

Syllogism questions with answers

15 exam-shaped questions with full worked solutions.
For IBPS · SBI · RRB · SSC reasoning.

Free, share it forward. Every question in this set was generated and verified by the Deduce engine — the same one behind the free daily puzzle round at deducepuzzles.com.

The questions

Work them on paper first. Full solutions start after question 15 — the numbering matches.

QUESTION 1

Take the two statements to be true even if they differ from commonly known facts, then decide which conclusion logically follows.

Statements: All towns are regions. No regions are states. Conclusion I: Some states are not towns. Conclusion II: No states are towns.

- A. Only conclusion I follows
 - B. Only conclusion II follows
 - C. Either conclusion I or II follows
 - D. Neither conclusion I nor II follows
 - E. Both conclusions I and II follow
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QUESTION 2

Take the two statements to be true even if they differ from commonly known facts, then decide which conclusion logically follows.

Statements: All stools are chairs. All chairs are desks. Conclusion I: All stools are desks. Conclusion II: All desks are stools.

- A. Only conclusion I follows
 - B. Only conclusion II follows
 - C. Either conclusion I or II follows
 - D. Neither conclusion I nor II follows
 - E. Both conclusions I and II follow
-

QUESTION 3

Take the two statements to be true even if they differ from commonly known facts, then decide which conclusion logically follows.

Statements: All cities are towns. No towns are states. Conclusion I: No cities are states. Conclusion II: No states are cities.

- A. Only conclusion I follows
 - B. Only conclusion II follows
 - C. Either conclusion I or II follows
 - D. Neither conclusion I nor II follows
 - E. Both conclusions I and II follow
-

QUESTION 4

Take the two statements to be true even if they differ from commonly known facts, then decide which conclusion logically follows.

Statements: No managers are doctors. No doctors are engineers. Conclusion I: No engineers are managers. Conclusion II: Some managers are not engineers.

- A. Only conclusion I follows
- B. Only conclusion II follows
- C. Either conclusion I or II follows
- D. Neither conclusion I nor II follows
- E. Both conclusions I and II follow

QUESTION 5

Take the two statements to be true even if they differ from commonly known facts, then decide which conclusion logically follows.

Statements: Some vans are vehicles. No vehicles are buses. Conclusion I: Some vans are not buses. Conclusion II: All vans are buses.

- A. Only conclusion I follows
 - B. Only conclusion II follows
 - C. Either conclusion I or II follows
 - D. Neither conclusion I nor II follows
 - E. Both conclusions I and II follow
-

QUESTION 6

Take the two statements to be true even if they differ from commonly known facts, then decide which conclusion logically follows.

Statements: All cars are buses. No buses are trains. Conclusion I: No trains are cars. Conclusion II: No cars are trains.

- A. Only conclusion I follows
 - B. Only conclusion II follows
 - C. Either conclusion I or II follows
 - D. Neither conclusion I nor II follows
 - E. Both conclusions I and II follow
-

QUESTION 7

Take the two statements to be true even if they differ from commonly known facts, then decide which conclusion logically follows.

Statements: All chairs are shelves. All shelves are cupboards. Conclusion I: All chairs are cupboards. Conclusion II: Some chairs are cupboards.

- A. Only conclusion I follows
 - B. Only conclusion II follows
 - C. Either conclusion I or II follows
 - D. Neither conclusion I nor II follows
 - E. Both conclusions I and II follow
-

QUESTION 8

Take the two statements to be true even if they differ from commonly known facts, then decide which conclusion logically follows.

Statements: No towns are regions. All regions are districts. Conclusion I: Some towns are districts. Conclusion II: No towns are districts.

- A. Only conclusion I follows
 - B. Only conclusion II follows
 - C. Either conclusion I or II follows
 - D. Neither conclusion I nor II follows
 - E. Both conclusions I and II follow
-

QUESTION 9

Take the two statements to be true even if they differ from commonly known facts, then decide which conclusion logically follows.

Statements: Some rabbits are horses. All horses are cows. Conclusion I: Some cows are rabbits. Conclusion II: Some rabbits are cows.

- A. Only conclusion I follows
 - B. Only conclusion II follows
 - C. Either conclusion I or II follows
 - D. Neither conclusion I nor II follows
 - E. Both conclusions I and II follow
-

QUESTION 10

Take the two statements to be true even if they differ from commonly known facts, then decide which conclusion logically follows.

Statements: All pens are diaries. No diaries are notebooks. Conclusion I: No pens are notebooks. Conclusion II: All notebooks are pens.

- A. Only conclusion I follows
 - B. Only conclusion II follows
 - C. Either conclusion I or II follows
 - D. Neither conclusion I nor II follows
 - E. Both conclusions I and II follow
-

QUESTION 11

Take the two statements to be true even if they differ from commonly known facts, then decide which conclusion logically follows.

Statements: All trains are scooters. No scooters are cars. Conclusion I: No trains are cars. Conclusion II: Some cars are not trains.

- A. Only conclusion I follows
 - B. Only conclusion II follows
 - C. Either conclusion I or II follows
 - D. Neither conclusion I nor II follows
 - E. Both conclusions I and II follow
-

QUESTION 12

Take the two statements to be true even if they differ from commonly known facts, then decide which conclusion logically follows.

Statements: No books are papers. Some papers are notebooks. Conclusion I: Some books are not notebooks. Conclusion II: Some notebooks are not books.

- A. Only conclusion I follows
 - B. Only conclusion II follows
 - C. Either conclusion I or II follows
 - D. Neither conclusion I nor II follows
 - E. Both conclusions I and II follow
-

QUESTION 13

Take the two statements to be true even if they differ from commonly known facts, then decide which conclusion logically follows.

Statements: All trays are cups. No cups are glasses. Conclusion I: No glasses are trays. Conclusion II: No trays are glasses.

- A. Only conclusion I follows
 - B. Only conclusion II follows
 - C. Either conclusion I or II follows
 - D. Neither conclusion I nor II follows
 - E. Both conclusions I and II follow
-

QUESTION 14

Take the two statements to be true even if they differ from commonly known facts, then decide which conclusion logically follows.

Statements: No stools are desks. No desks are benches. Conclusion I: No stools are benches. Conclusion II: Some benches are stools.

- A. Only conclusion I follows
 - B. Only conclusion II follows
 - C. Either conclusion I or II follows
 - D. Neither conclusion I nor II follows
 - E. Both conclusions I and II follow
-

QUESTION 15

Take the two statements to be true even if they differ from commonly known facts, then decide which conclusion logically follows.

Statements: Some managers are officers. No officers are teachers. Conclusion I: No teachers are managers. Conclusion II: Some managers are not teachers.

- A. Only conclusion I follows
 - B. Only conclusion II follows
 - C. Either conclusion I or II follows
 - D. Neither conclusion I nor II follows
 - E. Both conclusions I and II follow
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Answers and worked solutions

Each walkthrough is the engine's own elimination order, step for step — not a reconstruction written after the fact.

SOLUTION 1

Answer: **Only conclusion II follows**

1. Conclusion I ("Some states are not towns") need not follow — the statements allow a situation where it is false.
 2. Conclusion II ("No states are towns") is true in every situation the statements allow.
 3. So only conclusion II follows.
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SOLUTION 2

Answer: **Only conclusion I follows**

1. Conclusion I ("All stools are desks") is true in every situation the statements allow.
 2. Conclusion II ("All desks are stools") need not follow — the statements allow a situation where it is false.
 3. So only conclusion I follows.
-

SOLUTION 3

Answer: **Both conclusions I and II follow**

1. Conclusion I ("No cities are states") is true in every situation the statements allow.
 2. Conclusion II ("No states are cities") is true in every situation the statements allow.
 3. So both conclusions follow.
-

SOLUTION 4

Answer: **Neither conclusion I nor II follows**

1. Conclusion I ("No engineers are managers") need not follow — the statements allow a situation where it is false.
 2. Conclusion II ("Some managers are not engineers") need not follow — the statements allow a situation where it is false.
 3. So neither conclusion follows.
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SOLUTION 5

Answer: **Only conclusion I follows**

1. Conclusion I ("Some vans are not buses") is true in every situation the statements allow.
 2. Conclusion II ("All vans are buses") need not follow — the statements allow a situation where it is false.
 3. So only conclusion I follows.
-

SOLUTION 6

Answer: **Both conclusions I and II follow**

1. Conclusion I ("No trains are cars") is true in every situation the statements allow.
 2. Conclusion II ("No cars are trains") is true in every situation the statements allow.
 3. So both conclusions follow.
-

SOLUTION 7

Answer: **Only conclusion I follows**

1. Conclusion I ("All chairs are cupboards") is true in every situation the statements allow.
2. Conclusion II ("Some chairs are cupboards") need not follow — the statements allow a situation where it is false.
3. So only conclusion I follows.

SOLUTION 8

Answer: **Either conclusion I or II follows**

1. Conclusion I ("Some towns are districts") need not follow — the statements allow a situation where it is false.
 2. Conclusion II ("No towns are districts") need not follow — the statements allow a situation where it is false.
 3. Conclusions I and II are a complementary pair — exactly one must be true in every case, but the statements do not fix which. So either I or II follows.
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SOLUTION 9

Answer: **Both conclusions I and II follow**

1. Conclusion I ("Some cows are rabbits") is true in every situation the statements allow.
 2. Conclusion II ("Some rabbits are cows") is true in every situation the statements allow.
 3. So both conclusions follow.
-

SOLUTION 10

Answer: **Only conclusion I follows**

1. Conclusion I ("No pens are notebooks") is true in every situation the statements allow.
 2. Conclusion II ("All notebooks are pens") need not follow — the statements allow a situation where it is false.
 3. So only conclusion I follows.
-

SOLUTION 11

Answer: **Only conclusion I follows**

1. Conclusion I ("No trains are cars") is true in every situation the statements allow.
 2. Conclusion II ("Some cars are not trains") need not follow — the statements allow a situation where it is false.
 3. So only conclusion I follows.
-

SOLUTION 12

Answer: **Only conclusion II follows**

1. Conclusion I ("Some books are not notebooks") need not follow — the statements allow a situation where it is false.
 2. Conclusion II ("Some notebooks are not books") is true in every situation the statements allow.
 3. So only conclusion II follows.
-

SOLUTION 13

Answer: **Both conclusions I and II follow**

1. Conclusion I ("No glasses are trays") is true in every situation the statements allow.
 2. Conclusion II ("No trays are glasses") is true in every situation the statements allow.
 3. So both conclusions follow.
-

SOLUTION 14

Answer: **Either conclusion I or II follows**

1. Conclusion I ("No stools are benches") need not follow — the statements allow a situation where it is false.
 2. Conclusion II ("Some benches are stools") need not follow — the statements allow a situation where it is false.
 3. Conclusions I and II are a complementary pair — exactly one must be true in every case, but the statements do not fix which. So either I or II follows.
-

Answer: **Only conclusion II follows**

1. Conclusion I ("No teachers are managers") need not follow — the statements allow a situation where it is false.
 2. Conclusion II ("Some managers are not teachers") is true in every situation the statements allow.
 3. So only conclusion II follows.
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