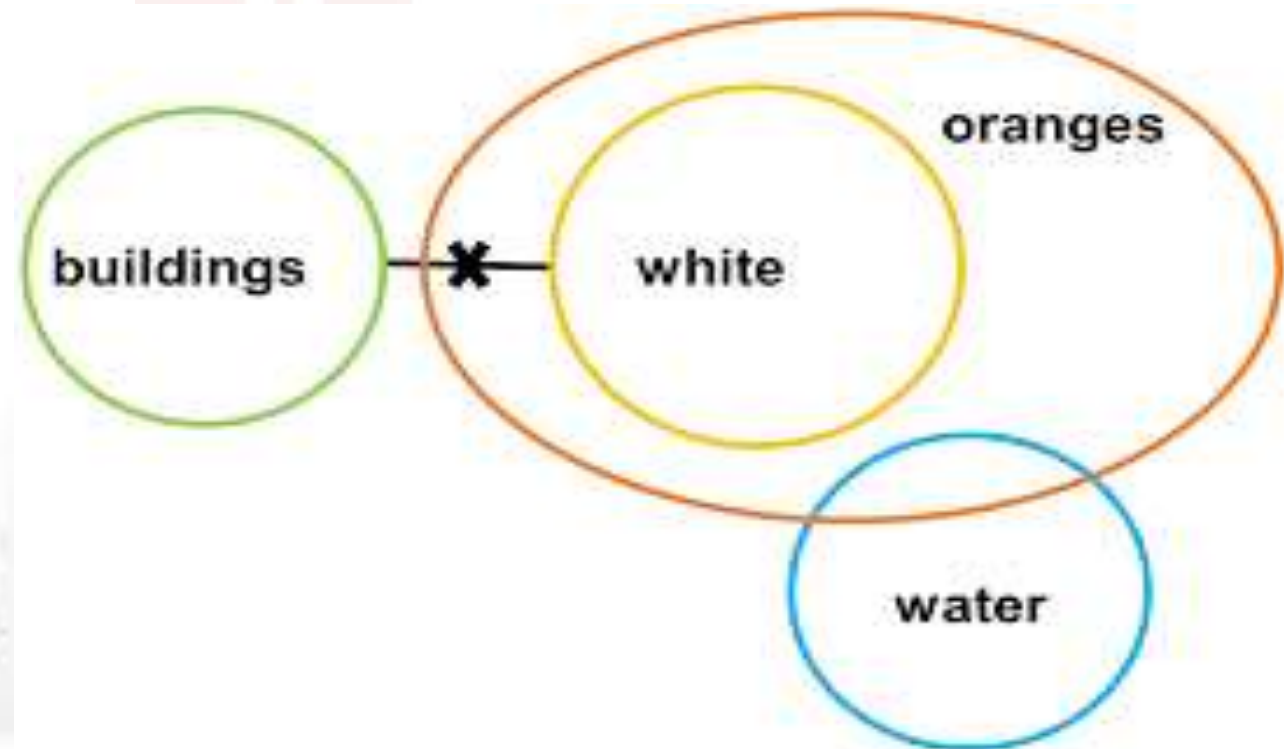
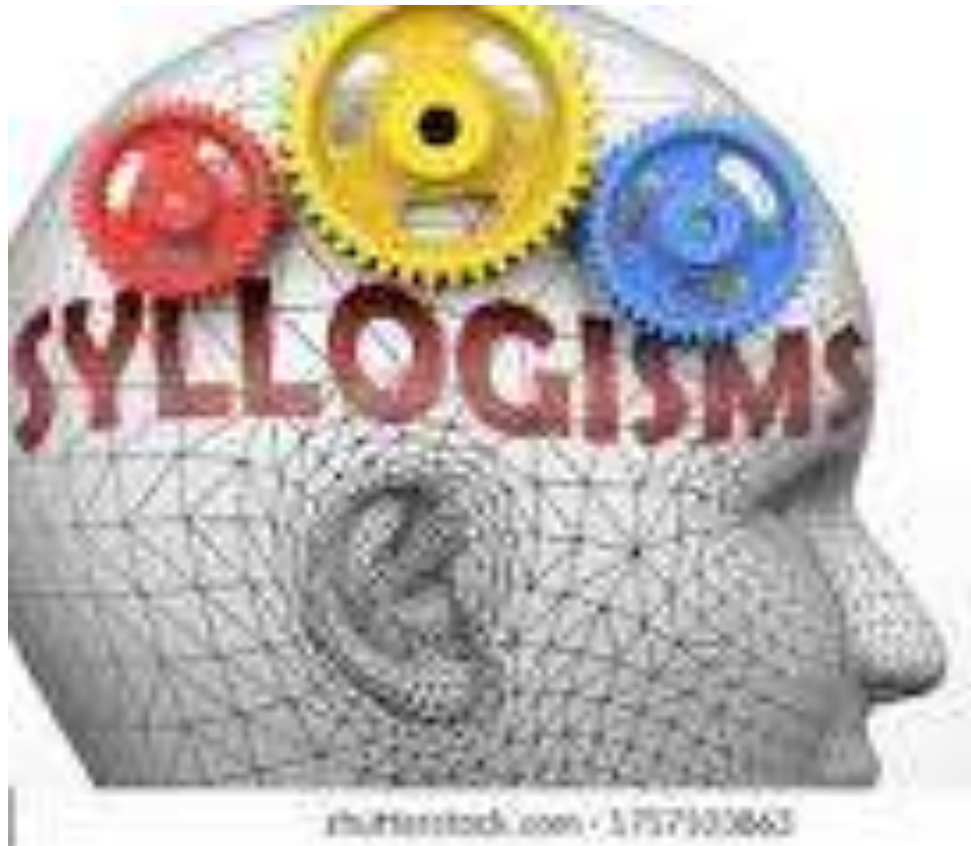


SYLLOGISM



CHITKARA
UNIVERSITY

SYLLOGISM



SYLLOGISM

What is Syllogism?

- The word syllogism is derived from the Greek word “syllogismos” which means “conclusion, inference”. Syllogisms are a logical argument of statements using deductive reasoning to arrive at a conclusion. The major contribution to the field of syllogisms is attributed to Aristotle.
- The questions which are asked in this section contain two or more statements, and two or more conclusions follow these statements. One has to find out which of these conclusions logically follow the given statements. The statements have to be taken true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts

SYLLOGISM

The questions of syllogisms of three main parts.

- **Major premise**
- **Minor premise**
- **Conclusion**

The central premise is a statement in general, believed to be true by the author.

- **Example:** All women are smart.

The minor premise is a specific example of the major premise.

- **Example:** Nisha is a woman.

The conclusion is a specific statement which logically follows both major and minor statement.

- **Example:** Nisha is smart.

Application of Venn diagrams

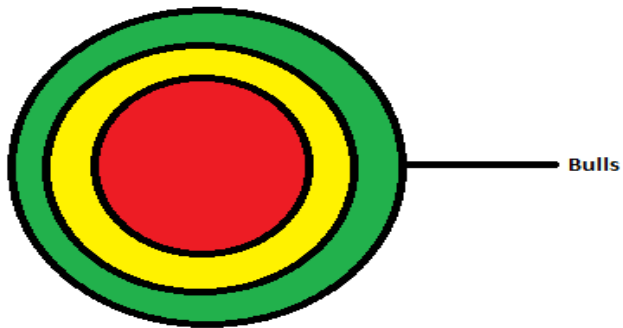
SYLLOGISM

Some more example:-

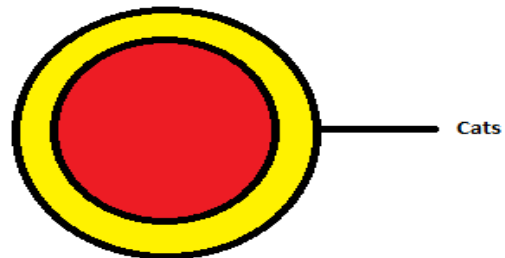
Major premise	Minor premise	Conclusion	Conclusion True/false
All dogs are cats.	All cats are bulls.	All bulls are dogs.	False(it's true only according to 3rd case)
All dogs are cats.	All cats are bulls.	All dogs are bulls.	It's true(In all the

SYLLOGISM

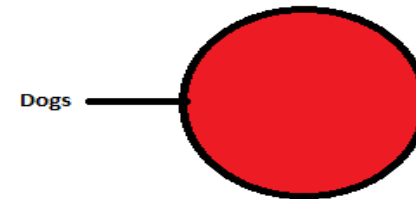
Note:- The conclusion should be true according to all the possible cases. One should draw all possible cases before arriving at a conclusion. Below the table that provides that correct combination of Venn diagrams of major and



Case 1



case 2



Case 3

SYLLOGISM

Types of statements:

There are four types of statements in syllogism

1. All

2. Some

3. No

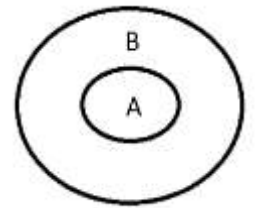
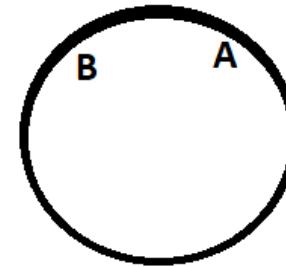
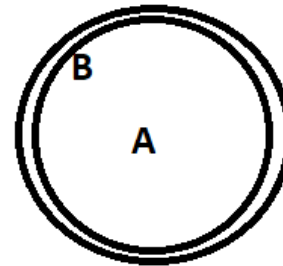
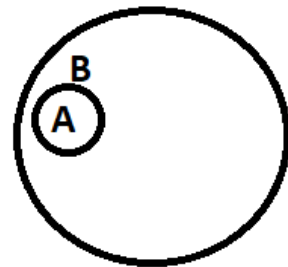
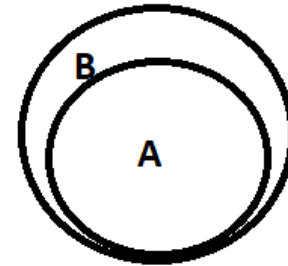
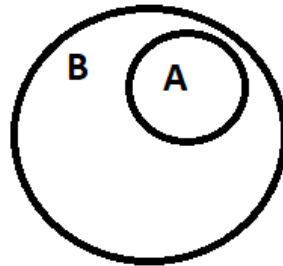
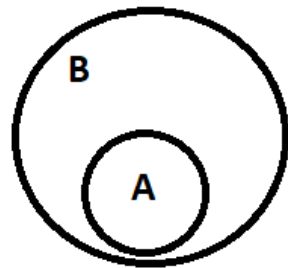
4. Some not

These statements can be represented with the help of Venn diagram

1.) ALL STATEMENT

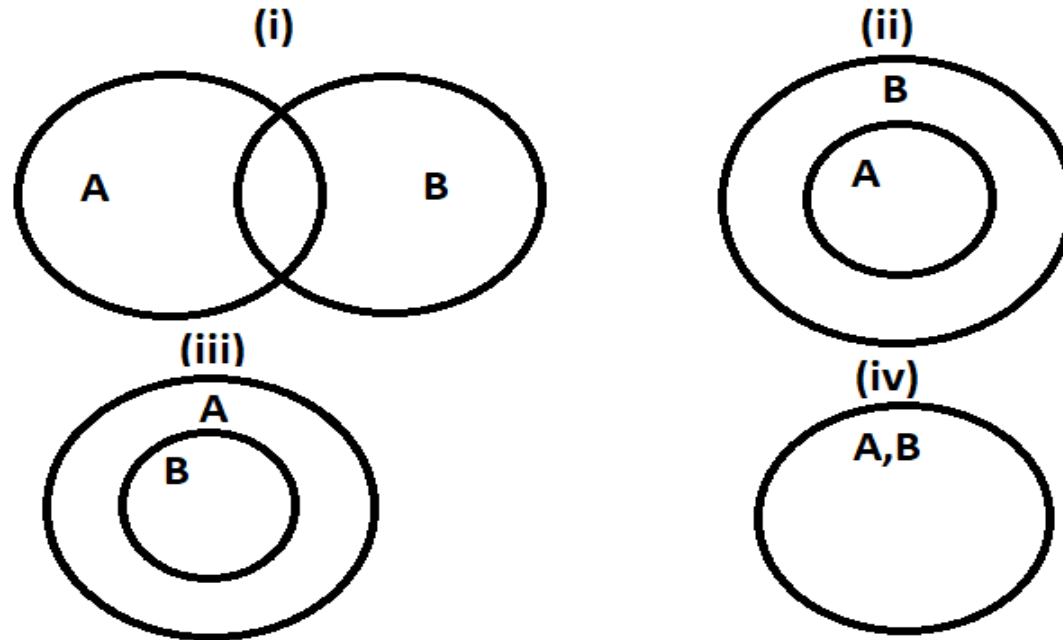
All statement is written in the format “ALL A are B”, here A and B represent the subject and object of the statement.

Venn diagram



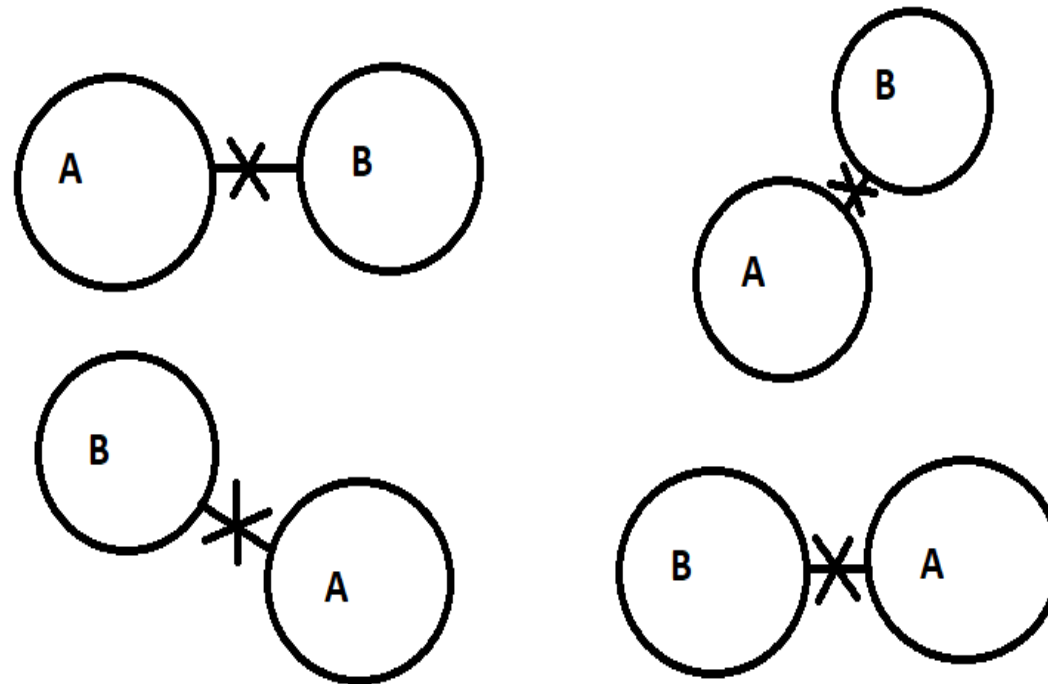
2.) SOME STATEMENT

Some statement is written in the format “Some A are B”, here A and B represent the subject and object of the statement.



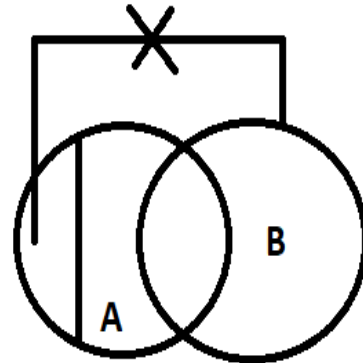
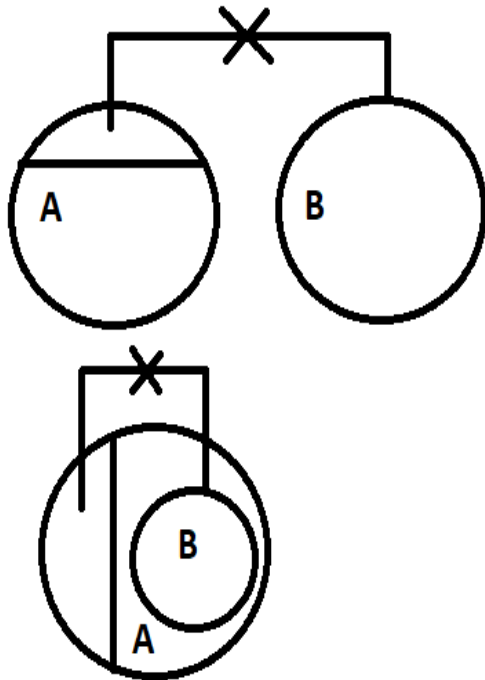
3.) NO STATEMENT

No statement is written in the format “No A are B”, here A and B represent the subject and object of the statement



4.) SOME NOT STATEMENT

All statement is written in the format “Some A are not B”, here A and B represent the subject and object of the statement.



Statement	Format	Meaning	How to make False
All	All A are B	Circle of A lie inside circle of B	Try to bring out circle of A outside B
Some	Some A are B	Circle of A is sharing something with circle of B	Try to separate circle of A from circle of B
No	No A are B	The circle of A is separated from circle of B	Try to bring the circle of A in share with B
Some not	Some A are not B	There is a portion in the circle of A which is outside the circle of B	Try to bring the complete circle of A inside the circle of B

SYLLOGISM

Directions: In each of the questions below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) if only Conclusion I follows. | (2) if only Conclusion II follows. |
| (3) if either Conclusion I or II follows. | (4) if neither Conclusion I nor II follows. |
| (5) if both Conclusions I and II follow. | |

Q 1.

Statements: Some kites are threads.

No thread is needle.

Conclusions: I. Some kites are needles.

II. No needle is thread.

SYLLOGISM

Directions: In each of the questions below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:

(1) if only Conclusion I follows.

(2) if only Conclusion II follows.

(3) if either Conclusion I or II follows.

(4) if neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

(5) if both Conclusions I and II follow.

Q 1.

Statements: Some kites are threads.

No thread is needle.

Conclusions: I. Some kites are needles.

II. No needle is thread.

SYLLOGISM

Directions: In each of the questions below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:

- (1) if only Conclusion I follows.
- (2) if only Conclusion II follows.
- (3) if either Conclusion I or II follows.
- (4) if neither Conclusion I nor II follows.
- (5) if both Conclusions I and II follow.

Q 2. Statements: Some trucks are houses.
Some houses are trains.

Conclusions: I. Some trains are trucks.
II. No train is truck.

SYLLOGISM

Directions: In each of the questions below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:

(1) if only Conclusion I follows.

(2) if only Conclusion II follows.

(3) if either Conclusion I or II follows.

(4) if neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

(5) if both Conclusions I and II follow.

Q 2. Statements: Some trucks are houses.

Some houses are trains.

Conclusions: I. Some trains are trucks.

II. No train is truck.

SYLLOGISM

Directions: In each of the questions below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) if only Conclusion I follows. | (2) if only Conclusion II follows. |
| (3) if either Conclusion I or II follows. | (4) if neither Conclusion I nor II follows. |
| (5) if both Conclusions I and II follow. | |

Q 3. Statements: All flowers are trees.
 All trees are fruits.

Conclusions: I. Some fruits are flowers.
 II. All flowers are fruits.

SYLLOGISM

Directions: In each of the questions below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:

(1) if only Conclusion I follows.

(2) if only Conclusion II follows.

(3) if either Conclusion I or II follows.

(4) if neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

(5) if both Conclusions I and II follow.

Q 3. Statements: All flowers are trees.

All trees are fruits.

Conclusions: I. Some fruits are flowers.

II. All flowers are fruits.

SYLLOGISM

Directions: In each of the questions below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:

- (1) if only Conclusion I follows. (2) if only Conclusion II follows.
(3) if either Conclusion I or II follows. (4) if neither Conclusion I nor II follows.
(5) if both Conclusions I and II follow.

Q 4. Statements: Some books are bags.

All bags are trees.

Conclusions: I. Some books are trees.

II. Some trees are books.

SYLLOGISM

Directions: In each of the questions below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:

- (1) if only Conclusion I follows. (2) if only Conclusion II follows.
(3) if either Conclusion I or II follows. (4) if neither Conclusion I nor II follows.
(5) if both Conclusions I and II follow.

Q 4. Statements: Some books are bags.

All bags are trees.

Conclusions: I. Some books are trees.

II. Some trees are books.

SYLLOGISM

Directions: In each of the questions below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:

- (1) if only Conclusion I follows. (2) if only Conclusion II follows.
(3) if either Conclusion I or II follows. (4) if neither Conclusion I nor II follows.
(5) if both Conclusions I and II follow.

Q 5. Statements: Some windows are doors.

No door is chair.

Conclusions: I. Some windows are chairs.

II. All doors are windows.

SYLLOGISM

Directions: In each of the questions below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:

- (1) if only Conclusion I follows. (2) if only Conclusion II follows.
(3) if either Conclusion I or II follows. (4) if neither Conclusion I nor II follows.
(5) if both Conclusions I and II follow.

Q 5. Statements: Some windows are doors.

No door is chair.

Conclusions: I. Some windows are chairs.

II. All doors are windows.

SYLLOGISM

Directions: In each of the questions below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:

- (1) if only Conclusion I follows. (2) if only Conclusion II follows.
(3) if either Conclusion I or II follows. (4) if neither Conclusion I nor II follows.
(5) if both Conclusions I and II follow.

Q 6. Statements: All forests are figures.

Some figures are houses.

Conclusions: I. Some houses are forests.

II. No house is forest.

SYLLOGISM

Directions: In each of the questions below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:

(1) if only Conclusion I follows.

(2) if only Conclusion II follows.

(3) if either Conclusion I or II follows.

(4) if neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

(5) if both Conclusions I and II follow.

Q 6. Statements: All forests are figures.

Some figures are houses.

Conclusions: I. Some houses are forests.

II. No house is forest.

SYLLOGISM

Directions: In each of the questions below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:

- (1) if only Conclusion I follows.
- (2) if only Conclusion II follows.
- (3) if either Conclusion I or II follows.
- (4) if neither Conclusion I nor II follows.
- (5) if both Conclusions I and II follow.

Q 7. Statements: Some buses are trains.

Some trains are boats.

Conclusions: I. Some trains are buses.

II. Some boats are buses.

SYLLOGISM

Directions: In each of the questions below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:

(1) if only Conclusion I follows.

(2) if only Conclusion II follows.

(3) if either Conclusion I or II follows.

(4) if neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

(5) if both Conclusions I and II follow.

Q 7. Statements: Some buses are trains.

Some trains are boats.

Conclusions: I. Some trains are buses.

II. Some boats are buses.

SYLLOGISM

Directions: In each of the questions below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:

- (1) if only Conclusion I follows. (2) if only Conclusion II follows.
(3) if either Conclusion I or II follows. (4) if neither Conclusion I nor II follows.
(5) if both Conclusions I and II follow.

Q 8. Statements: Some books are tables.

Some tables are mirrors.

Conclusions: I. Some mirrors are books.

II. No book is mirror.

SYLLOGISM

Directions: In each of the questions below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:

(1) if only Conclusion I follows.

(2) if only Conclusion II follows.

(3) if either Conclusion I or II follows.

(4) if neither Conclusion I nor II follows.

(5) if both Conclusions I and II follow.

Q 8. Statements: Some books are tables.

Some tables are mirrors.

Conclusions: I. Some mirrors are books.

II. No book is mirror.

SYLLOGISM

Directions: In each of the questions below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:

- (1) if only Conclusion I follows. (2) if only Conclusion II follows.
(3) if either Conclusion I or II follows. (4) if neither Conclusion I nor II follows.
(5) if both Conclusions I and II follow.

Q 9. Statements: All pens are chalks.

All chairs are chawks.

Conclusions: I. Some pens are chairs.

II. Some chalks are pens.

SYLLOGISM

Directions: In each of the questions below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:

- (1) if only Conclusion I follows. (2) if only Conclusion II follows.
(3) if either Conclusion I or II follows. (4) if neither Conclusion I nor II follows.
(5) if both Conclusions I and II follow.

Q 9. Statements: All pens are chalks.

All chairs are chalks.

Conclusions: I. Some pens are chairs.

II. Some chalks are pens.

SYLLOGISM

Directions: In each of the questions below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:

- (1) if only Conclusion I follows.
- (2) if only Conclusion II follows.
- (3) if either Conclusion I or II follows.
- (4) if neither Conclusion I nor II follows.
- (5) if both Conclusions I and II follow.

Q 10. Statements: Some buses are bells.

Some bells are horses.

All trains are horses.

Conclusions: I. Some buses are horses.

II. Some trains are bells.

SYLLOGISM

Directions: In each of the questions below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:

- (1) if only Conclusion I follows. (2) if only Conclusion II follows.
(3) if either Conclusion I or II follows. (4) if neither Conclusion I nor II follows.
(5) if both Conclusions I and II follow.

Q 10. Statements: Some buses are bells.

Some bells are horses.

All trains are horses.

Conclusions: I. Some buses are horses.

II. Some trains are bells.

SYLLOGISM

Q 11. Statements: All petals are trees.

All trees are gardens.

All roads are gardens.

Conclusions: I. Some roads are trees.

II. Some gardens are trees.

III. Some gardens are petals.

(1) Only I and II follow

(2) Only II and III follow

(3) Only I and III follow

(4) All I, II and III follow

(5) None of these

SYLLOGISM

Q 11. Statements: All petals are trees.

All trees are gardens.

All roads are gardens.

Conclusions: I. Some roads are trees.

II. Some gardens are trees.

III. Some gardens are petals.

(1) Only I and II follow

(2) Only II and III follow

(3) Only I and III follow

(4) All I, II and III follow

(5) None of these

SYLLOGISM

Q 12. Statements: Some days are nights.

Some nights are months.

Some months are years.

Conclusions: I. Some years are nights.

II. Some months are days.

III. No year is night.

(1) Only I follows

(2) Only II follows

(3) Only III follows

(4) Only either I or III follows

(5) None of these

SYLLOGISM

Q 12. Statements: Some days are nights.

Some nights are months.

Some months are years.

Conclusions: I. Some years are nights.

II. Some months are days.

III. No years is night.

(1) Only I follows

(2) Only II follows

(3) Only III follows

(4) Only either I or III follows

(5) None of these

SYLLOGISM

Q 13. Statements: All cycles are tyres.

Some tyres are wheels.

All wheels are buses.

Conclusions: I. Some buses are tyres.

II. Some wheels are tyres.

III. Some buses are cycles.

(1) Only I and II follow

(2) Only I and III follow

(3) Only II and III follow

(4) All I, II and III follow

(5) None of these

SYLLOGISM

Q 13. Statements: All cycles are tyres.

Some tyres are wheels.

All wheels are buses.

Conclusions: I. Some buses are tyres.

II. Some wheels are tyres.

III. Some buses are cycles.

(1) Only I and II follow

(2) Only I and III follow

(3) Only II and III follow

(4) All I, II and III follow

(5) None of these

SYLLOGISM

Q 14. Statements: Some dogs are cats.
Some cats are horses.
All horses are tigers.

Conclusions :I. Some tigers are cats.

II. Some horses are dogs.

III. Some tigers are dogs.

- (1) None follows
- (2) Only I follows
- (3) Only II follows
- (4) Only III follows
- (5) Only II and III follow

SYLLOGISM

Q 14. Statements: Some dogs are cats.
Some cats are horses.
All horses are tigers.

Conclusions :I. Some tigers are cats.

II. Some horses are dogs.

III. Some tigers are dogs.

(1) None follows

(2) Only I follows

(3) Only II follows

(4) Only III follows

(5) Only II and III follow

SYLLOGISM

Q 15. Statements: All pictures are bands.
Some bands are chairs.
Some chairs are tables.

Conclusions: I. Some tables are bands.
II. Some chairs are pictures.
III. Some tables are pictures.

- (1) None follows
- (2) Only I follows
- (3) Only II follows
- (4) Only I and II follow
- (5) Only III follows

SYLLOGISM

Q 15. Statements: All pictures are bands.
Some bands are chairs.
Some chairs are tables.

Conclusions: I. Some tables are bands.
II. Some chairs are pictures.
III. Some tables are pictures.

- (1) None follows
- (2) Only I follows
- (3) Only II follows
- (4) Only I and II follow
- (5) Only III follows

SYLLOGISM

Q 16. Statements : Some bikes are cars.

Some cars are trains.

Some trains are buses.

Conclusions : I. Some buses are cars.

II. Some trains are bikes.

III. Some buses are bikes.

- (1) None follows**
- (2) Only I follows**
- (3) Only II follows**
- (4) Only III follows**
- (5) Only I and II follow**

SYLLOGISM

Q 16. Statements : Some bikes are cars.

Some cars are trains.

Some trains are buses.

Conclusions : I. Some buses are cars.

II. Some trains are bikes.

III. Some buses are bikes.

(1) None follows

(2) Only I follows

(3) Only II follows

(4) Only III follows

(5) Only I and II follow

SYLLOGISM

Q 17. Statements: Some boxes are walls.

No wall is road.

All roads are rivers.

Conclusions: I. Some rivers are walls

II. Some roads are boxes

III. No wall is river

(1) Only I follows

(2) Only either I or III follows

(3) Only III follows

(4) Only II follows

(5) Only II and III follow

SYLLOGISM

Q 17. Statements: Some boxes are walls.

No wall is road.

All roads are rivers.

Conclusions: I. Some rivers are walls

II. Some roads are boxes

III. No wall is river

(1) Only I follows

(2) Only either I or III follows

(3) Only III follows

(4) Only II follows

(5) Only II and III follow

SYLLOGISM

Q 18. Statements : Some tables are chairs.

All chairs are houses.

All houses are tents.

Conclusions: I. All houses are chairs.

II. Some tents are chairs.

III. Some houses are tables.

(1) Only I and II follow

(2) Only I and III follow

(3) Only II and III follow

(4) All I, II and III follow

(5) None of these

SYLLOGISM

Q 18. Statements : Some tables are chairs.

All chairs are houses.

All houses are tents.

Conclusions: I. All houses are chairs.

II. Some tents are chairs.

III. Some houses are tables.

(1) Only I and II follow

(2) Only I and III follow

(3) Only II and III follow

(4) All I, II and III follow

(5) None of these

SYLLOGISM

Q 19. Statements : All pens are sticks.

All sticks are rings.

All rings are rods.

Conclusions : I. Some rings are pens.

II. Some rods are sticks.

III. Some rods are pens.

(1) Only I and II follow

(2) Only I and III follow

(3) Only II and III follow

(4) All I, II and III follow

(5) None of these

SYLLOGISM

Q 19. Statements : All pens are sticks.

All sticks are rings.

All rings are rods.

Conclusions : I. Some rings are pens.

II. Some rods are sticks.

III. Some rods are pens.

(1) Only I and II follow

(2) Only I and III follow

(3) Only II and III follow

(4) All I, II and III follow

(5) None of these

SYLLOGISM

Q 20. Statements: Some nails are plates.
Some plates are disks.
All disks are mirrors.
All mirrors are tyres.

Conclusions: I. Some tyres are plates.
II. Some tyres are nails.
III. Some mirrors are plates.

- (1) Only I and II follow
- (2) Only I and III follow
- (3) Only II and III follow
- (4) All I, II and III follow
- (5) None of these

SYLLOGISM

Q 20. Statements: Some nails are plates.
Some plates are disks.
All disks are mirrors.
All mirrors are tyres.

Conclusions: I. Some tyres are plates.
II. Some tyres are nails.
III. Some mirrors are plates.

- (1) Only I and II follow
- (2) Only I and III follow**
- (3) Only II and III follow
- (4) All I, II and III follow
- (5) None of these

SYLLOGISM

Q 21. Statements: All shirts are hats.

No hat is suit. Some rings are suits.

All rings are bangles.

Conclusions: I. Some rings are hats.

II. Some bangles are suits.

III. No ring is hat.

(1) Only I follows

(2) Only II follows

(3) Only III follows

(4) Only either I or III follows

(5) Only either I or III and II follow

SYLLOGISM

Q 21. Statements: All shirts are hats.

No hat is suit. Some rings are suits.

All rings are bangles.

Conclusions: I. Some rings are hats.

II. Some bangles are suits.

III. No ring is hat.

(1) Only I follows

(2) Only II follows

(3) Only III follows

(4) Only either I or III follows

(5) Only either I or III and II follow

SYLLOGISM

Q 22. Statements: Some skies are rains.
Some rains are stars.
All stars are planets.
All planets are clouds.

Conclusions: I. Some clouds are rains.
II. Some planets are skies.
III. Some planets are rains.

- (1) Only I and II follow
- (2) Only I and III follow
- (3) Only II and III follow
- (4) All I, II and III follow
- (5) None of these

SYLLOGISM

Q 22. Statements: Some skies are rains.
Some rains are stars.
All stars are planets.
All planets are clouds.

Conclusions: I. Some clouds are rains.
II. Some planets are skies.
III. Some planets are rains.

- (1) Only I and II follow
- (2) Only I and III follow**
- (3) Only II and III follow
- (4) All I, II and III follow
- (5) None of these

SYLLOGISM

Q 23. Statements: All birds are goats.
No goat is flower.
Some flowers are mountains.
Some mountains are nets.

Conclusions: I. Some nets are goats.
II. No net is goat.
III. Some mountains are birds.

- (1) None follows
- (2) Only I follows
- (3) Only either I or II follows
- (4) Only II follows
- (5) Only III follows

SYLLOGISM

Q 23. Statements: All birds are goats.
No goat is flower.
Some flowers are mountains.
Some mountains are nets.

Conclusions: I. Some nets are goats.
II. No net is goat.
III. Some mountains are birds.

- (1) None follows
- (2) Only I follows
- (3) Only either I or II follows**
- (4) Only II follows
- (5) Only III follows

SYLLOGISM

Q 24. Statements: Some leaves are skies.

All skies are clouds.

No cloud is a boat.

Conclusions: I. Some boats are leaves.

II. Some clouds are leaves.

III. All skies are leaves.

IV. No leaf is a boat.

(1) Only I, II and IV follow

(2) Only II, III and IV follow

(3) Either I or IV and II follow

(4) Either I or IV and III follow

(5) None of these

SYLLOGISM

Q 24. Statements: Some leaves are skies.

All skies are clouds.

No cloud is a boat.

Conclusions: I. Some boats are leaves.

II. Some clouds are leaves.

III. All skies are leaves.

IV. No leaf is a boat.

(1) Only I, II and IV follow

(2) Only II, III and IV follow

(3) Either I or IV and II follow

(4) Either I or IV and III follow

(5) None of these

SYLLOGISM

Q 25. Statements: No building is white.
All whites are oranges.
Some oranges are waters.

Conclusions: I. No building is water.
II. No orange is a building.
III. Some oranges are whites.
IV. Some waters are building.

- (1) Either I or IV and II follow
- (2) Either I or IV and III follow
- (3) Either I or IV follows
- (4) None follows
- (5) Either I or IV and II and III follow

SYLLOGISM

Q 25. Statements: No building is white.
All whites are oranges.
Some oranges are waters.

Conclusions: I. No building is water.
II. No orange is a building.
III. Some oranges are whites.
IV. Some waters are building.

- (1) Either I or IV and II follow
- (2) Either I or IV and III follow**
- (3) Either I or IV follows
- (4) None follows
- (5) Either I or IV and II and III follow

THANK YOU



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