



High Level Syllogism Questions for SBI PO 2020 PDF

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Instructions

In each question below are given three statements followed by four conclusions I II III and IV You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follow from given statements disregarding commonly Known facts

Question 1

Statements

All towns are villages.

No village is forest.

Some forests are rivers.

Conclusions

I. Some forests are villages.

II. Some forests are not villages.

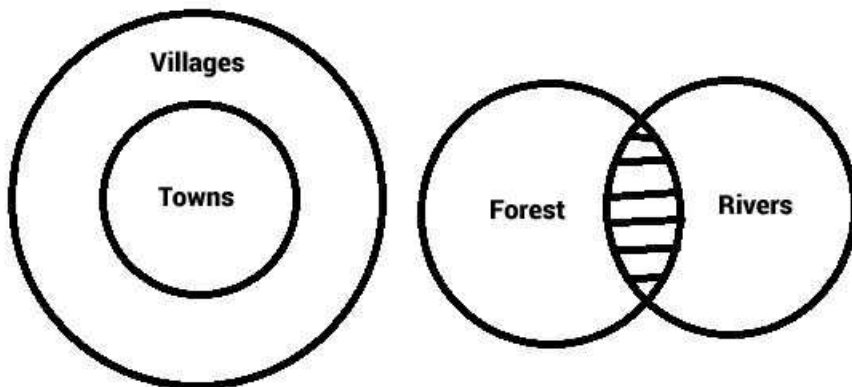
III. Some rivers are not villages.

IV. All villages are towns.

- A All follow
- B Only either I or II follows
- C Only either I or II and III follows
- D None follow
- E None of these

Answer: C

Explanation:



Given that no village is a forest. So, the shaded area can never be a village. Hence, some rivers can never be villages. So, conclusion 3 is implied.

Irrespective of the diagram, conclusions I and II are universally complimentary ie. one of the two always has to be implied but both can't be true at the same time. Hence we use "either" and "or".

Instructions

In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be 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.

Question 2

Statements: All trains are rivers. Some rivers are houses.

All houses are lakes.

Conclusions:

I. Some lakes are trains

II. Some houses are trains

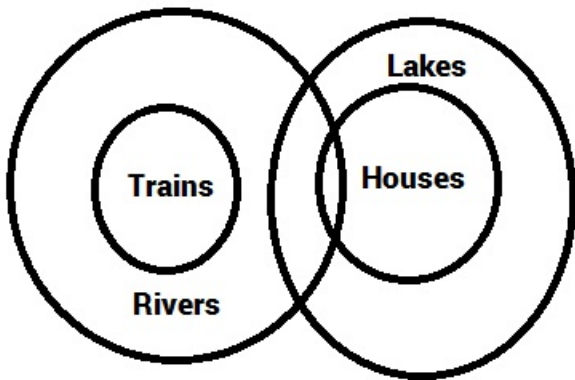
III. No train is lake

IV. Some houses are rivers

- A None follow
- B Only IV follows
- C Only either I or III follows
- D Only either I or III and IV follow
- E All follow

Answer: D

Explanation:



We can draw many scenarios using Venn diagrams. Conclusion IV holds in every case. So, it is implied.

Irrespective of the diagram, conclusions I and III are universally complimentary i.e. one of the two always has to be implied but both can't be true at the same time. Hence we use "either" and "or".

Question 3

Statements: Some tigers are goats. No goat is rat.

All dogs are rats.

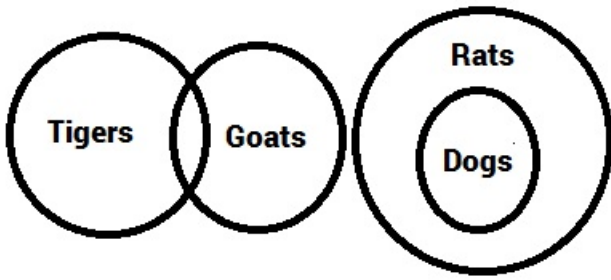
Conclusions:

- I. No tiger is rat
- II. No dog is goat
- III. Some dogs are tigers
- IV. Some rats are tigers

- A Only either I or IV and II follow
- B Only either I or IV and III follow
- C Only II follow
- D Only either I or IV follow
- E None follows

Answer: A

Explanation:



No goat is a rat. Hence, as shown in the diagram, none of rats' subset (dogs) are goats. Hence, conclusion II is implied.

Irrespective of the diagram, conclusions I and IV are universally complimentary i.e. one of the two always has to be implied but both can't be true at the same time. Hence we use "either" and "or".

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Question 4

Statements: Some trees are flowers. Some roads are flowers.

All roads are vehicles.

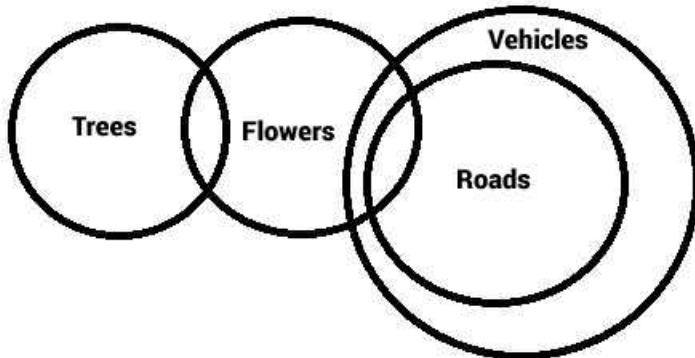
Conclusions:

- I. Some vehicles are trees
- II. Some vehicles are flowers
- III. Some roads are trees
- IV. All vehicles are roads

- A None follows
- B Only I and II follows
- C Only II follows
- D Only I, III and IV follow
- E All follow

Answer: C

Explanation:



We use elimination to find an exception to the generality of the conclusions. Thus we prove they are not implied. The diagram below satisfies all the statements but contradicts the conclusions I, III and IV. Since we found an exception, the conclusions are not true in "every" case. Thus they are not implied.

We can draw many scenarios using Venn diagrams. Conclusion II holds in every case. So, it is implied.

Question 5

Statements: All jungles are buses. All books are buses.

All fruits are books

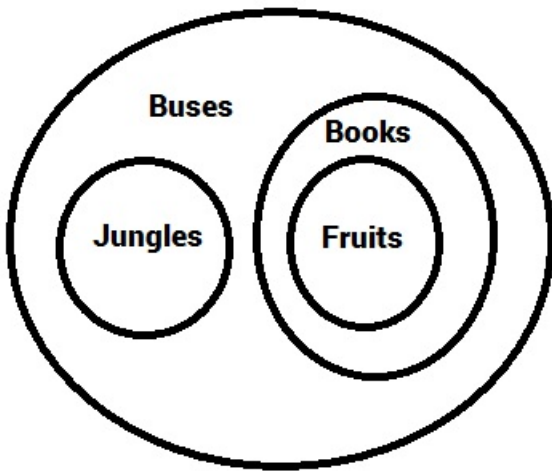
Conclusions:

- I. Some fruits are jungles
- II. Some buses are books
- III. Some buses are jungles
- IV. All fruits are buses

- A All follow
- B Only II, III and IV follow
- C Only I, II and III follow
- D Only I, II and IV follow
- E None of these

Answer: B

Explanation:



We use elimination to find an exception to the generality of the conclusions. Thus we prove they are not implied. The diagram below satisfies all the statements but contradicts conclusion I. Since we found an exception, the conclusion is not true in "every" case. Thus it is not implied.

We can draw many scenarios using Venn diagrams. Conclusions II, III and IV hold in every case. So, they are implied.

Question 6

Statements: Some pens are rooms. Some rooms are cats.

Some cats are windows.

Conclusions:

- I. Some windows are rooms
- II. Some cats are pens
- III. Some pens are windows
- IV. Some pens are cats

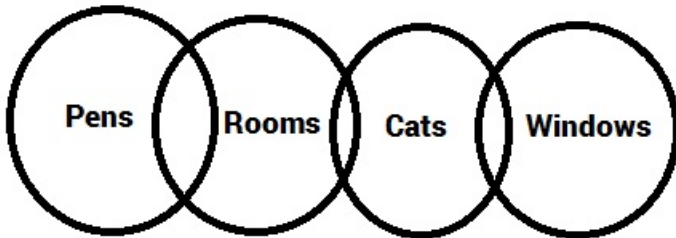
- A All follow
- B Only I follow
- C Only III follow
- D Only II follow

E None follows

Answer: E

Explanation:

We use elimination to find an exception to the generality of the conclusions. Thus we prove they are not implied. The diagram below satisfies all the statements but contradicts all the conclusions. Since we found an exception, the conclusions are not true in "every" case. Thus they are not implied.



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Instructions

In each question below are two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from known facts and then decide which of the given Conclusions logically commonly follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts ?

Give answer

- a:If only Conclusion I follows
- b:If only Conclusion II follows
- c:If either Conclusion I nor II follows
- d:If neither Conclusions I nor II follows
- e:If both Conclusion I and II follow

Question 7

Statements Some gears are wheels.All wheels are brakes.

Conclusions

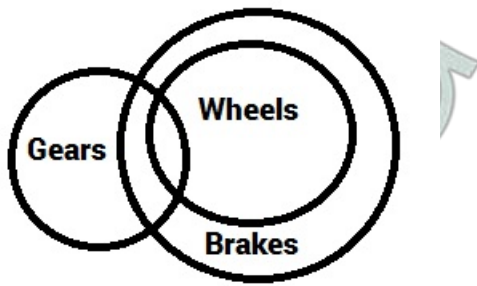
I.No brake is gear.

II.At least some gears are brakes.

- A If only Conclusion I follows
- B If only Conclusion II follows
- C If either Conclusion I nor I follows
- D If neither Conclusions I nor II follows
- E If both Conclusion I and II follow

Answer: B

Explanation:



We use elimination to find an exception to the generality of the conclusions. Thus we prove they are not implied. The diagram below satisfies all the statements but contradicts the conclusion I. Since we found an exception, the conclusion is not true in "every" case. Thus it is not implied.

We can draw many scenarios using Venn diagrams. Conclusion II holds in every case. So, it is implied.

Question 8

Statements: No month is a year. No year is a second.

Conclusions

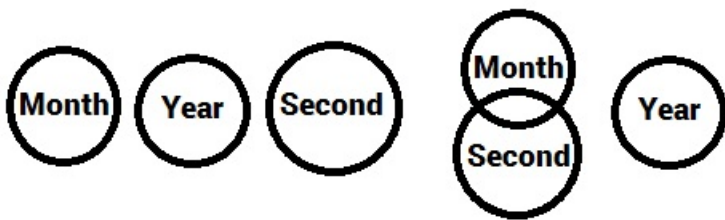
I. All months are seconds.

II. No second is month.

- A If only Conclusion I follows
- B If only Conclusion II follows
- C If either Conclusion I nor I follows
- D If neither Conclusions I nor II follows
- E If both Conclusion I and II follow

Answer: D

Explanation:



Use the left diagram (3 circles on the left) to contradict conclusion I.
Use the right diagram (3 circles on the right) to contradict conclusion II.

We use elimination to find an exception to the generality of the conclusions. Thus we prove they are not implied. The diagrams above satisfy all the statements but contradict both the conclusions. Since we found an exception, the conclusions are not true in "every" case. Thus they are not implied.

Question 9

Statements No plane is hill. Some hills are towns.

Conclusions

I. No town is plane.

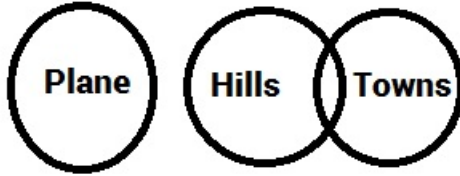
II. Some towns are plane.

- A If only Conclusion I follows
- B If only Conclusion II follows

- C If either Conclusion I nor I follows
- D If neither Conclusions I nor II follows
- E If both Conclusion I and II follow

Answer: C

Explanation:



Irrespective of the diagram, conclusions I and II are universally complimentary ie. one of the two always has to be implied but both can't be true at the same time. Hence we use "either" and "or".

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Question 10

Statement: All metals are liquids. All liquids are gases

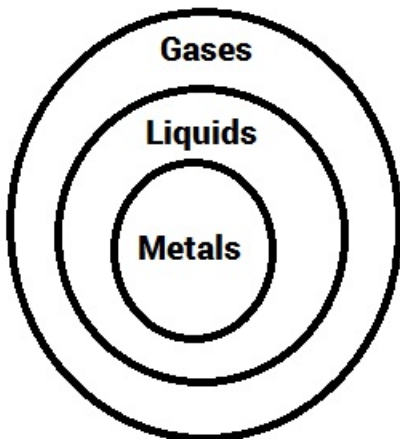
Conclusions:

- I.All metals are gases
- II.At least some gases are liquids

- A If only Conclusion I follows
- B If only Conclusion II follows
- C If either Conclusion I nor I follows
- D If neither Conclusions I nor II follows
- E If both Conclusion I and II follow

Answer: E

Explanation:



We can draw many scenarios using Venn diagrams that satisfy the statements and check for the conclusions. Conclusions I and II hold in every case. So, they are implied.

Question 11

Statements: Some cities are towns. Some villages are cities

Conclusions:

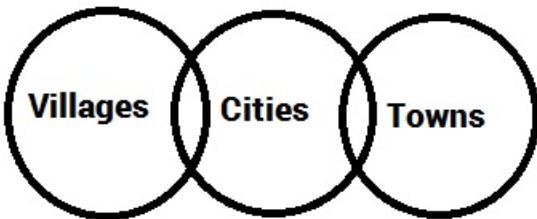
I. At least some villages are towns.

II. No village is a town

- A If only Conclusion I follows
- B If only Conclusion II follows
- C If either Conclusion I nor I follows
- D If neither Conclusions I nor II follows
- E If both Conclusion I and II follow

Answer: C

Explanation:



Irrespective of the diagram, conclusions I and II are universally complimentary ie. one of the two always has to be implied but both can't be true at the same time. Hence we use "either" and "or".

Instructions

In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be variance from commonly known facts. Read the conclusion and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Question 12

Statements: Some dogs are rats

All rats are trees

Some trees are not dogs

Conclusions:

I. Some trees are dogs

II. All dogs are trees

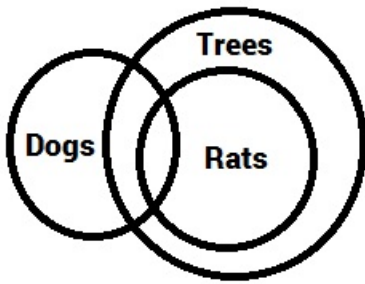
III. All rats are dogs

IV. No trees is dogs

- A None follows
- B Only I follows
- C Only I and II follows
- D Only II and III follows
- E All follow

Answer: B

Explanation:



We use elimination to find an exception to the generality of the conclusions. Thus we prove they are not implied. The diagram above satisfies all the statements but contradicts all the conclusions except I. Since we found an exception, the conclusions are not true in "every" case. Thus they are not implied.

We can draw many scenarios that satisfy the statements using Venn diagrams and check for the validity of the conclusions. Conclusion I holds in every case. So, it is implied.

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Question 13

Statements: Some boys are rains

All rains are clouds

Some clouds are cars

Conclusions:

I. Some clouds are boys

II. Some cars are boys

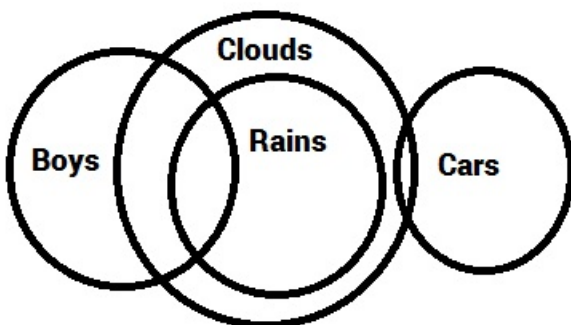
III. Some cars are rains

IV. Some rains are boys

- A None follows
- B Only IV follow
- C Only I follows
- D Both I and IV follow
- E All follow

Answer: D

Explanation:



We use elimination to find an exception to the generality of the conclusions. Thus we prove they are not implied. The diagram above satisfies all the statements but contradicts the conclusions II and III. Since we found an exception, the conclusions are not true in "every" case. Thus they are not implied.

We can draw many scenarios that satisfy the statements using Venn diagrams and check for the validity of the conclusions. Conclusions I and IV hold in every case. So, they are implied.

Question 14

Statements: All bricks are flowers.

Some houses are flowers

All pens are houses

Conclusions:

I. Some house are bricks

II. Some pens are flowers

III. Some flowers are bricks

IV. No pen is flowers

A Only either II or IV and III follow

B Only either II or IV and I follow

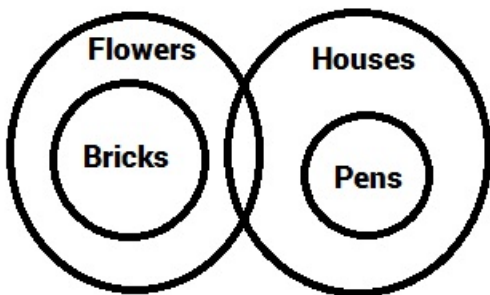
C Only either I or III and IV follow

D None follows

E All follow

Answer: A

Explanation:



We can draw many scenarios that satisfy the statements using Venn diagrams and check for the validity of the conclusions. Conclusion III holds in every case. So, it is implied.

Irrespective of the diagram, conclusions II and IV are universally complimentary ie. one of the two always has to be implied but both can't be true at the same time. Hence we use "either" and "or".

Question 15

Statements: All lions are ducks

No duck is horse

All horses are fruits

Conclusions:

I. No lion is horse

II. Some fruits are horses

III. Some ducks are lions

IV. Some lions are horses

A All follow

B Only either I or II and both III and IV follow

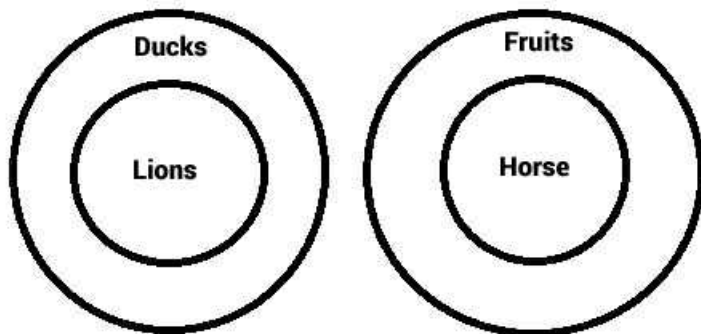
C Only either I or IV and both II and III follow

D Only either I or IV and II follow

E None of these

Answer: E

Explanation:



We use elimination to find an exception to the generality of the conclusions. Thus we prove they are not implied. The diagram above satisfies all the statements but contradicts the conclusion IV. Since we found an exception, the conclusion is not true in "every" case. Thus it is not implied.

We can draw many scenarios that satisfy the statements using Venn diagrams and check for the validity of the conclusions. Conclusions I, II and III hold in every case. So, they are implied.

Since, this is not mentioned in any of the options, we choose (e) None of these as the answer.

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