

2022

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) Logic is the science of
- (i) language
 - (ii) regulative laws of vaild thought
 - (iii) thoughts
 - (iv) none of the above.

- (b) Logic is concerned with
- (i) Formal Truth
 - (ii) Material Truth
 - (iii) both Formal and Material Truth
 - (iv) none of the above.
- (c) The denotation of a term is synonym to
- (i) Intent
 - (ii) Extension
 - (iii) Depth
 - (iv) Comprehension
- (d) The concrete term is the name of
- (i) an attribute
 - (ii) a mood
 - (iii) a thing
 - (iv) a figure

(3)

- (e) The affirmation or negation of a proposition is determined by
- (i) the subject
 - (ii) the predicate
 - (iii) the copula
 - (iv) none of the above.
- (f) 'Few men are honest' can be reduced to an
- (i) 'A' proposition
 - (ii) 'E' proposition
 - (iii) 'I' proposition
 - (iv) 'O' proposition
- (g) Sub-Contrary Opposition is the relation between two
- (i) affirmative propositions
 - (ii) negative propositions
 - (iii) particular propositions
 - (iv) universal propositions.
- (h) A syllogism consists of
- (i) one proposition
 - (ii) two propositions
 - (iii) three propositions
 - (iv) four propositions.

(4)

- (i) Which of the following is a compound form of Immediate Inference?
- (i) Conversion
 - (ii) Obversion
 - (iii) Contraposition
 - (iv) None of the above.
- (j) 'p only if q' is symbolised as
- (i) $p \supset q$
 - (ii) $p \vee q$
 - (iii) $p \cdot q$
 - (iv) $q \supset p$.
- (k) One of the premises must be negative in the
- (i) first figure
 - (ii) second figure
 - (iii) third figure
 - (iv) fourth figure

(5)

- (l) Axiology means
- (i) a theory of knowledge
 - (ii) a theory of value
 - (iii) a theory of beauty
 - (iv) a theory of reality.

GROUP – B

2. Write whether the following statements are *true* or *false* (any *ten*) 1 x 10 = 10

- (a) Formal Truth and Material Truth always go together.
- (b) 'Parent' is an absolute term.
- (c) Syncategorematic words are terms.
- (d) 'Black' and 'white' are contradictory terms.
- (e) 'Man is a laughing animal' –is a real proposition.
- (f) The figure of a syllogism is determined by the position of the middle term.
- (g) Epistemology is the theory of knowledge.
- (h) There is no change in meaning between the obvertend and obverse.

(6)

- (i) Universal propositions distribute their subjects.
- (j) Reduction, literally means change or transformation.
- (k) In Deductive Inference, the conclusion can be more general than the premises.
- (l) 'Rita and Geeta' are twins'– is a compound statement.

GROUP – C

3. Fill in the blanks (any *ten*) 1 x 10 = 10

- (a) Reasoning means passing from something known to something _____.
- (b) 'Whiteness' is _____ term.
- (c) Logic is a _____ science.
- (d) Conditional propositions are either hypothetical or _____.
- (e) Contradictory opposition is the _____ form of opposition.
- (f) In the second figure, the middle term is the _____ in both premises.
- (g) 'Dictum de omni et nullo' is directly applicable to _____ figure .

(7)

- (h) Every word is not a _____ .
- (i) In conversion, the subject of the convertend becomes the predicate of the _____ .
- (j) A Universal Negative proposition is represented by the symbol _____ .
- (k) Metaphysics is synonym for _____ .
- (l) Every syllogism must contain three, and only _____ terms.

SECTION – II

(Marks : 20)

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

2 x 10= 20

- (a) What is Formal Truth?
- (b) Give two examples of privative term.
- (c) What is a connotative term?
- (d) Define Contrary Opposition.
- (e) What is Simple Conversion?

(8)

- (f) Obvert the proposition 'some men are honest'.
- (g) Mention the special rules of the third figure.
- (h) Give an example of an Assertory proposition.
- (i) Distinguish between simple and compound statement.
- (j) Name the valid moods of the second figure.
- (k) Reduce 'Ceasare' directly.
- (l) Define Philosophy.
- (m) Distinguish between Figure and Mood of a syllogism.
- (n) What is Inversion?
- (o) What is Material Equivalence?

(9)

(PART : B – DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

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

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

- (a) Roses are red and violets are blue.
- (b) It is not the case that lead is heavier than gold.
- (c) If prices fall or wages rise, then both retail sales and advertising activities increase.
- (d) Unless Atlanta win their conference championship Chicago will win the superbowl.
- (e) John is innocent but not Mary.
- (f) Neither Alice nor Betty will be elected.
- (g) Iran and Libya do not both raise the price of oil.
- (h) If you enroll in the course and study hard, then you will pass.

6. What do you understand by denotation and connotation of a term? Explain the relation between them. $4 + 6 = 10$

(10)

7. Reduce the following sentences into their strict logical forms adding the symbols A, E, I or O in each case. (Any five) $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) Any student will answer this simple question.
- (b) Only the virtuous are really happy.
- (c) Few men are above temptation.
- (d) Most of the good citizens are patriots.
- (e) Every man is liable to error.
- (f) All students except one are present in the class.
- (g) Any answer is not good answer.

8. What is Conversion? State the rules of Conversion. Why 'O' proposition can not be converted? $2 + 4 + 4 = 10$

9. What is Syllogism? What are its characteristics? Explain the structure of Syllogism. $2 + 4 + 4 = 10$

10. What is Philosophy? Discuss in brief the scope of Philosophy. $4 + 6 = 10$

★★★