Mathematics ECAT Pre Engineering Chapter 3 Logic Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	To draw conclusions from some expreiments or few contacts only is called	A. deduction B. implication C. conjunction D. induction
2	~ p is the	A. implication of p B. disjunction of p C. negation of p D. conjuction of p
3	For reasoning, we have to use	A. implication B. conjunction C. induction D. proposition
4	An implication of p and q is denoted by	
5	While witting his hooks on geometry, Euclid used	A. inductive method B. deductive method C. implication D. proposition
6	Question Image	A. false B. true C. not valid D. undefine
7	All men are mortal, We are men, there fore, we are also mortal. This is a useful example of	A. Deduction B. Induction C. Conjuction D. disjunction
8	The conjunction of 3>5, and 5<9, is	A. false B. true C. unknown D. disjunction
9	Basic principles of deductive logic were laid down by	A. Euclid B. Leibniz C. Newton D. Aristotle
10	To draw conclusions from some experiments or few contacts only is called:	A. Deduction B. Implication C. Conjunction D. Induction
11	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
12	Conjunction of two statements p and q is denoted symbolically as	
13	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. Aristolian logic D. non-Aristolian logic
14	A declarative statement which may be true or false but not both is called a	A. Hypothesis B. Proposition C. implication D. conjunction
15	Question Image	A. hypothesis B. implication C. consequent D. conditional
16	Question Image	A. conclusion B. consequent C. hypothesis D. conditional

17	If p is false, -p is	A. True B. Not true C. Equal to p D. Conjunction
18	Disjunction of p and q is	A. p or q B. p and q C. p if q D. p implies q
19	Any conditional and its contrapositive are	A. Equilavant B. Opposite C. Equal D. Not Equal
20	The statements of the form "If p then q" are called	A. hypothesis B. conditional C. disjunction D. conjunction
21	The greater part of our knowledge, is based on	A. deduction B. induction C. conjunction D. disjunction
22	A statement which is already false is called	A. Tautology B. Contrapsitive C. Absurdity D. Universal quantifiers
23	The disjunction of two statements p and q, is denoted symbolically as	
24	Any two propositions which is 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 propositoin
25	We often consult doctors or lawyers on the basis of their good	A. personality B. behaviour C. reputation D. good dealing
26	According to Aristotle, in proposition there could be	A. one possibilities B. two possibilities C. three possibilities D. seven possibilities
27	Logic in which there is scope of third or fourth possibility is called.	A. non-Aristotlian logic B. Aristotlian logic C. Postulates D. induction logic
28	Which of the following statement, 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
29	A conjunction is considered to he true only if both its components are	A. false B. equilvalent C. equal D. true
30	Question Image	A. hypothesis B. implication C. consequent D. antecedent
31	The symbol∋ stand for	A. Such that B. There exist C. For all D. Belongs to
32	If both p and q are false, then the disjunction of p and q is	A. false B. true C. equal D. equivalent
33	The greater part of our knowledge,is based on	A. Deduction B. Induction C. Conjunction D. Disjunction

34	A daclarative statement which may be true or false but not both is called a	A. hypothesis B. proposition C. implication D. conjuction
35	-p is the	A. Implication of p B. disjunction of p C. negation of p D. conjunction of p
36	The symbol ∃ stand for	A. Such that B. This implies that C. For all D. There exist
37	The conjunction of 3>5 , and 5>9, is	A. False B. True C. Disjunction D. Unknown
38	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
39	To draw conclusions front premises believed to be true, this way of reasoning is called	A. deduction B. induction C. implication D. disjunction
40	While writing his books on geometry, Euelid used	A. Inductive method B. Deductive method C. Implication D. proposition
41	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
42	Deduction is mostly used in	A. elementary mathematics B. natural science C. higher mathematics D. medicine
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	According to Aristotle, in preposition there could be	A. One possibility B. Two possibility C. three possibility D. Seven possibilites
45	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
46	Basic-principles of deductive logic were laid down by:	A. Euelid B. Leibniz C. Aristotle D. Newton
47	Question Image	A. p and q B. p or q C. p implies q D. p is equivalent to q
48	A statement which is already false is called	A. Tautology B. Contrapsitive C. Absurdity D. Universal quantifiers
49	A conjunction is considered to be true only if both its components are	A. False B. Equivalent C. Equal D. True
50	If p is false, ~ p is	A. true B. not true C. equal to p D. conjuction
		A. False

51	10 is a even number or 0 is a natural number, then truth value of this disjunction is	B. True C. Not discussed D. negation of first
52	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