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PHILOSOPHY

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

General Instructions:

- (i) Write all the answers in the Answer Script.
- (ii) Attempt Part-A Objective Questions serially.
- (iii) Attempt all parts of a question together at one place.

(PART : A-OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

SECTION-I

(Marks : 30)

GROUP-A

1. Choose and write the correct answer (any ten) 1 x 10 = 10

- (a). Deductive logic is synonyms to
- (i) Inductive logic
 - (ii) Formal logic
 - (iii) Material logic
 - (iv) None of these.

- (b) Reasoning means passing from
 - (i) Known to known
 - (ii) Known to unknown
 - (iii) Unknown to unknown
 - (iv) Unknow to known
- (c) Which of the following is a Syncategorematic word
 - (i) Man
 - (ii) Mortal
 - (iii) Perfect
 - (iv) Of
- (d) The term "Virtue" is a/an
 - (i) Composite term
 - (ii) Negative term
 - (iii) Abstract term
 - (iv) Concrete term
- (e) A proposition has
 - (i) Two parts
 - (ii) Three parts
 - (iii) Four parts
 - (iv) Five parts

(3)

- (f) Sub-altern Opposition differs in
- (i) Quality
 - (ii) Quantity
 - (iii) Both quality and quantity
 - (iv) Neither quality nor quantity
- (g) The copula of a proposition is in the
- (i) present tense
 - (ii) past tense
 - (iii) future tense
 - (iv) present perfect tense
- (h) In immediate inference the conclusion is deduced from
- (i) one premise
 - (ii) two premises
 - (iii) three premises
 - (iv) four premises
- (i) The figure of a syllogism is determined by the position of the
- (i) major term
 - (ii) minor term
 - (iii) middle term
 - (iv) none of these

(4)

- (j) BAROCO is a valid mood of the
- (i) first figure
 - (ii) second figure
 - (iii) third figure
 - (iv) fourth figure
- (k) 'Alex is smart and intelligent' is symbolised as
- (i) $S \cdot I$
 - (ii) $S \vee I$
 - (iii) $S \supset I$
 - (iv) $S \equiv I$
- (l) Metaphysics is also known as
- (i) epistemology
 - (ii) ontology
 - (iii) axiology
 - (iv) biology

(5)

GROUP – B

2. Write whether the following statements are *true* or *false* (any ten) 1 x 10 = 10
- (a) Logic is the science of the regulative laws of invalid thought.
 - (b) A term consisting of one word is known as singular term.
 - (c) In a real proposition, the predicate does not give any new information about the subject.
 - (d) Universal and particular are the divisions of proposition under quantity.
 - (e) A and E propositions are sub-altern opposition.
 - (f) In obversion O proposition does not yield any conclusion.
 - (g) From two negative premises no conclusion can be drawn.
 - (h) 'Dictum de omni et nullo' is directly applicable to the second figure.

(6)

- (i) In reduction, B in the Bramantip indicates that it is to be reduced to Barbara.
- (j) Philosophy and Science are contradictory to each other.
- (k) '∨' is the sign of negation.
- (l) Negative propositions distribute their predicates.

GROUP – C

3. Fill in the blanks. (any ten) 1 x 10 = 10
- (a) Logic is both a science and an _____.
 - (b) The denotation and connotation of a term vary _____.
 - (c) According to Mill, Proper Names are _____.
 - (d) Copula is considered to be the sign of _____ between the subject and the predicate.
 - (e) In a negative proposition the predicate term is denied of the _____.

(7)

- (f) In inductive inference the conclusion is always _____ general than the premises.
- (g) By Conversion E gives _____.
- (h) The Major term and the Minor term together is called _____.
- (i) 'FRESISON' is a valid mood in the _____ figure.
- (j) Philosophy means love of _____.
- (k) Dot (.), Vel (\vee), Implication (\supset) are called _____ functional connective.
- (l) Epistemology is the study of _____.

SECTION – II

(Marks : 20)

4. Answer any *ten* questions in 2 or 3 sentences each:

2 x 10 = 20

- (a) Distinguish between Concrete Term and Abstract Term.

(8)

- (b) Give one example each of a Positive Term, Negative Term and a Privative Term.
- (c) What is distribution of term?
- (d) Give an example of a hypothetical proposition.
- (e) Reduce "Few persons are not selfish" into its logical form.
- (f) What is the logical meaning of the word "Some"?
- (g) Name the four forms of Opposition of Proposition.
- (h) What is a Middle Term?
- (i) What are the two forms of Conversion?
- (j) Show the position of the middle term in the second figure.
- (k) State the special rules of the first figure.
- (l) What is Direct Reduction?
- (m) Name the valid moods of the second figure.
- (n) What are the different branches of Philosophy?
- (o) What is disjunction?

(9)

(PART : B – DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer question no. 5 and any three from the rest.

5. Symbolize the following statements (any five): $5 \times 4 = 20$

- (i) Ayan is intelligent and Sonika is hardworking.
- (ii) Braine and Cyrilla will not both be selected for the job.
- (iii) It is not the case that neither Peter is short nor handsome.
- (iv) If inflation continues, then the standard of living will not rise.
- (v) Either I will go to the library or attend the meeting.
- (vi) Mahesh did not come and the meeting was postponed.
- (vii) If prices fall or wages rise, then the retail sales increases.

6. What is a term? What is denotation and connotation of a term? Distinguish between the following.

$2 + 2 + 6 = 10$

- (i) Absolute and Relative Terms.
- (ii) Contradictory and Contrary Terms.

(10)

7. Reduce the following sentences into logical forms and mark them as A, E, I, O. (any five) $5 \times 2 = 10$

- (i) Few persons are above temptation.
- (ii) Lions never drink coffee.
- (iii) All that glitters is not gold.
- (iv) Winter countries alone produce wine.
- (v) Dishonest persons sometimes succeed in life.
- (vi) The virtuous alone are happy.
- (vii) Only the industrious can prosper in life.

8. What is meant by Inference ? Distinguish between Immediate and Mediate Inference. $4 + 6 = 10$

9. What is the function of the middle term in a syllogism? Explain why the middle term should be distributed at least once in the premises? $4 + 6 = 10$

10. What is Philosophy? Explain any two branches of philosophy. $2 + 8 = 10$

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