

Learn with Pranav Syllogism

CA. Pranav Popat


→ A commerce graduate and **first attempt Chartered Accountant**, Pranav is one the youngest CA Faculties in India. He loves Public Speaking and motivating students. His unique approach of teaching helps commerce students to get rid of “**MATHS PHOBIA**”.


→ Currently, he teaches Mathematics, Statistics & Logical Reasoning (Foundation Level CA/CS) and Cost/Management Accounting (CA Inter). Students admire him for creating very **interactive learning environment** in the classroom which helps them to get more connected to the subject practically.





→ He worked with Wipro Limited for 2 years in the area of cost control and deal pricing. In his 3 years practical training, he earned exposure in the field of Auditing, Industrial Implementation and other Financial Services for various corporate as well as PSU clients.


→ His Motto in Life: When life puts you in trouble, don't say **WHY ME?** Just say **TRY ME!!!!**

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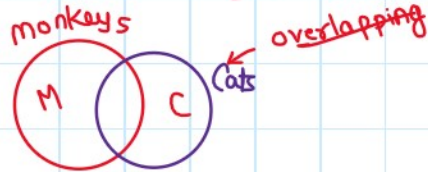
Thumb Rule

- Ignore the meaning of Statements.
- Consider noun as objects only

[Statement का Meaning मत समझो]

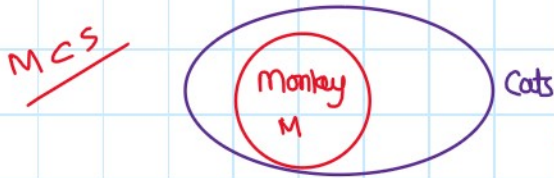
Some

Some Monkeys are Cats



All

All monkeys are Cats



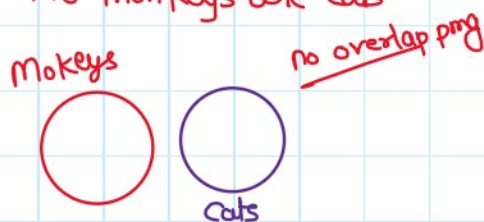
Many

Many monkeys are cats



No

No monkeys are cats



Note: The steps to be followed to do a syllogism problem by analytical method are mentioned below.

- i) Align the sentences properly.
- ii) Draw conclusion using the table.
- iii) Check for immediate inferences.
- iv) Check for complementary pair if steps ii and iii fail.

EXERCISE 13 (A)

Directions (Qs. 1 - 25) : Each of the following questions contains two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance at the commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions definitely follows from the given statements.

Give answer (a) if only I follows; (b) if only conclusion II follows; (c) if either I or II follows; (d) if neither I nor II follows and (e) if both I and II follow.

1. **Statement:** Some Chairs are glasses.

All trees are Chairs.

Conclusions: I. Some trees are glasses.

II. Some glasses are trees.

2. **Statement:** No man is a lion.

Ram is a man.

Conclusions: I. Ram is not a lion.

II. All men are not Ram.

3. **Statement:** All boys are Fathers.

All Fathers are Mothers.

Conclusions: I. All Fathers are boys.

II. All boys are Mothers.

4. **Statement:** All pens are cups.

All cups are bowls.

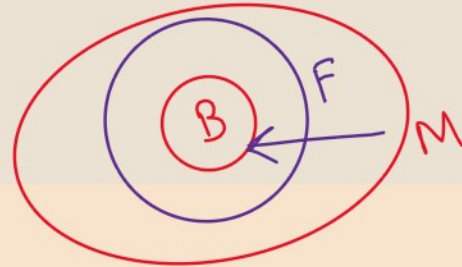
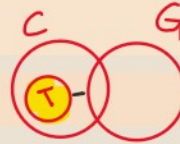
Conclusions: I. All pens are bowls.

II. All cups are pots.

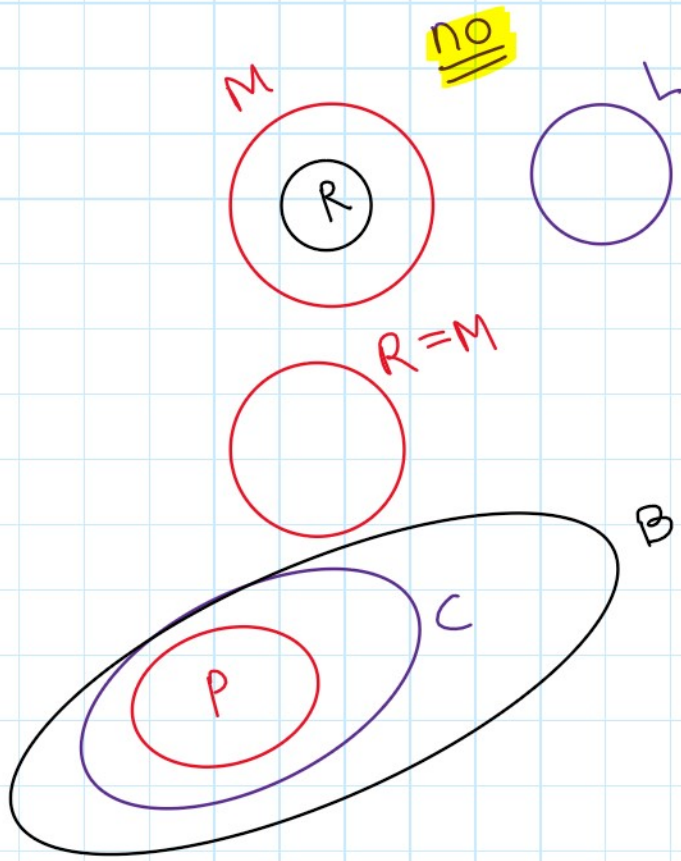
5. **Statement:** All students are boys.

No boy is dull

C, G
T, G



P, C, B



20. **Statement:** Some cups are belts.
No belt is black.
- Conclusions:** I. Some cups are black.
II. Some cups are not black.
21. **Statement:** Some girls are flowers.
Some flowers are books.
- Conclusions:** I. Some girls are books.
II. No books are girls.
22. **Statement:** Some files are rats.
All animals are rats.
- Conclusions:** I. All files are rats.
II. Some rats are animals.
23. **Statement:** All cricketers are tall.
Rajesh is tall.
- Conclusions:** I. Rajesh is a cricketer.
II. Rajesh is not cricketer.
24. **Statement:** Some cats are cows.
All cows are horses.
- Conclusions:** I. Some horses are cats.
II. Some cats are horses.
25. **Statement:** All scientists are hard working.
No scientists are superstitious.
- Conclusions:** I. No scientists are superstitious.
II. All superstitious are not scientists.

