

Total No. of Printed Pages—11

**HS/XII/A/Pls/26**

**2 0 2 6**

**PHILOSOPHY**

**( FOR CANDIDATES WITH INTERNAL ASSESSMENT—NEW COURSE )**

*Full Marks : 80*

**( FOR CANDIDATES WITHOUT INTERNAL ASSESSMENT—OLD COURSE )**

*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.

( 2 )

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 40 )

SECTION—I

( Marks : 20 )

GROUP—A

1. Choose and write the correct answer (any *seven*) :  $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) Induction establishes

- (i) general real propositions
- (ii) general verbal propositions
- (iii) particular real propositions
- (iv) particular verbal propositions

(b) The Cause is

- (i) a consequent event
- (ii) an antecedent event
- (iii) a concurrent event
- (iv) a parallel event

(c) The term 'Colligation of Facts' was originally used by

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

( 3 )

- (d) Observation and Experiment differ in
- (i) kind
  - (ii) degree
  - (iii) Both of the above
  - (iv) None of the above
- (e) Experimental Methods are
- (i) methods of discovery
  - (ii) methods of proof
  - (iii) Both of the above
  - (iv) None of the above
- (f) The statement  $p \sim p$  is a
- (i) tautology
  - (ii) contradictory
  - (iii) contingent
  - (iv) None of the above
- (g) The Method of Difference is essentially
- (i) method of observation
  - (ii) method of experiment
  - (iii) method of concomitant variations
  - (iv) None of the above
- (h) The number of Āstika schools in Indian Philosophy is
- (i) 3
  - (ii) 4
  - (iii) 9
  - (iv) 6

( 4 )

- (i) 'A priori' means
  - (i) before experience
  - (ii) after experience
  - (iii) during experience
  - (iv) All of the above
- (j) 'Neither Jim nor Tom is elected' is a/an
  - (i) conjunction
  - (ii) implication
  - (iii) disjunction
  - (iv) negation of disjunction

GROUP—B

2. Write whether the following statements are *True* or *False* (any seven) :  $1 \times 7 = 7$
- (a) Unscientific Induction is also called Imperfect Enumeration.
  - (b) Induction is a general proposition only in appearance.
  - (c) Cause and effects are relative terms.
  - (d) Non-observation is the fallacy of wrong interpretation of sense perception.
  - (e) Hypothesis assumes three different forms.
  - (f) A statement is invalid if it has only true substitution instances.
  - (g) The Method of Agreement is the Method of Proof.

( 5 )

- (h) In symbolic logic, the word 'unless' is symbolized by ' '.
- (i) Epistemology is the theory of knowledge.
- (j) A statement is valid if it has only true substitution instances.

GROUP—C

3. Fill in the blanks (any six) : 1×6=6

- (a) Induction by Parity of Reasoning is a purely \_\_\_\_\_ process.
- (b) Observation is \_\_\_\_\_ perception.
- (c) \_\_\_\_\_ is regarded as the founder of modern Inductive Philosophy.
- (d) Hypothesis is a \_\_\_\_\_ supposition.
- (e) Condition means any necessary factor of a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (f) Empiricism holds \_\_\_\_\_ is the only source of knowledge.
- (g) Logical constants are also called logical \_\_\_\_\_.
- (h) The Orthodox School believes in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Vedas.
- (i) The Indian term of philosophy is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (j) "Castor and Pollux were twins" is a \_\_\_\_\_ statement.

( 6 )

SECTION—II

( Marks : 20 )

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

- (a) What is Analogy?
- (b) Why has Perfect Induction been named Induction by complete enumeration?
- (c) State the rule of Implication.
- (d) Distinguish between Positive and Negative conditions of a cause.
- (e) What is Plurality of Causes?
- (f) Distinguish between Moving power and Collocation.
- (g) What is Mal-observation?
- (h) What are the five experimental methods?
- (i) What is vera causa?
- (j) What are variables?
- (k) Name two Empiricists.
- (l) What does 'Darśana' mean?
- (m) Distinguish between Simple observation and Experiment.

( 7 )

(n) What is Good Analogy?

(o) Distinguish between Orthodox and Heterodox schools of Indian Philosophy.

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 40 )

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

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

- (i) It is not true that Ed will get the prize but Fred won't.
- (ii) Chelsea will win the tournament unless Arsenal wins the super-league.
- (iii) Both Mary and Lily will go to the picnic only if it does not rain.
- (iv) If prices fall or wages rise, then both retail sales and advertising activities increase.
- (v) Alice and Betty will both not be elected.
- (vi) Either Ambrose or Bradley will go to the picnic, but they will not both go to the picnic.
- (vii) If the weather is warm and the sky is clear, then we will go boating and fishing.

( 8 )

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

(i)  $p \rightarrow q$   
 $\sim q \rightarrow \sim p$

(ii)  $p \rightarrow q$   
 $\sim (p \rightarrow q)$   
 $p \rightarrow q$

(iii)  $(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r)$   
 $p$   
 $q \rightarrow r$

(iv)  $p \rightarrow \sim q$   
 $p$

6. What is Scientific Induction? Explain its marks or characteristics. 2+8=10

7. Explain the distinctive features of Indian Philosophy. 10

8. Explain the Method of Agreement with examples. 10

9. What is hypothesis? What are the conditions of a legitimate hypothesis? 2+8=10

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

(a) Rationalism

(b) Difference between Deduction and Induction

(c) Law of Uniformity of Nature

(d) Fallacies of Observation



( 9 )

( Additional 20 marks for Non-regular Candidates only )

( Marks : 20 )

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

GROUP—A

11. Choose and write the correct answer (any *three*) : 1×3=3

(a) 'Darśana' means

- (i) love of knowledge
- (ii) love of wisdom
- (iii) vision of truth
- (iv) love of argument

(b)  $P$  is equivalent to  $Q$  is symbolized as

- (i)  $P \rightarrow Q$
- (ii)  $P \leftrightarrow Q$
- (iii)  $P \vee Q$
- (iv)  $P \wedge Q$

(c) The law of Causation is a

- (i) formal ground of induction
- (ii) material ground of induction
- (iii) Both formal ground of induction and material ground of induction
- (iv) Neither formal ground of induction nor material ground of induction

( 10 )

(d) Descartes divided Ideas into

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

GROUP—B

12. Write whether the following statements are *True* or *False*  
(any *three*) : 1×3=3

- (a) Observation means keeping something before the mind.
- (b) All the nine schools of Indian Philosophy recognize the authority of the Vedas.
- (c) Mal-observation is a negative fallacy.
- (d) Philosophy means love of wisdom.

GROUP—C

13. Fill in the blanks : 1×4=4

- (a) Empiricism is a reaction against \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) Indian Philosophy is initially pessimism, but ultimately \_\_\_\_\_.

( 11 )

(c) Mill formulates \_\_\_\_\_ experimental methods.

(d) The ground of Induction is itself an \_\_\_\_\_.

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

Answer *any* **one** question

14. What is a cause? What are its marks or characteristics? 2+8=10

15. Discuss the Law of Uniformity of Nature and the Law of Causation. 5+5=10

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