TEST YOUR SKILLS -2
Syllogism Solution

1	E	6	E	11	E	16	D	21	D
2	A	7	E	12	B	17	B	22	B
3	C	8	E	13	E	18	A	23	B
4	E	9	E	14	D	19	A	24	E
5	E	10	B	15	B	20	A	25	E

1. (E) all toffees are gems (A)+ all gems are candies (A)=A+A=A All toffees are candies (A) + No candy is stone (E)=A+E=E=No toffee is stone. Hence conclusion (i) follows.
   Again, some chocolates are toffees (I)+All toffees are gems (A)=I+A=I=Some chocolates are gems (I) + All gems are candies (A)=I+A=I=Some chocolates are candies + No candy is a stone (E)=I +E=O=Some chocolates aer not stones. Hence conclusion (2) follows.
   Again, All gems are candies (A)+candy is a stone(E)=A+E=E=No gem is a stone. Hence conclusion 3 follows. But concusion 5 does not follow
   Again, some chocolates are not stone. It means all stone being chocolates is a possibility that can exist. Hence conclusion 4 follows.
2. (a) Again, All papers are vowels (A) → conversion → some vowels are papers (I). Thus, some vowels not beign papers is a possibility. Hence conclusion 2 follow. There is no negative sttatement regarding words and vowels. Thus, the possibility in 3 exist. Hence concusion 3 follows.
   No vowel is a consonant (E) → conversion → NO consonant is a vowel (E). Hence conclusion 4 follows.
   All papers are vowels (A)+ NO vowel is a consonant (E)=A+E=E= No paper is a consonant (E). Hence conclusion (5) follows and conclusion (1) does not follow.
3. (c) No table is a chair (E)+ some chairs are boxes (I) =E +I=O*=Some boxes are not tables. Hence conclusion (1) follows.
   Again, some chairs are boxes (I)+ No box is a cover (E)=I+E=O=Some chairs are not covers. Hence conclusion (2) follows.
   And 3) does not follows.
   And all covers are drawers (A) → conversion → some drawers are covers (I).Hence conclusion (5) follows.
4. (e) Some bottles are jugs (I)+No jug is a bucket (E)=I+E=O=Some bottles are not buckets. Hence conclusion (3) follows.
   Now, All cups are bottles (A)+Some bottles are not buckets (O)=A+O= NO conclusion. Hence (1) may follow.
   Again, All cups are bottles (A) + Some bottles are jugs (I)=A+I= No conclusion. But conclusion (2) and (4) may follow.
   Again, NO jug is a bucket (E)+All buckets are tubes. (A)=E+A=O* =Some tubs are not jugs. Hence conclusion (5) does not follow.
5. (e). All numbers are letters (A)+No letter is a book (E) =A+E=E = No number is a book. Hence conclusion (1) follows.
   Again, somebooks are papers (I)+ No paper is a copy (E) = I + E = O =some books are not copies.Hence, conclusion 2 follows.
   Now, no number is a book (E)+ some books are papers (I)=E+I=O* =some papers are not numbers. Hence conclusion 3 follows.
   Again, Noletter is a book (E) → conversion → NO book is a letter (E). Hence conclusion (4) follows.
   Again, No letter is a book (E) + some boooks are papers (I)=E+I=O*=some papers are not letters. Hence conclusion (5) does not follows.
6. (e) converted (a)+(b) gives: some rods are not foils [∵ I+E=O]. Hence, IV follows while III does not statement (a)+ statement(c) gives: some sheets are marbles [∴ I+A=I]. Hence II follows. I can't be established.
7. (e) only III follows. Statement (a)+ statement (c) gives no conclusion [∵ O+E= no conclusion]. Hence I does not follow.Nor can II or IV be established. Converted form of statement (b) gives III.
8. (e); None follows. IV foes not follow from statement (a). III does not follow because of statement (c). Statement(b)+ statement (c) gives: No rod is a crow [∵ A+
9. (e) statement (a)+ statement (c) gives: some garbages are coins. Hence II follows But IV foes not. Statement (b) + statement (a) gives no conclusion.
   Hence III does not follow. Statement (b) + statement (a)+ statement (c) does not give conclusion I.
10. **(b).** E+E=No conclusion. Therfore, I and II can't be obtained from the statements (b) and (c). converted form of statement(a0 gives conclusion IV. Statement (b)+ statement (a) gives conclusion III [so that E+I=O*]
11. (E) Statement (a)+ statement(b) the conclusion "some sermons are not speeches" [so E+A=O*]. Hence, conclusion I and II do not follow. But these two conclusions make a complementary pair (IE-type). Hence, either conclusion I or conclusion II follows. Stateemnt (b) + statement(c)gives the conclusion "No lectures are advices" [∵ A+E=E]. Again, conversion of "No lectures are advices" gives conclusion III. Hence, conclusion III also follows. Again, "No speeches are lectures" + " No lectures are advices" gives no conclusion [∵ E+E=No conclusion]. Hence, conclusion IV does not follow.
12. (b) None follows [so that E+E= no conclusion]
13. (e) All follow, conclusion I follows directly from the implication of the conversionof statement ©. Conversion of statement (a) gives conclusion II.

Statement (a)+ statement(b) gives conclusion III [so E+I=O*]. Statement (b)+ statement (c) gives conclusion IV [so I+E=O]. Hence, all of the given conclusion follow.

14. (d) Statement (a)+ statement (b) gives no conclusion [so E+O=no conclusion]. Therefore, conclusion II does not follow. Statement (b) + statement (c) gives no conclusion [so O+E= no conclusion]. Therefore, conclusion I does not follow. Conclusions III and IV fo not follow from statement (b). Therefore, conclusions III and IV fo not follow. But these two conclusions makea a complementary pair (OI-type). Hence, either conclusions III or conclusion IV follows.

15. (b) Statement (a)+ statement (b) gives conclusion III [soA+A=A]. Now, conclusion III+ statement (c) gives the conclusion "No glasses are bowls". And its conversion gives conclusion I. Statement (b)+ statement(c) gives conclusion II [so A+E=E]. conclusion IV does not follow from statement (a) and statement (b).

16. (d) only copies are books ⇒ all books are copies. Hence, conclusions I folows. Now "allbooks are copies" (A)+"no copies are pens (E) ⇒ "No books are pens" (E) [so that A+E=E]. Hence, conclusion IV follows. Again "only dusters are pens" ⇒ "All pens are dusters". Hence, concllusion II follows. But conclusion III does not follow.

17. (b) "Only cars are motorcycles"⇒ "all motorccles are cars" ⇒ "some cars are motorcycles". Now "some cars are motorcycles"+ "No motorcycles are bikes" gives " some cars are not bikes" [so E+I=O*]. Statement (b), when converted, results in conclusion IV. Hence, IV follow.

18. (a) statement (a) + statement (c) = }No pens are dusters" [so A+E=E]. conclusion I follows from "No pens are dusters". Similarly, statement (a)+ statement (b)= "No pens are clips". [so that A+E=E] again, conclusion II folows from "No pens are clips". Conclusion IV follows from "All pens are pencils.

19. (a)

20. (a)

21. (d); We know A+A=A. Thus statement (b) + statement (c) gives the conclusions "All mats are desks". Therefore, conclusion IV follows but conclusion I does not follow. Now conversion of statement (a), i.e., No bedsheets are mats"+ "All mats are desks" gives the conclusion "Some desks are not bedsheets" [so that E+A=O*]. Hence, conclusion II does not follow. Again, conversion of statement (a) + statement (b) gives conclusion III [so E+A=O*]. Hence, conclusion III follows.

22. (b) Statement (a) + conversion of tatement (b) gives conclusion III [so A+E=E]. Again, statement (c)+ concusion III gives conclusion II [so I+E=O]. Again, statement (c)+ statement (a) gives the concusion "some tongs are chimneys" → on conversion → "some chmneys are tongs". Hence, conclusion I follows. Conclusion IV does not follow from statement (c).

23. (b) conclusion I follows from statements (b) and (c) [so A+A=A]. But conclusion IV foes not follow. Now statement (a)+conclusion I gives conclusion II [so I+A=I]. Again, conclusion obtained from satement (a) + statements obtained from statement (a)+ statement (b) gives concllusion III on conversion [so I+A=I]

24. (e) only either III or IV and II follow. Conclusion I does not follow from statement (b). Because only I type conclusions can be deduced from statements of A-type. Conclusion II follows from statement (a). Note that

"No sievesa re boxes ⇒ "some boxes are not sieves". Conclusions II and IV do not follow from stateemnt (c). But these conclusions makes an (AO-type) complementary pair. Hence, eithe rocncluison III or ocnclusion IV follow.

25. (e) Either I or II, III and IV follow. Statement (a)+ statement (b) gives conclusion IV [so I+E=O]. conclusion II. Hnece, conclusions II I and IV follows. Again, conversion of statement (b)+ statement (c) gives no concuison [so E+E=no conclusion]. But these two conclusions make a complementary pair (IE-type). Hence, either I or II follows.