RBI PHASE 1 RECAP

23\textsuperscript{th} JULY ‘18

REASONING - SYLLOGISM
A syllogism, also known as a rule of inference, is a formal logical scheme used to draw a conclusion from a set of premises.

I.1) Directions for questions: Each question has a main statement followed by four statements labelled I, II, III and IV. Choose the ordered pair of the statements where the first statement implies the second and the two statements are logically consistent with the main statement.

Q.1) The computer moves when the mouse clicks.
   I. The computer moves.
   II. The mouse did not click.
   III. The mouse clicked.
   IV. The computer did not move.
   [a] AC
   [b] CA
   [c] CD
   [d] DC
Solution: (b) The computer may move for other reasons as well, therefore [a] is not necessarily true. However, [b] is true. Hence [b].
I.2) Directions for question: Each question has a main statement followed by four statements labelled I, II, III and IV. Choose the ordered pair of the statements where the first statement implies the second and the two statements are logically consistent with the main statement.

Q.2) Good girls go to heaven.
(I) Sheela is a good girl.
(II) Sheela will go to heaven.
(III) Sheela is not a good girl.
(IV) Sheela will not go to heaven.

[a] AC  
[b] CD  
[c] DC  
[d] None of these

Solution: (c) The main statement can be read as: "All good girls go to heaven". Show, if Sheela is a good girl, she will go to heaven and if she does not go to heaven, she is definitely not a good girl. But if she is not a good girl she may or may not go to heaven. Hence [c].
I.3) Directions for questions: From the six statements choose the set of three statements where the third statement can be logically drawn from the first two statements.

Q.3)
(I) Some men are dancers.
(II) Some men are not dancers.
(III) Sheela maybe a dancer.
(IV) Some women are dancers.
(V) Some women are not dancers.
(VI) Sheela is a woman.

[a] ABD
[b] DFC
[c] DEF
[d] ECF
Solution 3.(b)

\[ W = \text{Women}; \ D = \text{Dancers}; \ S = \text{Sheela} \]

All that this question needs a little close examination to realise that statements (I) and (II) are irrelevant, and have no third statement to connect them. Therefore you have to make the set of the remaining four statements and the correct option is [b]. Hence, [b].
I.4) Directions for questions: From the six statements choose the set of three statements where the third statement can be logically drawn from the first two statements.

Q.4) 
(I) Jumbo is a cricketer. 
(II) All cricketers play ball.  
(III) All cricketers bat.  
(IV) Jumbo plays ball.  
(V) Cricketers are fond of chocolates.  
(VI) Chocolates affect the teeth. 

[a] ABC  
[b] AEF  
[c] EFD  
[d] BAD
Solution:

J = Jumbo; C = Cricketers; P = Those who play ball BAD/ABD, i.e., option [d]. Hence, [d].
Q.5)
(I) No doctor is an engineer. Some managers are engineers. Some managers are not doctors.
(II) All black is green. Yellow are black. Some yellow are not Green.
(III) All companies are making profits. Werner is making profits. Werner is a company.

[a] A and B
[b] B and C
[c] Only A
[d] Only C
[e] All of these
Solution: (c) Statement I is valid: If no doctor is an engineer and some managers are engineers, then it can be concluded that, some managers - those that are engineers - are not doctors:
Statement II is not valid: The conclusion should be 'all yellow are green' to make it valid.

Statement III is also not valid: If all companies are making profits and Werner is making profits then Werner 'may be' a company, we cannot conclude that Werner 'is' a company.

Hence, [c].