ECAT Mathematics Chapter 3 Logic Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	For reasoning, we have to use	A. implication B. conjunction C. induction D. proposition
2	Conjunction of two statements p and q is denoted symbolically as	
3	To draw conclusions from some expreiments or few contacts only is called	A. deduction B. implication C. conjunction D. induction
4	~ p is the	A. implication of p B. disjunction of p C. negation of p D. conjuction of p
5	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
6	While writing his books on geometry, Euelid used	A. Inductive method B. Deductive method C. Implication D. proposition
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	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
9	According to Aristotle, in preposition there could be	A. One possibility B. Two possibility C. three possibility D. Seven possibilites
10	We often consult doctors or lawyers on the basis of their good	A. personality B. behaviour C. reputation D. good dealing
11	The greater part of our knowledge, is based on	A. deduction B. induction C. conjunction D. disjunction
12	Question Image	A. conclusion B. consequent C. hypothesis D. conditional
13	The statements of the form "If p then q" are called	A. hypothesis B. conditional C. disjunction D. conjunction
14	To draw conclusions front premises believed to be true, this way of reasoning is called	A. deduction B. induction C. implication D. disjunction
15	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

15	Which of the following statement, is ture	C. Lahore is capital of Sindh and 2+2=7 D. Lahore is the capital of Sindh or 2+2 = 4
16	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
17	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
18	Basic principles of deductive logic were laid down by	A. Euclid B. Leibniz C. Newton D. Aristotle
19	According to Aristotle, in proposition there could be	A. one possibilities B. two possibilities C. three possibilities D. seven possibilities
20	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
21	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
22	The symbol ∃ stand for	A. Such that B. This implies that C. For all D. There exist
23	While witting his hooks on geometry, Euclid used	A. inductive method B. deductive method C. implication D. proposition
24	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
25	The symbol∋ stand for	A. Such that B. There exist C. For all D. Belongs to
26	A conjunction is considered to be true only if both its components are	A. False B. Equivalent C. Equal D. True
27	Basic-principles of deductive logic were laid down by:	A. Euelid B. Leibniz C. Aristotle D. Newton
28	Deduction is mostly used in	A. elementary mathematics B. natural science C. higher mathematics D. medicine
29	Question Image	A. false B. true C. not valid D. undefine
30	Any conditional and its contrapositive are	A. Equilavant B. Opposite C. Equal D. Not Equal
31	The conjunction of 3>5 , and 5>9, is	A. False B. True C. Disjunction D. Unknown
		A. Implication of p

32	-p is the	B. disjunction of p C. negation of p D. conjunction of p
33	Question Image	A. hypothesis B. implication C. consequent D. antecedent
34	The greater part of our knowledge,is based on	A. Deduction B. Induction C. Conjunction D. Disjunction
35	If p is false, ~ p is	A. true B. not true C. equal to p D. conjuction
36	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
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	A statement which is already false is called	A. Tautology B. Contrapsitive C. Absurdity D. Universal quantifiers
39	A daclarative statement which may be true or false but not both is called a	A. hypothesis B. proposition C. implication D. conjuction
40	To draw conclusions from some experiments or few contacts only is called:	A. Deduction B. Implication C. Conjunction D. Induction
41	If both p and q are false, then the disjunction of p and q is	A. false B. true C. equal D. equivalent
42	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
43	If p is false, -p is	A. True B. Not true C. Equal to p D. Conjunction
44	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
45	Disjunction of p and q is	A. p or q B. p and q C. p if q D. p implies q
46	The conjunction of 3>5, and 5<9, is	A. false B. true C. unknown D. disjunction
47	Question Image	A. hypothesis B. implication C. consequent D. conditional
48	Question Image	A. p and q B. p or q C. p implies q D. p is equivalent to q
49	A conjunction is considered to he true only if both its components are	A. false B. equilvalent C. equal D. true

50	The disjunction of two statements p and q, is denoted symbolically as	
51	A statement which is already false is called	A. Tautology B. Contrapsitive C. Absurdity D. Universal quantifiers
52	An implication of p and q is denoted by	