

ECAT (Pre-Eng) Mathematics Chapter 3 Logic

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The disjunction of two statements p and q, is denoted symbolically as	
2	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
3	While writing his books on geometry, Euelid used	A. Inductive method B. Deductive method C. Implication D. proposition
4	Question Image	A. hypothesis B. implication C. consequent D. antecedent
5	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
6	To draw conclusions front premises believed to be true, this way of reasoning is called	A. deduction B. induction C. implication D. disjunction
7	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
8	For reasoning, we have to use	A. implication B. conjunction C. induction D. proposition
9	-p is the	A. Implication of p B. disjunction of p C. negation of p D. conjunction of p
10	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 proposition
11	An implication of p and q is denoted by	
12	The greater part of our knowledge, is based on	A. deduction B. induction C. conjunction D. disjunction
13	A declarative statement which may be true or false but not both is called a	A. Hypothesis B. Proposition C. implication D. conjunction
14	If both p and q are false, then the disjunction of p and q is	A. false B. true C. equal D. equivalent
15	According to Aristotle, in proposition there could be	A. one possibilities B. two possibilities C. three possibilities D. seven possibilities
		A. Tautology

16	A statement which is already false is called	B. Contrapositive C. Absurdity D. Universal quantifiers
17	The greater part of our knowledge, is based on	A. Deduction B. Induction C. Conjunction D. Disjunction
18	Any conditional and its contrapositive are	A. Equilavant B. Opposite C. Equal D. Not Equal
19	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
20	To draw conclusions from some experiments or few contacts only is called:	A. Deduction B. Implication C. Conjunction D. Induction