

Total No. of Printed Pages—12

HS/XII/A/Pls/21

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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*) : $1 \times 10 = 10$

(a) Logic as a whole aims at

- (i) only formal truth
- (ii) only material truth
- (iii) Both formal and material truth
- (iv) None of the above

(2)

(b) Quantitatively, the cause is

- (i) equal to the effect
- (ii) more than the effect
- (iii) less than the effect
- (iv) sometimes more and sometimes less than the effect

(c) The expression 'plurality of causes' was introduced by

- (i) Carveth Read
- (ii) Mill
- (iii) Hume
- (iv) Bain

(d) ' p only if q ' is symbolised as

- (i) $p \supset q$
- (ii) $q \supset p$
- (iii) $p \cdot q$
- (iv) $p \equiv q$

(e) The 'experimental methods' have been called by Mill

- (i) the 'methods of addition'
- (ii) the 'methods of multiplication'
- (iii) the 'methods of elimination'
- (iv) None of the above

(3)

(f) The School of Indian Philosophy which does not believe in the Law of Karma is

(i) Sāṃkhya

(ii) Buddha

(iii) Vedānta

(iv) Cārvāka

(g) Observation and experiment are

(i) formal grounds of induction

(ii) material grounds of induction

(iii) both formal and material grounds of induction

(iv) neither formal nor material grounds of induction

(h) The number of Āstika School in Indian Philosophy is

(i) 3

(ii) 5

(iii) 6

(iv) 9

(i) Bain says that the course of the world is

(i) a uniformity

(ii) uniformities

(iii) a unity

(iv) None of the above

(4)

(j) Hypothesis cannot be proved without

- (i) analysis
- (ii) sensation
- (iii) perception
- (iv) verification

(k) “John and Jack are twins”—It is

- (i) simple statement
- (ii) compound statement
- (iii) Both simple and compound statement
- (iv) None of the above

(l) Induction by complete enumeration is synonym for

- (i) scientific induction
- (ii) unscientific induction
- (iii) perfect induction
- (iv) analogy

(5)

(m) Mill points out that the fallacies of observation are of

- (i) two kinds
- (ii) three kinds
- (iii) four kinds
- (iv) five kinds

(n) In false analogy, the conclusion is drawn from

- (i) essential points of resemblance
- (ii) identical points of similarity
- (iii) points of difference
- (iv) superficial points of similarity

GROUP—B

2. Write whether the following statements are *True* or *False* (any ten) : 1×10=10

- (a) Perfect induction is possible only when there is a limited totality.
- (b) In scientific induction, there is an inductive leap.
- (c) The cause does not necessarily precede the effect.

(6)

(d) Observation and experiment do not differ in kind but only in degree.

(e) ' \supset ' is a symbol for conjunction.

(f) The hypothesis must be based on facts.

(g) Unscientific induction is called induction by complete enumeration.

(h) The Sāṃkhya school believes in God.

(i) The statement $p \vee q$ is a tautology.

(j) The method of difference is essentially a method of experiment.

(k) Experiment precedes observation.

(l) Qualitatively, the cause is relative to a given phenomenon called the effect.

(m) Locke is a rationalist philosopher.

(n) The method of agreement does not enable us to distinguish from coexistence.

(7)

GROUP—C

3. Fill in the blanks (any *ten*) :

1×10=10

- (a) The cause is an _____ of the effect.
- (b) Mill formulates _____ experimental methods.
- (c) Observation is a regulated _____ of facts and circumstances with a definite purpose.
- (d) The expression 'plurality of causes' was introduced by _____.
- (e) Induction is based on _____ of facts.
- (f) Empiricism holds that all human knowledge comes from _____.
- (g) In analogy, we proceed from particular to _____.
- (h) A statement form, all of whose substitution instances are true is called a _____.
- (i) Every event must have a _____.

(8)

- (j) Hypothesis is a _____ supposition.
- (k) The method of agreement is the method of discovery rather than a method of _____.
- (l) The heterodox schools of Indian Philosophy do not believe in the _____ of Vedas.
- (m) In Symbolic Logic, the symbols ' \sim ', ' \cdot ', ' \vee ', ' \supset ', ' \equiv ' which represent the logical form are called _____.
- (n) Mal observation is a _____ fallacy.

SECTION—II

(Marks : 20)

4. Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences each
(any ten) : 2×10=20

- (a) What is a real proposition?
- (b) How does Carveth Read define cause?
- (c) Who is regarded as the founder of Inductive Logic?

(9)

- (d) What does the term 'observation' literally mean?
- (e) Distinguish between Agent and Patient.
- (f) What are the kinds of induction?
- (g) State one advantage of experiment over observation.
- (h) What is conjunction?
- (i) Name two rationalist philosophers.
- (j) Define Analogy.
- (k) What is a statement variable?
- (l) What are the functions of experimental methods?
- (m) What is an innate idea?
- (n) What is perfect induction?

(10)

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer Question No. 5 and *any three* from the rest

5. (a) Symbolize any *four* of the following : $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 10$

- (i) If Germany will win the World Cup then Argentina will not win the World Cup.
- (ii) If the weather is warm and the sky is clear, then we will go for swimming and boating.
- (iii) It is not the case that lead is heavier than gold.
- (iv) Not both Meghalaya and Assam football teams will join the tournament.
- (v) It is not the case that neither Atlanta nor Baltimore wins their conference championship.
- (vi) Either taxes are increased or if expenditure rises, then the debt ceiling is raised.
- (vii) Either Chicago or Dallas will win the superbowl but they will not both win the superbowl.

(11)

(b) Use truth tables to determine the validity or invalidity of any two of the following argument forms : 5×2=10

$$(i) \quad p \supset q \\ \therefore \sim q \supset \sim p$$

$$(ii) \quad p \vee q \\ p \\ \therefore \sim q$$

$$(iii) \quad p \cdot \sim q \\ \therefore p$$

$$(iv) \quad (p \supset q) \supset (p \vee q) \\ \sim(p \vee q) \\ \therefore \sim(p \supset q)$$

6. What is scientific induction? What are its marks or characteristics? 3+7=10

7. Explain and examine the law of uniformity of nature. 10

8. What is hypothesis? What are the conditions of a legitimate hypothesis? 3+7=10

9. Explain empiricism as a theory of knowledge. 10

10. What is observation? Explain the fallacies of observation. 3+7=10

(12)

11. Explain the method of agreement with examples. 10

12. Write short notes on any two of the following : 5×2=10

(a) Advantages of observation over experiment

(b) Rationalism

(c) Distinctive features of Indian Philosophy

(d) Difference between Deduction and Induction

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