ECAT Pre General Science Mathematics Chapter 3 Logic Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	If both p and q are false, then the disjunction of p and q is	A. false B. true C. equal D. equivalent
2	Question Image	A. conclusion B. consequent C. hypothesis D. conditional
3	While writing his books on geometry, Euelid used	A. Inductive method B. Deductive method C. Implication D. proposition
4	The symbol∋ stand for	A. Such that B. There exist C. For all D. Belongs to
5	According to Aristotle, in preposition there could be	A. One possibility B. Two possibility C. three possibility D. Seven possibilites
6	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
7	The symbol ∃ stand for	A. Such that B. This implies that C. For all D. There exist
8	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
9	The greater part of our knowledge, is based on	A. deduction B. induction C. conjunction D. disjunction
10	Question Image	A. hypothesis B. implication C. consequent D. antecedent
11	According to Aristotle, in proposition there could be	A. one possibilities B. two possibilities C. three possibilities D. seven possibilities
12	A statement which is already false is called	A. Tautology B. Contrapsitive C. Absurdity D. Universal quantifiers
13	The disjunction of two statements p and q, is denoted symbolically as	
14	Disjunction of p and q is	A. p or q B. p and q C. p if q D. p implies q
15	Question Image	A. false B. true C. not valid D. undefine

16	A conjunction is considered to he true only if both its components are	A. false B. equilvalent C. equal D. true
17	The conjunction of 3>5, and 5<9, is	A. false B. true C. unknown D. disjunction
18	A declarative statement which may be true or false but not both is called a	A. Hypothesis B. Proposition C. implication D. conjunction
19	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
20	A daclarative statement which may be true or false but not both is called a	A. hypothesis B. proposition C. implication D. conjuction
21	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
22	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
23	To draw conclusions front premises believed to be true, this way of reasoning is called	A. deduction B. induction C. implication D. disjunction
24	If p is false, -p is	A. True B. Not true C. Equal to p D. Conjunction
25	Any conditional and its contrapositive are	A. Equilavant B. Opposite C. Equal D. Not Equal
26	While witting his hooks on geometry, Euclid used	A. inductive method B. deductive method C. implication D. proposition
27	The conjunction of 3>5 , and 5>9, is	A. False B. True C. Disjunction D. Unknown
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	If p is false, ~ p is	A. true B. not true C. equal to p D. conjuction
30	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
31	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
		A. Deductive logic

32	Deductive logic in which every statement is regarded as true or false and there is no other possibility is called:	B. Inductive logic C. Aristotlian logic D. Non-Aristotlian logic
33	A conjunction is considered to be true only if both its components are	A. False B. Equivalent C. Equal D. True
34	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
35	Conjunction of two statements p and q is denoted symbolically as	
36	Basic principles of deductive logic were laid down by	A. Euclid B. Leibniz C. Newton D. Aristotle
37	The statements of the form "If p then q" are called	A. hypothesis B. conditional C. disjunction D. conjunction
38	A statement which is already false is called	A. Tautology B. Contrapsitive C. Absurdity D. Universal quantifiers
39	~ p is the	A. implication of p B. disjunction of p C. negation of p D. conjuction of p
40	-p is the	A. Implication of p B. disjunction of p C. negation of p D. conjunction of p
41	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
42	Question Image	A. p and q B. p or q C. p implies q D. p is equivalent to q
43	We often consult doctors or lawyers on the basis of their good	A. personality B. behaviour C. reputation D. good dealing
44	Deduction is mostly used in	A. elementary mathematics B. natural science C. higher mathematics D. medicine
45	For reasoning, we have to use	A. implication B. conjunction C. induction D. proposition
46	To draw conclusions from some expreiments or few contacts only is called	A. deduction B. implication C. conjunction D. induction
47	To draw conclusions from some experiments or few contacts only is called:	A. Deduction B. Implication C. Conjunction D. Induction
48	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
49	An implication of p and q is denoted by	
50	The greater part of our knowledge,is based on	A. Deduction B. Induction C. Conjunction D. Disjunction
		A. Euclid

51	Basic-principles of deductive logic were laid down by:	A. Euclid B. Leibniz C. Aristotle D. Newton
52	Question Image	A. hypothesis B. implication C. consequent D. conditional