

**SECOND SEMESTER B.A./B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2020**

(CBCSS—UG)

Philosophy

PHL 1(2) C01—GREEK PHILOSOPHY

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A (Short Answer Questions)***Answer fifteen questions.**Each question carries 2 marks.**Answers should not exceed 50 words.**Ceiling 25 marks.*

Write short notes on :

- |                                  |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Hylozoism.                    | 2. Anthropomorphic Religion.         |
| 3. Monism.                       | 4. Astronomy.                        |
| 5. Concept of Harmony.           | 6. Members of Ionic school.          |
| 7. Xenophanes.                   | 8. Paradox of Achilles and Tortoise. |
| 9. Phenomenon of Change.         | 10. Nous.                            |
| 11. Cosmology.                   | 12. Metaphysics.                     |
| 13. Meaning of the term Sophist. | 14. Homo mensura.                    |
| 15. Dialectical Method.          |                                      |

(Ceiling : 25 marks)

**Part B (Paragraph Answer Questions)***Answer eight questions.**Each question carries 5 marks.**Answers should not exceed 100 words.**Ceiling 35 marks.*

16. Examine the concept of substance by Thales.
17. The Eleatics ultimately believed that truth can be obtained through logic and clarity. Explain
18. Examine the features of Socratic Method.
19. Happiness is the highest good because we choose happiness as an end sufficient in itself. Examine this view of Aristotle.

**Turn over**

20. Cynicism is one of the most striking of all the Hellenistic philosophies. Explain.
21. Explain the concept of Trinity of God by Plotinus.
22. Discuss the features of Neo-Platonism.
23. Stoicism is a philosophy of life that maximizes positive emotions, reduces negative emotions and helps individuals to hone their virtues of character. Explain.

(Ceiling : 35 marks)

### **Part C (Essay Questions)**

*Answer any two out of the four questions.*

*Answers should not exceed 400 words.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

24. Discuss the general features of Greek Atomism.
25. Explain the characteristics of Epicureanism.
26. Critically examine the contributions of Sophists to human thought.
27. Give an account of peculiarities of ancient Greek Scepticism.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**SECOND SEMESTER B.A./B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2020****(CBCSS—UG)****Philosophy****PHL 2B 02—LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD****(2019 Admissions)****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

## PHL 2B 02—LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a normative study.  
(A) Logic. (B) Aesthetics.  
(C) Ethics. (D) All these.
2. Logic deals with the operations of human mind in its search for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Beauty. (B) Conduct.  
(C) Truth. (D) All these.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is that which serves either as the subject or as the predicate in a proposition.  
(A) Term. (B) Word.  
(C) Argument. (D) Sentence.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of passing from known judgments to a new judgment.  
(A) Inference. (B) Imagination.  
(C) Argument. (D) None of these.
5. Identify the wrong combination :  
(A) Logic and reasoning. (B) Ethics and good.  
(C) Logic and imagination. (D) Logic and inference.
6. Aesthetics is related to \_\_\_\_\_ as Logic is to truth.  
(A) Right. (B) Reasoning.  
(C) Inspiration. (D) Beauty.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ of a proposition means whether the predicate is affirmed or denied of the subject.  
(A) Import. (B) Intension.  
(C) Quantity. (D) Quality.

8. Categorical propositions are classified into \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Three. (B) Four.  
(C) Two. (D) Five.
9. "Dog is a domestic animal" is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ affirmative proposition.
- (A) Particular. (B) Universal.  
(C) Individual. (D) None of these.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is not considered as an independent form of immediate inference.
- (A) Conversion. (B) Obversion.  
(C) Inversion. (D) Contraposition.
11. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of mediate deductive inference in which the conclusion is drawn from two categorical propositions taken jointly.
- (A) Categorical syllogism. (B) Hypothetical syllogism.  
(C) Disjunctive syllogism. (D) All these.
12. In categorical syllogism, the common term, which occurs in both the premises, is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Major. (B) Minor.  
(C) Middle. (D) None of these.
13. No men are perfect.  
All men are animals.  
Therefore, no animals are perfect.  
This syllogism commits the fallacy of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Illicit major. (B) Illicit minor.  
(C) Undistributed middle. (D) None of these.
14. No crows are white.  
No swans are white.  
∴ No swans are crows.  
This syllogism commits the fallacy of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Fallacy of two particulars. (B) Fallacy of exclusive premises.  
(C) Undistributed middle. (D) None of these.

15. If a country is highly industrialised, it is prosperous.

This country is not industrialised.

Therefore, it is not prosperous.

This syllogism commits the fallacy of \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) Denying the antecedent. (B) Affirming consequent.

(C) Denying consequent. (D) None of these.

16. The conclusion of pure hypothetical syllogism is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ proposition.

(A) Hypothetical. (B) Categorical.

(C) Disjunctive. (D) Equivalent.

17. Identify the minor premise in the following :

All men are mortal.

All kings are men.

∴ All kings are mortal

(A) All men are mortal. (B) All kings are men.

(C) All kings are mortal. (D) None of these.

18. \_\_\_\_\_ means a tentative explanation of a given phenomenon.

(A) Experiment. (B) Observation.

(C) Hypothesis. (D) None of these.

19. Identify the odd one :

(A) Belief. (B) Hypothesis.

(C) Opinion. (D) Intuition.

20. From a good \_\_\_\_\_, we can make deductions.

(A) Intuition. (B) Belief.

(C) Hypothesis. (D) Idea.

**SECOND SEMESTER B.A./B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2020**

(CBCSS—UG)

Philosophy

PHL 2B 02—LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A (Short Answer Questions)***Answer fifteen questions.**Each question carries 2 marks.**Answers should not exceed 50 words each.*

Write short notes on :

1. The subject matter of logic.
2. Any two uses of studying logic.
3. Definition of proposition.
4. Conditional propositions.
5. Subject term and predicate term.
6. Distribution of terms in universal propositions.
7. Contraries.
8. Obversion of A and I propositions.
9. The empirical bases of scientific method.
10. The mood of a syllogism.
11. Hypothesis.
12. Modus Tollens.
13. Connotation of a term.
14. The Law of Causation.
15. The problem of induction.

(Ceiling 25 marks)

**Turn over**

**Part B (Paragraph Answer Questions)**

*Answer eight questions.*

*Each question carries 5 marks.*

*Answers should not exceed 100 words each.*

16. Distinguish between deductive and inductive logic.
17. Define 'inference' and describe the characteristics of mediate inference.
18. Define categorical syllogism and describe the conditions for a categorical syllogism to be in the standard form.
19. Describe the First Figure of categorical syllogism and present its schematic form.
20. Define the mood of a categorical syllogism and present the list of valid moods in the First Figure. Show the difference between the valid mood EAE in the First and the Second figures.
21. Define conditional syllogism and analyze disjunctive syllogism as an example.
22. Describe the technique of devising a counter dilemma to defeat a dilemma.
23. Bring out the differences between observation and experiment.

(Ceiling 35 marks)

**Part C (Essay Questions)**

*Answer any two out of the four questions.*

*Answers should not exceed 400 words each.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

24. Define logic and bring out the special status of logic as the science of sciences.
25. Present the diagram of the square of opposition of propositions and derive the T/F status of A, E, I, O propositions according to the square.
26. Define conditional syllogism. Identify type of the following syllogism and describe its characteristics:
  - a) Smith is either a lazy fellow or a fool. Smith is not a lazy fellow. Therefore, he is a fool.
  - b) If the issue is serious, then the natives will protest. The issue is serious. Therefore, the natives will protest.
27. Analyze the following:
 

All lawyers are good logicians.

No poets are good logicians.

Therefore, some poets are not good logicians.

State the rule which is violated in this. Detect and describe the fallacy committed.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)



**SECOND SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2021**

Philosophy

PHL 1 (2) C 01—GREEK PHILOSOPHY

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Section A**

*Answer at least ten questions.*

*Each question carries 3 marks.*

*All questions can be attended.*

*Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Early Greek Religion.
2. Anthropomorphism.
3. Thales' conception of Substance.
4. The concept of *apeiron*.
5. Paradox of Motion.
6. Relativism.
7. Anaximenes' concept of air.
8. Mythology.
9. Midwifery Method.
10. Temperance.
11. Socratic Irony.
12. Ontology.
13. Animism.
14. Leucippus.
15. Protagoras.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

**Turn over**

**Section B**

*Answer at least five questions.*

*Each question carries 6 marks.*

*All questions can be attended.*

*Overall Ceiling 30.*

16. Examine the Pythagoras' conception of reality.
17. *Heraclitus argued that an ever-changing world around us is held together through a unifying principle that he called the logos. Explain.*
18. Discuss Xenophanes' contribution to Greek thought.
19. What is meant by Cynicism ? Describe its features.
20. Explain the conception of Plotinus regarding Nous and the World.
21. Explain the Aristotle's Philosophy of Nature.
22. Discuss the features of Greek Scepticism.
23. *Epicureanism argued that pleasure was the chief good in life. Comment.*

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

**Section C (Essay Questions)**

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

24. *The early Greek philosophers focused their attention upon the origin and nature of the physical world. Explain.*
25. Examine the implications of Cardinal Virtues of Plato.
26. Critically examine the contributions of Democritus to Greek thought.
27. Give an account of Stoicism and art of happiness.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**SECOND SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021****Philosophy****PHL 2B 02—LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
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## PHL 2B 02—LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Logic is a \_\_\_\_\_ science.
  - (A) Normative.
  - (B) Positive.
  - (C) Physical.
  - (D) Natural.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a positive science.
  - (A) Biology.
  - (B) Physics.
  - (C) Sociology.
  - (D) Logic.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is that which serves either as the subject or as the predicate in a proposition.
  - (A) Term.
  - (B) Word.
  - (C) Argument.
  - (D) Sentence.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of passing from known judgments to a new judgment.
  - (A) Inference.
  - (B) Imagination.
  - (C) Argument.
  - (D) None of these.
5. Logic is related to \_\_\_\_\_ as Ethics is to good.
  - (A) Beauty.
  - (B) Truth.
  - (C) Proposition.
  - (D) None of these.
6. Deductive logic is not concerned with the \_\_\_\_\_ of arguments.
  - (A) Form.
  - (B) Content.
  - (C) Premises.
  - (D) None of these.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is to argument as truth is to proposition.
  - (A) Inference.
  - (B) Deduction.
  - (C) Induction.
  - (D) Validity.

8. A logical sentence is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Proposition. (B) Argument.  
(C) Premise. (D) Explanation.
9. Induction and deduction are \_\_\_\_\_ processes of reasoning.
- (A) Contradictory. (B) Complementary.  
(C) Opposite. (D) Competing.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ propositions refer to the whole of the subject class.
- (A) Disjunctive. (B) Categorical.  
(C) Universal. (D) Particular.
11. The universal affirmative proposition is symbolized as \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) SIP. (B) SEP.  
(C) SOP. (D) SAP.
12. Both the subject and the predicate are distributed in \_\_\_\_\_ proposition.
- (A) A. (B) E.  
(C) I. (D) O.
13. In eduction, the difference between the premise and conclusion is only of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Form. (B) Meaning.  
(C) Quality. (D) Quantity.
14. The diagram of square that represents the relationship between the four categorical propositions is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Square of Opposition. (B) Square of Relations.  
(C) Square of Inference. (D) None of these.
15. Universal Affirmative proposition is related to Particular Negative proposition by \_\_\_\_\_ relation.
- (A) Sub-contrary. (B) Contradictory.  
(C) Subaltern. (D) Contrary.

16. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of mediate deductive inference in which the conclusion is drawn from two categorical propositions taken jointly.
- (A) Categorical syllogism. (B) Hypothetical syllogism.  
(C) Disjunctive syllogism. (D) All these.
17. In a disjunctive syllogism, conclusion is \_\_\_\_\_ type of proposition.
- (A) Disjunctive. (B) Hypothetical.  
(C) Categorical. (D) None of these.
18. The conclusion of pure hypothetical syllogism is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ proposition.
- (A) Hypothetical. (B) Categorical.  
(C) Disjunctive. (D) Equivalent.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ is a postulate of Induction.
- (A) Causation. (B) Experiment.  
(C) Observation. (D) Opinion.
20. A \_\_\_\_\_ hypothesis is unverifiable.
- (A) Good. (B) Barren.  
(C) Working. (D) None of these.

**SECOND SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021**

## Philosophy

## PHL 2B 02—LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Time : Two Hours and a half

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Section A (Short Answer Questions)***Answer at least ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

Write short notes on :

1. Logic as the science of sciences.
2. Aristotle's treatise on logic.
3. Logic as a formal science.
4. Terms in a proposition.
5. Simple and compound proposition.
6. Deductive arguments.
7. Propositions beginning with 'All' and 'No'.
8. Distribution of terms in affirmative and negative propositions.
9. Subalternation.
10. Connotation and denotation of a term.
11. The second figure of a standard-form syllogism.
12. The mood of a syllogism.
13. Modus Tollens.
14. Verification of hypothesis.
15. The Laws of Nature.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

**Turn over**

### Section B (Paragraph Answer Questions)

*Answer at least five questions.*

*Each question carries 6 marks.*

*All questions can be attended.*

*Overall Ceiling 30.*

16. How does the study of logic help you in your education ?
17. Define 'eduction' and distinguish between conversion and obversion.
18. Describe the Third and Fourth Figures of categorical syllogism and present their schematic form.
19. Define standard-form categorical syllogism and bring out the function and position of the terms therein.
20. Define conditional syllogism and analyze hypothetical syllogism as an example.
21. Describe the two he fallacies of illicit process.
22. Analyze the scope of deriving a valid conclusion from an E and O propositions.
23. Bring out the material bases of induction.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

### Section C (Essay Questions)

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

24. Bring out the differences between formal logic and material logic.
25. Distinguish between mediate and immediate inferences. Present the diagram of the square of opposition of propositions.
26. Define dilemma and describe the three ways of refuting the conclusion of a dilemma.
27. State the rules of categorical syllogism the violation of which leads to the fallacy of exclusive premises and existential fallacy.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)



**SECOND SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021**

## Philosophy

PHL 1C 01 AND PHL 2C 02—PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION AND CONTEMPORARY  
SOCIO-POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY OF INDIA

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Section A (Objective Type Questions)**

## PART I

*Answer all questions.*

1. 'All educational questions are ultimately questions of philosophy'-according to :
  - a) John Locke.
  - b) David Hume.
  - c) John Dewey.
  - d) W D Ross.
2. Which school of education believes that knowledge is always tentative and functional :
  - a) Essentialism.
  - b) Idealism.
  - c) Naturalism.
  - d) Pragmatism.
3. 'Basic education links children, whether of the cities or villages, to all that is best and lasting in India'- these are the words of :
  - a) Swami Vivekananda.
  - b) S. Radhakrishnan.
  - c) Mahatma Gandhi.
  - d) Sri Aurobindo.
4. Which school of education aims at developing the four aspects of truth-love, knowledge, power and beauty ?
  - a) Naturalism.
  - b) Idealism.
  - c) Pragmatism.
  - d) Integralism.
5. Who professed that learning is an act of culture and freedom :
  - a) Paulo Freire.
  - b) William James.
  - c) John Dewey.
  - d) William Bagley.

**Turn over**

6. Education should aim at the complete development of the human personality according to :

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a) S. Radhakrishnan. | b) Swami Vivekananda. |
| c) Sri Aurobindo.    | d) Mahatma Gandhi.    |

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

PART II

*Answer all questions.*

7. Who among the following introduced Gandhiji to the Indian political scenario :

- |                            |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Gopal Krishna Gokahale. | b) Lala Lajapat Rai. |
| c) Dadabahi Naoroji.       | d) Motilal Nehru.    |

8. Rejection of orthodox religious ideas and theological dogmas is the precondition for philosophy according to :

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Mahatma Gandhi. | b) Swami Vivekananda. |
| c) M. N. Roy.      | d) Bhagat Singh.      |

9. The National anthem of which nation, other than India, was written and tuned by Rabindranath Tagore :

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| a) Myanmar. | b) Sri Lanka. |
| c) Nepal.   | d) Bhutan.    |

10. Who among the following successfully campaigned for opening the Guruvayur temple to the Dalits :

- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Swami Vivekananda. | b) M. N. Roy.           |
| c) Jawaharlal Nehru.  | d) Rabindranath Tagore. |

11. Name the philosophical magazine started by Sri Aurobindo at Pondicherry in 1914 :

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| a) Arya.         | b) Juganthar.       |
| c) Indu Prakash. | d) Letters on Yoga. |

12. Where did Gandhiji carry out Salt Satyagraha :

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| a) Baroda. | b) Ahamedbad. |
| c) Pune.   | d) Dandi.     |

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

**Section B (Very Short Answer Questions)**

**PART I**

*Answer any five questions.  
Each question carries 2 marks.*

13. Explain the purpose of education in Indian Philosophy.
14. What are the advantages of activity oriented education ? Explain.
15. Explain the aims of education in Idealism.
16. What are the methods of teaching according to Sri Aurobindo.
17. Account for Gandhiji's attitude to women's education.
18. Write a note on value education.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

**PART II**

*Answer any five questions.  
Each question carries 2 marks.*

19. Explain Sri Aurobindo's vision of Indian renaissance.
20. How is equality explained by Swami Vivekananda.
21. What are the positive dimensions of ahimsa according to Gandhiji ? Explain.
22. How does Tagore explain social freedom ?
23. Account for the nature of society according to M. N. Roy.
24. Explain the notion of Gnostic being in Sri Aurobindo.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

**Section C (Short Essay Questions)**

**PART I**

*Answer any three questions.  
Each question carries 5 marks.*

25. Discuss the aim, method and curriculum of education according to pragmatism.
26. Comment on Vivekananda's ideal of education.

**Turn over**

27. Critically evaluate the banking method of education.
28. Explain the meaning of self-discipline in the educational philosophy of Gandhiji.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

**PART II**

*Answer any three questions.  
Each question carries 5 marks.*

29. Explain the notion of human unity in Sri Aurobindo.
30. Examine the moral requirements of a satyagrahi.
31. Attempt a comparison of the nationalism of Sri Aurobindo and Tagore.
32. Explain M.N. Roy's criticisms on democracy.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

**Section D (Essay Questions)**

**PART I**

*Answer any one question.  
Each question carries 12 marks.*

33. Discuss the meaning and purpose of education.
34. Comment on the radical views on education.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

**PART II**

*Answer any one question.  
Each question carries 12 marks.*

35. Comment on the spiritualist communism of Swami Vivekananda.
36. Discuss the salient features of poorna swaraj according to Gandhiji.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

**SECOND SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2021**

**Philosophy**

**PHL 2B 02—LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHODS**

**(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)**

**Time : 15 Minutes**

**Total No. of Questions : 20**

**Maximum : 20 Marks**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

## PHL 2B 02—LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHODS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Logic is a \_\_\_\_\_ science.
  - (A) Normative.
  - (B) Positive.
  - (C) Physical.
  - (D) Natural.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a positive science.
  - (A) Biology.
  - (B) Physics.
  - (C) Sociology.
  - (D) Logic.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is that which serves either as the subject or as the predicate in a proposition.
  - (A) Term.
  - (B) Word.
  - (C) Argument.
  - (D) Sentence.
4. Logic is related to \_\_\_\_\_ as Ethics is to good.
  - (A) Beauty.
  - (B) Truth.
  - (C) Proposition.
  - (D) None of these.
5. The connecting link between the terms in a proposition is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) Sentence.
  - (B) Copula.
  - (C) Verb.
  - (D) Name.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ of a proposition means whether the predicate is affirmed or denied of the subject.
  - (A) Import.
  - (B) Intension.
  - (C) Quantity.
  - (D) Quality.
7. Identify the odd one :
  - (A) Categorical.
  - (B) Contradictory.
  - (C) Hypothetical.
  - (D) Disjunctive.

8. The predicate term alone is distributed in \_\_\_\_\_ proposition.
- (A) E. (B) I.  
(C) A. (D) O.
9. Among the following \_\_\_\_\_ is considered as an immediate inference.
- (A) Opposition of proposition. (B) Dilemma.  
(C) Disjunctive syllogism. (D) Syllogism.
10. In eduction, the difference between the premise and conclusion is only of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Form. (B) Meaning.  
(C) Quality. (D) Quantity.
11. The diagram of square that represents the relationship between the four categorical propositions is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Square of Opposition. (B) Square of Relations.  
(C) Square of Inference. (D) None of these.
12. The conversion of 'A' proposition to 'I' proposition is called conversion by :
- (A) Limitation. (B) Separation.  
(C) Addition. (D) Inference.
13. Every syllogism must contain only \_\_\_\_\_ terms.
- (A) 2. (B) 3.  
(C) 4. (D) None of these.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is determined by the quality and quantity of the constituent propositions.
- (A) Figure. (B) Mood.  
(C) Method. (D) Minor term.

15. The conclusion of pure hypothetical syllogism is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ proposition.
- (A) Hypothetical. (B) Categorical.  
(C) Disjunctive. (D) Equivalent.
16. Conclusion of Modus Ponens is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Affirmation of antecedent. (B) Negation of antecedent.  
(C) Affirmation of consequent. (D) Negation of consequent.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ is a postulate of Induction.
- (A) Causation. (B) Experiment.  
(C) Observation. (D) Opinion.
18. Observation and experiment are \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Opposite. (B) Interdependent.  
(C) Simple. (D) All these.
19. A good hypothesis is based on \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Facts. (B) Imagination.  
(C) Guess. (D) Belief.
20. "Nothing is uncaused" is a postulate of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Unity. (B) Intuition.  
(C) Deduction. (D) Induction.



**SECOND SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2021**

Philosophy

PHL 2B 02—LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHODS

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A (Objective Type Questions)**

*Answer all ten questions.  
Each question carries ½ mark.*

1. Logos means :
  - (a) Reason.
  - (b) Intelligent.
  - (c) Consciousness.
  - (d) Thought.
2. 'Newton was a scientist'. Which one of the following is the predicate term of this proposition ?
  - (a) Newton.
  - (b) Was.
  - (c) Scientist.
  - (d) a.
3. Truth and falsity are related to ———.
  - (a) Argument.
  - (b) Term.
  - (c) Proposition.
  - (d) Sentence.
4. ——— of a term is the set of qualities possessed by the object referred by the term.
  - (a) Explanation.
  - (b) Connotation.
  - (c) Denotation.
  - (d) Description.
5. In affirmative propositions predicate term is always :
  - (a) Undistributed.
  - (b) Distributed.
  - (c) Neither distributed nor undistributed.
  - (d) None of these.

**Turn over**

6. 'If we get tickets, then we shall go for the movie'. This is a type of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Conditional proposition. (b) Non-categorical proposition.  
(c) Immediate proposition. (d) Categorical propositions
7. In a Square of Opposition 'A' proposition is \_\_\_\_\_ to 'I' proposition.
- (a) Contrary. (b) Contradictory.  
(c) Subaltern. (d) Superaltern.
8. Identify the second figure of categorical syllogism :
- (a) M P. (b) M P.  
(c) P M. (d) P M.
- |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| S M | M S | S M | M S |
| S P | S P | S P | S P |
9. 'If  $p$  then  $q$
- $p$
- Therefore  $q$ , this form of the hypothetical syllogism is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Modus Ponens. (b) Modus Ponendo Tollens.  
(c) Modus Tollens. (d) Modus Tollendo Ponens.
10. Which one is considered as the best and most reliable form of Induction ?
- (a) Induction by simple enumeration.  
(b) Induction by complete enumeration.  
(c) Induction by analogy.  
(d) Scientific induction.

(10 × ½ = 5 marks)

**Part B (Short Answer Type Questions)**

*Answer any five questions out of the eight.  
Each question carries 3 marks.*

11. Examine Simple enumeration.
12. Write the forms of Destructive and Constructive Dilemma.

13. Explain the fallacy of 'Affirming the consequent'.
14. Discuss Hypothesis.
15. Describe the fallacy of Illicit Major.
16. State Contraposition.
17. What is meant by denotation of a term ?
18. Define Mood. Write the Mood of Fourth Figure.

(5 × 3 = 15 marks)

### Part C (Paragraph Questions)

*Answer any six out of the nine.*

*Each question carries 5 marks.*

19. Give a detailed account of distribution of terms.
20. Analyse the rules and fallacies of Disjunctive syllogism.
21. Describe the Postulates of Induction.
22. Explain nature and scope of logic.
23. Examine 'Inductive leap'.
24. Summarise rules of Obversion.
25. Distinguish between Formal logic and Material logic.
26. What is Square of Opposition? Analyse the features of it.
27. Describe the forms of Hypothetical syllogism.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

### Part D (Essay Questions)

*Answer any two out of the four.*

*Each question carries 15 marks.*

28. What is scientific induction ? Give a detailed account of the stages of scientific induction.
29. Discuss the classification of categorical propositions based on quality and quantity.
30. State Dilemma. Explain the forms and methods of meeting dilemma.
31. Examine the rules and fallacies of categorical syllogism.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)