

ECAT Mathematics Chapter 3 Logic Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The greater part of our knowledge, is based on	A. deduction B. induction C. conjunction D. disjunction
2	We often consult doctors or lawyers on the basis of their good	A. personality B. behaviour C. reputation D. good dealing
3	All men are mortal. We are men, therefore, we are also mortal. This is a useful example of	A. deduction B. induction C. conjunction D. disjunction
4	To draw conclusions from premises believed to be true, this way of reasoning is called	A. deduction B. induction C. implication D. disjunction
5	Deduction is mostly used in	A. elementary mathematics B. natural science C. higher mathematics D. medicine
6	Basic principles of deductive logic were laid down by	A. Euclid B. Leibniz C. Newton D. Aristotle
7	To draw conclusions from some experiments or few contacts only is called	A. deduction B. implication C. conjunction D. induction
8	While writing his books on geometry, Euclid used	A. inductive method B. deductive method C. implication D. proposition
9	For reasoning, we have to use	A. implication B. conjunction C. induction D. proposition
10	A declarative statement which may be true or false but not both is called a	A. hypothesis B. proposition C. implication D. conjunction
11	According to Aristotle, in proposition there could be	A. one possibilities B. two possibilities C. three possibilities D. seven possibilities
12	Deductive logic in which every statement is regarded as true or false and there is no other possibility is called	A. deductive logic B. inductive logic C. Aristotelian logic D. non-Aristotelian logic
13	Logic in which there is scope of third or fourth possibility is called.	A. non-Aristotelian logic B. Aristotelian logic C. Postulates D. induction logic
14	$\sim p$ is the	A. implication of p B. disjunction of p C. negation of p D. conjunction of p
15	If p is false, $\sim p$ is	A. true B. not true C. equal to p D. conjunction

16	Conjunction of two statements p and q is denoted symbolically as	
17	A conjunction is considered to be true only if both its components are	A. false B. equivalent C. equal D. true
18	Disjunction of p and q is	A. p or q B. p and q C. p if q D. p implies q
19	If both p and q are false, then the disjunction of p and q is	A. false B. true C. equal D. equivalent
20	The disjunction of two statements p and q, is denoted symbolically as	
21	10 is an even number or 0 is a natural number, then truth value of this disjunction is	A. false B. true C. not discussed D. negation of first
22	The conjunction of $3 > 5$, and $5 < 9$, is	A. false B. true C. unknown D. disjunction
23	Any two propositions which are combined by the word "and" and form a compound proposition is called	A. conditional of the original proposition B. consequent of the original proposition C. disjunction of the original proposition D. conjunction of the original proposition
24	Which of the following statements is true	A. Lahore is in Punjab and $5 > 7$ B. Lahore is the capital of Pakistan and $3 < 23$ C. Lahore is capital of Sindh and $2 + 2 = 7$ D. Lahore is the capital of Sindh or $2 + 2 = 4$
25	Question Image	A. false B. true C. not valid D. undefined
26	The statements of the form "If p then q" are called	A. hypothesis B. conditional C. disjunction D. conjunction
27	Question Image	A. p and q B. p or q C. p implies q D. p is equivalent to q
28	An implication of p and q is denoted by	
29	Question Image	A. conclusion B. consequent C. hypothesis D. conditional
30	Question Image	A. hypothesis B. implication C. consequent D. antecedent
31	Question Image	A. hypothesis B. implication C. consequent D. conditional
32	The greater part of our knowledge is based on	A. Deduction B. Induction C. Conjunction D. Disjunction
33	All men are mortal, We are men, therefore, we are also mortal. This is a useful example of	A. Deduction B. Induction C. Conjunction D. disjunction

34	Basic-principles of deductive logic were laid down by:	A. Euclid B. Leibniz C. Aristotle D. Newton
35	To draw conclusions from some experiments or few contacts only is called:	A. Deduction B. Implication C. Conjunction D. Induction
36	While writing his books on geometry, Euclid used	A. Inductive method B. Deductive method C. Implication D. proposition
37	A declarative statement which may be true or false but not both is called a	A. Hypothesis B. Proposition C. implication D. conjunction
38	According to Aristotle, in preposition there could be	A. One possibility B. Two possibility C. three possibility D. Seven possibilites
39	Deductive logic in which every statement is regarded as true or false and there is no other possibility is called:	A. Deductive logic B. Inductive logic C. Aristotlian logic D. Non-Aristotlian logic
40	$\neg p$ is the	A. Implication of p B. disjunction of p C. negation of p D. conjunction of p
41	If p is false, $\neg p$ is	A. True B. Not true C. Equal to p D. Conjunction
42	A conjunction is considered to be true only if both its components are	A. False B. Equivalent C. Equal D. True
43	10 is a even number or 0 is a natural number, then truth value of this disjunction is	A. False B. True C. Not discussed D. negation of first
44	The conjunction of $3 > 5$, and $5 > 9$, is	A. False B. True C. Disjunction D. Unknown
45	Which of the following statement, is ture	A. Lahore is in Punjab and $5 > 7$ B. Lahore is the capital of Pakistan and $3 < 23$ C. Lahore is capital of Sindh and $2 + 2 = 7$ D. Lahore is the capital of Sindh or $2 + 2 = 4$
46	The conditional statement "If p then q" is logically equivalent to the statement.	A. Not p or Not q B. Not p and Not q C. Not p or q D. p or q
47	Any conditional and its contrapositive are	A. Equilavant B. Opposite C. Equal D. Not Equal
48	The converse and Inverse are	A. Equivalent to each other B. Opposite to each other C. Equal to each other D. Not Equal to each other
49	The symbol \Rightarrow stand for	A. Such that B. There exist C. For all D. Belongs to
50	The symbol \exists stand for	A. Such that B. This implies that C. For all D. There exist

A. Tautology

51 A statement which is already false is called

- B. Contrapositive
- C. Absurdity
- D. Universal quantifiers

52 A statement which is already false is called

- A. Tautology
- B. Contrapositive
- C. Absurdity
- D. Universal quantifiers