

Directions for Questions (1 – 3):

In the following questions, one or more statements are given followed by four conclusions (a), (b), (c) and (d). 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 conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

Q1. Statements:

I. Ravi has five pens.

II. No one else in the class has five pens.

Conclusions:

(1) All students in the class have pens

(2) All students in the class have five pens each

(3) Some of the students have more than five pens

(4) Only one student in the class has exactly five pens

a) This is not a good book

b) All students in the class have five pens each

c) Some of the students have more than five pens

d) Only one student in the class has exactly five pens

Answer: (d)

From both the statements it is clear that only Ravi has five pens in the class.

Therefore, only the Conclusion (d) follows.

Q2. Statements:

To pass the examination one must work hard.

Conclusions:

(1) Examination is related to hard work.

(2) All those who work hard pass.

(3) Examination causes some anxiety and those who work hard to overcome it.

(4) Without hard work, one does not pass

a) Examination is related with hard work

b) All those who work hard pass

c) Examination causes some anxiety and those who work hard overcome it

d) Without hard work, one does not pass

Answer: (d)

Without a hard word, one does not pass can be concluded.

Q3. Statements:

This book can help because all good books help.

Conclusions:

(1) This is not a good book.

(2) This is a good book.

(3) No good book help.

(4) Some good books help.

a) This is not a good book

b) This is a good book

c) No good book help

d) Some good books help

Answer: (b)

This is a good book that can be concluded.

Directions for Questions (4 – 8):

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 statements.

Q4. Statements:

I. Education is a process of lighting.

II. The mind requires light to enlighten the core of cognitive aspect.

Conclusions:

I. Education is a light which removes the darkness of the mind.

II. Education is a static process for the mind.

a) Only Conclusion I follows

b) Only Conclusion II follows

c) Both Conclusions I and II follow

d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

Answer: (a)

Only Conclusion I follows.

Q5. Statements:

I. Science has brought the gadgets of happiness, prosperity and wealth.

II. Science has not solved the problems of overpopulation.

Conclusions:

I. Overpopulation is due to unscientific thinking.

II. Science has not helped world peace.

a) Only Conclusion I follows

b) Only Conclusion II follows

c) Both Conclusions I and II follow

d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

Answer: (d)

Neither Conclusion I nor II follows.
Overpopulation is a result of several factors.

Therefore, only unscientific thinking cannot be held responsible for overpopulation.

Q6. Statements:

I. Conflicts in mind create tension.

II. Resolution of conflict leads to good mental health.

Conclusions:

I. One becomes very hefty and strong by resolving one's conflicts.

II. Freedom from conflict leads to good mental health.

a) Only Conclusion I follows

b) Only Conclusion II follows

c) Both Conclusions I and II follow

d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

Answer: (b)

The second statement clearly corroborates Conclusion II.

Q7. Statements:

I. Water has a shape, has volume.

II. The knowledge is like water, flowing from one side to another.

Conclusions:

I. The knowledge is interdisciplinary.

II. The knowledge is bound within a specific area.

III. The knowledge influences the core of mental activity directly.

a) Only Conclusion I follows

b) Only Conclusion II follows

c) Both Conclusions I and II follow

d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

Answer: (a)

From the statements, it is clear that knowledge is interdisciplinary.

Thus, the Conclusion I follows.

Q8. Statements:

A. The constitution assures fundamental rights.

B. Parliament has the right to amend the constitution.

Conclusions:

I. Parliament included fundamental rights in the constitution.

II. Parliament did not assure fundamental rights.

a) Only Conclusion I follows

b) Only Conclusion II follows

c) Both Conclusions I and II follow

d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

Answer: (b)

From the above two statements, it is not clear whether the parliament can assure the fundamental rights or not.

Directions for Questions (9 – 10):

In each of the following questions, a statement/group of statements is given followed by four conclusions. Choose the conclusion which logically follows from the given statements.

Q9. Statements:

Most dresses in that shop are expensive.

- a) Some dresses in that shop are expensive**
- b) There are cheap dresses also in that shop**
- c) Handloom dresses in that shop are cheap**
- d) There are no cheap dresses available in that shop**

Answer: (b)

Most dresses are expensive means some are cheap also.

Directions for Questions (9 – 10):

In each of the following questions, a statement/group of statements is given followed by four conclusions. Choose the conclusion which logically follows from the given statements.

Q10. Statements:

A. All the students in my class are intelligent.

B. Rashmi is not intelligent.

a) Rashmi should do hard labour

b) Rashmi is not the student of my class

c) Some students are not intelligent

d) Rashmi is a sports person

Answer: (b)

If all the students in a particular class are intelligent and Rashmi is not intelligent, then it means Rashmi is not the student of that particular class which does not have a single student who is not intelligent.

Directions for Questions (11 – 15):

In the following question, two statements are given followed by two Conclusions 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 have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follows from the given statements.

Q11. Statements:

I. Only first division holders are admitted.

II. Ram is a first division holder.

Conclusions:

I. Ram is admitted.

II. Only Ram is admitted.

a) Conclusion I follows

b) Conclusion II follows

c) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

d) Both Conclusions I and II follow

Answer: (a)

Only Conclusion I follows. Only first division holders are admitted and Ram is a first division holder.

Therefore, Ram can be admitted. There may be some other students who got first division.

Thus, Conclusion II does not follow.

Q12. Statements:

I. All that glitters is not gold

II. Sujatha wears a gold ornament

Conclusions:

I. Sujatha's ornament glitters

II. Sujatha's ornaments do not glitter

a) Only Conclusion I follows

b) Only Conclusion II follows

c) Both Conclusions I and II follow

d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

Answer: (d)

All that glitters is not gold.

Therefore, the ornaments of Sujatha may or may not glitter.

Q13. Statement:

German engineering is considered best in the world.

Conclusions:

I. No other countries have best engineers.

II. Engineers from other countries are catching up with German engineers now a days.

a) Only I follows

b) Only II follows

c) Both I and II follow

d) Neither I nor II follows

Answer: (d)

Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

The statement does not imply that other countries does not have best engineers. Conclusion II is not related with the statement.

Q14. Statement:

The rich must live more simply.

All poor people are simple.

Conclusions:

I. Rich people waste money.

II. Poor people save money.

a) Only I follows

b) Only II follows

c) Both I and II follow

d) Neither I nor II follows

Answer: (a)

From the two statements, it is clear that only conclusion I follows.

Q15. Statement:

Pictures can tell a story.

All story books have pictures.

Some story books have words.

Conclusions:

I. Pictures can tell a story better than words can.

II. The stories in story books are very simple.

III. Some story books have both words and pictures.

a) Only conclusion I follows

b) Only conclusion II follows

c) Only conclusion III follows

d) Both conclusions I and II follow

Answer: (c)

Only Conclusion III follows. It is mentioned that all story books have pictures. It implies that some story books have pictures.

Further, it is mentioned that some story books have words.

Directions for Questions (16 – 20):

Two statements are given followed by four conclusions I, II, and 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 of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements. Indicate your answer.

Q16. Statements:

(a) All dogs are books

(b) All books are pictures.

Conclusions:

I. All dogs are pictures.

II. All books are dogs .

III. All pictures are dogs.

IV. Some pictures are books.

a) Only I and IV follow

b) Only II and III follow

c) Either II or III follows

d) Either II or IV follows

Answer: (a)

Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All dogs are **books**.

All **books** are pictures.

A + A = A-type of Conclusion

“All dogs are pictures.”

This is Conclusion I. Conclusion IV is Converse of the second Premise.

Q17. 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.

a) Either conclusion II or III follows

b) Either conclusion II or IV follows

c) Only conclusion I follows

d) All conclusions follows

Answer: (c)

First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).

All pens are **pencils**.

No **pencil** is monkey.

A + E = E-type of Conclusion

“No pen is monkey”

Q18. Statements:

(a) All goats are tigers.

(b) All tigers are lions.

Conclusions:

I. All tigers are goats.

II. All lions are tigers.

III. No goat is a lion.

IV. No lion is a goat.

a) Either conclusion II or III follows

b) Either conclusion II or IV follows

c) Either I or III follows

d) None of the conclusions follow

Answer: (c)

Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All goats are **tigers**.

All **tigers** are lions.

A + A = A-type of Conclusion

“All goats are lions.”

Q19. 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.

a) Only conclusions I and III follow

b) Either conclusion II or IV follows

c) Only conclusions I, II and III follow

d) Either conclusion I or II or III follows

Answer: (c)

All the three statements are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All books are **boxes**

All **boxes** are pens

A + A = A-type of Conclusion

“All books are pens.”

Conclusion III is Converse of it.

All books are **pens**

All **pens** are papers

A + A = A-type of Conclusion

“All books are papers.”

This is Conclusion II.

Conclusion I is Converse of it.

All boxes are **pens**

All **pens** are papers

A + A = A-type of Conclusion

“All boxes are papers.”

Q20. 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.

a) Only I follows

b) Only II follows

c) Only II and IV follow

d) Only I and III follow

Answer: (b)

First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).

Some skirts are **benches**.

No **bench** is a table.

I + E = O-type of Conclusion

“Some skirts are not tables.”

Conclusion II is Converse of the first Premise.

Q21. Statement:

Physical exercise is necessary for good health.

Conclusions:

I. John plays Tennis at age of seventy.

II. Men with irregular habits have to go to hospital.

a) Only I follows

b) Only II follows

c) Neither I nor II follows

d) Both I and II follows

Answer: (a)

Only conclusion I follow. John plays Tennis at the age of seventy. It means he is healthy.

Q22. Statement:

Fortune favours the brave.

Conclusions:

I. Cowards die many deaths before their real death.

II. For any success risks are necessary.

a) Only I follows

b) Only II follows

c) Neither I nor II follows

d) Both I and II follows

Answer: (b)

The given statement is a phrasal expression which implies that for being successful one must take risk.

Therefore, only conclusion II follow.

Q23. Statements:

I. Science has brought the gadgets of happiness, prosperity and wealth.

II. Science has not solved the problems of over-population.

Conclusions:

1. Overpopulation is due to unscientific thinking.

2. Science has not helped world peace.

a) 1 follows

b) 2 follows

c) 1 and 2 both follows

d) 1 and 2 both do not follows

Answer: (d)

Neither conclusion (1) nor (2) follows. Over population is a result of several factors. Therefore, only unscientific thinking cannot be held responsible for over population.

Q24. Statements:

I. Happiness derived from external materials is momentary.

II. Everlasting happiness has to come from within.

Conclusions:

1. Overpopulation is due to unscientific thinking.

2. Science has not helped world peace.

a) Only I follows

b) Only II follows

c) Neither I nor II follow

d) Both I and II follow

Answer: (b)

Clearly, only conclusion II follows.

Q25. Statements:

(A) People who live in the big city crowd into jammed trains or buses.

(B) They cross the street in competition with high powered motor cars.

Conclusions:

I. Travelling is very difficult for city people.

II. Traffic jam is inevitable in big cities.

a) Only I follows

b) Only II follows

c) Neither I nor II follow

d) Both I and II follow

Answer: (a)

From both the statements it is clear that people who live in city face problems in travelling. Therefore, only conclusion I follows.

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