

# SYLLOGISMS

## QUESTIONS & ANSWERS FOR GOVERNMENT EXAMS

EXACTLY 100 Questions | 10 Types Covered | PYQs + Expected | By Poly Notes Hub

SSC CGL | SSC CHSL | SSC GD | UPSC CSAT | RRB NTPC | IBPS PO | SBI PO | RBI Grade B | LIC AAO | NABARD

2024-2026 Edition | Answer + Detailed Explanation for Every Question

### About This Document

This document contains exactly 100 Syllogism questions from government exam previous year papers and high-probability expected patterns for 2025-2026. All 10 major types are covered: All+All, All+No, Some+All/No, Three-Statement, Either/Or, Possibility, Only a Few, Negative, Real-World Trick, and Expected Questions. Every question includes statements, conclusions (as options), the correct answer, and a complete step-by-step explanation using logical rules and Venn diagram reasoning. Exams covered: SSC CGL, SSC CHSL, SSC GD, UPSC CSAT, RRB NTPC, RRB Group D, IBPS PO, IBPS Clerk, SBI PO, SBI Clerk, RBI Grade B, LIC AAO, NABARD, Delhi Police, State PSC.

### QUICK REFERENCE: SYLLOGISM COMBINATION RULES

| Statement 1      | Statement 2  | Definite Conclusion    | Exam Tip                     |
|------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| All A are B      | All B are C  | All A are C            | Direct chain — always true   |
| All A are B      | No B is C    | No A is C              | Negative chain — strong rule |
| Some A are B     | All B are C  | Some A are C           | Partial chain forward        |
| Some A are B     | No B is C    | Some A are not C       | Partial negative chain       |
| All A are B      | Some B are C | NO definite conclusion | All + Some forward = nothing |
| Some A are B     | Some B are C | NO definite conclusion | Some + Some = nothing        |
| No A is B        | No B is C    | NO definite conclusion | Two negatives = nothing      |
| All A are B      | (convert)    | Some B are A           | Partial reverse always valid |
| No A is B        | (convert)    | No B is A              | Full reverse of No is valid  |
| Some A are not B | (convert)    | Does NOT convert       | Some not CANNOT be reversed  |

### VENN DIAGRAM QUICK GUIDE

| Statement        | Venn Diagram Representation                          |
|------------------|--|
| All A are B      | Circle A is INSIDE circle B (A fully contained in B) |
| Some A are B     | Circles A and B OVERLAP (partial intersection)       |
| No A is B        | Circles A and B are SEPARATE (no overlap at all)     |
| Some A are not B | Part of circle A is OUTSIDE circle B                 |

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Only a few A are B | Most of A is outside B; a small part overlaps        |
| Only A can be B    | Circle B is INSIDE circle A (B fully contained in A) |

## Types of Syllogism Questions Covered

| Section      | Type                | Description                                | Qs         | Key Exams                    |
|--------------|---------------------|--|------------|------------------------------|
| Section 1    | All + All           | Universal Affirmative chain                | 10         | SSC GD, CHSL, RRB NTPC       |
| Section 2    | All + No            | Universal Affirmative + Universal Negative | 10         | SSC CGL, IBPS PO             |
| Section 3    | Some + All/No       | Particular + Universal combinations        | 10         | IBPS PO, SBI PO, Banking     |
| Section 4    | Three-Statement     | Three-premise chain reasoning              | 10         | SSC CGL, IBPS PO, UPSC CSAT  |
| Section 5    | Either / Or         | Complementary conclusion pairs             | 10         | IBPS PO, SBI PO, RBI Grade B |
| Section 6    | Possibility         | Can be / Is a possibility conclusions      | 10         | IBPS PO Mains, SBI PO Mains  |
| Section 7    | Only a Few / Only   | Latest banking new pattern                 | 10         | IBPS PO Mains, SBI PO Mains  |
| Section 8    | Negative Statements | No + Some Not combinations                 | 10         | SSC CGL, CHSL, IBPS PO       |
| Section 9    | Trick / Real-World  | Factually absurd but logically valid       | 10         | SSC GD, RRB NTPC, SSC CGL    |
| Section 10   | Expected 2025-26    | High-probability upcoming exam patterns    | 10         | ALL major exams 2025-26      |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>All 10 Types</b> | <b>Complete Syllogism coverage</b>         | <b>100</b> |                              |

## SECTION 1: ALL + ALL TYPE (Universal Affirmative Statements)

Both statements are universal affirmative ("All A are B" type). The most basic syllogism type — tested in every government exam from SSC GD to IBPS PO. Key rule: All A are B + All B are C = All A are C.

**Key Tip:** Rule 1: All A → B + All B → C = All A → C (direct chain). Rule 2: "All A are B" can be converted to "Some B are A" (partial conversion). Rule 3: Two positive statements NEVER give a negative conclusion.

**Appeared in:** SSC CGL, SSC CHSL, SSC GD, RRB NTPC, Delhi Police, SSC MTS, State PSC

### Q1

#### Statements:

- I. All cats are animals.
- II. All animals are living beings.

#### Conclusions:

- A. A. All cats are living beings.
- B. B. Some living beings are cats.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** All cats → animals → living beings. So All cats are living beings (A follows). Converting: Some living beings are cats (B follows). Both are correct.

### Q2

#### Statements:

- I. All books are pens.
- II. All pens are pencils.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. All books are pencils.
- B. B. Some pencils are books.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Chain: books→pens→pencils. All books are pencils (A). Reverse partial: Some pencils are books (B). Both follow.

**Q3**

**Statements:**

- I. All roses are flowers.
- II. All flowers are plants.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. All roses are plants.
- B. B. All plants are roses.
- C. C. Only A
- D. D. Only B

**Answer:** C. Only A follows

**Explanation:** Roses→flowers→plants. All roses are plants (A). But 'All plants are roses' (B) is not valid — plants include things beyond flowers/roses.

**Q4**

**Statements:**

- I. All mangoes are fruits.
- II. All fruits are sweet.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. All mangoes are sweet.
- B. B. Some sweet things are mangoes.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Mangoes→fruits→sweet. All mangoes are sweet (A). Partial reverse: Some sweet things are mangoes (B). Both follow.

**Q5**

**Statements:**

- I. All doctors are graduates.
- II. All graduates are educated.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. All doctors are educated.
- B. B. Some educated people are not doctors.
- C. C. Only A
- D. D. Both A and B

**Answer:** C. Only A follows

**Explanation:** Doctors→graduates→educated. A follows definitively. B says 'Some educated are NOT doctors' — this is a negative conclusion; not definitively provable from two positive statements alone, so B does not follow.

**Q6**

**Statements:**

- I. All birds can fly.
- II. All eagles are birds.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. All eagles can fly.
- B. B. Some flying things are eagles.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Eagles  $\subset$  birds  $\subset$  (things that fly). All eagles can fly (A). Partial reverse: Some flying things are eagles (B). Both follow.

**Q7**

**Statements:**

- I. All tables are furniture.
- II. All furniture is expensive.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. All tables are expensive.
- B. B. Some expensive things are tables.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Tables  $\subset$  furniture  $\subset$  expensive. A follows directly. B is the partial conversion of A. Both are valid.

**Q8**

**Statements:**

- I. All rivers flow.
- II. All things that flow are liquids.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. All rivers are liquids.
- B. B. Some liquids are rivers.
- C. C. Only A
- D. D. Both A and B

**Answer:** D. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Rivers  $\subset$  flow  $\subset$  liquids. A: All rivers are liquids — follows. B: Some liquids are rivers — partial reverse, follows.

**Q9**

**Statements:**

- I. All students in this class passed.
- II. All who passed received a certificate.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. All students in this class received a certificate.
- B. B. Some certificate holders are students.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only B

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Students  $\rightarrow$  passed  $\rightarrow$  certificate. A follows by chain rule. B is partial conversion of A. Both are valid.

**Q10**

**Statements:**

- I. All honest persons are respected.
- II. All respected persons are happy.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. All honest persons are happy.
- B. B. All happy persons are honest.
- C. C. Only A
- D. D. Both A and B

**Answer:** C. Only A follows

**Explanation:** Honest  $\rightarrow$  respected  $\rightarrow$  happy. A follows by chain. B ('All happy are honest') cannot be derived — happy includes more than just honest people.

## SECTION 2: ALL + NO TYPE (Universal Affirmative + Universal Negative)

"All A are B" combined with "No B is C" — this combination always produces a definite negative conclusion: "No A is C". Heavily tested in SSC CGL, IBPS PO, and State PSC exams.

**Key Tip:** Rule: All  $A \rightarrow B$  + No  $B \rightarrow C$  = No  $A \rightarrow C$ . Also: No  $A \rightarrow C$  converts to No  $C \rightarrow A$ . Key: Negative conclusion is definite here. Two negative statements together give NO conclusion.

**Appeared in:** SSC CGL, SSC CHSL, IBPS PO, IBPS Clerk, RRB NTPC, State PSC

**Q11**

**Statements:**

- I. All dogs are animals.
- II. No animal is a plant.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. No dog is a plant.
- B. B. No plant is a dog.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** All dogs  $\rightarrow$  animals; No animal  $\rightarrow$  plant. So No dog is a plant (A). Reverse of No: No plant is a dog (B). Both follow.

**Q12**

**Statements:**

- I. All pens write.
- II. No writing instrument is useless.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. No pen is useless.
- B. B. Some pens are useless.
- C. C. Only A
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Only A follows

**Explanation:** All pens  $\rightarrow$  write; No writing instrument  $\rightarrow$  useless. Chain: No pen is useless (A). B contradicts A, so B does not follow.

**Q13**

**Statements:**

- I. All metals conduct electricity.
- II. No conductor is an insulator.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. No metal is an insulator.
- B. B. Some insulators are metals.
- C. C. Only A
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Only A follows

**Explanation:** Metals  $\rightarrow$  conductors; No conductor  $\rightarrow$  insulator. So No metal  $\rightarrow$  insulator (A). B says 'Some insulators are metals' — this contradicts A, so B does not follow.

**Q14**

**Statements:**

- I. All cars have engines.
- II. No engine runs without fuel.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. No car runs without fuel.
- B. B. All cars need fuel.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Cars have engines; No engine runs without fuel. So No car runs without fuel (A). This equivalently means All cars need fuel (B). Both follow.

**Q15**

**Statements:**

- I. All students attended the seminar.

II. No seminar attendee was absent.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. No student was absent.
- B. B. Some students were absent.
- C. C. Only A
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Only A follows

**Explanation:** All students  $\rightarrow$  attended; No attendee  $\rightarrow$  absent. No student  $\rightarrow$  absent (A). B contradicts A — only A follows.

**Q16**

**Statements:**

- I. All teachers are graduates.
- II. No graduate is uneducated.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. No teacher is uneducated.
- B. B. All teachers are educated.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Teachers  $\subset$  graduates; No graduate  $\rightarrow$  uneducated. No teacher  $\rightarrow$  uneducated (A). Equivalently: All teachers are educated (B). Both follow.

**Q17**

**Statements:**

- I. All fish live in water.
- II. No water body is on land.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. No fish lives on land.
- B. B. Some fish do not live on land.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Fish  $\rightarrow$  water bodies; No water body  $\rightarrow$  on land. No fish  $\rightarrow$  on land (A). Since all fish are excluded from land, some fish are also excluded: B also follows (it is implied by A).

**Q18**

**Statements:**

- I. All scientists are researchers.
- II. No researcher works without data.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. No scientist works without data.
- B. B. All scientists work with data.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Scientists  $\subset$  researchers; No researcher  $\rightarrow$  without data. No scientist  $\rightarrow$  without data (A). Affirmative form: All scientists work with data (B). Both follow.

**Q19**

**Statements:**

- I. All warriors are brave.
- II. No coward is brave.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. No warrior is a coward.
- B. B. No coward is a warrior.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Warriors→brave; No coward→brave. No warrior→coward (A). Reverse: No coward→warrior (B). Both follow (A and B are equivalent in No-type).

**Q20**

**Statements:**

- I. All rivers reach the sea.
- II. No sea is a lake.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. No river is a lake.
- B. B. Some lakes are rivers.
- C. C. Only A
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Only A follows

**Explanation:** Rivers→sea; No sea→lake. No river→lake (A). B ("Some lakes are rivers") contradicts A — only A follows.

### SECTION 3: SOME + ALL / SOME + NO TYPE (Particular Statements)

"Some A are B" combined with "All B are C" gives "Some A are C". "Some A are B" combined with "No B is C" gives "Some A are not C". These combinations are most frequently tested in IBPS PO, SBI PO, and banking prelims.

**Key Tip:** Rule 1: Some A→B + All B→C = Some A→C. Rule 2: Some A→B + No B→C = Some A are not C. Rule 3: All A→B + Some B→C = No definite conclusion. Rule 4: Some + Some = No definite conclusion.

**Appeared in:** IBPS PO, SBI PO, IBPS Clerk, SBI Clerk, RRB PO, RBI Assistant

**Q21**

**Statements:**

- I. Some students are intelligent.
- II. All intelligent people succeed.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some students succeed.
- B. B. All students succeed.
- C. C. Only A
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Only A follows

**Explanation:** Some students→intelligent; All intelligent→succeed. Some students→succeed (A). 'All students succeed' (B) is over-generalized; only the intelligent subset succeeds. Only A follows.

**Q22**

**Statements:**

- I. Some birds are parrots.
- II. No parrot is a crow.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some birds are not crows.
- B. B. No bird is a crow.
- C. C. Only A
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Only A follows

**Explanation:** Some birds→parrots; No parrot→crow. Some birds (those that are parrots) are not crows (A). We can't say ALL birds are not crows — B does not follow. Only A.

**Q23**

**Statements:**

- I. Some teachers are strict.
- II. All strict people are respected.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some teachers are respected.

- B. B. All teachers are respected.
- C. C. Only A
- D. D. Both A and B

**Answer:** C. Only A follows

**Explanation:** Some teachers→strict; All strict→respected. Some teachers (the strict ones)→respected (A). Not ALL teachers are necessarily respected — B is over-generalized.

#### Q24

##### Statements:

- I. Some mangoes are ripe.
- II. No ripe fruit is sour.

##### Conclusions:

- A. A. Some mangoes are not sour.
- B. B. No mango is sour.
- C. C. Only A
- D. D. Both A and B

**Answer:** C. Only A follows

**Explanation:** Some mangoes→ripe; No ripe→sour. Some mangoes (the ripe ones) are not sour (A). We can't say ALL mangoes are not sour (B) — B requires universal claim. Only A.

#### Q25

##### Statements:

- I. Some chairs are wooden.
- II. All wooden things are brown.

##### Conclusions:

- A. A. Some chairs are brown.
- B. B. Some brown things are chairs.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Some chairs→wooden→brown. A: Some chairs are brown — follows. B: Some brown things are chairs — partial reverse of A, also follows. Both valid.

#### Q26

##### Statements:

- I. Some actors are singers.
- II. No singer is a dancer.

##### Conclusions:

- A. A. Some actors are not dancers.
- B. B. No actor is a dancer.
- C. C. Only A
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Only A follows

**Explanation:** Some actors→singers; No singer→dancer. Some actors (singers)→not dancers (A). But some actors may not be singers, so we can't say No actor is a dancer (B). Only A.

#### Q27

##### Statements:

- I. All buildings have doors.
- II. Some doors are old.

##### Conclusions:

- A. A. Some buildings are old.
- B. B. Some old things are buildings.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** D. Neither A nor B follows

**Explanation:** All buildings→doors; Some doors→old. The old doors may or may not be from buildings — we cannot conclude Some buildings are old. Rule: All A→B + Some B→C gives NO definite conclusion.

#### Q28

**Statements:**

- I. Some computers are laptops.
- II. All laptops are portable.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some computers are portable.
- B. B. All computers are portable.
- C. C. Only A
- D. D. Both A and B

**Answer:** C. Only A follows

**Explanation:** Some computers → laptops → portable. A: Some computers (the laptop-type) are portable — follows. B: All computers are portable — over-generalized, doesn't follow.

**Q29****Statements:**

- I. Some fruits are vegetables.
- II. No vegetable is a mineral.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some fruits are not minerals.
- B. B. All fruits are not minerals.
- C. C. Only A
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Only A follows

**Explanation:** Some fruits → vegetables; No vegetable → mineral. Some fruits (the vegetable-type) are not minerals (A). B claims ALL fruits are not minerals — not provable since some fruits may not be vegetables. Only A.

**Q30****Statements:**

- I. Some policemen are honest.
- II. All honest people are trustworthy.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some policemen are trustworthy.
- B. B. All policemen are trustworthy.
- C. C. Only A
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Only A follows

**Explanation:** Some policemen → honest → trustworthy. A: Some policemen (the honest ones) are trustworthy. B: All policemen are trustworthy — not provable. Only A follows.

## SECTION 4: THREE-STATEMENT SYLLOGISMS

Three premises are given. You must build a chain through all three and evaluate conclusions. This is the most commonly tested format in SSC CGL Tier 1, IBPS PO Prelims, and State PSC exams (3-5 questions per paper).

**Key Tip:** Chain three statements: link S1 to S2 using the common term, then link the result to S3. Apply combination rules at each step. Draw a Venn diagram for all three circles.

**Appeared in:** SSC CGL, IBPS PO, SBI PO, RRB NTPC, RBI Grade B, UPSC CSAT, State PSC

**Q31****Statements:**

- I. All cats are dogs.
- II. All dogs are lions.
- III. No lion is a tiger.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. No cat is a tiger.
- B. B. No dog is a tiger.
- C. C. Both A and B

D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Cats→dogs→lions; No lion→tiger. No cat→tiger (A). No dog→tiger (B). Since dogs are lions, and no lion is a tiger, no dog is a tiger. Both follow.

**Q32**

**Statements:**

- I. All pens are books.
- II. Some books are pencils.
- III. All pencils are papers.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some pens are papers.
- B. B. Some books are papers.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only B

**Answer:** D. Only B follows

**Explanation:** Some books→pencils→papers. B: Some books are papers — follows. A: Some pens→books, but some books are pencils (not proven pens are in that 'some'). All+Some gives no conclusion. Only B.

**Q33**

**Statements:**

- I. All water is rain.
- II. No rain is pure.
- III. All pure things are clean.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. No water is pure.
- B. B. Some rain is water.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** All water→rain; No rain→pure. No water→pure (A). Reverse of All water→rain: Some rain is water (B). Both follow.

**Q34**

**Statements:**

- I. All plants are flowers.
- II. All flowers are fruits.
- III. Some fruits are light.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some flowers are light.
- B. B. No flower is light.
- C. C. Only A is possible
- D. D. Only B follows

**Answer:** C. Only A is possible (not definite)

**Explanation:** Plants→flowers→fruits; Some fruits→light. The 'Some fruits that are light' may or may not be flowers. A is a possibility. B is a definite denial not provable. The definite conclusion: Some fruits are flowers (not asked). A follows as possibility only.

**Q35**

**Statements:**

- I. All A are B.
- II. All B are C.
- III. All C are D.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. All A are D.
- B. B. All B are D.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** A→B→C→D. Chain: All A→D (A). All B→C→D so All B→D (B). Both follow by transitive chain.

### Q36

#### Statements:

- I. All carrots are peas.
- II. All peas are onions.
- III. No pea is a tomato.

#### Conclusions:

- A. A. No carrot is a tomato.
- B. B. No onion is a tomato.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** D. Only A follows

**Explanation:** Carrots→peas; No pea→tomato. No carrot→tomato (A). Onions may include more than just peas — some onions may relate to tomatoes differently. Only A is definite.

### Q37

#### Statements:

- I. All tables are chairs.
- II. No chair is a sofa.
- III. Some sofas are wooden.

#### Conclusions:

- A. A. No table is a sofa.
- B. B. Some wooden things are not chairs.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Tables→chairs; No chair→sofa. No table→sofa (A). Some sofas→wooden; No chair→sofa means sofas are outside chairs, so some wooden (sofas)→not chairs (B). Both follow.

### Q38

#### Statements:

- I. Some stones are rocks.
- II. All rocks are mountains.
- III. No mountain is a plain.

#### Conclusions:

- A. A. Some stones are not plains.
- B. B. No rock is a plain.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only B

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Some stones→rocks→mountains; No mountain→plain. Some stones (the rocky ones) are not plains (A). All rocks→mountains; No mountain→plain: No rock→plain (B). Both follow.

### Q39

#### Statements:

- I. All games are sports.
- II. Some sports are healthy.
- III. All healthy things are good.

#### Conclusions:

- A. A. Some games are good.
- B. B. Some sports are good.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only B

**Answer:** D. Only B follows

**Explanation:** Some sports→healthy→good. B: Some sports are good — follows. A: All games→sports, but only Some sports→healthy. Those 'some' may not include games. Only B is definite.

### Q40

#### Statements:

- I. All ink is liquid.
- II. All liquids evaporate.

III. Some things that evaporate are gases.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. All ink evaporates.
- B. B. Some liquids are gases.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** D. Only A follows

**Explanation:** All ink→liquid→evaporates. A: All ink evaporates — follows by chain. B: Some liquids→gases: the things that evaporate that are gases may or may not be liquids. Not definite. Only A.

## SECTION 5: EITHER / OR CONCLUSIONS

"Either Conclusion A or Conclusion B follows" — this applies when BOTH individual conclusions fail to follow definitively, but together they are complementary and cover all possibilities. Very common in IBPS PO, SBI PO, and RBI Grade B exams.

**Key Tip:** Either/Or applies when: (1) Both conclusions individually do NOT follow, AND (2) The two conclusions are complementary pairs — e.g., "Some A are B" and "No A is B" together cover all cases. Classic pair: "Some A are B" + "Some A are not B".

**Appeared in:** IBPS PO, SBI PO, RBI Grade B, IBPS Clerk, LIC AAO, NABARD

**Q41**

**Statements:**

- I. Some pens are books.
- II. Some books are pencils.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some pens are pencils.
- B. B. No pen is a pencil.
- C. C. Either A or B
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Either A or B follows

**Explanation:** Some pens→books; Some books→pencils. Some+Some gives no definite conclusion. A (Some pens are pencils) does not follow definitively. B (No pen is a pencil) does not follow. But A and B are complementary — together they cover all cases. Either A or B.

**Q42**

**Statements:**

- I. All trees are plants.
- II. Some plants are green.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some trees are green.
- B. B. No tree is green.
- C. C. Either A or B
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Either A or B follows

**Explanation:** All trees→plants; Some plants→green. The 'green' plants may or may not include trees. A doesn't follow definitively, B doesn't follow definitively. But A+B are complementary. Either A or B.

**Q43**

**Statements:**

- I. Some cars are bikes.
- II. All bikes are vehicles.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some cars are vehicles.
- B. B. All cars are vehicles.
- C. C. Only A
- D. D. Either A or B

**Answer:** C. Only A follows

**Explanation:** Some cars→bikes→vehicles. A: Some cars are vehicles — follows directly. B: All cars are vehicles — not provable. Only A follows (this is NOT an Either/Or case since A definitively follows).

**Q44**

**Statements:**

- I. Some boxes are bags.
- II. Some bags are cases.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. All boxes are cases.
- B. B. No box is a case.
- C. C. Either A or B
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Either A or B follows

**Explanation:** Two 'Some' statements. A does not follow (too strong). B does not follow (too strong). A and B are complementary. Either A or B.

**Q45**

**Statements:**

- I. No key is a lock.
- II. Some locks are chains.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some chains are not keys.
- B. B. All chains are keys.
- C. C. Only A
- D. D. Either A or B

**Answer:** C. Only A follows

**Explanation:** No key→lock; Some locks→chains. Some chains (the lock-type) are not keys (A). B is clearly wrong. Only A follows (definite). Not an Either/Or — A is definite.

**Q46**

**Statements:**

- I. Some red are blue.
- II. Some blue are green.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some red are green.
- B. B. No red is green.
- C. C. Either A or B
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Either A or B follows

**Explanation:** Some+Some: no definite conclusion. A and B don't follow individually. They are complementary (exhaustive alternatives for the red-green relationship). Either A or B.

**Q47**

**Statements:**

- I. All doctors are intelligent.
- II. Some intelligent people are honest.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some doctors are honest.
- B. B. No doctor is honest.
- C. C. Either A or B
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Either A or B follows

**Explanation:** All doctors→intelligent; Some intelligent→honest. The honest intelligent people may or may not include doctors. A doesn't follow definitely, B doesn't follow. Complementary pair: Either A or B.

**Q48**

**Statements:**

- I. Some apples are oranges.
- II. Some oranges are grapes.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some apples are grapes.
- B. B. No apple is a grape.
- C. C. Either A or B
- D. D. Both A and B

**Answer:** C. Either A or B follows

**Explanation:** Two Some statements. No definite conclusion possible. A and B are complementary. Either A or B.

**Q49**

**Statements:**

- I. All rivers are streams.
- II. Some streams are ponds.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some rivers are ponds.
- B. B. No river is a pond.
- C. C. Either A or B
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Either A or B follows

**Explanation:** All rivers→streams; Some streams→ponds. The ponds-streams may or may not be rivers. A not definite. B not definite. Complementary pair: Either A or B.

**Q50**

**Statements:**

- I. Some scientists are engineers.
- II. Some engineers are teachers.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. All scientists are teachers.
- B. B. No scientist is a teacher.
- C. C. Some scientists are teachers.
- D. D. Either B or C

**Answer:** D. Either B or C follows

**Explanation:** Two Some statements: no definite conclusion. 'All scientists are teachers' (A) is too strong — ruled out. B (None) and C (Some) are complementary alternatives for the scientist-teacher link. Either B or C.

## SECTION 6: POSSIBILITY / CAN BE TYPE (New Pattern)

"Some A can be B", "All A being B is a possibility" — these are possibility conclusions. They are true if they are NOT contradicted by the given statements. This is the latest and most challenging type — dominant in IBPS PO Mains, SBI PO Mains (2022-2024).

**Key Tip:** A possibility conclusion is TRUE if the given statements do NOT definitively RULE IT OUT. If statements say "No A is B", then "All A are B is a possibility" is FALSE. If statements say "Some A are B", then "All A are B is a possibility" is TRUE.

**Appeared in:** IBPS PO Mains, SBI PO Mains, RBI Grade B, LIC AAO, NABARD, IBPS SO

**Q51**

**Statements:**

- I. Some stones are pebbles.
- II. No rock is a pebble.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. All stones being rocks is a possibility.
- B. B. All pebbles being stones is a possibility.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only B

**Answer:** D. Only B follows

**Explanation:** A: 'All stones being rocks is a possibility' — Some stones are pebbles, and No rock is a pebble, so if all stones were rocks, then all stones would also be pebbles but no rock is a pebble — contradiction. A is

NOT possible. B: All pebbles being stones — some pebbles are already stones (some stones are pebbles means some pebbles are stones), and nothing prevents all pebbles from being stones. B is possible. Only B.

#### Q52

##### Statements:

- I. All sky is blue.
- II. No blue is azure.

##### Conclusions:

- A. A. All heaven can never be blue.
- B. B. All sky are azure is a possibility.
- C. C. Only B
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** D. Neither A nor B follows

**Explanation:** A: 'All heaven can never be blue' — heaven is not mentioned in statements; cannot conclude. A does not follow. B: 'All sky are azure is a possibility' — No blue is azure, and all sky is blue, so sky cannot be azure. This possibility is RULED OUT. B does not follow. Neither.

#### Q53

##### Statements:

- I. Only a few stone are pebble.
- II. No rock is pebble.
- III. Only stone is sand.

##### Conclusions:

- A. A. All rock are stone is a possibility.
- B. B. All sand is pebble is a possibility.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** D. Only A follows

**Explanation:** A: All rock being stone — No rock is pebble; stones include non-pebbles; rocks could potentially all be stones (not contradicted). A is possible. B: All sand being pebble — 'Only stone is sand' means sand is a subset of stone; 'Only a few stone are pebble' means most stones are NOT pebbles; so most sand (being stone) is NOT pebble. All sand being pebble is contradicted. B is NOT possible. Only A.

#### Q54

##### Statements:

- I. All forests are trees.
- II. No tree is green.

##### Conclusions:

- A. A. All forests are green is a possibility.
- B. B. Some wood are not green is a possibility.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only B

**Answer:** D. Only B follows

**Explanation:** A: All forests green — No tree is green, all forests are trees, so no forest is green. The possibility 'All forests are green' is RULED OUT. B: Some wood not green — wood is not mentioned in statements, but No tree is green means some wood (trees) is not green. This is a definite conclusion, and as a possibility it certainly holds. B follows. Only B.

#### Q55

##### Statements:

- I. Some doctors are engineers.
- II. All engineers are intelligent.

##### Conclusions:

- A. A. All doctors being intelligent is a possibility.
- B. B. All doctors are intelligent.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** D. Only A follows

**Explanation:** Some doctors→engineers→intelligent. Some doctors are intelligent (definite). But ALL doctors intelligent is not proven. As a POSSIBILITY: nothing prevents other doctors from also being intelligent — possible. A follows as possibility. B as definite does not follow. Only A.

**Q56**

**Statements:**

- I. All mobiles are gadgets.
- II. Some gadgets are expensive.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. All mobiles are expensive is a possibility.
- B. B. Some mobiles are expensive.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** D. Only A follows

**Explanation:** All mobiles→gadgets; Some gadgets→expensive. The expensive gadgets may not include mobiles. B (Some mobiles expensive) — not definite. A (All mobiles expensive — possibility): not contradicted by statements. Only A (as possibility) follows. B does not follow definitively.

**Q57**

**Statements:**

- I. No key opens this lock.
- II. Some locks are old.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. All old things can be locks is a possibility.
- B. B. Some locks are not opened by any key.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only B

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** B: Some locks (this lock) is not opened by any key — directly stated. B follows definitely. A: All old things being locks — nothing in statements contradicts this; it's a possibility (not ruled out). A follows as possibility. Both.

**Q58**

**Statements:**

- I. All planets are spherical.
- II. No sphere is flat.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. All flat things are planets is a possibility.
- B. B. No planet is flat.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only B

**Answer:** D. Only B follows

**Explanation:** A: All flat things being planets — 'No sphere is flat' means planets (spheres) are not flat; so flat things are NOT planets. This possibility is directly contradicted. A is NOT possible. B: No planet is flat — All planets are spherical, No sphere is flat: No planet is flat. B follows definitely. Only B.

**Q59**

**Statements:**

- I. Some rivers are ponds.
- II. All ponds are lakes.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. All rivers being lakes is a possibility.
- B. B. Some rivers are lakes.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only B

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Some rivers→ponds→lakes. B: Some rivers are lakes — follows definitely. A: All rivers being lakes — not contradicted (the remaining rivers could also be lakes). A is a valid possibility. Both follow.

**Q60**

**Statements:**

- I. All trains are fast.
- II. Some fast things are efficient.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. All trains are efficient is a possibility.
- B. B. Some trains are efficient.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** D. Only A follows

**Explanation:** All trains→fast; Some fast→efficient. The efficient-fast things may not include trains. B (Some trains efficient) — not definite. A (All trains efficient — possibility) — not contradicted, so A is a valid possibility. Only A follows.

## SECTION 7: ONLY A FEW / ONLY TYPE STATEMENTS (Latest Banking Pattern)

"Only a few A are B" means BOTH "Some A are B" AND "Some A are not B" are true simultaneously. "Only A is B" means all B are A. This advanced type dominates IBPS PO Mains and SBI PO Mains from 2022 onwards.

**Key Tip:** "Only a few A are B" = "Some A are B" + "Some A are NOT B". "Only A can be B" = All B are A. When a statement says "Only a few", you get BOTH a positive and a negative partial conclusion from that single statement.

**Appeared in:** IBPS PO Mains, SBI PO Mains, RBI Grade B, LIC AAO 2023-24

### Q61

**Statements:**

- I. Only a few sky is blue.
- II. No blue are azure.
- III. Some heaven are azure.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. All heaven can never be blue.
- B. B. All sky are azure is a possibility.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** D. Only A follows

**Explanation:** Only a few sky is blue = Some sky is blue + Some sky is NOT blue. No blue→azure. A: All heaven can never be blue — heaven has azure (some heaven→azure); No blue→azure means azure is outside blue; so heaven can have non-blue elements. Heaven being blue contradicts No blue→azure. A follows (heaven CANNOT all be blue). B: All sky azure — No blue→azure, some sky is blue→sky cannot be azure. Contradicted. Only A.

### Q62

**Statements:**

- I. Only a few leaves are caterpillars.
- II. All caterpillars are insects.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some leaves are insects.
- B. B. All leaves are insects is a possibility.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Only a few leaves→caterpillars means Some leaves→caterpillars. A: Some leaves→caterpillars→insects: Some leaves are insects. A follows. B: All leaves being insects — nothing prevents other leaves from also being insects (the non-caterpillar leaves could still be insects through another path). Not contradicted. B is possible. Both.

### Q63

**Statements:**

- I. Only a few games are quiz.
- II. No quiz is a trick.
- III. All tricks are boats.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some games are not quiz.
- B. B. Some tricks are quiz.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** D. Only A follows

**Explanation:** Only a few games → quiz = Some games are quiz + Some games are NOT quiz. A: Some games are not quiz — directly derived from 'Only a few'. B: Some tricks → quiz — No quiz → trick means no trick is a quiz (reverse: no quiz → trick = no trick → quiz). B contradicts the statement. Only A.

**Q64**

**Statements:**

- I. Only rose can be in Sarita's garden.
- II. Some flowers are in Sarita's garden.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some flowers are roses.
- B. B. All roses are in Sarita's garden.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** D. Only A follows

**Explanation:** Only rose can be in Sarita's garden = All garden-things are roses. Some flowers → garden → roses. A: Some flowers are roses — follows. B: All roses are in garden — not stated (roses may exist outside garden too). Only A.

**Q65**

**Statements:**

- I. Only a few pebbles are rocks.
- II. No boulder is a rock.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. All boulders being pebbles is a possibility.
- B. B. Some pebbles are not rocks.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only B

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Only a few pebbles → rocks means Some pebbles → rocks + Some pebbles are NOT rocks. B: Some pebbles are not rocks — directly from 'only a few'. B follows. A: All boulders being pebbles — No boulder → rock; pebbles include both rocky and non-rocky; boulders could be non-rock pebbles. Not contradicted. A is a valid possibility. Both.

**Q66**

**Statements:**

- I. Only a few students passed.
- II. All who passed got certificates.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some students got certificates.
- B. B. Some students did not get certificates.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Only a few students passed = Some students passed + Some students did NOT pass. A: Some students → passed → certificates: A follows. B: Some students did not pass → did not get certificates: B follows. Both.

**Q67**

**Statements:**

- I. Only a few trees are tall.
- II. No tall thing is weak.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some trees are not weak.
- B. B. All trees being strong is a possibility.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Only a few trees→tall; No tall→weak. Some trees (the tall ones) are not weak (A follows). B: All trees being strong (=not weak) — tall trees are not weak (stated). Non-tall trees may or may not be weak. The possibility that ALL trees are strong is not contradicted. B is possible. Both.

**Q68**

**Statements:**

- I. Only water can quench thirst.
- II. Some juices are refreshing.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some refreshing things can quench thirst.
- B. B. All thirst-quenching things are water.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only B

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Only water→quenches thirst = All thirst-quenching things are water. B: All thirst-quenching things are water — directly from 'Only water'. B follows. A: Some juices→refreshing; if refreshing things include things that quench thirst (water is refreshing), some refreshing things quench thirst. As a possibility: not contradicted. A is a valid possibility. Both.

**Q69**

**Statements:**

- I. Only a few months are rainy.
- II. All rainy months are humid.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some months are not humid.
- B. B. Some months are humid.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only B

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Only a few months→rainy = Some months rainy + Some months NOT rainy. B: Some months→rainy→humid: B follows. A: Some months are not rainy. Are those humid? Only rainy months are said to be humid (all rainy→humid). Non-rainy months are not necessarily humid. So some months (non-rainy) may not be humid. A follows as the non-rainy months are likely not humid. Both follow.

**Q70**

**Statements:**

- I. Only a few doctors are rich.
- II. No rich person is unhappy.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some doctors are not rich.
- B. B. Some doctors are not unhappy.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Only a few doctors→rich means Some doctors→rich + Some doctors NOT rich. A: Some doctors are not rich — directly from 'only a few'. A follows. B: Some doctors (the rich ones) are not unhappy (No rich→unhappy). B follows. Both.

**SECTION 8: NEGATIVE STATEMENTS TYPE (No + Some Not Combinations)**

"No A is B" + "All B are C" → "Some C are not A". "Some A are not B" from given statements. Two NEGATIVE statements together give NO definite conclusion. Frequently tested in SSC CGL, IBPS PO Prelims.

**Key Tip:** Rule 1: No A→B + All B→C = Some C are not A. Rule 2: Two negative statements = No definite conclusion. Rule 3: "No A is B" converts to "No B is A" (symmetric). Rule 4: Some A are not B does NOT convert to Some B are not A.

**Appeared in:** SSC CGL, SSC CHSL, IBPS PO, SBI PO, RRB NTPC, State PSC

**Q71**

**Statements:**

- I. No pen is a book.
- II. No book is a pencil.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. No pen is a pencil.
- B. B. Some pencils are pens.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** D. Neither A nor B follows

**Explanation:** Two negative statements: No definite conclusion is possible. Neither A nor B follows.

**Q72**

**Statements:**

- I. Some animals are not carnivores.
- II. All carnivores eat meat.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some animals do not eat meat.
- B. B. No animal eats meat.
- C. C. Only A
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Only A follows

**Explanation:** Some animals are not carnivores (so those animals may not eat meat). A: Some animals do not eat meat — those non-carnivore animals don't necessarily eat meat. A follows. B is too strong. Only A.

**Q73**

**Statements:**

- I. No student failed.
- II. Some students are intelligent.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some intelligent students did not fail.
- B. B. No intelligent student failed.
- C. C. Only A
- D. D. Both A and B

**Answer:** D. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** No student failed (universal). Some students→intelligent. Since NO student failed, certainly no intelligent student failed (B follows). B is a subset of the universal. A also follows (Some intelligent students = same set, did not fail). Both.

**Q74**

**Statements:**

- I. All birds are animals.
- II. Some animals are not pets.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some birds are not pets.
- B. B. No bird is a pet.
- C. C. Only A is possible
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Only A is possible (not definite)

**Explanation:** All birds→animals; Some animals are not pets. The non-pet animals may or may not be birds. A (Some birds not pets) is a possibility — not contradicted. B (No bird is a pet) is too strong — not provable. A follows as possibility only.

**Q75**

**Statements:**

- I. No table is a chair.
- II. All chairs are wooden.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some wooden things are not tables.
- B. B. No wooden thing is a table.
- C. C. Only A
- D. D. Both A and B

**Answer:** C. Only A follows

**Explanation:** No table→chair; All chairs→wooden. Chairs are wooden but no chair is a table, so those wooden chairs are not tables. A: Some wooden things (chairs) are not tables — follows. B: No wooden thing is a table — too strong (other wooden things might be tables). Only A.

**Q76**

**Statements:**

- I. Some keys do not open locks.
- II. All keys are metallic.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some metallic things do not open locks.
- B. B. All metallic things open locks.
- C. C. Only A
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Only A follows

**Explanation:** Some keys (metallic) do not open locks. A: Some metallic things (those keys) do not open locks — follows. B: All metallic things open locks — clearly wrong given 'some keys do not'. Only A.

**Q77**

**Statements:**

- I. No mountain is a valley.
- II. Some valleys are green.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some green things are not mountains.
- B. B. No mountain is green.
- C. C. Only A
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Only A follows

**Explanation:** No mountain→valley; Some valleys→green. Some green things (valleys) are not mountains (A follows). B: No mountain is green — not provable, mountains could be green through other means. Only A.

**Q78**

**Statements:**

- I. Some children are not obedient.
- II. All obedient children are praised.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some children are not praised.
- B. B. No child is praised.
- C. C. Only A is possible
- D. D. Both A and B

**Answer:** C. Only A is possible (not definite)

**Explanation:** Some children are not obedient (may not get praised). A: Some children not praised — possible (the non-obedient ones may not be praised). But not definite (non-obedient children might be praised for other reasons). A follows as possibility. B too strong. Only A as possibility.

**Q79**

**Statements:**

- I. All plants need water.

II. Some plants do not need sunlight.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some things that need water do not need sunlight.
- B. B. All plants need sunlight.
- C. C. Only A
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Only A follows

**Explanation:** All plants→need water; Some plants→NOT need sunlight. A: Some plants (that need water) do not need sunlight — follows (those plants need water but not sunlight). B: All plants need sunlight — directly contradicted. Only A.

**Q80**

**Statements:**

- I. No weak person wins.
- II. Some winners are celebrated.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. No weak person is celebrated.
- B. B. Some celebrated persons are not weak.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only B

**Answer:** D. Only B follows

**Explanation:** No weak→wins. Some winners→celebrated. B: Some celebrated (winners) are not weak — No weak→wins means winners are not weak; some winners are celebrated, so some celebrated are not weak. B follows. A: No weak person is celebrated — not fully provable (celebrated could include non-winners). Only B.

## SECTION 9: REAL-WORLD / TRICK SYLLOGISM QUESTIONS

These questions use real-world scenarios that seem factually wrong (e.g., "All cats are dogs"). You MUST ignore real-world knowledge and treat ALL statements as ABSOLUTELY TRUE. This is a very common trap in SSC CGL, SSC GD, and RRB NTPC exams.

**Key Tip:** GOLDEN RULE: In syllogism, statements are ALWAYS TRUE — even if they contradict reality. "All birds are fish" must be accepted as true. Never use outside knowledge to reject a conclusion. Only use given statements.

**Appeared in:** SSC CGL, SSC GD, RRB NTPC, RRB Group D, Delhi Police, SSC MTS, SSC CHSL

**Q81**

**Statements:**

- I. All cats are dogs.
- II. All dogs are elephants.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. All cats are elephants.
- B. B. Some elephants are cats.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Accept as true: cats→dogs→elephants. A: All cats are elephants (chain rule). B: Partial reverse: Some elephants are cats. Both follow. (Do NOT reject because it seems biologically wrong.)

**Q82**

**Statements:**

- I. All fish can fly.
- II. All things that fly are birds.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. All fish are birds.
- B. B. Some birds are fish.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Accept as true: fish→fly→birds. A: All fish are birds. B: Some birds are fish (reverse). Both follow. Real-world knowledge is irrelevant.

**Q83**

**Statements:**

- I. No sun shines at night.
- II. All nights are dark.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. No sun is dark.
- B. B. Some dark things are not suns.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only B

**Answer:** D. Only B follows

**Explanation:** No sun→shines at night; All nights→dark. B: Some dark things (nights) are not suns — No sun→night: nights are not suns, nights are dark, so some dark things are not suns. B follows. A: No sun is dark — not provable (suns could be dark in other contexts not covered by statements). Only B.

**Q84**

**Statements:**

- I. All stones are made of gold.
- II. All gold is valuable.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. All stones are valuable.
- B. B. Some valuable things are stones.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Accept: stones→gold→valuable. A: All stones are valuable. B: Some valuable things are stones (reverse). Both follow.

**Q85**

**Statements:**

- I. All men are mortal.
- II. Socrates is a man.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Socrates is mortal.
- B. B. Some mortals are Socrates.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Classic Aristotle syllogism. Men→mortal; Socrates→man. A: Socrates is mortal — follows. B: Some mortals are (=include) Socrates — partial reverse. Both follow.

**Q86**

**Statements:**

- I. All books are trees.
- II. No tree is a flower.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. No book is a flower.
- B. B. No flower is a book.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Books→trees; No tree→flower. No book→flower (A). Reverse of No: No flower→book (B). Both follow.

**Q87**

**Statements:**

- I. Some mountains are rivers.

II. All rivers are oceans.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some mountains are oceans.
- B. B. Some oceans are mountains.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Accept: Some mountains→rivers→oceans. A: Some mountains are oceans. B: Some oceans are mountains (reverse). Both follow.

**Q88**

**Statements:**

- I. No intelligent person is foolish.
- II. Ram is intelligent.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Ram is not foolish.
- B. B. Some intelligent persons are not foolish.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** No intelligent→foolish; Ram→intelligent. A: Ram is not foolish — follows directly. B: Some intelligent persons (Ram) are not foolish — follows. Both valid.

**Q89**

**Statements:**

- I. All engineers are good at maths.
- II. Some good mathematicians are scientists.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some scientists are engineers.
- B. B. Some engineers are scientists.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** D. Neither A nor B follows

**Explanation:** All engineers→good at maths; Some good mathematicians→scientists. The scientists who are good at maths may not be engineers. All+Some gives no definite conclusion. Neither A nor B.

**Q90**

**Statements:**

- I. All chairs are wooden.
- II. Some wooden things are furniture.
- III. No furniture is cheap.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some chairs are not cheap.
- B. B. No wooden thing is cheap.
- C. C. Only A
- D. D. Both A and B

**Answer:** C. Only A follows

**Explanation:** All chairs→wooden; Some wooden→furniture; No furniture→cheap. The wooden furniture is not cheap, and some wooden things are furniture. But all wooden things are not necessarily furniture. A: Some chairs (wooden) — chairs are wooden and some wooden things are furniture; those chairs that are furniture are not cheap: Some chairs are not cheap. A follows. B: No wooden thing is cheap — too strong. Only A.

## SECTION 10: IMPORTANT EXPECTED QUESTIONS (2025-2026 Exams)

Based on analysis of SSC CGL 2024, IBPS PO 2024, SBI PO 2024, RRB NTPC 2024, and UPSC CSAT 2024. These patterns carry the HIGHEST probability of appearing in upcoming 2025-2026 exams. Includes new-pattern "Only a few" and possibility-type questions.

**Key Tip:** For expected questions: practise All+All, All+No, Some+All, Either/Or, and Possibility types equally. New exams increasingly mix "Only a few" with possibilities. Always draw quick Venn diagrams even for "easy" questions to avoid traps.

**Appeared in:** SSC CGL 2025, IBPS PO 2025, SBI PO 2025, RRB NTPC 2025, UPSC CSAT 2025, State PSC 2025-26, Delhi Police 2025

**Q91**

**Statements:**

- I. All smartphones are gadgets.
- II. Some gadgets are affordable.
- III. No affordable thing is outdated.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some smartphones are not outdated.
- B. B. All smartphones are not outdated.
- C. C. Only A
- D. D. Both A and B

**Answer:** C. Only A follows

**Explanation:** All smartphones→gadgets; Some gadgets→affordable; No affordable→outdated. The affordable gadgets may not include smartphones. A: Some smartphones not outdated — not definitively derived (the affordable gadgets might not be smartphones). Actually: All+Some gives no conclusion for smartphones. As a POSSIBILITY: A is possible. B is too strong. Neither follows definitively. [Expected exam answer: Only A as possibility].

**Q92**

**Statements:**

- I. All data is information.
- II. Some information is useful.
- III. All useful things are valuable.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some data is valuable.
- B. B. All data is valuable.
- C. C. Only A is possible
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Only A is possible

**Explanation:** All data→information; Some information→useful→valuable. The useful information may or may not include data. A: Some data valuable — All+Some gives no definite conclusion. As possibility: not contradicted. Only A is possible.

**Q93**

**Statements:**

- I. Only a few managers are leaders.
- II. All leaders are visionary.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some managers are visionary.
- B. B. Some managers are not visionary.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Only a few managers→leaders = Some managers→leaders + Some managers NOT leaders. A: Some managers→leaders→visionary: A follows. B: Some managers are not leaders, those are likely not visionary (only leaders are stated to be visionary). B follows. Both.

**Q94**

**Statements:**

- I. All electric vehicles are eco-friendly.
- II. No petrol vehicle is eco-friendly.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. No electric vehicle is a petrol vehicle.
- B. B. Some eco-friendly things are electric vehicles.

- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Electric→eco-friendly; No petrol→eco-friendly. A: No electric→petrol (electric are eco-friendly, petrol are not, so no overlap). B: Some eco-friendly things are electric (reverse of All electric→eco-friendly). Both follow.

**Q95**

**Statements:**

- I. Some AI tools are intelligent.
- II. All intelligent things help humans.
- III. Only machines are AI tools.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some machines help humans.
- B. B. All AI tools are machines.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only B

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Some AI tools→intelligent→help humans; Only machines are AI tools = All AI tools are machines. B: All AI tools are machines — from 'Only machines are AI tools'. B follows. A: Some AI tools (intelligent ones)→help humans; all AI tools are machines, so some machines (AI tools) help humans. A follows. Both.

**Q96**

**Statements:**

- I. All renewable energy is sustainable.
- II. Some sustainable things are costly.
- III. No costly thing is wasteful.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some renewable energy is not wasteful.
- B. B. All renewable energy is not wasteful.
- C. C. Only A is possible
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Only A is possible

**Explanation:** Renewable→sustainable; Some sustainable→costly; No costly→wasteful. The costly sustainable things may or may not be renewable. A (some renewable not wasteful): possible — not contradicted. B (all renewable not wasteful): the non-costly renewable might still be wasteful through other means. Only A as possibility.

**Q97**

**Statements:**

- I. All social media platforms are apps.
- II. Some apps are addictive.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some social media platforms are addictive.
- B. B. All social media platforms are addictive.
- C. C. Either A or B
- D. D. Only A is possible

**Answer:** D. Only A is possible

**Explanation:** All social media→apps; Some apps→addictive. The addictive apps may or may not be social media. A: Some social media addictive — not definite. As possibility: not contradicted. B: All addictive — over-generalized. A is possible; B is not. Only A is possible (possibility conclusion).

**Q98**

**Statements:**

- I. Only a few students use AI for studying.
- II. All AI users are tech-savvy.
- III. No tech-savvy person struggles.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some students do not struggle.

- B. B. Some students are not tech-savvy.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only B

**Answer:** C. Both A and B follow

**Explanation:** Only a few students → AI users = Some students → AI users + Some students NOT AI users. B: Some students not AI users → not tech-savvy (only AI users stated to be tech-savvy): Some students are not tech-savvy. B follows. A: Some students → AI users → tech-savvy → not struggle: Some students do not struggle. A follows. Both.

**Q99**

**Statements:**

- I. All climate-friendly policies are effective.
- II. Some effective policies are implemented.
- III. Only implemented policies change things.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some climate-friendly policies change things.
- B. B. All effective policies change things.
- C. C. Only A is possible
- D. D. Neither A nor B

**Answer:** C. Only A is possible

**Explanation:** Climate-friendly → effective; Some effective → implemented; Only implemented → change things. The implemented effective policies may or may not be climate-friendly. A: Some climate-friendly → effective; some effective → implemented → change things; those may include climate-friendly: A is possible. B: All effective → change things — only implemented do; not all effective are implemented. B doesn't follow. Only A is possible.

**Q100**

**Statements:**

- I. All doctors follow protocols.
- II. Only those who follow protocols save lives.
- III. Some life-savers are awarded.

**Conclusions:**

- A. A. Some doctors are awarded.
- B. B. All doctors save lives.
- C. C. Both A and B
- D. D. Only A is possible

**Answer:** D. Only A is possible

**Explanation:** All doctors → follow protocols; Only protocol-followers save lives = All life-savers follow protocols (but not ALL protocol-followers necessarily save lives). B: All doctors save lives — doctors follow protocols, but protocol-following doesn't guarantee saving lives (only life-savers follow protocols, not all followers save). B does not follow. A: Some doctors awarded — some life-savers awarded; some doctors may be life-savers but not guaranteed. A is a possibility. Only A is possible.

**Accept All Statements as True | Draw Venn Diagrams | Never Use Real-World Knowledge!**

All the best for your Government Exam Preparation!