follow
(c) All the conclusions follow
(d) Only conclusion II follows

92. Two statements are followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Assuming the statements to be true even if they do not conform to real-world knowledge, decide which of the conclusions logically follows/follow from the statements. **(SSC MTS 2020-21)**

Statements:
1. Some instruments are machines.
2. All instruments are gadgets.

Conclusions:
I. No machine is a gadget.
II. Some machines are gadgets.
(a) Neither conclusion I nor conslusion II follows
(b) Only conclusion I folows
(c) Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows
(d) Only conclusion II follows

93. Three statements are followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true even if they do not conform to real-world knowledge, decide which of the conclusions logically follows/follow from the statements. **(SSC MTS 2020-21)**

Statements:
1. All buildings are shops.
2. Some shops are boutiques.
3. No restaurant is a boutique.

Conclusions:
I. Some boutiques are buildings.
II. Some restaurants being buildings is a possobility.
III. No restaurant is a shop.
(a) Only conclusion I follows
(b) Only conclusions I and II follow
(c) Only conclusions II and III follow
(d) Only conclusion II follows

94. Three statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements. **(SSC Stenographer 2020-21)**

Statements:
Some machines are coolers.
All coolers are robots.
Some microwaves are coolers.

Conclusions:
I. Some coolers are machines
II. Some robots are machines.
III. No robot is a microwave.
(a) Either conclusion I or III follows.
(b) Only conclusions I and III follow.
(c) Only conclusions I and II follow.
(d) All of the conclusions follow

95. Three statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follows from the statements.   **(SSC Stenographer 2020-21)**
Statements:
All tractors are roads.
No road is a park.
No tractor is a vehicle.
Conclusions:
I. No vehicle is a tractor.
II. No tractor is a park.
III. Some roads are tractors.
(a) All of the conclusions follow
(b) Only conclusions II and III follow
(c) Only conclusion III follow
(d) Only conclusions I and III follow

96. Two statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.   **(SSC Stenographer 2020-21)**
Statements:
Some carpenters are singers.
All singers are doctors.
Conclusions:
I. No doctor is a carpenter.
II. Some doctors are singers.
III. Some carpenters are doctors.

(a) All of the conclusions follow
(b) Only conclusion II follows
(c) Only conclusion III follows
(d) Only conclusions II and III follow

97. Two statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.   **(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)**
Statements:
All photographs are newspapers.
Some photographs are computers.
Conclusions:
I. Some computers are photographs.
II. Some computers are newspapers.
III. Some newspapers are photographs.
(a) Only conclusions I and II follow
(b) Only conclusions I and III follow
(c) All of the conclusions follow
(d) Only conclusions II and III follow

98. Two statements are given, followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.   **(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)**
Statements:
No plant is a tree.
All ornaments are plants.
Conclusions:
I. No ornament is a tree.
II. Some plants are ornaments.
(a) Only conclusion I follows
(b) Only conclusion II follows
(c) Either conclusion I or II follows.
(d) Both conclusions follow
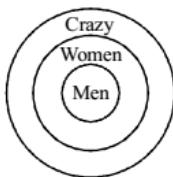
Hints & Solutions

1. (d) The statement indirectly implies that politicians win elections by the votes of people. Therefore, neither of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

2. (c)
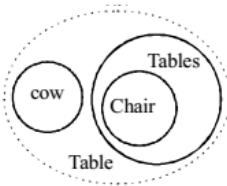
   Conclusion I : True
   Conclusion II : False
   Conclusion III : True
   Conclusion IV : True

3. (d) Neither (a) nor (b) is implicit in the statement. The statement does not indicate that confidence and economic development are related.

4. (b)

   Conc I: True
   Conc II: False
   Conc III: False   or
   Conc IV: False

   So, Conclusion - I and either II or IV follow.
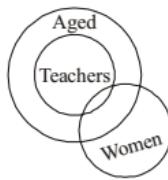
5. (c) Only conclusion IV is appropriate. The use of 'term' all in the Conclusion I makes it invalid. From a general statement, we cannot derive definite conclusion. There are many factors responsbile for pollution.
   Therefore, we cannot say that polluted nations are industrialised. As pollution is a problem associated with industrialisation, India may become polluted.

6. (b) Since some of Murphy radios are sold in that shop which sells high standard radios. Therefore, some of the Murphy radios are of high standard.

7. (a) Temple and Church are places of worship. It does not imply that Hindus and Christians use the same place for worship. Church is different temple. Therefore, neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

8. (a) Growth and development of human organism is a continuous process. Some changes take place in human body now and then. Therefore, neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

9. (c)

   Case I : False   Case II : True

10. (d)
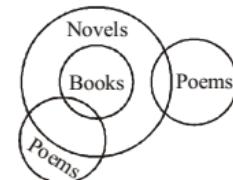
   Case I : True
   Case II : True

11. (c) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows. The person always listens to 9 O'clock news on radio to keep himself updated. This does not imply that he does not read newspaper. The use of term 'only' in the Conclusion II makes it unsuitable.

12. (c) Clearly both the conclusions follow. If all wealthy people are happy in life, then it can be said that wealth and happiness are directly related.

13. (a)   14. (d)   15. (a)

16. (a)

   I.   False
   II. True

17. (a)

   Conclusion :
   I : False
   II : True
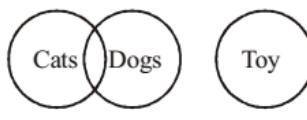
18. (a) By aeroplane service, one can reach Delhi from Chennai quickly.

19. (c) Clearly, I follows directly from the given statement. However, II is slightly different to the given statements and so does not follow.
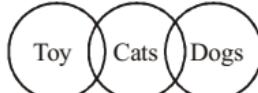
20. (c) The given statements clearly imply that all students of the class are intelligent, and sunil is not intelligent, this, in turn means, sunil is not a student of that class. II is not concerned to statements.

21. (d) Any written piece is recognised as song when it is sung by a singer. Therefore, only Conclusion 1 follows.

22. (a)
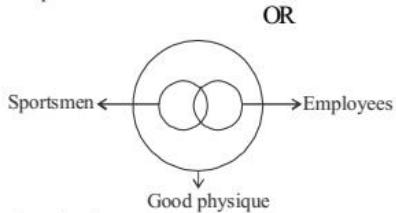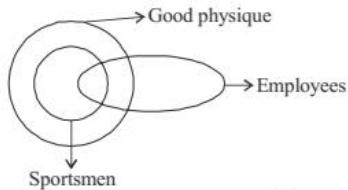
   OR

   Conclusion II can follow, but it has not been given in options. Hence only conclusions I and III follow.

23. (c)
24. (d)

OR
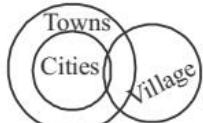
Conclusions :
I. False   II. False
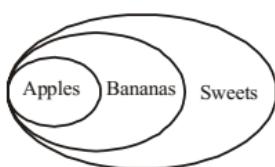
25. (b)
26. (d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows. Sun is the source of light . It does not imply that light has only one source.

27. (a)
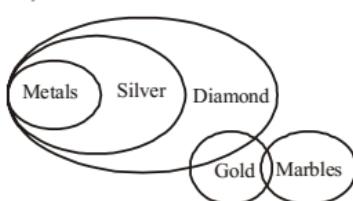
Conclusion III follows.

28. (d)

Conclusions :
I.   Some apples are sweet. (True)
II. Some bananas are apples.(True)
So, both I and II follow.
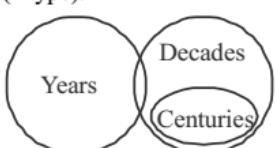
29. (b)
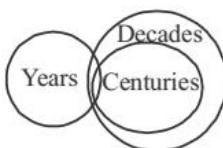
Conclusions :
I.   Some gold are metals. (False)
II. All metals are diamonds. (True)
III. Some silver are marble. (False)
IV. Some gold are silver. (False)
So, only II follows.

30. (d) It is mentioned that medicines are needed for sick people. So, healthy people do not need medicines.

31. (c) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Or
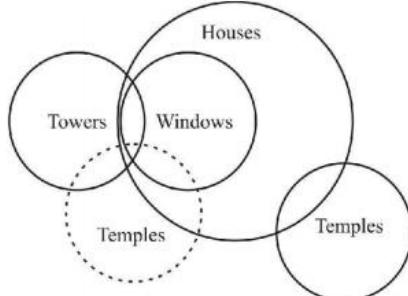
Conclusions I - False
Conclusions II - True
Conclusions III - False
Conclusions I and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or III follows. but according to given option only conclusion - II follows.

32. (b)
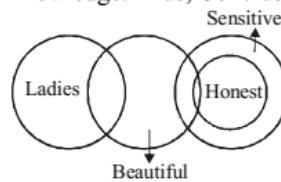
By looking at above venn diagram, we can concluded that only conclusions II follow.
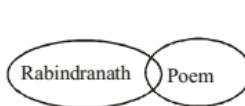
33. (c)
34. (d) From the statements it is clear that knowledge is interdisciplinary. Mental activity is related to acquired knowledge. Thus, Conclusions 1 and 3 follow.

35. (b)
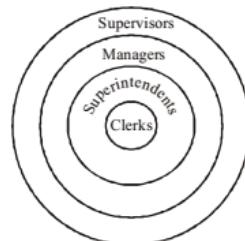
36. (b)

Conclusions:
A. True
B. True

37. (b)
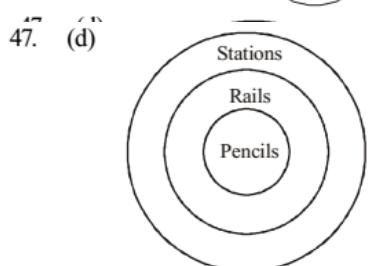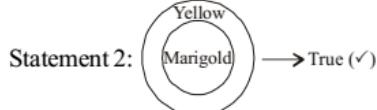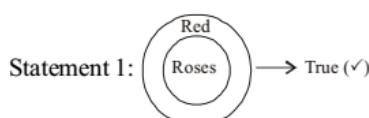
Conclusions:
I.   False
II. True
III. False

38. (a) I. Meena > Roma
     II. Rashmi > Meena
     III. Roma > Rashmi
     If 1st two statements are ture
     $\Rightarrow$ 3rd statement is false.
     Rashmi > Meena > Roma

39. (b)
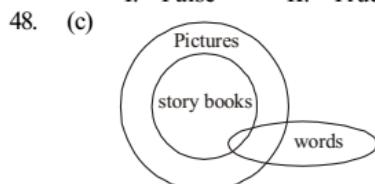
    Conclusions :
    I. True   II. True

40. (a)   41. (a)   42. (b)   43. (b)   44. (b)
45. (c) Neither I nor II
46. (c) Uncertain

    Statement 1:

    Statement 2:

47. (d)

    Conclusions:
    I. False   II. True

48. (c)

    Conclusions : (a) False
                  (b) False
                  (c) True
                  (d) False

49. (a)
50. (a) Parental involvement and participation is necessary for promoting the growth of children.
51. (c) Conclusion I is not based upon the given statement. Conclusion II does not prove the given statement so, neither I nor II follows.

52. (d)
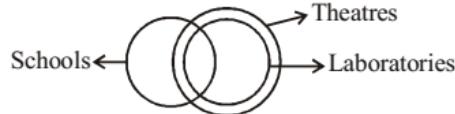
    Inferences :
         I : (False)   II : (False)
    Both statements are False, so no conclusion follows.

53. (c) Neither I nor II assumption follows the given statement.
54. (b)
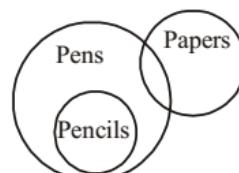
    Conclusions:
         (I) True
         (II) False

55. (b) Conclusions:
         (I) False
         (II) True

56. (b)

    From the Venn diagram it follows.
    So, some pens are pencils and some pens are papers.
    So, both (I) and (II) follow.
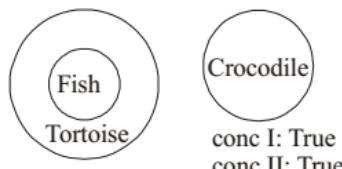
57. (b) From the statements (I) and (II) we can conclude that Roy studies History and Political Science in Oxford University.

58. (d) Continuous training is essential for all employees to increase productivity so we can assume that for good productivity training is necessary to avoid losses due to unskilled person but statement does not imply profitability and productivity are supplementary to each other. It depends upon other factors also.

59. (d) Travelling by metro in Delhi is more convenient and economical. So we can assume that metro services are reasonably good. So assumption II is implicit.

60. (c)
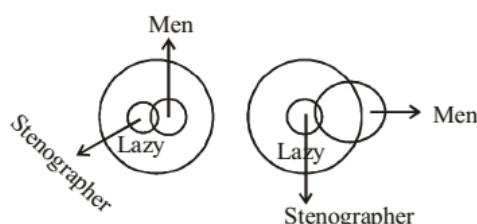
    conc I: True
    conc II: True

61. (a) In statement I it is clearly said all animal has Four leg and in II that Dog has 2 leg
    $\therefore$ Dog is not an animal
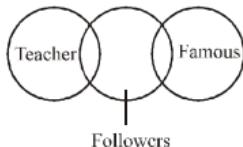
62. (b) Possible venn diagram

    Conc I False
    Conc II True

63. (b)

Teacher — Famous — Followers
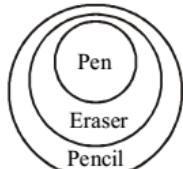
Only Conclusion II follows.

64. (a) All conclusions I, II and III are correct because Mary always tells the truth.

65. (b)   66. (d)

67. (b)

Pen / Eraser / Pencil
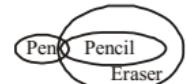
Conc I- False
Conc II- True

68. (c)

Pen — Pencil — Eraser
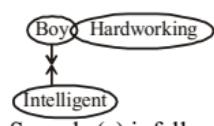
I. = True   II. = False   III. = True
So, Only Conclusion I and III follow.

69. (a)

Boy — Hardworking — Intelligent
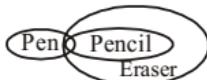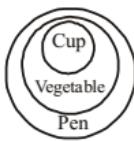
So, only (a) is follow.

70. (c)

Pen — Pencil — Eraser

So, neither conclusion I nor II follows.

71. (c)

Cup / Vegetable / Pen
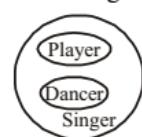
So, conclusion I and II are follow.

72. (d) According to statement
Only conclusion - I follows.
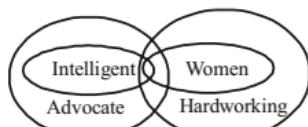
73. (c) According to question,

Player / Dancer / Singer

So, Only conclusion I follows.

74. (d)

Intelligent / Women / Advocate / Hardworking

So, all conclusions are follow.

75. (b) Pin — Cup — ✕→ Book
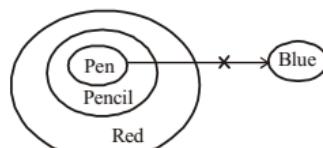
So, only conclusions – II follows.

76. (c) According to question,

Blue — Pen — Black — ✕← Red
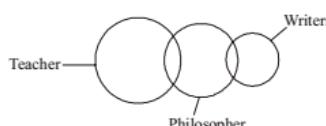
So, Only III conclusion is follows.

77. (a) According to question,

Pen / Pencil / Red — ✕→ Blue
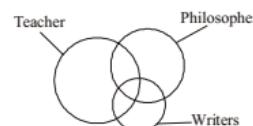
So, Only conclusion II is follows.

78. (b)
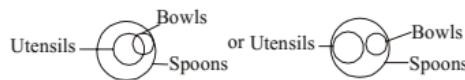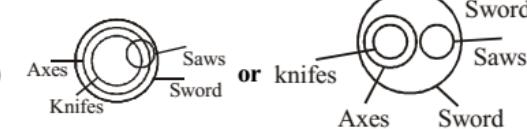
Teacher — Philosopher — Writers

or

Teacher — Philosopher — Writers

Hence, either conclusion I or II follow.

79. (c)

Utensils — Bowls — Spoons   or   Utensils — Bowls — Spoons

Hence, either conclusion I or II follows.

80. (a) Axes — Saws — Sword — Knifes   **or** knifes   Sword — Saws — Axes — Sword
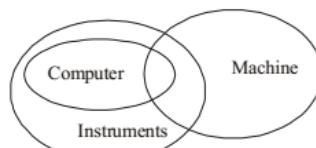
Hence, either 'some axes are saws' or 'no axes are saws'

81. (a)

River — Brook — ✕→ Stream

So, only conclusion I and III follows.

82. (a)

Computer — Machine — Instruments
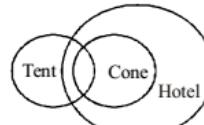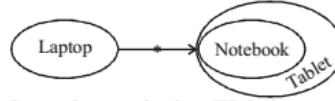
So, only conclusions II and III follows.

83. (b)

Tent — Cone — Hotel

So, only conclusion II follows.

84. (a) Laptop — → Notebook — Tablet

So, only conclusion III follows.

85. (b) According to statements only conclusion II follows.

86. (b) (Animal ◯ Elephant ◯ Tiger)

So, Either I or II conclusion follows.

87. (a) A ✕ B ◯ C ◯ D

I. Some D or B (✓)
II. Some B are C (✓)
Both conclusions I and II follow.

88. (b) (Red ◯ Rat ◯ Wild)

I. Some wild are rat (✓)
II. All wild are rat (✗)
III. Some red are wild (✗)

89. (d) (Parrot ◯ Pigeon) ✕ (Table)
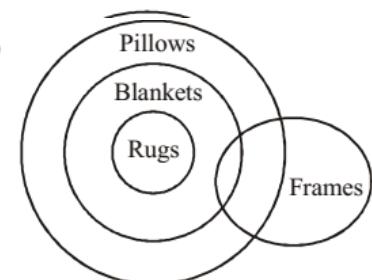
I - All pigeons are tables (False)
II - No parrot is a table (True)

90. (a)

Pillows
Blankets
Rugs
Frames
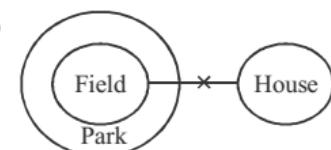
Statement I   (False)
Statement II   (True)
Statement III   (False)
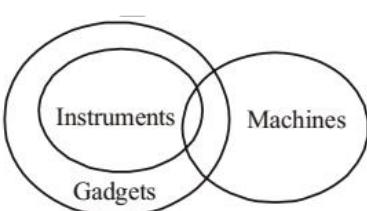
91. (a)
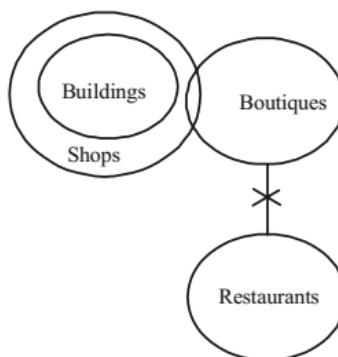
Field ✕ House
Park

Hence, only conclusion I and II follow.

92. (d)

Instruments   Machines
Gadgets

Hence, only conclusion II follows.

93. (d)

Buildings   Boutiques
Shops
✕
Restaurants
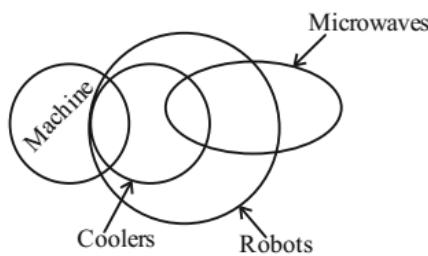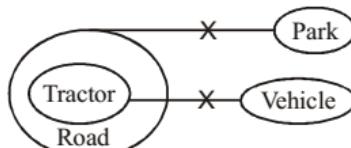
Some restaurents can be buildings, so only conclusion II follows.

94. (c)

Microwaves
Machine
Coolers   Robots
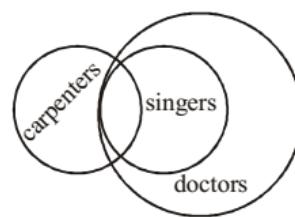
Only conclusions I and II follow

95. (a) **Statements :**

Park ✕
Tractor ✕ Vehicle
Road
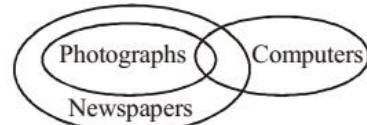
All conclusions follows

96. (d) **Statements :**

carpenters   singers
doctors
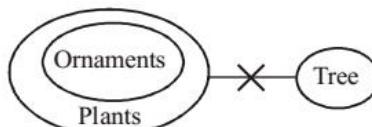
Only conclusions II and III follow.

97. (c) All of the conclusions follow

Photographs ◯ Computers
Newspapers

98. (d)

Ornaments ✕ Tree
Plants

Hence, both conclusions follow.