2021
PHILOSOPHY

Full marks:80 Time: 3 hours

General instructions:

i) Approximately 15 minutes is allotted to read the question paper and revise the answers.
ii) The question paper consists of 29 questions.
iii) Marks are indicated against each question.
Answer to questions carrying1 mark should not exceed one sentence.
Answer to questions carrying 2 marks should not exceed 50 words.
Answer to questions carrying 4 marks should not exceed 100 words.
Answer to questions carrying 6 marks should not exceed 200 words.
Answer to questions carrying 8 marks should not exceed 300 words.

N.B: Check that all pages of the question paper are complete as indicated on the top left side.

Choose the correct answer from the given alternative: 10x1=10

1. Axioms are **1**
(a) universal real proposition
(b) particular real proposition
(c) universal real self evident proposition
(d) particular real self evident proposition

2. Proceeding from cause to effect and from effect to cause is possible in **1**
(a) Observation (b) Experiment
(c) both (a) & (b) (d) none of the above

3. The first requisite of the proof of a hypothesis is **1**
(a) experiment (b) induction
(c) verification (d) observation

4. The doctrine of the plurality of causes frustrates the method of **1**
(a) Difference (b) Agreement
(c) Concomitant Variation (d) Joint method

5. Logic is the science of thought as expressed in **1**
(a) Signs (b) Language
(c) Music (d) Writing

6. Reasoning means passing from **1**
(a) known to unknown (b) unknown to known
(c) observed to unobserved (d) unobserved to observed

7. A term denotes things and connotes **1**
   (a) proposition (b) sentences
   (c) attributes (d) connotation

8. Terms like parent/child or teacher are **1**
   (a) absolute terms (b) relative terms
   (c) negative terms (d) privative terms

9. When all constituent propositions are of different relation, it is called **1**
   (a) pure syllogism (b) mixed syllogism
   (c) categorical syllogism (d) dilemma

10. Syllogism consists of **1**
    (a) seven rules (b) eight rules
    (c) nine rules (d) ten rules

Answer the following questions:

11. What is scientific induction? **2**

12. What is natural experiment? **2**

13. State two uses of hypothesis in scientific investigation. **2**

14. How can one distinguish between hypothesis and theory? **2**

15. What are the experimental methods formulated by Mill? **2**

16. Define verification. What is direct and indirect verification? 2+2=**4**

17. What are the uses of logic? **4**

18. What is meant by concrete and abstract terms? **2+2=4**

19. Mention any four rules of a categorical syllogism. **4**

20. Symbolise the following (**Any two**) **2x2=4**
    (a) If there is over production, then price do not rise.
    (b) Neither India nor Pakistan will win the match.
    (c) It is not the case that neither Atlanta nor Baltimore win their conference championship.

Answer **any four** from questions 21 –26

21. Give the general differences between induction and deduction. **6**

22. Define observation. Explain its fallacies. 2+4=**6**

23. Describe the hypothetical proposition. **6**

24. Distinguish between formal logic and material logic. **6**

25. List any six (6) general rules of categorical syllogism. **6**

26. Symbolic logic 3x2=6
    a. $(p \vee q) \equiv (p \vee q)$
    b. $p \bullet (p \supset q)$
    c. $\sim (P \bullet q)$

Answer **any two** from questions 27 - 29

27. What is experiment? What are the relative advantages of experiment over observation? 2+6=**8**

28. What is the method of concomitant variation? Explain with one symbolic and concrete example. **4+4=8**

29. What is the method of agreement? State two defects of the method of agreement. **6+2=8**

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