TYPE-I

1. In the following question a statement is followed by four inferences, select the one which is most appropriate.

All the books, written by Prabhakar, are textbooks. Some of his books are published by Pitamber publishing company.

(1) All the books published by Pitamber Publishing Company have been written by Prabhakar.

(2) Pitamber Publishing Company publishes some critical essays written by Prabhakar.

(3) Some textbooks written by Prabhakar are published by Publishers other than Pitamber Publishing Company.

(4) Pitamber Publishing Company only publishes textbooks.

Directions (2-3): Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. you have to consider the two statements to be at variance form commonly known facts. You have to decide which one of the given conclusions are definitely drawn from the given statements

2. Statements:
Some peons are poor,
X is poor,
Conclusions:
I. X is a peon.
II. X has a large family.

(1) Only I follow
(2) Only II follows
(3) Both I & II follow
(4) Neither I nor II follows

3. **Statements:** All university professors have a doctorate degree, x is a lady professor.
Conclusions:
I. X does not have a Doctorate degree.
II. Only men Professors have a doctorate degree.

(1) Both I & II follow
(2) Only I follow
(3) Neither I nor II follows
(4) Only II follows

Directions (4): a statement(s) is / are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statement(s) 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(s). Indicate your answer.

4. Statements:
(A) All basketball players are tall men.
(B) All basketball players are athletes.
Conclusions:
I. All tall men are basketball
II. All athletes are basketball players.

(1) I alone can be drawn
(2) Both can be drawn
(3) Both cannot be drawn
(4) II alone can be drawn

Directions (5): In question No, 28 a statements is given followed by four conclusions (1) to (4). You have to consider the statements to be true even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which one of the given conclusions are definitely drawn from the given statement.

5. All the members of the Tennis club are members of the Badminton club too. "No woman plays Badminton".
(1) Some women play Tennis
(2) No member of the Tennis club plays Badminton
(3) Some women are members of the Tennis club
(4) No woman is a member of the Tennis club.

Direction (6): In the following question, one statement is given followed by tow conclusion 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, if any, follow from the given statements.

6. **Statement:** All philosophers are men. Socrates was a philosopher.
Conclusion:
I. Socrates was a man.
II. Women cannot become philosophers.
(1) Only I is valid
(2) Only II is valid

(3) Both are not valid
(4) Both are valid

7. **Directions**: which alternatives applies to the given statements and its conclusions?
Statements:
Some doctors are teachers.
All teachers are counselors.
Conclusions:
I. Some counselors are not teachers.
II. Some doctors are counselors.
(1) Only conclusion I follow
(2) Only conclusion II follows '
(3) Both conclusion I and II follow
(4) Neither conclusion I nor II follow.

8. Based on the statements given below select the alternative conclusion which is true according to the given statements.
Statements:
I. All students in my class are bright.
II. Sarla is not bright.
Conclusions:
(1) Sarla must work hard
(2) Sarla is not a student to my class.
(3) Some students are not bright
(4) None-bright ones are not students

Directions (9-10) : Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. you have to consider the two statements t be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which one of the given conclusions is definitely drawn from the given statements.

9. Statements:

Some Indians are educated. Educated men prefer small families.

Conclusions: (I) All small families are educated.

(II) some Indians Prefer small families.

(1) Only I follows

(2) Only II follows

(3) Both I and II follow

(4) Neither I nor II follows

10. No monkey can sing but some monkeys can talk.

If the above statement is correct, then which of the following is correct?

(1) Some monkeys may sing

(2) All monkeys can't sing

(3) All monkeys can't talk

(4) All monkeys can talk

11. Two statements are followed by two conclusions I and II. you have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. you have to decide which one of the given conclusions are definitely drawn from the given statements.

Statement:

(a) All politicians are intelligent

(b) Some women are politicians

Conclusions:

I. Some women are intelligent

II. All those intelligent are women.

(1) Only conclusion I follows.

(2) Only conclusion II follows

(3) Both conclusions I & and II follow

(4) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

12. Two statements are followed by alternatives. Mark the correct alternative that follows.

All Asians are wise

All Chinese are Asian

Therefore,

(1) Some Chinese are wise

(2) All wise are Chinese

(3) All Chinese are wise

(4) No conclusion follows

Direction (13): In this question some statements are given. 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 conclusion, if any, follows from the given statement.

13. All men are mortal.

Ramu is a man.

(1) No man is a mortal

(2) Ramu is mortal

(3) Ramu is immortal

(4) all men are immortal

14. Two statements are given followed by four conclusions, I, II, III, IV. 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 statements. Indicate your answer.

Statements:
(A) No cow is a chair.
(B) All chairs are tables.
Conclusion:
I. Some tables are chairs
II. Some tables are cows.
III. Some chairs are cows.
IV. No table is a cow.
(1) Either II or II follow
(2) Either II or IV follows
(3) Only I follow
(4) All conclusions follow

Direction (15): One/ two statements are given followed by four conclusions I, II, III, IV. 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 statements.

15. Statements
(A) Some cats are dogs.
(B) Some dogs are stones.
Conclusions
I. No cat is stone.
II. All dogs are stones.
III. Some stones are cats.
IV. No dog is cat.
(1) Only I and III follow
(2) Only II and III follow
(3) Only I, III, and IV follow
(4) None follows

16. There are two statements followed by two conclusions I and II. Assuming the statements are true, , decide which one of the conclusions logically follows, disregarding commonly known facts.
Statements:
(a) All poets are intelligent.
(b) All singers are intelligent
Conclusions:
I. All singers are poets.
II. Some intelligent persons are not singers.
(1) Only conclusion I follow
(2) Only conclusion II follows
(3) Either conclusion I or II follows
(4) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

Directions (17) : in the following Question two statements are give followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two 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.

17. Statements:
No man is intelligent all women are intelligent.
Conclusion.
    I. No man is a woman.
    II. No woman is a man.
    1) Only I follows
    2) Only II follows
    3) Both I & II follow
    4) Neither of them follow
Directions (18-19) : IN the following question. Two statements are given

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followed by two inferences I and II. You have to consider the two 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.

18. statements:
A. All girls are proud.
B. All proud will be humiliated one day.
Inferences:
I. All girls will be humiliated one day.
II.   Some girls will be humiliated one day.
   1. Only I follows
   2. Only II follows
   3. Both I & II follow
   4. Neither of them follows

19. 'All beggars are poor.'
If the above statement is true, which f the following conclusions can be drawn?
   1) All those who are poor are beggars.
   2) If A is not rich, then A is not a beggar,
   3) If A is not rich, then A is not a beggar
   4) If A is a beggar, then A is not rich.

Direction (20) : in each of the following questions, one statement if given followed by two assumptions, conclusion. 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 f the given

assumptions, and conclusion can definitely be drawn from the given statement.

20. Statements:
All carts are cars,
All cars are trains, So
Conclusions:
I. All carts are trains.
II.   All trains are carts.
   1) Only conclusion I follows
   2) Only conclusion II follows
   3) Both conclusions I and II follows
   4) Neither   conclusion   I   nor conclusion II follows.

Direction (21) : in the following question, two statements P and Q are II, II and IV. You have to consider the two 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 the given statements.

21. Statements:
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.
   1) None of the conclusions follows.
   2) All the conclusions follow
   3) Only I, III and IV follow
   4) Only II and III follow

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serviced Apartment, Mysuru, Karnataka 570029
info@spardha.guru
90711 54445, 90711 64446, 90711 74447

22. Two statements are given below followed by four alternative inferences. Select the one which is most appropriate.

Statements:

i)   All radios sold in that shop are of high standard.

ii)   Some of Murphy radios are sold in that shop.

Inferences:

I. All radios of high standard are manufactured by Murphy company.

II.   Some of the Murphy radios are of high standard.

III.   None of the Murphy radios is of high standard.

IV.   Some of the Murphy radios in that shop.

1. I and II inferences only
2. II and IV inferences only
3. I and III inferences only
4. I and IV inferences only

Directions (23-25) : in the following questions, two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two 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.

23. **Statements:**

All soldiers are men.
Some citizens are soldiers.
Conclusions:

I. Some citizens are men.
II.   All soldiers are citizens.
1. Only I follows.
2. Neither I nor II follows
3. Only II follows
4. Both I and II follow

24. **Statements :**

All Americans are English speaking.
No Eskimos are English speaking.
Conclusions:

I. No Eskimos are Americans.
II.   No English – speakers are Eskimos.
1) Only I follows
2) Neither I nor II follows
3) Only II follows
4) Both I and II follow

25. **Statements:**

All children are playful.
Some animals are playful.
Conclusions:

I. Some animals are chil – dren.
II.   Some children are animals.
III.   1) only I follows
IV.   Neither I nor II follows
V.   Only II follows
VI.   Both I and II follow

Direction (26-27) : one/ two statements(s) is. Are given followed by two conclusions, I and II. You have to consider the statement(s) to be true, even if it/they seem(s) to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which o the given conclusions, if

any, follow(s) from the given statement(s).

26. Statements:

(a) Some shoes are white

(b) All white are Blue

Conclusions:

I. All shoe are Blue.

II. Some shoes are Blue.

(1) Only I follow

(2) Only II follows

(3) Neither I nor II follows

(4) Both I and II follow

27. Statements :

(a) All frogs are tortoises

(b) No tortoise is a crocodile

Conclusions:

I. No crocodile is a frog

II. No frog is a crocodile

(1) Only I follow

(2) Only II follows

(3) Both I and II follows

(4) Neither I nor II follows

Direction (28): Two statements are given followed by four conclusions I, II, III, IV. You have to consider the two 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.

28. Statements :

(a) Some skirts are benches

(b) No bench is a table.

Conclusions:

I. Some skirts are tables.

II. Some benches are skirts.

III. All benches are skirts

IV. Some tables are skirts.

(1) Only I follows

(2) Only II follows

(3) Only II and IV follow

(4) Only I and III follow

29. Two statements are given followed by four alternative inferences. Select the one which is most appropriate.

Statements:

Some files are numbered.

All numbers are coded.

Inferences:

(1) All files are coded.

(2) All codes are filed

(3) Some files are not numbered

(4) No numbers have codes.

30. Two statements are given followed by four conclusions I, II, III, IV. You have to consider the two 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.

Statements:

(a) All dogs are books

(b) All books are pictures.

Conclusions:

I. All dogs are pictures.

II. All books are dogs.

III. All picture are books

IV. Some pictures are books.

(1)   Only I and IV follow
(2)   Only II and III follows
(3)   Either II or III follows
(4)   Either II or IV follows

31. Two statements are given followed by four conclusions I, II, III, IV. You have to consider the two 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.

Statements :
(a) All pens are pencils.
(b) No pencil is monkey.

Conclusions:
I. No pen is monkey.
II. Some pens are monkeys.
III. All monkeys are pens.
IV. Some monkeys are pens.
   (1)   Either conclusions II or III follows
   (2)   Either conclusions II or IV follows
   (3)   Only conclusion I follows
   (4)   All conclusions follows.

32. Two statements are given followed by four conclusions I, II, III, IV. You have to consider the two 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.

Statements:

(a) All goats are tigers.
(b) All tigers are lions.
Conclusions:
I. All tigers are goals.
II. All lions are tigers.
III. No goat is a lion.
IV. No lion is a goat.
   (1)   Either II or III follows.
   (2)   Either II or IV follows
   (3)   Either I or III follows
   (4)   None of the conclusions follow.

33. Three statements are given followed by four conclusions I, II,III, IV. You have to consider the two 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.
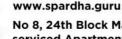
Statements :
(a) All books are boxes.
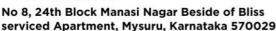(b) All boxes are pens.
(c) All pens are papers.
Conclusions:
I. Some papers are books.
II. All books are papers.
III. Some pens are books.
IV. All boxes are books.
   (1)   Only conclusions I and III follow
   (2)   Either conclusions II or IV follows
   (3)   Only conclusions I, II and III follow
   (4)   Either conclusion I or II or III follows

34. Three statements are given followed by four conclusions. (I), (II), (III), (IV). You have to consider the two 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.

Statements:

(a) All dogs are rats.

(b) All rats are crows.

(c) All crows are parrots.

Conclusions:

(I) All rats are dogs.

(II) Some parrots are dogs.

(III) Some crows are dogs.

(IV) All rats are dogs.

(1)   Only (I) and (II) follow

(2)   Only (I), (II) and (III) follow

(3)   Either (II) or (IV) follow

(4)   Either (I) or (II) or (III) follow

35. Two statements are given followed by four conclusions I, II, III, IV. You have to consider the two 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.

Statements:

(a) All clerks are typists.

(b) Some typists are stenos.

Conclusions:

I. Some stenos are clerks.

II. No steno is clerk.

III. All typists are stenos.

IV. All clerks are stenos.

(1)   All the conclusions follow

(2)   None of conclusions follow

(3)   Either I or II follows

(4)   Only IV follows

36. Two statements are given followed by four conclusions (I), (II), (III), (IV) You have to consider the two 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.

Statements :

Some teaches are students.

All students are girls.

(I) All teachers are girls.

(II) Some girls are teachers.

(III) Some girls are students

(IV) All students are teachers.

(1)   Only (I) follows.

(2)   Only (I), (II), (III) follow

(3)   Only (II) and (III) follow

(4)   All follow

37. Two statements are given followed by two inferences I and II. You have to consider the two 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.

Statements :

(a) All animals are birds.

(b) All dogs are birds.

Conclusions :

I. All animals are birds.

II. All birds are animals.

   (1)   Only Conclusions I follows

   (2)   Only conclusion II follows

   (3)   Both conclusions I and II follow

   (4)   Neither conclusions I nor II follows.

38. Two statements are given followed by two inferences I and II. You have to consider the two 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.

Statements:

(a) All players are educated.

(b) All educated are cultured.

Inferences:

I. All players are cultured.

II. All cultured persons are players.

(1)   Only inference I follow

(2)   Only inference II follow.

(3)   Both inference I and II follows

(4)   Neither inference I nor II follows

39. Statement:

(a) All girls do not like to marry.

(b) Some girls do not marry.

Assumptions:

I. All girls like to marry.

II. All girls do not marry.

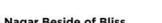(1) I is valid   (2) II is valid

(3) Both I and II are valid

(4) Both I and II are invalid

Direction (40) : One / two statement(s) is/are given followed by two conclusions, I and II. You have to consider the two 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.

40. Statement: (a) All students like excursions.

(b) Some students like laboratory experiments.

Conclusion: (I) Students who like laboratory experiments also like excursions.

(II) Some students do not like laboratory experiments but like excursions.

   (1)   Only Conclusion I follows

   (2)   Only conclusion II follows

   (3)   Both conclusions I and II follow

   (4)   Neither conclusion I nor II follows

Direction (41): In the following questions one/two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two 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.

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info@spardha.guru

90711 54445, 90711 64446, 90711 74447

41. Statements: some phones are watches are guns.

Conclusions:

I. All guns are watches.

II. Some guns are phones.

(1) Only I follow

(2) Only II follows

(3) Either I or II follows

(4) Neither I nor II follows

Direction (42) : In each of the following questions one/two statements are given followed by two conclusions and assumptions (I) and (II). You have to consider the two 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.

42. Statements:

All hens are cocks.

No cock is black.

Conclusions:

I. All cocks are hens.

II. No hen is black.

(1) Only conclusion I is valid

(2) Only conclusion II is valid

(3) Both the conclusions are valid

(4) Both the conclusions are invalid.

Directions (43-44): In each of the following questions one/two statements are given followed by two conclusions (I) and (II). You have to consider the two 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.

43. Statements:

Some books are Magazines.

Some Magazines are Novels.

Conclusions:

(I) Some books are Novels.

(II) Some novels are Magazines.

(1) Only (I) follows

(2) Only (II) follows

(3) Either (I) or (II) follows

(4) neither (I) nor (II) follows

44. Statements:

(a) All students like excursions.

(b) Some students like Laboratory experiments.

Conclusions:

(I) Students who like Laboratory experiments also like excursions.

(II) Some students do not like Laboratory experiments but likes excursion.

(1) Only (I) follows

(2) Only (II) follows

(3) Conclusions (I) and (II) follow

(4) Neither (I) and (II) follows

Directions (45-46): In each of the following questions one/two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two 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.

45. Statements:
Dogs have four legs.
Tables have four legs.
Conclusions
I. Tables are dogs.
II. Dogs are tables.
(1)   Only I follows
(2)   Only II follows
(3)   Either I or II follows
(4)   Neither I nor II follows

46. Statements:
All animals are birds.
Some animals are human beings.
Conclusions:
I. Some human beings are human beings.
II. Some birds are human beings.
(1)   I follows
(2)   II follows
(3)   Both I or II follow
(4)   Neither I nor II follows

Directions (47) : In each of the following questions, one/two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two 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.

47. Statements: Some dogs bark.

All dogs bite.
Conclusions:
I. Those dogs who do not bark.
II. Those dogs who do not bark. Not necessarily bite.
(1)   Only I follows
(2)   Only II follows
(3)   Either I or II follows
(4)   Neither I nor II follows

Direction (48): Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two 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.

48. Statements:
(a) All English movies are violent.
(b) Some people like watching English movies.
Conclusions:
I. All people watching English movies like violence.
II. All people who like violence watch English movies.
(1)   Only I follows
(2)   Only II follows
(3)   Either I nor II follows
(4)   Both I and II follow

Direction (49): Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two 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.

49. Statements:
(a) Some humane creature are angels.
(b) All doctors are angels.
Concussions:
 I. Some humane creatures are doctors.
II. Some doctors are humane creature.
(1)   Only I follows
(2)   Only II follows
(3)   Either I or follows
(4)   Neither I nor II follows

50. Three statements are given followed by four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the two 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.
Statements:
Some books are novels.
All novels are magazines.
Some magazines are journals.
Conclusion:
I. Some novels are journal.
II. Some books are magazines.
III. All books are magazines.
IV. No novel is a journal.
(1)   Only conclusion II follows.
(2)   Only conclusion III follows.
(3)   Either conclusion I or II follows
(4)   Either occlusion I or IV and conclusion II follow.

51. Two statements are given followed by two inference 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 inference can definitely be drawn from the given statements.
Statements:
(a) All cupboards are watches.
(b) All watches are costly.
 Inferences:
I. All cupboards are costly.
II. Some costly things are cupboards.
(1) Only inference I follows
(2) Only inference II follows
(3) Both of them follow
(4) neither of them follows

52. One statements is given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two 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.
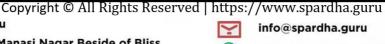**Statement:**
No children are voters.
Conclusions:
I. All adults are voters.
II. No voters are children.
(1) Only conclusion I follows
(2) Only conclusion II follows
(3) Both conclusions I and II follow
(4) Neither conclusions I nor II follows.

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53. Two statements are given followed by four conclusions I, II, III, 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 facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements. Indicate you answer.

Statements:

(a) Blue is Black and some Black are red.

(b) All red is Green but not Yellow

Conclusions:

I. Some blue is Green.

II. No Black is Yellow.

III. Some Black is not Yellow.

IV. No Black is Green

    (1)   Only I and II follow

    (2)   Only II and IV follow

    (3)   Only I and III follow

    (4)   Only I, II and IV follow

54. Two statements are given followed by two conclusions (I) and (II). You have to consider the two 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.

Statements:

All fruits are sweet.

All sweet things are not good for health.

Conclusions:

(I) All fruits are not good for health.

(II) Some fruits are not good for health.

    (1)   Only (I) follows

    (2)   Only (II) follows

    (3)   Neither (I) nor (II) follows

    (4)   Both (I) and (II) follows

Directions (55-56): In each of the following questions, two statements are given followed by two/four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the two 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.

55. **Statements:**

(a) All peacocks are lions.

(b) Some tigers are peacocks.

Conclusions:

I. Some lions are not tigers.

II. all tigers are lions.

III. Some tigers are lions.

IV. All peacocks are tigers.

    (1)   Only conclusions III follows

    (2)   Only conclusions IV follows

    (3)   Only conclusion I follows

    (4)   Only conclusions II follows

56. **Statements:**

(a) Some buses are four wheelers.

(b) All four wheelers are vans.

Conclusions:

I. Some vans are buses.

II. Some buses are vans.

    (1)   Either conclusion I or II follows

    (2)   Both conclusions I or II follow

    (3)   Only conclusion I follows

    (4)   Only conclusion II follows

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No 8, 24th Block Manasi Nagar Beside of Bliss serviced Apartment, Mysuru, Karnataka 570029

info@spardha.guru

90711 54445, 90711 64446, 90711 74447

Directions (57-59): In each of the following questions, two statements are given followed by two/four conclusions I, II, III, IV. You have to consider the two 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.

57. Statements:
(a) All pens are papers.
(b) No eraser is a paper.
Conclusions:
I. No eraser is a pen.
II. Some papers are pens.
(1) Both conclusions I and II follow.
(2) Only conclusions I follows.
(3) Only conclusion II follows.
(4) Neither conclusion I nor II follows.

58. Statements:
(a) No mobile is a watch.
(b) All watches are calculators.
Conclusions:
I. No calculators is a mobile.
II. Some calculators are mobiles.
(1) Neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(2) Only conclusion I follows
(3) Only conclusion II follows
(4) Either conclusion I or II follows

59. Statements:
(a) All buses are lakes.
(b) Some houses are lakes.
Conclusions:
I. Some buses are lakes.
II. Some lakes are buses.
III. Some lakes are houses.
IV. Some houses are buses.
(1) All conclusions follow
(2) Only conclusions II and III follow
(3) Only conclusions I and II follow
(4) Only conclusions III and IV follow.

Directions (60-61): In each of the following questions, two statements are given followed by two/four conclusion I, II, III, IV. You have to consider the two 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.

60. Statements:
(a) All benches are table.
(b) No table is chair.
Conclusion:
I. All benches are chairs
II. All tables are benches
III. No tables are benches
IV. No benches are chairs.
(1) Only conclusion II follows
(2) Only conclusion III follows
(3) Only conclusion IV follows
(4) Only conclusion I follows

61. Statements :
(a) All teaches are experienced.
(b) Some teaches are spinsters.
Conclusions:
I. some experienced are spinsters.

II. some spinsters are experienced.
(1) Only conclusions II follows
(2) Either conclusions I or II follows
(3) Both conclusion I or II follow
(4) Only conclusion I follow

Directions (62-63): In each of the following questions two/three statements are given followed by two/four conclusions I, II, III, IV. . You have to consider the two 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.

62. Statements:
(a) Some books are mobiles.
(b) Some calculators are mobiles.
Conclusions:
I. Some mobiles are calculators.
II. Some mobiles are books.
(1) Only conclusion I follow
(2) Only conclusion II follows
(3) Both conclusions I and II follow
(4) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

63. Statements:
(a) No flower is a pot.
(b) No pot is a garden.
Conclusions:
I. No flower is a garden
II. All gardens are pots
(1) Only conclusions I follow.
(2) Only conclusions II follows.
(3) Both conclusions I and II follows
(4) Either conclusions I nor II follows.

Directions (64-66): In each of the following questions, two statements are given followed by two/four conclusion I, II, III and IV. . You have to consider the two 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.

64. statements :
(a) some stones are gold.
(b) Some gold are banks.
Conclusions:
I. Some banks are stones.
II. Some gold are stones.
III. No stone is bank.
IV. Some banks are gold.
(1) Only conclusions II and III follow
(2) Only conclusions II and IV follow
(3) Only conclusions I and IV follow
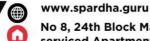(4) Only either conclusion III or IV and I follow

65. Statements :
(a) Most players are men.
(b) Some men are singers.
Conclusions:
I. Some singers are men.
II. Some players are singers.
(1) Only conclusions I follow
(2) Only conlusion II follows.
(3) Neither conclusion I or II follows
(4) Both conclusions I and II follow

66. Statements:

(a) No girl is a parrot.
(b) Sowmya is a girl

Conclusions:
I. Sowmya is not a parrot.
II. All girl are not Sowmya.
(1)   Only conclusion I follows
(2)   Only conclusions II follows
(3)   Either conclusion I or II follows
(4)   Neither conclusion I nor II follows.

Directions (67-68): In each of the following questions, one/three statements are given followed by two/three/four conclusion/ assumptions I, II, III, IV. You have to consider the two 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.

67. Statements:
(a) All men are bachelors.
(b) Some bachelors are teachers.
(c) Some teachers are spiritual.

Conclusions:
I. All men are spiritual.
II. Some teachers are spiritual.
III. Some men are spiritual.
IV. All teachers are spiritual.
(1)   Only conclusions I follow.
(2)   Only conclusion II follows.
(3)   Only conclusion III follows.
(4)   Only conclusion IV follows.

68. Statements:
All students are boys.

No boy is dull.

Conclusion:
I. There are no girls in the class.
II. No students is dull.
(1)   Only conclusion I follows
(2)   Only conclusion II follows.
(3)   Both conclusions I and II follow
(4)   Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

Directions (69): In each of the following questions, two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. . You have to consider the two 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.

69. Statements:
(a) All children are students.
(b) All students are players.

Conclusion:
I. All cricketers are students.
II. All children are players.
(1)   Only conclusion I follows
(2)   Only conclusion II follows.
(3)   Both conclusions I and II follow.
(4)   Neither conclusion I nor II follows.

Directions (70): In the following questions, two statements are given followed by two conclusions (I) and (II). You have to consider the two 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.

(1) Conclusion I follows.
(2) Conclusions II follows.
(3) Conclusions I and II follow
(4) None of the conclusion follows.

70. Statements:
Some food are sweet.
Some food are sour.
Conclusions:
(I) All food are either sweet or sour.
(II) Some sweets are sour.
(1) Only conclusions (I) follows
(2) Only conclusions (II) follows
(3) Both conclusions (I) and (II) follow
(4) Neither conclusion (I) or (II) follows.

71. Statements:
(a) All books are novels.
(b) Some novels are poems.
Conclusions:
(I) Some books are poems.
(II) Some poems are novels.
(1) Only conclusion (II) follows
(2) Neither conclusion (I) nor (II) follows.
(3) Both conclusion (I) and (II) follow
(4) Only conclusion (I) follows.

72. Statements:
I. Some keys are locks. Some locks are numbers.
II. All numbers are letters. All letters are words.
Conclusions:
I. Some words are numbers.
II. Some locks are letters.

73. 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.
(1) Only conclusion (III) follows.
(2) Only conclusion (I) follows.
(3) Only conclusion (II) follows
(4) None of these

74. Statements:
I. Some birds are clouds.
II. Horse is a bird.
Conclusions:
I. Some clouds are birds.
II. Horse is not a cloud.
(1) Conclusions I follows
(2) Conclusions II follows
(3) Either conclusions I or II follows]
(4) Neither conclusions I nor II follows

Directions (75-76): In each of the following questions, two/four statements are given followed by two /four conclusions I, II, III, IV. You have to consider the two 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.

75. Statements :
1. All apples are bananas.
2. All bananas are sweet.
Conclusion:
I. Some apples are sweet.
II. Some bananas are apples.
(1)   Conclusions I follows.
(2)   Conclusions II follows.
(3)   Either conclusion I or II follows.
(4)   Both conclusions I and II follow.

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

Direction (77) : In each of the following questions, one/two statements are given followed by three conclusions. You have to consider the two 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.

77. Statements:
Some ladies are beautiful.
Some beautiful are honest.
All honest are sensitives.
Conclusion 1: Some sensitives are beautifuls.
Conclusion 2: Some honest are ladies.
Conclusion 3: Some sensitives are ladies.
(1)   None of the conclusion follows.
(2)   Only conclusion I follows.
(3)   Only conclusions 1 and 2 follow.
(4)   All conclusions follow.

Directions (78): In each of the following questions. One/two statements are given, followed by two/three conclusions I, II, III.   You have to consider the two 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.

78. Statements:
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.
(1)   Only conclusion II follows.
(2)   Only conclusions I and II follow.
(3)   Only conclusions I and II follow.
(4)   Only conclusion I follow.

Directions (79) : In each of the following questions, one/two statements are given followed by two/four conclusion I, II, III, IV. You have to consider the two

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.

79. 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.
(1)   Only conclusions I and III follow
(2)   Only conclusions II and III follow
(3)   Only conclusions I and II follow
(4)   Only conclusion I follow.

Directions (80): In each of the following questions statement(s) is/are given followed by two/four conclusions I, II, III, IV. You have to consider the two 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.

80. Statements:
I: Ankit is a singer.
II: All the singers are fat.
Conclusions:
I. Ankit is fat.
II. All fat men are singers.
III. Fat men are not singers.
IV. Ankit is not fat.

(1)   Only conclusion I follows.
(2)   Only conclusion II follows.
(3)   Only conclusions III follows.
(4)   Only conclusion IV follows.

81. Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two 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.
Statements:
All pens are pencils.
No pencils is an eraser.
Conclusions:
I. No eraser is a pen.
II. No pen is an eraser.
(1)   Only conclusions I follows.
(2)   Only conclusion II follows.
(3)   Both conclusions I and II follow
(4)   Neither conclusions I nor conclusion II follows.

82. Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two 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.
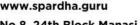Statements :
Some scales are pencils.
Some eraser are pencils.
Conclusions:

I. Some pencils are eraser
II. Some pencils are scales.
(1)   Only I follows.
(2)   Only II follows
(3)   Both I and II follow
(4)   Neither I nor II follows.

83. Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two 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.

Statements:
All crows are birds.
All peacocks are crows.

Conclusions:
I. All peacocks are birds.
II. All birds are peacocks.
(1)   Both conclusions I and II follow.
(2)   Neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(3)   Only conclusion I follows.
(4)   Only conclusion II follows.

Directions (84): In each of the following questions some statements/questions are given followed by three/four (I, II, III, IV) conclusions/arguments respectively. You have to consider the statements to the true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions/arguments, if any, follow from the given statements/questions.

84. **Statements:**
Some hills are rivers.
Some rivers are deserts.
All deserts are roads.
Conclusions:
I. Some roads are rivers.
II. Some roads are hills.
III. Some deserts are hills.
(1)   Only conclusion I follows
(2)   Only conclusions I and II follow
(3)   Only conclusions II and III follow
(4)   None follow

Directions (85): In each of the following questions. One/two statements are given followed by two conclusions/assumption, 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/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statements. Indicated you answer.

85. **Statements:**
All cows are animals.
All dears are cows.
Conclusions
I. All deers are animals.
II. All animals are cows.
(1)   Only conclusion I follows.
(2)   Only conclusion II follows.
(3)   Both conclusion I and II follow.
(4)   Neither conclusion I nor II follows.

Directions (86): In each of the following questions, one or two statements are given followed by two conclusions/assumptions, I and II. 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/assumptions can definitely be drawn from the given statement(s). Indicate you answer.

86. Statements:
All women are cats.
All cats are rats.
Conclusions:
I. All women are rats.
II. All rats are women.
   (1)   Neither conclusion I nor II follows.
   (2)   Only conclusions I follows
   (3)   Only conclusion II follows
   (4)   Both conclusion I and II follow

87. Select the alternative inference which is most appropriate.
"All professors are learned: learned people are always gentle.
Inference: All professors are gentle persons.
(1) The inference is true.
(2) The inference is false.
(3) the inference is probably true or probably false.
(4) The inference is irrelevant.

Directions (88): In each of the following questions, two statements are given followed by conclusions/inference. 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 conclusion/inference can definitely be drawn from the given statement. Indicate your answer.

88. Statements:
(I) some students are intelligent.
(II) Ankita is a student.
Conclusions:
1. Some students are dull.
2. Ankita is a student.
(1) Only 1 follows
(2) Only 1 and 2 follows
(3) only 2 follows
(4) None follows.

89. Some statements are given followed by three conclusions I, II and III, You have to consider the two 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.
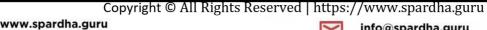**Statements:**
All chickens are birds.
Some chickens are hens.
Female birds are lay eggs.
Conclusions:
I. All birds lay eggs.
II. Some hens are birds.

Statement & Conclusion

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III. Some chickens are not hens.
(1)   Conclusions II and III both follow
(2)   All conclusions I, II and III follow
(3)   Only conclusions I follows.
(4)   Only conclusion II follows.

Directions (90-91): In the following questions, two statements are given followed by four/two conclusions I, II, III & IV. You have to consider two 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.

90. Statements:
(1) All books are trees.
(2) All trees are lions.
Conclusions:
I. All books re lions.
II. All lions are books.
III. All trees are books.
IV. Some lions are books.
(1)   Only II and III follows.
(2)   Only I and IV follow.
(3)   None of the conclusions follows.
(4)   All conclusion follow.

91. Statements:
(1) All men are employed.
(2) No employees are professionals.
Conclusions:
I. No men are unemployed.
II. No men are professionals.
(1)   Only I follows.
(2)   Only II follows.
(3)   Neither I nor II follows.

(4)   Both I and II follow.

92. Two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two 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.
Statements: All Americans are English – speaking.
No Eskimos are English – speaking.
Conclusions:
I. No Eskimos are Americans.
II. No English – speaks are Eskimos.
(1)   Only I follows.
(2)   Neither I nor II follows
(3)   Only II follows.
(4)   Both I and II follow.

Direction (93): in each of the following questions, three statements are given followed by two/four conclusion I, II, III and IV. You have to consider the two 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.

93. Statements:
A. All clerks are superintendents.
B. All superintendents are mangers.
C. All managers are supervisors.

Conclusions :

I. All supervisors are clerks.
II. some clerks are supervisors.
III. some managers are clerks.
IV. All superintendents are clerks.

94. Which conclusion is true with respect to the given statements?

Statements:
Anand is an artist.
Artists are beautiful.

Conclusions:
   (1)   All beautiful persons are artists.
   (2)   Anand is beautiful
   (3)   Beautiful is not beautiful.
   (4)   Beautiful persons are not artists.

95. Which one is true?
1. All players are not tall.
2. All basketball players are tall.
3. All tall people are players.
4. some players are tall.
(1) 4   (2) 3
(3) 2   (4) 1