PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER

UP PGT 2016 — Logic (Series A)

UP PGT · 1 or 2 February 2019

125 questions · +3.4 for a correct answer, −0 for a wrong one · 120 minutes

The official booklet is a scan with no text; ExamBharo typed this paper from it by hand. Report a typing slip through exambharo.com/contact/.

Questions from the U.P. Secondary Education Services Selection Board's paper of 1 or 2 February 2019. Each question is followed by its answer, and the answer key is repeated on the last page.

Take it as a timed practice test: exambharo.com/up-pgt/previous-year-papers/up-pgt-2016-logic-series-a/

Logic

1. In an argument the statement which logically follows from given statements is called
   (a) Premises
   (b) Conclusion
   (c) Proposition
   (d) Judgement
   Answer: (b)

2. The logical process of deducing a conclusion directly from a single premise is called
   (a) inference
   (b) mediate inference
   (c) immediate inference
   (d) direct inference
   Answer: (c)

3. The statement “Roses are red and violets are blue” is an example for _____ statement.
   (a) Simple
   (b) Complicated
   (c) Compound
   (d) Unitary
   Answer: (c)

4. A categorical statement
   (a) is a statement of fact
   (b) states a condition which follows from that condition
   (c) states alternatives
   (d) is a negation
   Answer: (a)

5. The quantity and quality of S A P are _____ and _____ respectively.

(a) Particular, affirmative
(b) Particular, negative
(c) Universal, affirmative
(d) Universal, negative

Answer: (c)

6. The statement "Socrates is Greek" is

(a) Particular affirmative
(b) Universal affirmative
(c) Particular negative
(d) Universal negative

Answer: (b)

7. In which of the following statements predicate (P) is distributed ?
i. SAP
ii. SEP
iii. SIP
iv. SOP

(a) ii, iv
(b) i, iii
(c) ii, iii
(d) iii, iv

Answer: (a)

8. In sub-altern relationship, if universal sub-[illegible] true, the particular sub-altern is

(a) False
(b) Doubtful
(c) True
(d) Neither true nor false

Answer: (c)

9. In sub contrary relationship if one statement is false, the other statement is

(a) False
(b) True
(c) Doubtful
(d) Neither true nor false

Answer: (b)

10. In _____ the quality of the given proposition should not be changed in the conclusion.

(a) Obversion
(b) Absorption
(c) Conversion
(d) Addition

Answer: (c)

11. In Obversion
    (a) the quality of premise should not be changed in the conclusion
    (b) the quality of the premise should be changed in the conclusion
    (c) there must be transposition of terms
    (d) no term undistributed in the premise should be made distributed in the conclusion

    Answer: —

12. In case of Subalternation between two propositions
    (a) if universal is true, then particular is true
    (b) if universal is false, then particular is false
    (c) if particular is true, then universal is true
    (d) none of the above

    Answer: (a)

13. In an argument the premise in which minor term appears is called
    (a) Middle premise
    (b) Major premise
    (c) Minor premise
    (d) None of the above

    Answer: (c)

14. In an argument the predicate of the conclusion is called
    (a) Predicate term
    (b) Minor term
    (c) Middle term
    (d) Major term

    Answer: (d)

15. If the major premise is MIP and the minor premise is SIM, then the fallacy of _____ arises.
    (a) Ambiguous middle
    (b) Undistributed middle
    (c) Four terms
    (d) Negative premises

    Answer: (b)

16. In the first figure the major premise must be universal and the minor premise must be
    (a) Particular
    (b) Negative
    (c) Affirmative
    (d) Universal only

    Answer: (c)

17. In a valid argument
(a) Premises must be true
(b) Conclusion must be true
(c) Both premises and conclusion must be true
(d) None of the above

Answer: (c)

18. In the third figure middle term is in the place of
(a) Subject in the major premise and predicate in the minor premise
(b) Predicate in both the premises
(c) Subject in both the premises
(d) Predicate in the major premise and subject in the minor premise

Answer: (c)

19. The mood AII in the fourth figure involves the fallacy of
(a) Ambiguous middle
(b) Four terms
(c) Illicit minor
(d) Undistributed middle

Answer: (d)

20. Which of the following moods is valid ?
(a) P I M / M A S / S I P
(b) P A M / S A M / S A P
(c) M I P / M I S / S I P
(d) P E M / S O M / S O P

Answer: (a)

21. Inductive arguments are
(a) Valid
(b) Invalid
(c) Valid or invalid
(d) None of the above

Answer: (d)

22. The house was built as a present for Mrs. X, who married in 2015, at a cost of twenty lakhs. The above statement is an example for
(a) Amphiboly
(b) Ambiguity
(c) Equivocation
(d) Accent

Answer: (a)

23. In a syllogism, the predicate of the conclusion is the
    (a) Middle term
    (b) Major term
    (c) Minor term
    (d) Important term

    Answer: (b)

24. The book written by B.Russell along with A. N. Whitehead is
    (a) Principia Mathematica
    (b) A Modern Introduction to Logic
    (c) An Essay Concerning Human Understanding
    (d) A History of Greek Philosophy

    Answer: (a)

25. Logical form of the statement "An elephant is a pachyderm" is
    (a) Some elephants are pachyderms
    (b) Some elephants are not pachyderms
    (c) All elephants are pachyderms
    (d) No elephant is a pachyderm

    Answer: (c)

26. (∃y) [Fy ⊃ (x) Fx] expresses
    (a) Universal generalization
    (b) Universal instantiation
    (c) Existential generalization
    (d) Existential instantiation

    Answer: (a)

27. If both the conjuncts are false, the conjunction is
    (a) False
    (b) True
    (c) Doubtful
    (d) None of the above

    Answer: (a)

28. The totally reflexive attribute of binary relation may be depicted as
    (a) (x) (Rxy ⊃ Ryx)
    (b) (x) Rxy
    (c) (x) Rxx
    (d) (x) (y) [Rxy]

    Answer: (c)

29. (p . q) is a/an
    (a) Implication
    (b) Conjunction
    (c) Negation
    (d) Disjunction

    Answer: (b)

30. The falsity of any negation means that it is
    (a) True
    (b) False
    (c) Doubtful
    (d) None of the above

    Answer: (a)

31. The symbolic form of the statement “London is not the capital of America and Washington is not the capital of Japan” is
    (a) (~ L . ~W)
    (b) (~ L . W)
    (c) (L . ~W)
    (d) (L . W)

    Answer: (a)

32. Which of the following forms of categorical syllo m is valid ?
    (a) AAA – 2
    (b) AII – 1
    (c) AIO – 3
    (d) AII – 4

    Answer: (b)

33. Logic is concerned with _____ of the argument.
    (a) Only form
    (b) Only matter
    (c) Both form and matter
    (d) None of the above

    Answer: (a)

34. If both p and q are false (p ⊃ q) is
    (a) False
    (b) Doubtful
    (c) True
    (d) None of the above

    Answer: (c)

35. The symbolic form of the statement “Brazil will protest to the UN if Argentina mobilizes” is

(a) B ⊃ A

(b) A ⊃ B

(c) B . A

(d) A . B

Answer: (b)

36. Match the following :
Statements
a. Conjunction
b. Negation
c. Disjunction
d. Implication
Symbols
i. Horse shoe
ii. Wedge
iii. Curl
iv. Dot
Codes :

(a) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii

(b) a-ii, b-i, c-iii, d-iv

(c) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv

(d) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

Answer: (d)

37. An argument form is _____ if it has true premises and false conclusion.

(a) Invalid

(b) Valid

(c) Doubtful

(d) None of the above

Answer: (a)

38. p ⊃ q
q ⊃ r
∴ p ⊃ r
The above argument form is

(a) A mixed hypothetical syllogism

(b) A pure hypothetical syllogism

(c) Modus ponens

(d) Modus tollens

Answer: (b)

39. The statement

$$(p \vee \sim p) \overset{T}{\equiv} (q \vee \sim q)$$

is

(a) True
(b) False
(c) Undetermined
(d) None of the above

Answer: (a)

40. (p ∨ ~ p) is a/an _____ statement.

(a) Analytic
(b) Synthetic
(c) Tautologous
(d) Contingent

Answer: (c)

41. (p . ~ p) is a

(a) Contradiction
(b) Tautology
(c) Contingent
(d) Contrary

Answer: (a)

42. The following mathematician and logician is known for his theorem on logical equivalence

(a) Leibnitz
(b) B.Russel
(c) A.N.Whitehead
(d) Augustus de Morgan

Answer: (d)

43. ~ (p . q) is logically equivalent to

(a) (~ p ∨ ~ q)
(b) ~ p ∨ q
(c) (p ∨ ~ q)
(d) (p ∨ q)

Answer: (a)

44. According to the principle of _____ no statement can be both true and false.
    (a) Identity
    (b) Excluded middle
    (c) Difference
    (d) Contradiction
    Answer: (d)

45. p ⊃ q
∴ p ⊃ (p . q)
The above is the rule of
    (a) Absorption
    (b) Conjunction
    (c) Addition
    (d) Simplification
    Answer: (a)

46. Logic is a sub-branch coming under the branch of philosophy namely
    (a) Ontology
    (b) Epistemology
    (c) Axiology
    (d) Sociology
    Answer: (c)

47. The argument which appears to be correct but i oved to be incorrect on closer examination is called
    (a) Conversion
    (b) Eduction
    (c) Obversion
    (d) A fallacy
    Answer: (d)

48. When a mother tells her child to wash up for dinner, her statement is said to be
    (a) Informative
    (b) Expressive
    (c) Directive
    (d) None of the above
    Answer: (c)

49. _____ furnishes the best example of expressive language.
    (a) Science
    (b) Poetry
    (c) Commands of an army officer
    (d) None of the above
    Answer: (b)

50. In the statement "We should not speak ill of our students", if the word 'our' is overstressed, we commit the fallacy of

(a) Accent
(b) Ascent
(c) Descent
(d) Amphiboly

Answer: (a)

51. 1. $A \supset B$
2. $C \supset D$
3. $B \vee C / \therefore A \vee D$

If the above argument be invalid, what truth values can be assigned to A, B, C and D ?

(a) False, True, False and False
(b) True, True, False and False
(c) False, False, False and False
(d) True, True, True and False

Answer: (a)

52. The term 'Philosophy' was popularised by

(a) Thales
(b) Anaximander
(c) Socrates
(d) Pythagoras

Answer: (d)

53. The truth value of a statement is

(a) false only
(b) true only
(c) doubtful only
(d) either true or false

Answer: (d)

54. The exclusive sense of $p \vee q$ is

(a) Either p or q
(b) Either p or q but not both
(c) Either p or q but both
(d) None of the above

Answer: (b)

55. The alternative version of material implication is

(a) $(p \supset q) \equiv (\sim p \vee q)$
(b) $(p \supset \sim q) \equiv (\sim p \vee \sim q)$
(c) $\sim(p \supset q) \equiv (p \,.\, \sim q)$
(d) $(\sim p \supset q) \equiv (p \,.\, q)$

Answer: (c)

56. In traditional logic, if one of the premises is particular, the conclusion must be
    (a) Negative
    (b) Affirmative
    (c) Universal
    (d) Particular

    Answer: (d)

57. A categorical proposition talks of relationship between
    (a) two or more propositions
    (b) two facts
    (c) two classes
    (d) two arguments

    Answer: (c)

58. A propositional function must have
    (a) at least one quantifier
    (b) at least one bound variable
    (c) at least one free variable
    (d) at most two free variables

    Answer: (c)

59. (A. B) ⊃ C
(A . B)
∴ C
The above argument
    (a) is valid
    (b) involves the fallacy of affirming the consequent
    (c) involves the fallacy of denying the antecedent
    (d) is doubtful

    Answer: (a)

60. The obverse of the statement "All leaves are green" is
    (a) No non-leaves are non-green
    (b) Some leaves are non-green
    (c) All leaves are non-green
    (d) No leaves are non-green

    Answer: —

61. Which one of the following is not a valid mood of first figure ?
    (a) Baroco
    (b) Darii
    (c) Celarent
    (d) Barbara

    Answer: (a)

62. Match the following :
List – I
(Mood)
a. Dimaris
b. Felapton
c. Baroco
d. Barbara
List – II
(Figure)
i. I Figure
ii. III Figure
iii. IV Figure
iv. II Figure
Codes :

(a) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv

(b) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i

(c) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii

(d) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii

Answer: (b)

63. The Logical process of deriving a statement on the basis of one or more statements is called

(a) Proposition

(b) Inherence

(c) Inference

(d) Propositional function

Answer: (c)

64. The given statements which serve as the logical basis of conclusion are called

(a) Judgements

(b) Premises

(c) Explanations

(d) Elucidations

Answer: (b)

65. A statement which doesnot contain any other statement in it is called _____ statement.

(a) Simple

(b) Simplified

(c) Compound

(d) Complex

Answer: (a)

66. The book “The Mathematical Analysis of Logic” is attributed to
    (a) Leibnitz
    (b) George Boole
    (c) Augustus de Morgan
    (d) Bertrand Russell

    Answer: (b)

67. In a hypothetical statement, the part which states a condition is called
    (a) Consequent
    (b) Antecedent
    (c) Affirmation
    (d) Negation

    Answer: (b)

68. “No man is a fool” is a _____ statement.
    (a) S I P
    (b) S A P
    (c) S O P
    (d) S E P

    Answer: (d)

69. In which of the following statements both subject and predicate (P) are undistributed ?
    (a) Some men are not reliable
    (b) All men are reliable
    (c) Some men are reliable
    (d) No man is reliable

    Answer: (c)

70. A and E are
    (a) Contraries
    (b) Sub-contraries
    (c) Contradictories
    (d) Sub-alterns

    Answer: (a)

71. E and O are _____ in quality.
    (a) Affirmative
    (b) Universal
    (c) Particular
    (d) Negative

    Answer: (d)

72. The logical process or deducing a conclusion directly from a single proposition is called
(a) Immediate inference
(b) Induction
(c) Inference
(d) Mediate inference
Answer: (a)

73. The categorical statement which cannot be converted is
(a) A
(b) E
(c) I
(d) O
Answer: (d)

74. The obverse of S O P is
(a) S E P
(b) S A P
(c) S O P
(d) S I P
Answer: (d)

75. The process of deducing a conclusion on the basis of atleast two statements having a common term is called
(a) Immediate inference
(b) Mediate inference or syllogism
(c) Perfect induction
(d) Imperfect induction
Answer: (b)

76. In a deductive argument
(a) premises are general statements
(b) conclusion is a particular statement
(c) conclusion is supported conclusively by the premises
(d) conclusion is an affirmative statement
Answer: (c)

77. If the major term is undistributed in the major premise but gets distributed in the conclusion, a fallacy arises called the fallacy of
(a) Illicit major
(b) Illicit minor
(c) Undistributed middle
(d) Four terms
Answer: (a)

78. If the major and minor premises are MOP and SOM respectively, the conclusion cannot be possible because both the premises are

(a) Universal
(b) Particular
(c) Affirmative
(d) Negative

Answer: (d)

79. The argument in which the middle term occupies the place of predicate in both the premises is called _____ figure.

(a) Second
(b) First
(c) Fourth
(d) Third

Answer: (a)

80. What is the minimum number of premises that an inference must have ?

(a) Two
(b) One
(c) Three
(d) Four

Answer: (b)

81. The mood E A E in the third figure commits the f cy of illicit

(a) Conversion
(b) Major
(c) Minor
(d) Middle

Answer: (c)

82. All musicians are baseball players.
No musician is an astronaut.
∴ No astronaut is a baseball player.
The above argument involves the fallacy of

(a) Four terms
(b) Illicit major
(c) Illicit minor
(d) Negative premises

Answer: (b)

83. $S\bar{P}$ = O represents
    (a) A proposition
    (b) E proposition
    (c) I proposition
    (d) O proposition
    Answer: (a)

84. Which of the following is not a basic function of language ?
    (a) informing
    (b) imagining
    (c) expressing
    (d) directing
    Answer: (b)

85. Conversion is fully valid for
    (a) A proposition
    (b) I proposition
    (c) O proposition
    (d) None of the above
    Answer: (b)

86. Organon is the work on traditional logic attributed
    (a) Thales
    (b) Pythagoras
    (c) Aristotle
    (d) Socrates
    Answer: (c)

87. Validity is used in the context of
    (a) Proposition
    (b) Induction
    (c) Deduction
    (d) Sentence
    Answer: (c)

88. _____ syllogism has a conditional statement as major premise and categorical statement as minor premise and conclusion.
    (a) Hypothetical
    (b) Pure hypothetical
    (c) Mixed hypothetical
    (d) None of the above
    Answer: (c)

89. The simple parts of a conjunction are called
    (a) Disjuncts
    (b) Antecedents
    (c) Consequents
    (d) Conjuncts
    Answer: (d)

90. A Statement that contains another statement as its component is called _____ statement.
    (a) Compound
    (b) Simple
    (c) Unitary
    (d) Truth functional
    Answer: (a)

91. Which is not a basic Law of Thought ?
    (a) Principle of identity
    (b) Principle of validity
    (c) Principle of noncontradiction
    (d) Principle of excluded middle
    Answer: (b)

92. The statement “It is false that all humans are imm ıl” is an example for
    (a) Negation
    (b) Disjunction
    (c) Conjunction
    (d) Implication
    Answer: (a)

93. The symbolic form of the statement “It is not the case that either Egypt’s food shortage worsens or Jordan requests more American aid” is
    (a) ~ E $\vee$ J
    (b) E $\vee$ ~ J
    (c) E $\vee$ J
    (d) ~ (E $\vee$ J)
    Answer: (d)

94. If A, B and C are true, and X, Y and Z are false, which of the following is false?
    (a) ~ A $\vee$ B
    (b) ~ B $\vee$ X
    (c) ~ Y $\vee$ C
    (d) ~ Z $\vee$ X
    Answer: (b)

95. The statement “If the blue litmus paper is immersed in acid, then it will turn red” is an example for

(a) Conjunction
(b) Disjunction
(c) Implication
(d) Negation

Answer: (c)

96. The alternative version of distribution is

(a) $[p \vee (q.r)] \equiv [(p \vee q).\ (p \vee r)]$
(b) $[p.(q \vee r)] \equiv [(p.q) \vee (p.r)]$
(c) $[p \supset (q.r)] \equiv [(p \supset q).(p \supset r)]$
(d) $[(p.q) \supset r] \equiv [p \supset (q \supset r)]$

Answer: (c)

97. If A, B and C are true and X, Y and Z are false, which of the following is true ?

(a) $X \supset (Y \supset Z)$
(b) $A \supset (B \supset Z)$
(c) $(A \supset B) \supset Z$
(d) $A \supset X$

Answer: (a)

98. In the statement of existential instantiation, p should have

(a) only one free occurrence of v
(b) no free occurrence of v
(c) no bound occurrence of v
(d) none of the above

Answer: (b)

99. The symbolic form of an argument is called

(a) Argument calculus
(b) Argument form
(c) Argument function
(d) Propositional calculus

Answer: (b)

100. If $(p \vee q)$ is to be true

(a) Both p and q must be true
(b) p must be true and q must be false
(c) p must be false and q must be true
(d) All the above

Answer: (d)

101. Which one is the condition for being true of the truth-function of the material equivalence ?

(a) The truth-value of both propositions must either be true or false

(b) The truth-value of one proposition must be false

(c) The truth-value of one proposition must be true

(d) The truth-value of both propositions must be neither true nor false

Answer: (a)

102. A statement form that has only true substitution instances is called

(a) Contradiction

(b) Contingent

(c) Tautology

(d) Analytic statement

Answer: (c)

103. A statement form that has only false substitution instances is said to be

(a) Contingent

(b) A contradiction

(c) A tautology

(d) Synthetic

Answer: (b)

104. Which one of the following thinkers has consider that the central problem of logic is to classify the arguments as good or bad ?

(a) P.T. Geach

(b) Charles Peirce

(c) J.M. Baldwin

(d) Gary Leach

Answer: (b)

105. ~ (p $\vee$ q) is logically equivalent to

(a) ~ p $\vee$ q

(b) p $\vee$ ~ q

(c) (~ p .~ q)

(d) (p . q)

Answer: (c)

106. Which one of the following statement-forms is contingent ?

(a) P $\supset$~P

(b) P $\supset$ (P $\supset$ P)

(c) (P $\supset$~P).(~P $\supset$ P)

(d) P.~P

Answer: (a)

107. In the case of universal generalisation, (μ) (ϕμ) should

(a) have only one free occurrence of v

(b) have only one bound occurrence of v

(c) have no free occurrence of v

(d) none of the above

Answer: (c)

108. Which one of the following constitutes the rule of addition ?

(a) p ⊃ q / p / ∴ q

(b) p / ∴ p ∨ q

(c) p / q / ∴ p . q

(d) p . q / ∴ p

Answer: (b)

109. The conclusion of analogy is

(a) Certain

(b) Probable

(c) More probable than that of induction

(d) More probable than that of deduction

Answer: (b)

110. "Arguments, like men, are often pretenders". This statement is attributed to

(a) Plato

(b) Aristotle

(c) Pythagoras

(d) Zeno

Answer: (a)

111. The type of language which serves the purpose of communicating information is called _____ language.

(a) Informative

(b) Communicative

(c) Expressive

(d) Directive

Answer: (a)

112. Which one of the following statement forms is materially equivalent ?

(a) (P ⊃ Q) ≡ (~P ⊃ ~Q)

(b) (P ⊃ Q) ≡ (~Q ⊃ ~P)

(c) P ≡ [P.(Q ⊃ P)]

(d) (P ⊃ Q) ≡ (P ∨ Q)

Answer: —

113. It cannot be such that a valid argument can have
(a) true premises and a true conclusion
(b) true premises and a false conclusion
(c) false premise and a true conclusion
(d) false premise and a false conclusion

Answer: (b)

114. Logic being a sub-branch of philosophy, the term 'Philosophy' means
(a) Love
(b) Wisdom
(c) Ignorance
(d) Love of wisdom

Answer: (d)

115. The contradictory of the statement "No animals with horns are carnivores" is
(a) All animals with horns are carnivores.
(b) Some animals with horns are carnivores.
(c) Some animals with horns are not carnivores.
(d) No carnivore is an animal with horns.

Answer: (b)

116. According to modern logic following statements do not have existential import
(a) A and E
(b) E and I
(c) I and O
(d) O and A

Answer: (a)

117. $p \supset q$
p
$\therefore q$
The above argument can be expressed as
(a) $[(p \supset q) . p] \supset q$
(b) $[p \supset (q . p)] \supset q$
(c) $(p \supset q) . (p \supset q)$
(d) $p \supset [(q . (p \supset q)]$

Answer: (a)

118. In introduced logic, conclusion cannot be possible if both premises are
i. Affirmative
ii. Negative
iii. Universal
iv. Particular

(a) i, iii
(b) ii, iv
(c) i, ii
(d) ii, iii

Answer: (b)

119. The symbol p ≡ q implies

(a) Tautology
(b) Contradiction
(c) Contingent
(d) Equivalence

Answer: (d)

120. Consider the following propositions and choose the correct answer:
"All judges are lawyers".
"Some judges are not lawyers".
In the above, the statements are

(a) Same in quantity and differ in quality
(b) Same in quality and differ in quantity
(c) Same both in respect of quality and quantity
(d) Differ both in respect of quality and quantity

Answer: (d)

121. Mark the option which is not correct.

(a) if both antecedent and consequent are true, the statement is true
(b) if antecedent is true and consequent is false, the statement is true
(c) if both the antecedent and consequent are false, then the statement is true
(d) if the antecedent is true and consequent is false, the statement is false

Answer: (b)

122. Choose the correct answer among the following.

(a) A and E are contradictories
(b) I and O are sub contraries
(c) A and I are contraries
(d) E and I are sub alterns

Answer: (b)

123. Choose the correct rule of inference for the following argument.
$(A \supset B) \cdot (C \supset D)$
$\therefore A \supset B$

(a) Simplification

(b) Absorption

(c) Conjunction

(d) Addition

Answer: (a)

124. Match the following :
List – I
(Obvertend)
a. All S is P
b. No S is P
c. Some S is P
d. Some S is not P
List – II
(Obverse)
i. Some S is non P
ii. Some S is not non P
iii. All S is non P
iv. No S is non P
Codes :

(a) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

(b) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i

(c) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii

(d) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii

Answer: (a)

125. All horses are four footed animals.
No oxen are horses.
$\therefore$ No oxen are four footed animals.
The above argument involves the fallacy of

(a) Illicit Major

(b) Illicit Minor

(c) Undistributed Middle

(d) Four terms

Answer: (a)

Answer key

Answer key from the U.P. Secondary Education Services Selection Board's official answer key for this sitting. "—" means the key gave none.

Logic

1	**(b)**	2	**(c)**	3	**(c)**	4	**(a)**	5	**(c)**	6	**(b)**
7	**(a)**	8	**(c)**	9	**(b)**	10	**(c)**	11	—	12	**(a)**
13	**(c)**	14	**(d)**	15	**(b)**	16	**(c)**	17	**(c)**	18	**(c)**
19	**(d)**	20	**(a)**	21	**(d)**	22	**(a)**	23	**(b)**	24	**(a)**
25	**(c)**	26	**(a)**	27	**(a)**	28	**(c)**	29	**(b)**	30	**(a)**
31	**(a)**	32	**(b)**	33	**(a)**	34	**(c)**	35	**(b)**	36	**(d)**
37	**(a)**	38	**(b)**	39	**(a)**	40	**(c)**	41	**(a)**	42	**(d)**
43	**(a)**	44	**(d)**	45	**(a)**	46	**(c)**	47	**(d)**	48	**(c)**
49	**(b)**	50	**(a)**	51	**(a)**	52	**(d)**	53	**(d)**	54	**(b)**
55	**(c)**	56	**(d)**	57	**(c)**	58	**(c)**	59	**(a)**	60	—
61	**(a)**	62	**(b)**	63	**(c)**	64	**(b)**	65	**(a)**	66	**(b)**
67	**(b)**	68	**(d)**	69	**(c)**	70	**(a)**	71	**(d)**	72	**(a)**
73	**(d)**	74	**(d)**	75	**(b)**	76	**(c)**	77	**(a)**	78	**(d)**
79	**(a)**	80	**(b)**	81	**(c)**	82	**(b)**	83	**(a)**	84	**(b)**
85	**(b)**	86	**(c)**	87	**(c)**	88	**(c)**	89	**(d)**	90	**(a)**
91	**(b)**	92	**(a)**	93	**(d)**	94	**(b)**	95	**(c)**	96	**(c)**
97	**(a)**	98	**(b)**	99	**(b)**	100	**(d)**	101	**(a)**	102	**(c)**
103	**(b)**	104	**(b)**	105	**(c)**	106	**(a)**	107	**(c)**	108	**(b)**
109	**(b)**	110	**(a)**	111	**(a)**	112	—	113	**(b)**	114	**(d)**
115	**(b)**	116	**(a)**	117	**(a)**	118	**(b)**	119	**(d)**	120	**(d)**
121	**(b)**	122	**(b)**	123	**(a)**	124	**(a)**	12	**(a)**		