

ECAT Pre General Science Mathematics Chapter 3 Logic

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Question Image	A. p and q B. p or q C. p implies q D. p is equivalent to q
2	The conjunction of $3 > 5$, and $5 > 9$, is	A. False B. True C. Disjunction D. Unknown
3	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
4	Conjunction of two statements p and q is denoted symbolically as	
5	-p is the	A. Implication of p B. disjunction of p C. negation of p D. conjunction of p
6	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
7	Question Image	A. false B. true C. not valid D. undefine
8	A daclarative statement which may be true or false but not both is called a	A. hypothesis B. proposition C. implication D. conjunction
9	The statements of the form "If p then q" are called	A. hypothesis B. conditional C. disjunction D. conjunction
10	Basic principles of deductive logic were laid down by	A. Euclid B. Leibniz C. Newton D. Aristotle
11	A statement which is already false is called	A. Tautology B. Contrapositive C. Absurdity D. Universal quantifiers
12	Question Image	A. hypothesis B. implication C. consequent D. conditional
13	The greater part of our knowledge, is based on	A. Deduction B. Induction C. Conjunction D. Disjunction
14	Question Image	A. hypothesis B. implication C. consequent D. antecedent
15	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
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	While writing his books on geometry, Euelid used	A. Inductive method B. Deductive method C. Implication D. proposition
19	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
20	Basic-principles of deductive logic were laid down by:	A. Euelid B. Leibniz C. Aristotle D. Newton