DeducePuzzles

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 DeducePuzzles 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: No dogs are tigers. All tigers are rabbits. Conclusion I: All dogs are rabbits. Conclusion II: Some rabbits are not dogs.

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 2

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

Statements: No oranges are fruits. All fruits are guavas. Conclusion I: Some guavas are not oranges. Conclusion II: No oranges are guavas.

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: No lilies are roses. Some roses are orchids. Conclusion I: All orchids are lilies. Conclusion II: No lilies are orchids.

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 singers are painters. Some painters are players. Conclusion I: Some players are singers. Conclusion II: No players are singers.

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 mangoes are apples. No apples are grapes. Conclusion I: All mangoes being grapes is a possibility. Conclusion II: Some grapes being mangoes is a possibility.

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

Statements: No lawyers are teachers. Only a few teachers are managers. Some managers are officers. Conclusion I: Some managers are teachers. Conclusion II: Some lawyers being officers is a possibility.

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 lawyers are managers. No managers are doctors. Conclusion I: Some doctors are lawyers. Conclusion II: All doctors are lawyers.

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 files are papers. All papers are pencils. Conclusion I: No pencils are files. Conclusion II: Some pencils are files.

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: All lawyers are doctors. All doctors are clerks. Conclusion I: No lawyers are clerks. Conclusion II: Some lawyers are clerks.

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 bottles are trays. No trays are plates. Conclusion I: Some bottles are not plates. Conclusion II: Some plates are not bottles.

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: Some actors are writers. Some writers are dancers. Conclusion I: Some dancers are not actors. Conclusion II: Some dancers are actors.

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

Statements: Some bananas are not fruits. Some fruits are not apples. All apples are oranges. Conclusion I: All bananas being apples is a possibility. Conclusion II: Some fruits being apples is a possibility.

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: No cows are rabbits. All rabbits are horses. Conclusion I: No cows are horses. Conclusion II: Some cows are horses.

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 pens are diaries. All diaries are notebooks. Conclusion I: Some pens are notebooks. Conclusion II: Some notebooks are not 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 15

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

Statements: All rabbits are cats. Some cats are pets. Conclusion I: Some rabbits being pets is a possibility. Conclusion II: Some pets being rabbits is a possibility.

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

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

SOLUTION 2

Answer: **Only conclusion I follows**

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

SOLUTION 3

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

1. Conclusion I ("All orchids are lilies") need not follow — the statements allow a situation where it is false.
2. Conclusion II ("No lilies are orchids") need not follow — the statements allow a situation where it is false.
3. So neither conclusion follows.

SOLUTION 4

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

1. Conclusion I ("Some players are singers") need not follow — the statements allow a situation where it is false.
2. Conclusion II ("No players are singers") 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.

SOLUTION 5

Answer: **Only conclusion II follows**

1. Conclusion I ("All mangoes being grapes is a possibility") does not follow — no situation the statements allow makes it true.
2. Conclusion II ("Some grapes being mangoes is a possibility") follows — the statements allow a situation in which it is true.
3. So only conclusion II follows.

SOLUTION 6

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

1. Conclusion I ("Some managers are teachers") is true in every situation the statements allow.
2. Conclusion II ("Some lawyers being officers is a possibility") follows — the statements allow a situation in which it is true.
3. So both conclusions follow.

SOLUTION 7

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

1. Conclusion I ("Some doctors are lawyers") need not follow — the statements allow a situation where it is false.
2. Conclusion II ("All doctors are lawyers") need not follow — the statements allow a situation where it is false.
3. So neither conclusion follows.

SOLUTION 8

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

1. Conclusion I ("No pencils are files") need not follow — the statements allow a situation where it is false.
2. Conclusion II ("Some pencils are files") 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.

SOLUTION 9

Answer: **Only conclusion II follows**

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

SOLUTION 10

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

1. Conclusion I ("Some bottles are not plates") is true in every situation the statements allow.
2. Conclusion II ("Some plates are not bottles") is true in every situation the statements allow.
3. So both conclusions follow.

SOLUTION 11

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

1. Conclusion I ("Some dancers are not actors") need not follow — the statements allow a situation where it is false.
2. Conclusion II ("Some dancers are actors") need not follow — the statements allow a situation where it is false.
3. So neither conclusion follows.

SOLUTION 12

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

1. Conclusion I ("All bananas being apples is a possibility") follows — the statements allow a situation in which it is true.
2. Conclusion II ("Some fruits being apples is a possibility") follows — the statements allow a situation in which it is true.
3. So both conclusions follow.

SOLUTION 13

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

1. Conclusion I ("No cows are horses") need not follow — the statements allow a situation where it is false.
2. Conclusion II ("Some cows are horses") 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.

SOLUTION 14

Answer: **Only conclusion II follows**

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

SOLUTION 15

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

1. Conclusion I ("Some rabbits being pets is a possibility") follows — the statements allow a situation in which it is true.
2. Conclusion II ("Some pets being rabbits is a possibility") follows — the statements allow a situation in which it is true.
3. So both conclusions follow.

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