

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

**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:** No apple is a plum.  
All plums are oranges.  
All oranges are mangoes.
- Conclusions:** I. All plums are mangoes.  
II. At least some mangoes are oranges.
- A. Neither I nor II follows      B. Only I follows      C. Either I or II follows  
D. Both I and II follow      E. Only II follows
- 2. Statements:** All animals are mammals.  
No mammal is reptile.  
All reptiles are amphibians.
- Conclusions:** I. All animals are amphibians.  
II. Some amphibians are mammals
- A. Neither I nor II follows      B. Only I follows      C. Either I or II follows  
D. Both I and II follow      E. Only II follows
- 3. Statement:** Some schools are classes.  
Some classes are teachers.  
All teachers are students.
- Conclusions:** I. Some students are classes.  
II. All schools being students is a possibility.
- A. Neither I nor II follows      B. Only I follows      C. Either I or II follows  
D. Both I and II follow      E. Only II follows

- 4. Statements:** Some buses are cars.  
No car is ship.  
All ships are bikes.
- Conclusions:** I. Some buses are not bikes.  
II. No bike is ship.
- A. Neither I nor II follows                      B. Only I follows                      C. Either I or II follows  
D. Both I and II follow                      E. Only II follows

- 5. Statements:** All cups are saucers.  
All plates are cups.  
Some saucers are spoons.
- Conclusions:** I. All plates being spoons is a possibility.  
II. All plates are not saucers.
- A. Neither I nor II follows                      B. Only I follows                      C. Either I or II follows  
D. Both I and II follow                      E. Only II follows

- 6. Statements:** No cap is a shirt.  
Some trousers are caps.  
All belts are shirts.
- Conclusions:** I. No cap is a trouser.  
II. All caps being trousers is a possibility.
- A. If only conclusion I follows                      B. If only conclusion II follows  
C. If either conclusion I or II follows                      D. If neither conclusion I nor II follows  
E. If both conclusion I and II follow

- 7. Statements:** No crow is a bird.  
Some parrots are crows.  
No bird is a sparrow.
- Conclusions:** I. No crow is a sparrow.  
II. Some parrots are not birds.
- A. If only conclusion I follows                      B. If only conclusion II follows  
C. If either conclusion I or II follows                      D. If neither conclusion I nor II follows  
E. If both conclusion I and II follow

**8. Statements:** Some milk are curd.  
Some curd are butter-milk.  
All butter-milk are butter.  
No butter is a ghee.

**Conclusions:** I. No butter-milk is ghee.  
II. Some butter are curd.  
III. Some curd are not ghee.

- A. If only conclusion I follows                      B. If only conclusion II follows  
C. If either conclusion I or II follows              D. If only conclusion III follows  
E. If all conclusions I, II and III follow

**9. Statements:** All letters are envelopes.  
No envelope is post office.  
Some post offices are postmen.

**Conclusions:** I. Some postmen are letters.  
II. No postman is letter.

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

**10. Statements:** No animal is a rat.  
Some cows are animals.  
All bears are rats.

**Conclusions:** I. Some animals are cows.  
II. No bear is an animal.

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

**11. Statements :** Some oranges are apples.  
All lemons are apples.  
No apple is guava.

**Conclusions :** I. Some oranges are lemons.  
II. All guavas being lemon is a possibility.  
III. No orange is a lemon.

- A. Only C3 follows                      B. Either C1 or C3 follows                      C. Only C2 and C3 follow  
D. All follow                      E. None of these

**12. Statements :** A few mechanics are not plumbers.  
All plumbers are qualified.  
No qualified is skilled.

**Conclusions :** I. No skilled is a plumber.  
II. No mechanic is skilled.  
III. Some plumbers are not mechanics.

A. Only C1 follows                      B. Either C1 or C2 follows                      C. Only C2 and C3 follow  
D. All follow                      E. None of these

**13. Statements :** No cycle is tyre.  
Not a single tyre is tube.  
Every tube is puncture.

**Conclusions :** I. Some punctures which are tubes are cycles as well.  
II. No cycle is a tube.  
II. Some punctures are not tyres.

A. Only C3 follows                      B. Either C1 or C2 follows                      C. Only C2 and C3 follow  
D. All follow                      E. None of these

**14. Statements :** No panther is jaguar.  
Not a single jaguar is puma.  
Every puma is cheetah.

**Conclusions :** I. Some cheetah which are puma are panther as well.  
II. No panther is a puma.  
II. Some cheetah are not jaguar.

A. Only C3 follows                      B. Either C1 or C2 follows                      C. Only C2 and C3 follow  
D. All follow                      E. None of these

**15. Statements :** A few poets are not poetesses.  
All poetesses are serious.  
No serious is dilligent.

**Conclusions :** I. No dilligent is a poetess.  
II. No poet is dilligent.  
III. Some poetesses are not poets.

A. Only C1 follows                      B. Either C1 or C2 follows                      C. Only C2 and C3 follow  
D. All follow                      E. None of these

- 16. Statements :** No bike is a bus.  
All buses are trucks.  
All trucks are cars.
- Conclusions :** I. All buses are cars.  
II. At least some cars are trucks.
- A. Neither I nor II follows                      B. Only I follows                      C. Either I or II follows  
D. Both I and II follow                      E. Only II follows

- 17. Statements :** No apple is peach.  
All peaches are pineapples.
- Conclusions :** I. All mangoes are pineapples.  
II. Some pineapples are apples.
- A. Neither I nor II follows                      B. Only I follows                      C. Either I or II follows  
D. Both I and II follow                      E. Only II follows

- 18. Statements :** Some lions are tigers.  
Some tigers are panthers.  
All panthers are elephants.
- Conclusions :** I. Some elephants are tigers.  
II. All lions being elephants is a possibility.
- A. Neither I nor II follows                      B. Only I follows                      C. Either I or II follows  
D. Both I and II follow                      E. Only II follows

- 19. Statements :** At least some Europeans are British.  
Every European is an American.  
No American is an African.
- Conclusions :** I. All Americans being British is a possibility.  
II. Some Europeans can be Africans as well.  
III. No African is a British.
- A. Only I follows                      B. I and III follow                      C. I and II follow  
D. All I, II and III follow                      E. None of these

**20. Statements :** No grasshopper is an insect.  
No insect is a bug.  
All bugs are moths.

**Conclusions :** I. Some bugs may be grasshoppers.  
II. All moths being insects is a possibility.  
III. No bug is a grasshopper.

A. Either I or III follows  
D. All I, II and III follow

B. I and III follow  
E. None of these

C. Only I follows

**21. Statements :** All engineers are villagers.  
No villager is a nurse.  
All nurses are managers.

**Conclusions :** I. No engineer is a manager.  
II. All villagers being managers is a possibility

A. If only conclusion II follows.  
C. If neither conclusion I nor II follows.  
E. If only conclusion I follows.

B. If both conclusions I and II follow.  
D. If either conclusion I or II follows.

**22. Statements :** Some paints are shoes.  
Some shoes are sleepers.  
All sleepers are shirts.

**Conclusions :** I. At least some shirts are paints.  
II. No shirt is a paint.  
III. Some tables are chairs.

A. If only conclusion II follows.  
C. If neither conclusion I nor II follows.  
E. If only conclusion I follows.

B. If both conclusions I and II follow.  
D. If either conclusion I or II follows.

**23. Statements :** Some chairs are desks.  
No desk is a bench.

**Conclusions :** I. All benches being tables possibility.  
II. At least some desks are tables.

A. If only conclusion II follows.  
C. If neither conclusion I nor II follows.  
E. If only conclusion I follows.

B. If both conclusions I and II follow.  
D. If either conclusion I or II follows.

**24. Statements :** Some cows are camels.  
All camels are buffaloes.  
No buffalo is a fox.

**Conclusions :** I. Some camels are foxes.  
II. No buffalo is a cow.  
III. No cow is a fox.

A. if only conclusion I does not follow.  
C. if only conclusion III does not follow.  
E. None follows

B. if only conclusion II does not follow.  
D. if only conclusions I and II do not follow.

**25. Statements :** No printer is a scanner.  
Some scanners are mice.  
Some mice are keyboards.

**Conclusions :** I. Some mice are scanners.  
II. No keyboard is a printer.  
III. No keyboard is a mouse.

A. if only conclusion I does not follow.  
C. if only conclusion III does not follow.  
E. None of these

B. if only conclusion II and III do not follow.  
D. if only conclusions I and II do not follow.

**26. Statements :** All phones are tools.  
Some tools are letters.  
All letters are stars.

**Conclusions :** I. All phones being stars is a possibility.  
II. At least some letters are phones.

A. if only conclusion I follows  
C. if both conclusion I and II follow  
E. if either conclusion I or II follows

B. if only conclusion II follows  
D. if neither conclusion I nor II follows

**27. Statements :** Some poles are pots.  
All pots are plants.  
Some plants are leaves.

**Conclusions :** I. Some poles are plants.  
II. All plants being leaves is a possibility

A. if only conclusion I follows  
C. if both conclusion I and II follow  
E. if either conclusion I or II follows

B. if only conclusion II follows  
D. if neither conclusion I nor II follows

**28. Statements :** All woods are chairs.  
No chair is a table.  
Some tables are copies.

**Conclusions :** I. Some woods are definitely tables.  
II. No table is a chair.

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

**29. Statements :** All brinjals are vegetables.  
Some vegetables are potatoes.  
No potato is tomato.

**Conclusions :** I. All potatoes being brinjal is a possibility.  
II. No vegetable is a tomato.

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

**30. Statements :** Some magazines are laptops.  
No desktop is a laptop.  
No phone is a magazine.

**Conclusions :** I. Some laptops are not phones.  
II. Some desktops are phones.  
III. No magazine is a desktop.

- A. if only conclusion I does not follow  
C. if only conclusion III does not follow.  
E. None of above
- B. if only conclusion II does not follow.  
D. if both conclusions I and II do not follow.

**31. Statements:** A few daughters are not mothers.  
All mothers are sisters.  
No sister is a niece.

**Conclusions:** I. No niece is a mother.  
II. No daughter is a niece.  
III. Some mothers are not daughters.  
IV. Some nieces are both mothers and daughters.

- A. Only C3 follows  
D. All follow
- B. Either C1 or C2 follows  
E. None of these
- C. Only C2 and C3 follow



- 32. Statements:** Some SRKs are actors.  
All actresses are actors.  
No actor is musician.
- Conclusions:** I. Some SRKs are actresses.  
II. All musicians being actresses is a possibility.  
III. No SRK is an actress.  
IV. Some actors not being SRK is a possibility.
- A. Only C2 follows      B. Either C1 or C3 and C2 and C4 follow      C. Only C2 and C4 follow  
D. All follow      E. None of these

- 33. Statement:** No whale is shark.  
Not a single shark is fish.  
Every fish are deer.
- Conclusions:** I. Some deer which are fish are whale as well.  
II. No whale is a fish.  
III. Some deer are not shark.  
IV. No whale is a deer.
- A. Only C3 follows      B. Only C1, C2 and C3 follow      C. Only C2 and C4 follow  
D. All follow      E. None of these

- 34. Statements:** All apples are red.  
No red is a mango.  
All mangoes are sweet.
- Conclusions:** I. All apples being sweet is a possibility.  
II. No sweet is an apple.
- A. if only conclusion I follows      B. if only conclusion II follows  
C. if either conclusion I or II follows      D. if neither conclusion I nor II follows  
E. if both conclusions I and II follow

- 35. Statements:** Some rabbits are black.  
No black is a tall.  
All tall are white.
- Conclusions:** I. Some white are not black.  
II. All rabbits being tall is a possibility.
- A. if only conclusion I follows      B. if only conclusion II follows  
C. if either conclusion I or II follows      D. if neither conclusion I nor II follows  
E. if both conclusions I and II follow

**36. Statements:** Some questions are answers.  
Some answers are explanations.  
All explanations are lengthy.  
No lengthy is a summary.

**Conclusions:** I. No explanation is summary.  
II. Some lengthy are answers.  
III. Some answers are not summary.

- A. Only conclusion I follows  
B. Only conclusion II follows  
C. Both conclusion I and II are true  
D. All conclusions follow  
E. None of the above

**37. Statements:** Some stars are planets.  
All planets are comets.  
No comet is asteroid.  
Some asteroids are eclipse.

**Conclusions:** I. Some asteroids are stars.  
II. Some eclipse being comet is possibility.  
III. No asteroid is star.

- A. Only conclusion I follows  
B. Only conclusion II follows  
C. Only conclusions I and III follow  
D. Either conclusion I or II follows  
E. Either conclusion I or III and conclusion II follow

**38. Statements:** Some companies are industries.  
Some industries are primary.  
All primary are services.  
All services are secondary

**Conclusions:** I. All companies being primary is possibility.  
II. All services are not primary.  
III. No industry is secondary.

- A. Only conclusion I follows  
B. Only conclusion II follows  
C. Only conclusion I and III follow  
D. All conclusions follow  
E. None of the above

- 39. Statements:** No bulb is a tubelight.  
All tubelights are chairs.  
All chairs are tables.
- Conclusions:** I. All tubelights are tables.  
II. At least some tables are chairs.
- A. Neither I nor II follows  
D. Both I and II follow
- B. Only I follows  
E. Only II follows
- C. Either I or II follows

- 40. Statements:** All swans are peacocks.  
No peacock is hen.  
All hens are ducks.
- Conclusions:** I. All swans are ducks.  
II. Some ducks are peacocks.
- A. Neither I nor II follows  
D. Both I and II follow
- B. Only I follows  
E. Only II follows
- C. Either I or II follows

- 41. Statements:** No newspaper is magazine.  
Not a single magazine is book.  
Every book is story.
- Conclusions:** I. Some stories which are books are newspapers as well.  
II. No newspaper is a book.  
III. Some stories are not magazines.
- A. Only C3 follows  
D. All follow
- B. Either C1 or C2 follows  
E. None of these.
- C. Only C2 and C3 follow

- 42. Statements:** A few parrots are not pigeons.  
All pigeons are white.  
No white is green.
- Conclusions:** I. No green is a pigeon.  
II. No parrot is green.  
III. Some pigeons are not parrots.
- A. Only C1 follows  
D. All follow
- B. Either C1 or C2 follows  
E. None of these
- C. Only C2 and C3 follow

**43. Statement:** Some hours are minutes.  
All clocks are minutes.  
No minute is second.

**Conclusions:** I. Some hours are clocks.  
II. All seconds being clocks is a possibility.  
III. No hour is a clocks.

- A. Only C3 follows      B. Either C1 or C3 follows      C. Only C2 and C3 follow  
D. All follow      E. None of these

**44. Statements:** No coke is sprite.  
No pepsi is coke.

**Conclusions:** I. No sprite is pepsi.  
II. All pepsi are sprite.

- A. Conclusion I follows      B. Conclusion II follows  
C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows      D. Neither conclusion I or conclusion II follows  
E. Both conclusion I and conclusion II follow

**45. Statements:** Some mobiles are laptops.  
No laptop is a tablet.

**Conclusions:** I. Some tablets are not mobile.  
II. All tablets being mobile is a possibility.

- A. Conclusion I follows      B. Conclusion II follows  
C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows      D. Neither conclusion I or conclusion II follows  
E. Both conclusion I and conclusion II follow

**46. Statements:** All biscuits are butter.  
No butter is a bread.

**Conclusions:** I. At least some bread are butter.  
II. No biscuit is a bread.

- A. Conclusion I follows      B. Conclusion II follows  
C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows      D. Neither conclusion I or conclusion II follows  
E. Both conclusion I and conclusion II follow

**47. Statements:** Some sites are haunted.  
Some sites are adventurous.

**Conclusions:** I. Some adventurous sites are haunted.  
II. Some haunted sites are adventurous.

- A. Conclusion I follows
- B. Conclusion II follows
- C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows
- D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
- E. Both conclusion I and conclusion II follow

**48. Statements:** All apartments are simplex.  
No simplex is a duplex.

**Conclusions:** I. No duplex is a apartment.  
II. No apartment is a duplex.

- A. Conclusion I follows
- B. Conclusion II follows
- C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows
- D. Neither conclusion I or conclusion II follows
- E. Both conclusion I and conclusion II follow

**49. Statements:** No crab is star fish.  
No octopus is crab.

**Conclusions:** I. No star fish is octopus.  
II. All octopus are star fish.

- A. conclusion I follows
- B. Conclusion II follows
- C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows
- D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
- E. Both conclusion I and conclusion II follow

**50. Statements:** All phones are chargers.  
No charger is a battery.

**Conclusions:** I. At least some batteries are chargers.  
II. No phone is a battery.

- A. Conclusion I follows
- B. Conclusion II follows
- C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows
- D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
- E. Both conclusion I and conclusion II follow

**CORRECT OPTIONS:**

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>E</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>E</b>
<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>B</b>

## Explanations:

### 1. Statements:

No apple is a plum.

All plums are oranges.

All oranges are mangoes.

### Conclusions:

I. All plums are mangoes.

II. At least some mangoes are oranges.

All plums are oranges (A) + All oranges are mangoes (A) = A + A = All plums are mangoes. Hence, conclusion I follows.

All oranges are mangoes – converse – Some mangoes are oranges. Hence, conclusion II follows.

Hence option D is correct.

### 2. Statements:

All animals are mammals.

No mammal is reptile.

All reptiles are amphibians.

### Conclusions:

I. All animals are amphibians.

II. Some amphibians are mammals.

**Checking C1:** All animals are amphibians.

The class 'animals' is in Statement 1 and 'amphibians' is in Statement 3 and the link or middle term is available in Statement 2 which is an E type statement. Clearly, using these we can't have an A type conclusion. C1, clearly, doesn't follow.

**Checking C2:** Some amphibians are mammals.

Applying the same logic, we can't get a positive conclusion using Statement 2 and Statement 3. C2, doesn't follow either.

Option A is hence the correct answer.

**3. Statement:**

Some schools are classes.  
Some classes are teachers.  
All teachers are students.

**Conclusions:**

- I. Some students are classes.
- II. All schools being students is a possibility.

**Checking C1:** Some students are classes.

Some classes are teachers + All teachers are students = Some classes are students. Clearly, C1 follows.

**Checking C1:** All schools being students is a possibility.

Here, no negative statement is given among the statements. Clearly, possibilities between classes do exist. C2 follows as well.

Option D is hence the correct answer.

**4. Statements:**

Some buses are cars.  
No car is ship.  
All ships are bikes.

**Conclusions:**

- I. Some buses are not bikes.
- II. No bike is ship.

**Checking C1:** Some buses are not bikes.

Here, S1 is I type, S2 is E type, and the class 'bikes' is the predicate in S2 which is an A type statement. When we move from S1 to S2, we get a conclusion in O type statement and as we know O type doesn't make a definite conclusion applying deduction method. No definite conclusion can be derived out of S1, S2 and S3 together. C1, hence, doesn't follow.

**Checking C2:** No bike is ship.

Converse of S3 = Some bikes are ship. Clearly, C2 doesn't follow either.

Option A is hence the correct answer.



**5. Statements:**

All cups are saucers.

All plates are cups.

Some saucers are spoons.

**Conclusions:**

I. All plates being spoons is a possibility.

II. All plates are not saucers.

**Checking C1:** All plates being spoons is a possibility.

As there is no negative statement, possibilities between classes do exist. Clearly, C1 follows.

**Checking C2:** All plates are not saucers.

As there is no negative statement, a negative definite conclusion is not possible. C2, hence, doesn't follow.

Option B is hence the correct answer.

**6.** Some trousers are caps (I) - conversion - Some caps are trousers (I). Hence conclusion I does not follow.

Again, 'Some trousers are caps' - conversion - Some caps are trousers. If some caps are trousers, what are the other caps? They could also be the trousers as well or they could not be.

Following the former presumption in mind, we can say that 'All caps being trousers is a possibility. Conclusion II hence follows.

Hence option B is the correct answer.

**7.** No crow is a bird (E) + No bird is a sparrow (E) = E + E = No conclusion. Hence conclusion I does not follow.

Again, Some parrots are crows (I) + No crow is a bird (E) = I + E = I + E = O\* = Some parrots are not birds. Hence conclusion II follows.

Hence option B is the correct answer.

8. All butter-milk are butter (A) + No butter is ghee (E) = A + E = No butter-milk is a ghee. Hence, conclusion I follows

Some curd are butter-milk (I) + All butter-milk are butter (A) = I + A = I = Some curd are butter – converse – Some butter are curd . Hence conclusion II follows.

Some curd are butter (I) + No butter is a ghee (E) = Some curd are not ghee. Hence, conclusion III follows.

So, all the conclusions follow.

Hence option E is the correct answer.

9. All letters are envelopes (A) + No envelope is post office (E) + Some post offices are postmen (I) = (A + E) + I = E + I = O\* = Some postmen are not letters.

Therefore, none of the conclusions follows. But conclusion I and II form I-E type of complementary pair. Therefore, either conclusion I or II follows.

Hence option C is the correct answer.

10. Some cows are animals (I) - conversion - Some animals are cows (I). Hence conclusion I follows.

Again, All bears are rats (A) + (No animal is a rat (E) - ) conversion - No rat is an animal = A + E = E = No bear is an animal. Hence conclusion II follows.

Therefore, option E is correct.

11. **Venn Diagram Method:**



**Analytical Method:**

**Checking C1 and C3:**

'Some oranges are lemons' and 'No orange is a lemons.'

In S1 and S2, we can observe that the middle term 'lemons' is not distributed even once, a definite conclusion can't be derived between these two. And C1 is an I type statement and C2 is an E type statement, they both form a complementary pair (E + I combination).

Therefore, either C1 or C3 follows.

**Checking C2:**

All guavas being lemons is a possibility.

From S2 and S3,  
All lemons are apples + No apple is guava = No lemon is a guava.

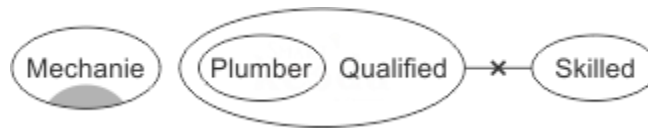
Clearly, there is no possibility that exists between 'guava' and 'lemon'.

C2 hence doesn't follow.

Evidently, either C1 or C3 follows.

Clearly, option B is the correct answer.

## 12. Venn Diagram Method:



### Analytical Method:

#### Checking C1:

No skilled is a plumber.

From S1 and S2,

All plumbers are qualified (A) + No qualified is skilled (E) = No plumber is skilled or No skilled is a plumber.

C1 hence follows.

#### Checking C2:

No mechanic is skilled.

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

Clearly, C2 doesn't follow.

#### Checking C3:

Some plumbers are not mechanics.

From S1,

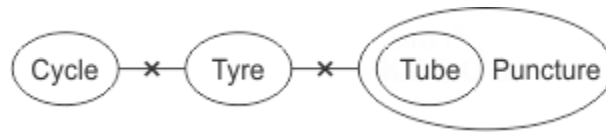
A few mechanics are not plumbers.

But as conversion of an O type statement is not valid, C3 doesn't follow either.

Evidently, only C1 follows.

Option A is hence the correct answer.

### 13. Venn Diagram Method:



#### Analytical Method:

##### Checking C1:

Some punctures which are tubes are cycles as well.

If we observe the given statements, we can find that in Statement 1 and 2, the middle term 'tyre' 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 'tube' and 'cycle'.

C1 hence doesn't follow.

##### Checking C2:

No cycle is a tube.

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

##### Checking C3:

Some punctures are not tyres.

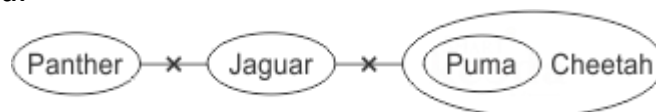
From S2 and S3,

Not a single tyre is tube (E) + Every tube is puncture (A) = Some punctures are not tyres.

Clearly, C3 follows.

Among all, only C3 follows. Option A is hence the correct answer.

### 14. Venn Diagram Method:



#### Analytical Method:

##### Checking C1:

Some cheetah which are puma are panther as well.

If we observe the given statements, we can find that in Statement 1 and 2, the middle term 'jaguar' 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 'puma' and 'panther'.

C1 hence doesn't follow.

**Checking C2:**

No panther is a puma.

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

**Checking C3:**

Some cheetah are not jaguar.

From S2 and S3,

Not a single jaguar is puma (E) + Every puma is cheetah (A) = Some cheetah are not jaguar.

Clearly, C3 follows.

Among all, only C3 follows. Option A is hence the correct answer.

**15. Venn Diagram Method:****Analytical Method:****Checking C1:**

No dilligent is a poetess.

From S1 and S2,

All poetesses are serious (A) + No serious is dilligent (E) = No poetess is dilligent or No dilligent is a poetess.

C1 hence follows.

**Checking C2:**

No poet is an dilligent.

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

Clearly, C2 doesn't follow.

**Checking C3:**

Some poetesses are not poets.

From S1,

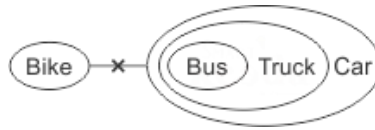
A few poets are not poetesses.

But as conversion of an O type statement is not valid, C3 doesn't follow either.

Evidently, only C1 follows.

Option A is hence the correct answer.

## 16. Venn Diagram Method:



### Analytical Method:

#### Statements:

- No bike is a bus.
- All buses are trucks.
- All trucks are cars.

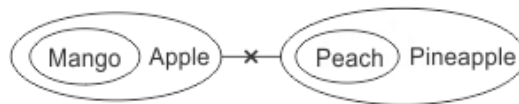
#### Conclusions:

- I. All buses are cars.
- II. At least some cars are trucks.

All buses are trucks (A) + All trucks are cars (A) = A + A = All buses are cars. Hence, conclusion I follows.

All trucks are cars – converse – Some cars are trucks. Hence, conclusion II follows.  
option D is the right answer.

## 17. Venn Diagram Method:



### Analytical Method:

#### Statements:

- All mangoes are apples.
- No apple is peach.
- All peaches are pineapples.

#### Conclusions:

- I. All mangoes are pineapples.
- II. Some pineapples are apples.

#### Checking C1:

All mangoes are pineapples.

The class 'mangoes' is in Statement 1 and 'pineapples' is in Statement 3 and the link or middle term is available in Statement 2 which is an E type statement. Clearly, using these we can't have an A type conclusion. C1, clearly, doesn't follow.

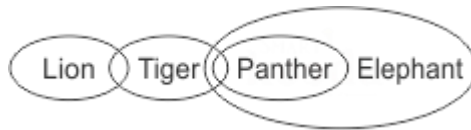
#### Checking C2:

Some pineapples are apples.

Applying the same logic, we can't get a positive conclusion using Statement 2 and Statement 3. C2, doesn't follow either.

Option A is hence the correct answer.

## 18. Venn Diagram Method:



### Analytical Method:

#### Statements:

Some lions are tigers.  
Some tigers are panthers.  
All panthers are elephants.

#### Conclusions:

- I. Some elephants are tigers.
- II. All lions being elephants is a possibility.

#### Checking C1:

Some elephants are tigers.

Some tigers are panthers + All panthers are elephants = Some tigers are elephants. Clearly, C1 follows.

#### Checking C1:

All lions being panthers is a possibility.

Here, no negative statement is given among the statements. Clearly, possibilities between classes do exist. C2 follows as well.

Option D is hence the correct answer.

## 19. Venn Diagram Method:



### Analytical Method:

#### Given Statements:

At least some Europeans are British.

Every European is an American.

No American is an African.

#### Given conclusions:

All Americans being British is a possibility.

Some European can be Africans as well.

No African is a British.

#### Checking Conclusion 1:

All Americans being British is a possibility.

Using S1 and S2, we get

At least some Europeans are British + Every European is an American = Some British are Americans.

Converse of it = Some Americans are British

Now, if some Americans are British, what are the rest of the Americans? They could be British too or they could not be British.

Considering the first possibility, we can say that 'All Americans being British is a possibility.'

Conclusion 1 follows here.

#### Checking Conclusion 2:

Some Europeans can be Africans as well

Using S2 and S3, we get

Every European is an American + No American is an African = No European is African

Clearly, there is no scenario of possibility exists between the classes 'Europeans' and 'Africans'. Therefore, C2 doesn't follow.

#### Checking Conclusion 3: No African is a British

Using S1 and the conclusion derived above, we get

At least some Europeans are British + No European is African = Some British are not Africans.

Clearly, C3 doesn't follow either.

Option A is hence the correct answer.



**20. Venn Diagram Method:**



**Analytical Method:**

**Given Statements:**

No grasshopper is an insect.

No insect is a bug.

All bugs are moths.

**Given Conclusions:**

Some bugs may be grasshoppers.

All moths being insects is a possibility.

No bug is a grasshopper.

**Checking Conclusion 1 and 3:**

Some bugs may be grasshoppers & No bug is a grasshopper

As we can observe that both S1 and S2 are E-type statements, the middle term 'insect' is distributed twice here. Therefore, we can't define a definite relationship between these two classes. Clearly, possibilities do exist between 'bug' and 'grasshopper'.

This confirms that C1 follows but C3 doesn't.

**Checking Conclusion 2:**

All moths being insects is a possibility.

Using S3 and S2, we get

Converse of S3 (All bugs are moths) + Converse of S2 (No insect is a bug)

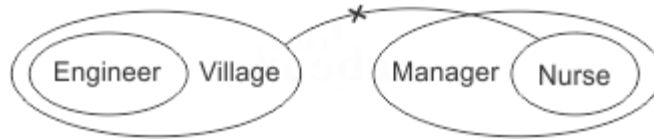
Some moths are bugs + No bug is an insect = Some moths are not insects

Now, when some moths are already not insects, all moths being insects is not possible.

C2, hence, doesn't follow.

Evidently, option C is the correct answer.

## 21. Venn Diagram Method:



### Analytical Method:

#### Conclusions:

No engineer is a manager.

All villagers being managers is a possibility

No villager is a nurse (E) + All nurses are managers (A) = E + A = O = Some managers are not villagers (O).

Thus, the possibility in II exists.

Hence conclusion II follows.

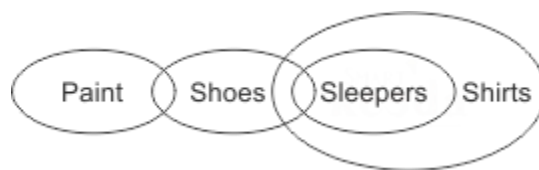
Again, All engineers are villagers (A) + No villager is a nurse (E) = A + E = E = No engineer is a nurse (E) +

All nurses are managers (A) = E + A = O Some managers are not engineers.

Hence, conclusion I does not follow.

Hence, option A is correct.

## 22. Venn Diagram Method:



### Analytical Method:

Some shoes are sleepers (I) + All sleepers are shirts (A) = A + I = I = shoes are shirts (I).

Now, Some paints are shoes (I) + Some shoes are shirts (I) = I + I = No conclusion.

But both I and II make a complementary pair (I-E).

Hence, either conclusion I or II follows.

Hence, option D is correct.

**23. Venn Diagram Method:**



**Analytical Method:**

Some chairs are desks (I) + No desk is a bench (E) = I + E = O = Some chairs are not benches (O).

Now, Some tables are chairs (I) + Some chairs are not benches (O) = I + O = No conclusion

But the possibility in I exists.

Hence conclusion I follows.

Again, Some tables are chairs (I) + Some chairs are desks (I) = I + I = No conclusion.

Hence conclusion II does not follow.

Hence, option E is correct.

**24. Venn Diagram Method:**



**Analytical Method:**

All camels are buffaloes (A) + No buffalo is a fox (E) = A + E = E = No camel is a fox (E).

Hence conclusion I does not follow.

Now, some cows are camels (I) + No camel is a fox (E) = I + E = O = Some cows are not foxes (O).

Hence, conclusion III does not follow.

Again, some cows are camels (I) + All camels are buffaloes (A) = I + A = I = Some cows are buffaloes (I).

Hence, II does not follow.

Thus, conclusion I and II do not follow.

Hence, option E is correct.

**25. Venn Diagram Method:**



**Analytical Method:**

Some scanners are mice (I)  $\rightarrow$  conversion  $\rightarrow$  Some mice are scanners (I).

Hence conclusion I follows.

No printer is a scanner (E) + Some scanners are mice (I) = E + I = O\* = Some mice are not printers (O\*).

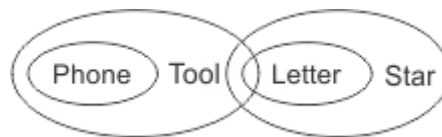
Hence conclusion II does not follow.

Some mice are keyboards (I)  $\rightarrow$  conversion  $\rightarrow$  I = Some keyboards are mice (I).

Clearly, conclusion III does not follow either.

Hence, option B is correct

**26. Venn Diagram Method:**



**Analytical Method:**

Some tools are letters (I) + All letters are stars (A) = I + A = I = Some tools are stars (I).

Now, All phones are tools (A) + Some tools are stars (I) = A + I = No conclusion.

But the possibility in I exists.

Hence conclusion I follow.

Again, all phones are tools (A) + Some tools are letters (I) = A + I = No conclusion.

Hence, conclusion II does not follow.

Hence, option A is correct.

**27. Venn Diagram Method:**



**Analytical Method:**

Some poles are pots (I) + All pots are plants (A) = I + A = I = Some poles are plants.

Hence, conclusion I follows.

Again, some plants are leaves (I).

Hence the possibility in II exist.

Hence conclusion II follows.

Hence, option B is correct.

**28. Venn Diagram Method:**



**Analytical Method:**

All woods are chairs (A) + No chair is a table (E) = A + E = E = No wood is a table.

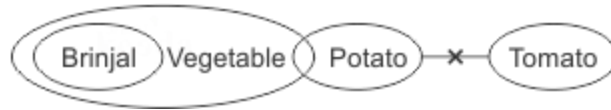
Hence, conclusion I does not follow.

Again, no chair is a table (E) → conversion → No table is a chair.

Hence, conclusion II follows.

Hence, option B is correct.

**29. Venn Diagram Method:**



**Analytical Method:**

All brinjals are vegetables (A) + some vegetables are potatoes (I) = A + I = No conclusion.

But the possibility in I exists.

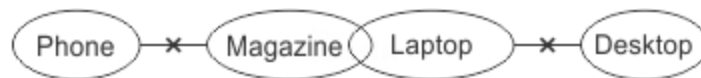
Hence conclusion I follows.

Again, some vegetables are potatoes (I) + No potato is a tomato (E) = A + E = O = Some vegetables are not tomatoes.

Hence, conclusion II does not follow.

Hence, option A is correct.

**30. Venn Diagram Method:**



**Analytical Method:**

No phone is magazine (E) + Some magazine are laptops (I) = E + I O\* = Some laptops are not phones (O\*).

Hence, conclusion I follows.

No desktop is a laptop (E) → conversion → No laptop is a desktop (E).

Now, some magazines are laptops (I) + No laptop is a desktop (E) = I + E = O = Some magazines are not desktops (O).

Hence, conclusion III may follow.

Again, no phone is a magazine (E) + some magazines are not desktop (O) = E + O = No conclusion.

Hence, conclusion II may follow,

Hence, option E is correct

**31. Checking C1:** No niece is a mother.

From S1 and S2,

All mothers are sisters (A) + No sister is a niece (E) = No mother is a niece or No niece is a mother.

C1 hence follows.

**Checking C2:** No daughter is a niece.

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

Clearly, C2 doesn't follow.

**Checking C3:** Some mothers are not daughters.

From S1,

A few daughters are not mothers.

But as conversion of an O type statement is not valid, C3 doesn't follow either.

**Checking C4:** Some nieces are both mothers and daughters.

Following the logic explained C2, we can eliminate C4 as well.

Evidently, only C1 follows. Option E is hence the correct answer.

**32. Checking C1 and C3:** 'Some SRKs are actresses' and 'No SRK is an actress.'

In S1 and S2, we can observe that the middle term 'actors' is not distributed even once, a definite conclusion can't be derived between these two. And C1 is an I type statement and C2 is an E type statement, they both form a complementary pair (E + I combination).

Therefore, either C1 or C3 follows.

**Checking C2:** All musicians being actresses is a possibility.

From S2 and S3,

All actresses are actors + No actor is musician = No actress is a musician.

Clearly, there is no possibility that exists between 'actress' and 'musician'.

C2 hence doesn't follow.

**Checking C4:** Some actors not being SRK is a possibility.

From S1,

Some SRKs are actors.

Converse of it = Some actors are SRK.

Now, if some actors are SRK, what are the other actors? They could be either SRK too or they could not be SRK.

Following the latter notion, we can say that 'Some actors not being SRK' is a possibility.

C4 hence follows.

Evidently, either C1 or C3 and C4 follow.

Clearly, none of these (option E) is the correct answer.

**33. Checking C1:** Some deer which are fish are whale as well.

If we observe the given statements, we can find that in Statement 1 and 2, the middle term 'shark' 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 'deer' and 'whale'.

C1 hence doesn't follow.

**Checking C2:** No whale is a fish.

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

**Checking C3:** Some deer are not shark.

From S2 and S3,

Not a single shark is fish (E) + Every fish are deer (A) = Some deer are not shark.

Clearly, C3 follows.

**Checking C4:** No whale is a deer.

Here, once again we are asked to derive a relationship between 'whale' and 'deer'. Clearly, C4 doesn't follow.

Among all, only C3 follows. Option A is hence the correct answer.

**34.** All apples are red (A) + No red is a mango (E) = A + E = E = No apple is a mango, now

No apple is a mango (E) + All mangoes are sweet (A) = E + A = O\* = Some sweet are not apples. Hence, conclusion I follows, but conclusion II does not follow.

Hence, option A is correct.

**35.** No black is a tall (E) + All tall are white (A) = E + A = O\* = Some white are not black.

Hence, conclusion I follows.

Again, Some rabbits are black (I) + No black is a tall (E) = I + E = O = Some rabbits are not tall. Thus, the possibility in II does not exist.

Hence, conclusion II does not follow.

Hence, option A is correct.



- 36.** All explanations are lengthy (A) + No lengthy is summary (E) = A + E = **No explanation is a summary.**  
Hence, conclusion I follows  
Some answers are explanations (I) + All explanations are lengthy (A) = I + A = I = Some answers are lengthy – converse – **Some lengthy are answers.** Hence conclusion II follows.  
Some answers are lengthy (I) + No lengthy is a summary (E) = **Some answers are not summary.** Hence, conclusion III follows.  
So, all the conclusions follow.  
Hence, option D is correct.
- 37.** Some stars are planets (I) + All planets are comets (A) = I + A = I = Some stars are comets (I) + No comet is asteroid (E) = I + E = O\* = Some stars are not asteroid.  
Therefore, conclusion I and III form an I-E type of complementary pair. Therefore, either conclusion I or III follows.  
No comet is asteroid – converse – No asteroid is comet; Some asteroid are eclipse – converse – Some eclipse are asteroid  
Some eclipse are asteroid (I) + No asteroid is comet (E) = I + E = O\* = Some eclipse are not comets.  
Hence, 'Some eclipse being comet is possibility'.  
Hence, option E is correct.
- 38.** Some companies are industries (I) + Some industries are primary (I) = I + I = No conclusion follows but possibility exists because the statement are positive. Hence, conclusion I follows.  
As statements II and III are positives therefore, conclusions II and III do not follow.  
Hence, option A is correct.
- 39. Statements:** No bulb is a tubelight.  
All tubelights are chairs.  
All chairs are tables.
- Conclusions:**  
I. All tubelights are tables.  
II. At least some tables are chairs.
- All tubelights are chairs (A) + All chairs are tables (A) = A + A = All tubelights are tables. Hence, conclusion I follows.
- All chairs are tables – converse – Some tables are chairs. Hence, conclusion II follows.  
Option B is hence the correct answer.

**40. Statements:**

All swans are peacocks.  
No peacock is hen.  
All hens are ducks.

**Conclusions:**

I. All swans are ducks.  
II. Some ducks are peacocks.

Checking C1: All swans are ducks.

The class 'swans' is in Statement 1 and 'ducks' is in Statement 3 and the link or middle term is available in Statement 2 which is an E type statement. Clearly, using these we can't have an A type conclusion. C1, clearly, doesn't follow.

Checking C2: Some ducks are peacocks.

Applying the same logic, we can't get a positive conclusion using Statement 2 and Statement 3. C2, doesn't follow either.

Option A is hence the correct answer.

**41. Checking C1:**

Some stories which are books are newspapers as well.

If we observe the given statements, we can find that in Statement 1 and 2, the middle term 'magazine' 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 'book' and 'newspaper'.

C1 hence doesn't follow.

**Checking C2:**

No newspaper is a book.

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

**Checking C3:**

Some stories are not magazines.

From S2 and S3,

Not a single magazine is book (E) + Every book is story (A) = Some stories are not magazines.

Clearly, C3 follows.

Among all, only C3 follows.

Option A is hence the correct answer.

**42. Checking C1:**

No green is a pigeon.

From S1 and S2,

All pigeons are white (A) + No white is green (E) = No pigeon is green or No green is a pigeon.

C1 hence follows.

**Checking C2:** No parrot is green.

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

Clearly, C2 doesn't follow.

**Checking C3:** Some pigeons are not parrots.

From S1,

A few parrots are not pigeons.

But as conversion of an O type statement is not valid, C3 doesn't follow either.

Evidently, only C1 follows.

Option A is hence the correct answer.

**43. Checking C1 and C3:**

'Some hours are clocks' and 'No hour is a clocks.'

In S1 and S2, we can observe that the middle term 'clocks' is not distributed even once, a definite conclusion can't be derived between these two. And C1 is an I type statement and C2 is an E type statement, they both form a complementary pair (E + I combination).

Therefore, either C1 or C3 follows.

**Checking C2:**

All seconds being clocks is a possibility.

From S2 and S3,

All clocks are minutes + No minute is second = No clock is a second.

Clearly, there is no possibility that exists between 'second' and 'clock'.

C2 hence doesn't follow.

Evidently, either C1 or C3 follows.

Clearly, option B is the correct answer.

**44.**  $E + E =$  No conclusion through deduction method.

Thus, neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

Hence, option D is correct.

**45.** Some mobiles are laptops (I) + No laptop is a tablet (E) =  $I + E = O =$  Some mobiles are not tablets.

Hence, conclusion I does not follow. But the possibility in II exists. Thus, conclusion II follows. Hence, option B is correct.

**46.** No butter is a bread (E) – converse – No bread is a butter (E).

Hence conclusion I does not follow.

Again, All biscuits are butter (A) + No butter is a bread (E) =  $A + E = E =$  No biscuit is a bread.

Hence conclusion II follows.

Hence, option B is correct.

**47.** Some sites are haunted (I) + Some sites are adventurous (I) =  $I + I =$  No conclusion follows

Hence, neither of the conclusions follows here.

Hence, option D is correct.

**48.** All apartments are simplex (A) + No duplex is a apartment (E) =  $A + E = E =$  “No apartment is a duplex”

This is Conclusion II.

Conclusion I is the Converse of it i.e. No duplex is a apartment.

Hence, both conclusion I and II follow.

**49.** E + E = No conclusion through deduction method.

Venn Diagram

From Venn diagram also we can see that no conclusion can be derived from these statements.

Thus, neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

Hence, option D is correct.

**50.** No charger is a battery (E) – converse – No battery is a charger (E).  
Hence conclusion I does not follow.

Again, All phones are chargers (A) + No charger is a battery (E) = A + E = E = No phone is a battery.  
Hence conclusion II follows.

Venn Diagram:

From venn diagram we can see that no battery is charger and vice versa, hence conclusion I does not follow but we can easily find that conclusion II follows.

Hence, option B is correct.