

Mathematics ECAT Pre Engineering Chapter 3 Logic Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A statement which is already false is called	A. Tautology B. Contrapositive C. Absurdity D. Universal quantifiers
2	A statement which is already false is called	A. Tautology B. Contrapositive C. Absurdity D. Universal quantifiers
3	The symbol $\exists$ stand for	A. Such that B. This implies that C. For all D. There exist
4	The symbol $\ni$ stand for	A. Such that B. There exist C. For all D. Belongs to
5	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
6	Any conditional and its contrapositive are	A. Equilavant B. Opposite C. Equal D. Not Equal
7	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
8	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 $2+2 = 4$
9	The conjunction of $3 > 5$, and $5 > 9$, is	A. False B. True C. Disjunction D. Unknown
10	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
11	A conjunction is considered to be true only if both its components are	A. False B. Equivalent C. Equal D. True
12	If p is false, -p is	A. True B. Not true C. Equal to p D. Conjunction
13	-p is the	A. Implication of p B. disjunction of p C. negation of p D. conjunction of p
14	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
		A. One possibility B. Two possibilities C. Three possibilities D. Four possibilities

15	According to Aristotle, in preposition there could be	B. Two possibility C. three possibility D. Seven possibilites
16	A declarative statement which may be true or false but not both is called a	A. Hypothesis B. Proposition C. implication D. conjunction
17	While writing his books on geometry, Euelid used	A. Inductive method B. Deductive method C. Implication D. proposition
18	To draw conclusions from some experiments or few contacts only is called:	A. Deduction B. Implication C. Conjunction D. Induction
19	Basic-principles of deductive logic were laid down by:	A. Euelid B. Leibniz C. Aristotle D. Newton
20	All men are mortal, We are men, there fore, we are also mortal. This is a useful example of	A. Deduction B. Induction C. Conjunction D. disjunction
21	The greater part of our knowledge,is based on	A. Deduction B. Induction C. Conjunction D. Disjunction
22	Question Image	A. hypothesis B. implication C. consequent D. conditional
23	Question Image	A. hypothesis B. implication C. consequent D. antecedent
24	Question Image	A. conclusion B. consequent C. hypothesis D. conditional
25	An implication of p and q is denoted by	
26	Question Image	A. p and q B. p or q C. p implies q D. p is equivalent to q
27	The statements of the form "If p then q" are called	A. hypothesis B. conditional C. disjunction D. conjunction
28	Question Image	A. false B. true C. not valid D. undefine
29	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 $2 + 2 = 4$
30	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