Meghalaya Board of School Education

SAMPLE PAPERS

aglasem.com



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***)** : 1×10=10

(a) Complete induction is the synonym for

(i) perfect induction

(ii) scientific induction

(iii) unscientific induction

(iv) analogy

(b) The primary or ultimate laws are

(i) laws of thought

(ii) laws of nature

(iii) laws of causation

(iv) Both laws of thought and nature

(c) The fallacy in which the relevant instances are being overlooked is called a fallacy of

(i) analogy

(ii) mal-observation

(iii) non-observation of essential circumstances

(iv) non-observation of instances



(d) Perfect induction is also known as

(i) scientific induction

(ii) induction per simple enumeration

(iii) analogy

(iv) induction by complete enumeration

(e) The acting together of several causes producing a joint effect is called

(i) the law of causation

(ii) plurality of cause

(iii) conjunction of causes

(iv) intermixture of effects

(f) Hypothesis assumes

(i) two different forms

(ii) three different forms

(iii) four different forms

(iv) five different forms

(g) Bacon describes induction as

(i) a descending process

(ii) an ascending process

(iii) Both of the above

(iv) None of the above



(h) 'q if p' is symbolized as

(i) $p \supset q$

(ii) $p \cdot q$

(iii) $q \supset p$

(iv) $q \cdot p$

(i) Characteristic imperfection is a defect of

(i) method of agreement

(ii) method of difference

(iii) method of residues

(iv) method of concomitant variation

(j) The number of Astika Schools in Indian Philosophy is

(i) 3

(ii) 4

(iii) 9

(iv) 6

(k) A statement form that has only false substitution instances is said to be a

(i) tautology

(ii) contradictory

(iii) contingent

(iv) None of the above



(l) The Method of Residues is regarded as a special modification of the Method of

(i) Difference

(ii) Agreement

(iii) Residues

(iv) Concomitant variation

(m) Who defines 'condition' to be any necessary factor of a cause?

(i) Mill

(ii) Aristotle

(iii) Carveth Read

(iv) Bain

(n) Mal-observation is a fallacy of

(i) petitio principi

(ii) wrong interpretation

(iii) overlooking

(iv) undistributed middle

GROUP—B

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

(a) Induction necessarily involves a passage from the known to the unknown.

(b) Axioms are subject to proof.

(c) The cause does not precede the effect.

(d) Hypothesis is the starting point of induction.

(e) Analogy yields merely probable conclusion.

(f) ''Castor and Pollux were twins'' is a compound statement.

(g) The Method of Agreement is the Method of Proof.

(h) The term 'observation' literally means keeping something before the mind.

(i) Experiments enable us to multiply our instances indefinitely.

(j) The Method of Residues is a subsidiary inductive method.

(k) Descartes divides idea into two kinds.

(l) The fallacy of *post hoc ergo propter hoc* is the result of careless use of the Method of Agreement.

(m) The ground of Induction is itself an Induction known as Paradox of Induction.

(n) Darshana means vision of truth.

GROUP—C

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

(a) False analogy is based on _____ point of similarity.

(b) Secondary laws are either empirical or _____.

(c) Causation implies _____ in time.

(d) Indian Philosophy is initially pessimism but ultimately _____.

(e) Two statements are said to be materially _____ when they have the same truth value.

(f) The term 'Colligation of Facts' was originally used by _____.

(g) Observation _____ experiment.

(h) The Heterodox schools of Indian Philosophy do not believe in the _____ of Vedas.

(i) According to Mill, induction is _____ to deduction.

(j) A negative condition is one that cannot be _____ without frustrating the effect.

(k) The hypothesis must be free from conflict with established _____.

(l) Non-observation is a _____ fallacy.

(m) According to Locke, ''There is nothing in the _____ which was not previously in the sense''.

(n) Perfect induction is possible only when there is a _____ totality.

SECTION—II

(*Marks* : 20)

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

(a) What is scientific induction?

(b) What is material truth?

(c) Define the method of concomitant variation.

(d) Distinguish between simple statement and compound statement.

(e) What is homogeneous intermixture of effects?

(f) Name the different experimental methods as suggested by Mill.

(g) Distinguish between Orthodox and Heterodox Schools of Indian Philosophy.

(h) State one condition of a valid hypothesis.

(i) What is a negative condition according to Mill?

(j) Distinguish between moving power and collocation.

(k) What is conjunction?

(l) What is an innate idea?

(m) What is induction by parity of reasoning?

(n) What is rationalism?

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

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

5. *(a)* Symbolize any *four* of the following : 2½×4=10

(i) If Amherst wins its first game then Baltimore will not win the game.

(ii) It is not true that Ed will get the prize but Fred won't.

(iii) If dogs can fly if and only if dogs have wings, then either dogs cannot fly or dogs have wings.

(iv) It is not the case that if we do not go swimming then the sky is not clear.

(v) Either Alice or Carol will go to the picnic, but they will not both go to the picnic.

(vi) If the weather is warm and the sky is clear then we go swimming and we go boating.

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

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

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

(iii) $(p \supset q) \cdot (p \supset r)$
p
$\therefore q \vee r$

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

6. ''The difference between deduction and induction is not one of principle but of starting point.'' Discuss. 10

7. What is a cause according to Carveth Read? Explain its marks or characteristics. 2+8=10

8. Explain empiricism as a theory of knowledge. 10

9. ''Observation and experiment do not differ in kind but only in degree.'' Discuss. 10

10. What is hypothesis? What are the forms of hypothesis? 2+8=10

11. Explain the Method of Difference with examples. 10

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

(a) Good analogy and bad analogy

(b) Distinctive features of Indian Philosophy

(c) Law of uniformity of nature

(d) Fallacies of observation

★★★

Sample Papers

- CBSE Sample Papers
- ICSE / ISC Board Sample Papers
- AP Board Sample Papers
- Assam Board Sample Papers
- Bihar Board Sample Papers
- Chhattisgarh Board Sample Papers
- Goa Board Sample Papers
- Gujarat Board Sample Papers
- Haryana Board Sample Papers
- HP Board Sample Papers
- J&K State Board Sample Papers
- Jharkhand Board Sample Papers
- Karnataka Board Sample Papers
- Kerala Board Sample Papers

Sample Papers

- MP Board Sample Papers
- Maharashtra Board Sample Papers
- Manipur Board Sample Papers
- Mizoram Board Sample Papers
- Orissa Board Sample Papers
- Punjab Board Sample Papers
- Rajasthan Board Sample Papers
- Tamil Nadu Board Sample Papers
- Telangana State Board Sample Papers
- Tripura Board Sample Papers
- UP Board Sample Papers
- Uttarakhand Board Sample Papers
- West Bengal Board Sample Papers

