Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

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CRISL rated 'A' (TN) for MBA and MIB Programmes

I BSc(Computer Science)[2017-2020]
Semester - II
Allied:DISCRETE MATHEMATICS - 207D
Multiple Choice Questions.

1. If there are n distinct components in a statement then there are _____ combinations of values in the truth table.
   A. 2^n
   B. n+1
   C. n
   D. n+2
   ANSWER: A

2. If P then Q is called _____ statement
   A. Conjunction
   B. disjunction
   C. conditional
   D. bi conditional
   ANSWER: C

3. (P->Q)-> (^Q) is _____.
   A. not a well formed formula
   B. tautology
   C. contradiction
   D. well formed formula
   ANSWER: A

4. A relation R in a set X is symmetric if _____.
   A. xRy, yRz => xRz.
   B. xRy
   C. xRy=>yRx
   D. xRx
   ANSWER: C

5. If a relation is reflexive, then all the diagonal entries in the relation matrix must be_____.
   A. 0
   B. 1
   C. 2
   D. -1

ANSWER: B

6. If R is reflexive, symmetric and transitive then the relation is said to be _____.
   A. Binary relation
   B. Compatibility relation
   C. Equivalence relation
   D. Partial order relation
   ANSWER: C

7. S -> aAB, AB -> bB, B -> b, A -> aB satisfies _____ type of grammar
   A. 0
   B. 1
   C. 0,1
   D. 2
   ANSWER: C

8. If there are more than 2 LMD for a string then it is said to be _____.
   A. Ambigious
   B. unambigious
   C. language
   D. finite state automata
   ANSWER: A

9. A finite non-empty set of symbols is called _____.
   A. alphabet
   B. letter
   C. string
   D. language
   ANSWER: A

10. The specification of proper construction of a sentence is called _____.
   A. alphabet
   B. letter
   C. syntax
   D. word
   ANSWER: C

11. Context free grammar is also known as _____ grammar.
   A. type 0
   B. type 1
   C. type 2
   D. type 3
   ANSWER: C

12. A class of machine which accepts a _____ language is called finite state automata.
   A. type 0
   B. type 1
   C. type 2

D. type 3
ANSWER: D

13. Accepting states are denoted by _____.
A. circle
B. an arrow mark
C. double circle
D. straight line
ANSWER: C

14. For converting NDFA to DFA we should _____ all the states which have no incoming.
A. add
B. subtract
C. multiply
D. delete
ANSWER: D

15. The set of all finite words over E is denoted by _____.
A. E+
B. E*
C. E
D. E-
ANSWER: A

16. Surjective function is also called _____.
A. onto
B. into
C. one to one
D. one one onto
ANSWER: A

17. One to one onto function is also called _____.
A. bijective
B. injective
C. surjective
D. composite function
ANSWER: A

18. The composition of function is associative but not _____.
A. commutative
B. associative
C. distributive
D. idempotent
ANSWER: A

19. A mapping x into itself is called _____.
A. reflexive
B. symmetric

C. transitive
D. equivalence
ANSWER: A

20. The duality law of (P^Q)vT is _____.
A. (P^Q)^T
B. (PvQ)^T
C. (PvQ)vF
D. (PvQ)^F
ANSWER: D

21. A sum of the variables and their negations in a formula is called _____.
A. elementary sum
B. elementary product
C. cnf
D. dnf
ANSWER: A

22. A premise may be introduced at any point in the derivation is called _____.
A. Rule P
B. Rule P and Rule T
C. Rule T
D. Rule CP
ANSWER: A

23. A product of the variables and their negations in a formula is called _____.
A. elementary product
B. elementary sum
C. cnf
D. dnf
ANSWER: A

24. Min-terms of two statements are formed by introducing the connective _____.
A. Conjunction
B. disjunction
C. Conditional
D. negation
ANSWER: A

25. Any vertex having degree one is called _____.
A. Simple vertex
B. pendent vertex
C. regular vertex
D. complete vertex
ANSWER: B

26. A graph that has neither self loops nor parallel edges is called_____graph.
A. regular

B. simple
C. complete
D. null
ANSWER: B

27. A graph in which every vertex has same degree is called _____graph.
A. regular
B. simple
C. complete
D. null
ANSWER: A

28. Kn denotes _____graph.
A. regular
B. simple
C. complete
D. null
ANSWER: C

29. The number of vertices of odd degree in a graph is always_____.
A. odd
B. even
C. zero
D. one
ANSWER: B

30. A path of a graph is said to be _____ if it contains all the edges of the graph.
A. eulerian
B. hamiltonian
C. tournament
D. planar
ANSWER: A

31. Traveling salesman problem is example for_____graph.
A. eulerian
B. hamiltonian
C. tournament
D. planar
ANSWER: B

32. If a node v is reachable from node u then the path of minimum length u to v is called _____.
A. reachability
B. node base
C. geodesic
D. accessibility
ANSWER: C

33. The eccentricity of a center in a tree is defined as _____ of the tree.

A. radius
B. diameter
C. length
D. path
ANSWER: A

34. P -> Q , Q ->R then_____.
A. P -> R
B. R -> P
C. Q
D. R
ANSWER: A

35. If a normal form contains all minterms, then it is _____.
A. a tautology
B. a contradiction
C. a contingency
D. both a and b
ANSWER: A

36. PCNF is also called _____.
A. sum of product canonical form.
B. product of sum canonical form
C. sum canonical form
D. product canonical form
ANSWER: B

37. PDNF is also called _____
A. sum of product canonical form
B. product of sum canonical form
C. sum canonical form
D. product canonical form
ANSWER: A

38. Max-terms of two statements are formed by introducing the connective _____.
A. disjunction
B. conjunction
C. negation
D. conditional
ANSWER: A

39. The Subset relation on a set of sets is _____.
A. partial ordering
B. equivalence relation
C. reflexive and symmetric only
D. symmetric and transitive only
ANSWER: A

40. A relation R is defined on the set of integers as xRy if and only if (x+y) is even. Which of the following statement is TRUE?
A. R is not an equivalence relation.
B. R is an equivalence relation having one equivalence classes
C. R is an equivalence relation having two equivalence classes
D. R is an equivalence relation having three equivalence classes
ANSWER: C

41. If R = {(1, y), (1, z), (3, y)} then R power (-1)= _____.
A. {(1, a), (y, z)}
B. {(y, 1), (z, 1), (y, 3)}
C. {(y, a), (1, z), (3, y)}
D. {(y, a), (z, a), (3, y)}
ANSWER: B

42. Let R ={ (a,b),(c,d),(b,b)}, S = {(d,b),(c,b),(a,d)} then R composite S = _____
A. {(a,e),(c,b),(b,e)}
B. {(d,b),(c,b),(a,d)}
C. {(a,b),(b,b)}
D. {(c,b)}
ANSWER: D

43. Let R and S be two relations on a set of positive integers I. If R = {(a, 3a+a)},S = {(a,a+a)} then R composition R composition R = _____.
A. {(a,3a+a)}
B. {(a,9a+a)}
C. {(a,27a+a)}
D. {(a,9a+c)}
ANSWER: C

44. The number of relations from A = {a,b,c} to B = {1,2} are _____.
A. 6
B. 8
C. 32
D. 64
ANSWER: D

45. The minimum number of edges in a connected graph with n vertices is _____.
A. n
B. n-1
C. n+1
D. n+2
ANSWER: B

46. The number of distinct simple graphs with up to three nodes is _____.
A. 7
B. 9
C. 15

D. 25
ANSWER: A

47. A graph is planar if and only if it does not contain _____.
A. subgraphs homeomorphic to k3 & k3,3
B. subgraphs isomorphic to k5 or k3,3
C. subgraphs isomorphic to k3 & k3,3
D. sub graphs homeomorphic to k5 or k3,3
ANSWER: D

48. Maximum number of edges in an n-node undirected graph without self loops is ____.
A. [n(n-a)]/2
B. n-1
C. n
D. [n(n+a)]/2
ANSWER: A

49. Number of distinct nodes in any elementary path of length p is _____.
A. p
B. p-1
C. p+1
D. p*1
ANSWER: C

50. The total number of edges in a complete graph of n vertices is _____.
A. n
B. n/2
C. [n(n-a)]/3
D. [n(n-a)]/2
ANSWER: D

51. A directed complete graph of n vertices contains _____.
A. one arrow between each pair of distinct vertices
B. two arrows between each pair of distinct vertices
C. n-1 arrows between each pair of distinct vertices
D. path between every two distinct vertices
ANSWER: A

52. A directed graph G = (V, E) is said to be finite if its _____.
A. set V of vertices is finite
B. set V of vertices & set E of edges are finite
C. set E of edges are finite
D. no vertices & edges are repeated
ANSWER: A

53. A state from which a deterministic finite state automata can never come out is called a _____.
A. trape state
B. starting symbol

C. transition table
D. transition diagram
ANSWER: A

54. If a compound statement is made up of three simple statements then the number of rows in the truth table is _____.
A. 2
B. 4
C. 6
D. 8
ANSWER: D

55. Let R = {(3, 3), (6, 6), (9, 9), (12,12), (3,6), (6,3), (3, 9), (9, 3), (9, 12),(12,9)} be a relation on the set A = {3, 6, 9, 12}. The relation is _____
A. reflexive and transitive
B. reflexive and symmetric
C. symmetric and transitive
D. equivalence relation
ANSWER: D

56. Let R={(1,b),(3,d),(2,b)} and S={(b,4),(2,5),(d,a)} be a relation then R composition S=____.
A. {(1,b),(3,d),(2,b)}
B. {(1,4),(3,a),(2,4)}
C. {(4,b),(2,5),(3,a)}
D. {(1,d),(3,b),(2,c)}
ANSWER: B

57. If R= {(x, 2x)} and S= {(x, 4x)} then R composition S=____.
A. {(x, 4x)}
B. {(x, 2x)}
C. {(x, 8x)}
D. {(x, 10x)}
ANSWER: C

58. If R= {(x, 2x)} and S= {(x, 5x)} then R composition S=____.
A. {(x, 4x)}
B. {(x, 2x)}
C. {(x, 8x)}
D. {(x, 10x)}
ANSWER: D

59. A regular grammar contains rules of the form _____.
A. A tends to AB
B. AB tends to a
C. A tends to aB
D. AB tends to CD
ANSWER: C

60. A type-2 grammar contains the rules of the form is____.
A. a tends to AB
B. AaB tends to a
C. A tends to aBC
D. AB tends to CD
ANSWER: C

61. Let R={(1, 3), (4, 2), (2, 2), (3, 3), (1, 1),(4,4)} be a relation on the set A={1, 2, 3, 4}. The relation R is ____.
A. transitive
B. reflexive
C. not symmetric
D. function
ANSWER: C

62. The NAND statement is a combination of _____.
A. NOT and AND
B. NOT and OR
C. AND and OR
D. NOT or OR
ANSWER: A

63. The NOR statement is a combination of _____.
A. NOT and AND
B. NOT and OR
C. AND and OR
D. NOT or OR
ANSWER: B

64. If a relation is reflexive then in the graph of a relation there must be a loop at _____.
A. each node
B. only first node
C. any two nodes
D. only first and last nodes
ANSWER: A

65. Which of the following traversal techniques lists the nodes of binary search in ascending order?
A. pre order
B. post order
C. in order
D. root order
ANSWER: C

66. The grammar G ={{S},{0,1},P,S}} where P={S tends to 0S1 , S tends to S1} is a _____.
A. recursively enumerable grammar.
B. regular grammar
C. context sensitive grammar
D. context free grammar

ANSWER: D

67. Which of the following regular expressions identifiers are true?
A. (r*)* = r
B. (r+s)* = r* . s*
C. r*.s* = r* + s*
D. (r.s)* = r*/s*
ANSWER: A

68. In a grammar or language LAMDA is used to denote _____.
A. empty word
B. entire set
C. set of words
D. set of letters
ANSWER: A

69. The number of letters in a word is called _____.
A. length
B. string
C. syntax
D. alphabet
ANSWER: A

70. If r is a regular expression then r* is a _____ expression.
A. regular
B. irregular
C. isomorphic
D. homomorphic
ANSWER: A

71. An example for regular grammar is _____.
A. S tends to Ab
B. AB tends to SAB
C. S tends to aB
D. S tends to aBB
ANSWER: C

72. If all the productions have single non-terminal in the left hand side then the grammar defined is _____grammar.
A. context free
B. context sensitive
C. regular
D. phrase structure
ANSWER: A

73. In Backus Naur Form the symbol:: = is used instead of _____.
A. { }
B. tends to

C. <>
D. $
ANSWER: B

74. Any subset L of A* is called _____ over A.
A. Language
B. Syntax
C. Alphabet
D. Word
ANSWER: A

75. Let S be a start symbol and S -> aA, A -> BA, A -> a, B -> b be the productions in a grammar then one of the string derived form the grammar is _____.
A. baba
B. bbaa
C. abba
D. aabb
ANSWER: C

76. If S is a start symbol and S -> AB, A -> aB, B -> b are the productions then a string generated by the grammar is _____.
A. baa
B. aba
C. abb
D. bab
ANSWER: C

77. In FSA ,the notation for M being in state S0, reading the input symbol a, moving one cell right and reaching the state S1 is given by _____.
A. f(Si , x) = Sj
B. f(S0 , a) = S1
C. f(Si , a) = Sj
D. f(S0 , x) = S1
ANSWER: B

78. If "S -> aS, S -> a" are the productions in a grammar G, then the grammar is called_____.
A. regular grammar
B. phrase structure grammar
C. context free grammar
D. context sensitive grammar
ANSWER: A

79. The rank of the incidence matrix of any connected graph G with n vertices is _____.
A. n
B. n+1
C. n-1
D. n-2
ANSWER: C

80. The number of 1's in each row of an incidence matrix of a graph G is equal to _____.
A. the degree of the corresponding vertices
B. the sum of degrees of all vertices
C. the degree of the initial vertex
D. the degree of the terminal vertex
ANSWER: A

81. Each column of an incidence matrix of a graph G has exactly _____.
A. one 1's
B. two 1's
C. one 2's
D. two 2's
ANSWER: B

82. An undirected graph is tripartite if and only if it has no circuits of _____ lengths
A. odd
B. even
C. distinct
D. equal
ANSWER: A

83. A graph is bipartite if and only if its chromatic number is _____.
A. 1
B. 2
C. odd
D. even
ANSWER: B

84. G is strongly connected implies _____.
A. G is unilaterally connected.
B. G is bilaterally connected
C. G is unilaterally connected
D. G has more than one component
ANSWER: A

85. The number of pendant vertices in a full binary tree with n vertices is _____.
A. (n-a)/2
B. (n-1)/2
C. (n+a)/2
D. n/2
ANSWER: C

86. The number of vertices in a full binary tree is _____.
A. odd
B. even
C. equal
D. 0

ANSWER: A

87. A binary tree with 2k vertices of level k has at least _____ vertices.
A. 2 power k
B. 2 power (k-1)
C. 2 power (k-1)-1)
D. 2 power (k+1)-1
ANSWER: D

88. For a symmetric digraph, the adjacency matrix is _____.
A. symmetric
B. antisymmetric
C. asymmetric
D. symmetric and asymmetric
ANSWER: A

89. The diagonal entries of A A^T where A is the adjacency matrix are the _____.
A. outdegrees of the node
B. indegrees of the nodes
C. unit degree of the nodes
D. in & out degrees of the nodes
ANSWER: A

90. DFSA and NDFSA represent the _____ language.
A. regular
B. context free
C. context sensitive
D. phrase structure
ANSWER: A

91. The chromatic number of the chess board is _____.
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
ANSWER: B

92. The total number of degrees of an isolated node is _____.
A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3
ANSWER: A

93. If G is a connected planar graph then it has a vertex of degree _____.
A. 3 or less
B. 4 or less
C. 5 or less

D. 6 or less
ANSWER: C

94. A product of the variable and their negation in a formula is called _____.
A. an elementary sum
B. an elementary product
C. a well-formed formula
D. an equivalence of relation formula
ANSWER: B

95. A formula consisting of disjunctions of min-terms is called _____.
A. DNF
B. CNF
C. PDNF
D. PCNF
ANSWER: C

96. The less than relation < on real is _____.
A. a partial ordering since it is asymmetric and reflexive
B. a partial ordering since it is anti-symmetric and reflexive
C. not a partial ordering since it is not asymmetric and not reflexive
D. not a partial ordering since it is not anti-symmetric and not reflexive
ANSWER: D

97. A relation R in X is said to be a _____, if it is reflexive and symmetric.
A. void relation
B. circular
C. partial order relation
D. compatibility relation
ANSWER: D

98. The set X*X itself defines a relation in X is called a _____relation.
A. void
B. universal
C. partial
D. equivalence
ANSWER: B

99. A self complemented distributive lattice is called _____.
A. boolean algebra
B. modular lattice
C. complete lattice
D. self dual lattice
ANSWER: A

100. Every finite subset of a lattice has _____.
A. a Least Upper Bound and Greatest Lower Bound
B. many Least Upper Bounds and a Greatest Lower Bound

C. many Least Upper Bounds and many Greatest Lower Bounds
D. either some Least Upper Bounds or some Greatest Lower Bounds
ANSWER: A

101. If the lattice (C, less than or equal to) is complemented chain then _____.
A. | C | less than or equal to 1
B. | C | less than or equal to 2
C. | C | greater than 1
D. C doesn't exist
ANSWER: B

102. A formula consisting of conjunctions of max-terms is called _____.
A. DNF
B. CNF
C. PCNF
D. PDNF
ANSWER: C

103. The set of all divisors of 24 are _____.
A. {1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24}
B. {2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12}
C. {1, 3, 6, 12,}
D. {2, 4, 6, 8}
ANSWER: A

104. Which of the following is Absorption Law?
A. a*a <=>a
B. a+(a*b)<=> a
C. a*b <=>a*a
D. (a*b)*c <=>a*(b*c)
ANSWER: B

105. In a bounded lattice, an element b belongs to L is called a complement of an element a belongs to L if _____.
A. a*b=0
B. a+b=1
C. both a and b
D. none
ANSWER: C

106. If each non-empty subset of a lattice has a least upper bound and greatest lower bound then the lattice is called _____.
A. complete
B. associative
C. absorption
D. commutative
ANSWER: A

107. A _____ is a complemented distributive lattice.
A. boolean homomorphism
B. boolean algebra
C. boolean isomorphism
D. boolean function
ANSWER: D

108. Boolean expression except 0 expressed in an equivalent form is called _____.
A. canonical
B. sum
C. product
D. standard
ANSWER: A

109. _____relations are useful in solving certain minimization problems of switching theory.
A. Void
B. Universal
C. Compatibility
D. Equivalence
ANSWER: C

110. The number of elements in a square matrix of order n is _____.
A. n power 3
B. n power 4
C. n power 5
D. n power 2
ANSWER: D

111. Every non-trivial tree has at least _____ vertices of degree one.
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
ANSWER: B

112. A ____ is an edge e such that w(G-e)>w(G).
A. cut vertex of G
B. cut edge of G
C. ends of G
D. path of G
ANSWER: B

113. Every connected graph contains a _____.
A. tree
B. sub tree
C. spanning tree
D. spanning subtree
ANSWER: C

114. A minimal non-empty edge cut of G is called a _____.
A. bond
B. cycle
C. path
D. tour
ANSWER: A

115. A connected graph that has no cut vertices is called a _____.
A. block
B. bond
C. cycle
D. tour
ANSWER: A

116. Every block with at least three vertices are _____connected.
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
ANSWER: B

117. A graph is Eulerian if it contains _____.
A. Euler tour
B. Euler trail
C. Hamiltonian path
D. Euler path
ANSWER: A

118. Hamilton cycle is a cycle that contains every _____of G.
A. path
B. cycle
C. vertex
D. edge
ANSWER: C

119. Collection of human beings with 4 heads, 2 legs and two hands is a _____.
A. null set
B. finite set
C. infinite set
D. equal set
ANSWER: A

120. A set containing no element is called _____.
A. null set
B. finite set
C. infinite set
D. equal set

ANSWER: A

121. A = {1,3,5,7,9} is a _____.
A. null set
B. finite set
C. singleton set
D. infinite set
ANSWER: B

122. The number of Indians in the world is _____.
A. finite set
B. universal set
C. infinite set
D. equal set
ANSWER: A

123. If in the truth table the answer column has the truth values both TRUE and FALSE then it is said to be _____.
A. tautology
B. contradiction
C. contingency
D. equivalence relation
ANSWER: C

124. To prove the statement P tautologically implies the statement Q, it is enough to prove that _____.
A. P conditional Q is a contradiction
B. P conditional Q is a tautology
C. P biconditional is a contradiction
D. P biconditional Q is a tautology
ANSWER: B

125. To prove the statement P is tautologically equivalent to the statement Q, it is enough to prove that _____.
A. P conditional Q is a contradiction
B. P conditional Q is a tautology
C. P biconditional Q is a contradiction
D. P biconditional Q is a tautology
ANSWER: D

126. Let R={(1,2),(3,4),(2,6.} and S={(4,3),(2,5),(6,6)} be a relation then R composite S=____.
A. {(1,5),(3,3),(2,6)}
B. {(1,5),(3,6),(2,5)}
C. {(4,4),(2,5),(3,3)}
D. {(1,1),(3,3),(2,2)}
ANSWER: A

127. The binary relation R = {(0, 0), (1, a)} on A = {0, 1, 2, 3, } is _____.
A. reflexive, not symmetric, transitive

B. not reflexive, symmetric, transitive
C. reflexive, symmetric, not transitive
D. reflexive, not symmetric, not transitive
ANSWER: B

128. There are only five distinct Hasse diagrams for partially ordered sets that contain _____elements.
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 6
ANSWER: B

129. The production S tends to aB is of the type _____grammar.
A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. all the above
ANSWER: D

130. The production S tends to A is of the type _____grammar.
A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. all the above
ANSWER: A

131. A regular grammar contain rules of the form is _____.
A. A tends to AB
B. AB tends to a
C. A tends to aB
D. AB tends to CD
ANSWER: C

132. If an edge e is said to join the vertices u and v then the vertices u and v are called __.
A. initial vertices
B. terminal vertices
C. ends of e
D. all the above
ANSWER: B

133. Edges intersect only at their ends are called _____.
A. planar
B. loop
C. link
D. non plannar
ANSWER: A

134. Two vertices which are incident with the common edge are called _____vertices.

A. distinct
B. directed
C. adjacent
D. loops
ANSWER: C

135. An edge with identical ends is called _____.
A. complete graph
B. bipartite graph
C. loops
D. link
ANSWER: C

136. An edge with same ends is called _____.
A. complete graph
B. bipartite graph
C. loops
D. link
ANSWER: D

137. In a graph if few edges have directions and few do not have directions then the graph is called _____.
A. multi graph
B. directed graph
C. undirected graph
D. mixed graph
ANSWER: D

138. If two edges have same vertices as its terminal vertices those edges are called ____.
A. parallel
B. adjacent
C. incident
D. distinct
ANSWER: A

139. Each edge has one end in set X and one end in set Y then the graph (X, Y) is called _____graph.
A. bipartite
B. simple
C. complete
D. trivial
ANSWER: A

140. The graph defined by the vertices and edges of a _____ is bipartite.
A. square
B. cube
C. single
D. both square and cube
ANSWER: B

141. To any graph G there corresponds a vertex in a matrix called _____matrix.
A. incidence
B. adjacency
C. square
D. null
ANSWER: A

142. If H is a sub graph of G then G is a _____ of H.
A. proper sub grapth
B. inducted sub graph
C. spanning subgraph
D. super graph
ANSWER: D

143. If the graph G1 and G2 has no vertex in common then it is said to be _____.
A. disjoint
B. edge disjoint
C. union
D. intersection
ANSWER: A

144. The degree of vertex v in G is _____.
A. number of edges of G incident with v
B. number of loops in G
C. number of links in G
D. number of sub graph in G
ANSWER: A

145. If the edges of a walk W are distinct then W is called _____.
A. path
B. trial
C. walk
D. tour
ANSWER: D

146. If the vertices of a walk W are distinct then W is called _____.
A. path
B. trial
C. walk
D. tour
ANSWER: A

147. Each loop counting has _____ edges.
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

ANSWER: B

148. The statements that we consider initially are simple statements called _____statements.
A. molecular
B. compound
C. atomic
D. simple
ANSWER: C

149. The statements formed from atomic statements are called _____statements.
A. molecular
B. compound
C. atomic
D. simple
ANSWER: A

150. The negation of the statement is formed by introducing _____.
A. not
B. and
C. or
D. if
ANSWER: A

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