

Logical Reasoning Logic Questions and Answers Pdf

In each questions below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II.

1. Statements :

All young scientists are open minded. No open minded men are superstitious.

Conclusions :

- I. No scientist is superstitious.
- II. No young people are superstitious.
 - 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

Ans: D

The subject in both the conclusions is vague. The true conclusion is 'No young scientist is superstitious'. Thus, neither I nor II follows.

2. Statements :

All huts are mansions. All mansions are temples.

Conclusions :

- I. Some people are huts.
- II. Some peoples are mansions.
 - 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

Ans: E

As discussed above, it follows that 'All huts are temples'. I is the converse of this conclusion and so it holds. II is the converse of the second premise and so it also holds.

3. Statements :

Some doctors are fool. Some fools are rich.

Conclusions :

- I. Some doctors are rich.
- II. Some rich are doctors.
 - 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

Ans: D

Since both the premises are particular, no definite conclusion follows.

4. Statements :

Some dreams are nights. Some nights are days.

Conclusions:

- I. All days are either nights or dreams.
- II. Some days are nights.
 - 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

Ans: D

Since both the premises are particular, no definite conclusion follows.

However, II is the converse of the second premise and thus it holds.

5. Statements :

Every minister is a student. Every student is inexperienced.

Conclusions :

- I. Every minister is inexperienced.
- II. Some inexperienced are students.
 - 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

Ans: E

'Every' is equivalent to 'All'. Thus, since both the premises are universal and affirmative, the conclusion must be universal affirmative and should not contain the middle term. So, I follows. II is the converse of the second premise and thus it also holds.