2020

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

Paper Code : IV - A & B

[New Syllabus]

Important Instructions
for Multiple Choice Question (MCQ)

- Write Subject Name and Code, Registration number, Session and Roll number in the space provided on the Answer Script.

  Example : Such as for Paper III-A (MCQ) and III-B (Descriptive).

  Subject Code : | III | A | & | B |

  Subject Name : | |

- Candidates are required to attempt all questions (MCQ). Below each question, four alternatives are given [i.e. (A), (B), (C), (D)]. Only one of these alternatives is 'CORRECT' answer. The candidate has to write the Correct Alternative [i.e. (A)/(B)/(C)/(D)] against each Question No. in the Answer Script.

  Example — If alternative A of 1 is correct, then write :
  1. — A

- There is no negative marking for wrong answer.

মাল্টিপল চয়েস প্রশ্নের (MCQ) জন্য জরুরী নির্দেশাবলী

- উত্তরপত্রে নির্দেশিত স্থানে বিষয়ের (Subject) নাম এবং কোড, রেজিস্ট্রেশন নম্বর, সেশন এবং রোল নম্বর লিখতে হবে।

  উদাহরণ — যেমন Paper III-A (MCQ) এবং III-B (Descriptive)।

  Subject Code : | III | A | & | B |

  Subject Name : [   ]

- পরীক্ষার্থীদের সবগুলি প্রশ্নের (MCQ) উত্তর দিতে হবে। প্রতিটি প্রশ্নে চারটি করে সম্ভাব্য উত্তর, যথাক্রমে (A), (B), (C) এবং (D) করে দেওয়া আছে। পরীক্ষার্থীকে তার উত্তরের স্বপক্ষে (A) / (B) / (C) / (D) সঠিক বিকল্পটিকে প্রশ্ন নম্বর উল্লেখসহ উত্তরপত্রে লিখতে হবে।

  উদাহরণ — যদি 1 নম্বর প্রশ্নের সঠিক উত্তর **A** হয় তবে লিখতে হবে :

           1. — A

- ভুল উত্তরের জন্য কোন নেগেটিভ মার্কিং নেই।

Paper Code : IV - A

Choose the correct answer.

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. A – makes the claim that its conclusion is supported by its premisses conclusively —

    (A) Deductive argument

    (B) Inductive argument

    (C) Analogical argument

    (D) Both deductive and inductive argument

2. How many parts have a singular proposition?

    (A) One

    (B) Two

    (C) Three

    (D) Four

3. A deductive argument called valid if and only if —

    (A) Both premiss and conclusion of this argument are true.

    (B) Premiss is false and conclusion is true of this argument.

    (C) Premiss and conclusion of this argument are false.

    (D) The form of this argument is valid.

4. According to Aristotle which pair of the opposition of proposition is correct ?

   (A) Contrary and sub Contrary opposition.

   (B) Contrary and Contradictory opposition.

   (C) Sub Contrary and Contradictory opposition.

   (D) Contradictory and sub-altern opposition.

5. According to Boolean interpretation which propositions have existential import?

   (A) Particular Affirmative

   (B) Particular Negative

   (C) Both A and B

   (D) Neither A nor B.

6. Some men are not tall.

   No girraffes are men.

   ∴ Some girraffes are not tall.

   This syllogism is invalid. Choose the correct fallacy :

   (A) Fallacy of illicit major.

   (B) Fallacy of illicit minor.

   (C) Fallacy of two negative premisses.

   (D) Fallacy of four terms.

7. Which of the following is not laws of thought?

   (A) Law of Causation

   (B) Law of Identity

   (C) Law of Non-Contradiction

   (D) Law of Excluded middle.

8. Choose the correct Venn diagram of the proposition — 'Some students are athletes'.

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)
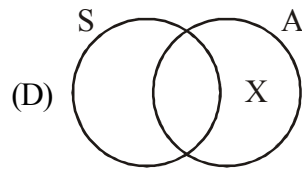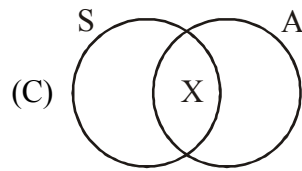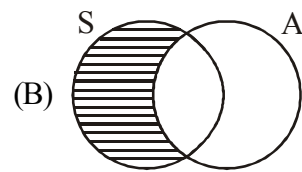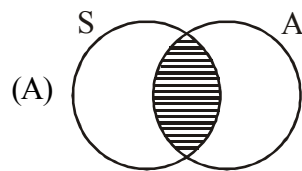
9. The statement form $p \vee \sim p$ is —

    (A) Tautology

    (B) Self-Contradictory

    (C) Contingent

    (D) None of the above

10. The rate of Material Equivalence is —

    (A) $(p \equiv q) \equiv [(p \supset q) \cdot (q \supset p)]$

    (B) $(p \equiv q) \equiv [(p \cdot q) \vee (\sim p \cdot \sim q)]$

    (C) Both A and B

    (D) None of the above

11. If 'P' false then what is the truth value of this statement $P \supset (P \cdot Q)$ —

    (A) False

    (B) True

    (C) Undetermine

    (D) None of the above

12. The figure of a syllogism is determined by the position of —

   (A) Major term

   (B) Minor term

   (C) Middle term

   (D) Copula

13. Which of the following is a rule of Existential Instantiation?

   (A) $(\exists x)\phi x /\therefore \phi v$

   (B) $\phi v /\therefore (\exists x)\phi a$

   (C) $(x)\phi x /\therefore \phi v$

   (D) $\phi v /\therefore (x)\phi x$

14. The correct symbolization of the statement — 'Ramaprasad babu is a logician' is —

   (A) $(x)(Rx \supset Lx)$

   (B) $(\exists x)(Rx \cdot Lx)$

   (C) Lr

   (D) Rl

15. Which of the following is a formal ground of induction?

(A) Principle of the Uniformity of Nature.

(B) Law of Causation.

(C) Entailment relation

(D) Both A and B

16. _____ is a circumstance (or set of circumstances) whose presence ensures the occurrence of a given event.

(A) Necessary Condition

(B) Sufficient Condition

(C) Necessary-Sufficient Condition.

(D) None of the above

17. $p \supset q$

$q \supset r$

$\therefore r \supset p$

This is —

(A) Hypothetical Syllogism.

(B) Modus Ponens

(C) Disjunctive Syllogism

(D) None of the above

18. *ABC* ———— *xyz*

    B is known to be the cause of *y*

    C is known to be the cause of *z*

    Therefore *A* is the cause of *x*.

    This is the Mill's ———— method's example.

    (A) Method of agreement.

    (B) Joint method of agreement and difference.

    (C) Method of residues.

    (D) Method of concomitant variation.

19. What is the probability of getting heads every time in two tosses of a coin?

    (A) $\frac{1}{2}$

    (B) $\frac{1}{4}$

    (C) 1

    (D) $\frac{1}{3}$

20. Who defined logic as "Logic is the study of the methods and principles used to distinguish good (correct) from bad (incorrect) reasoning"?

    (A) Richard Jeffrey

    (B) Patrick Suppes

    (C) J. S. Mill

    (D) I. M. Copi

2020

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

Paper Code : I V - B

[New Syllabus]

Full Marks : 80   Time : Three Hour Thirty Minutes

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Section - I

Answer any *four* of the following: 15×4=60

1. (a) What is meant by opposition of propositions? Explain square of opposition with examples.   3+8

    (b) If "Some saints were martyrs" is true, what may be inferred about the truth or falsehood of the following propositions?   2×2

       (i) Some non-martyrs were saints.

       (ii) All martyrs were non-saints.

2. State and explain the Joint method of agreement and difference with the help of symbolic and concrete examples. State two advantages and two limitations of this method.   10+5

3. What is meant by proposition? Distinguish between categorical and non-categorical proposition. Do you think that all Categorical propositions have existential import? Explain.   2+5+8

4. What is scientific method? How many steps are there in scientific method? Explain with example. What are its limitations?   5+5+5

5. Test the validity of the following by means of Venn diagram :　　　5+5+5

　(a) All things inflammable are unsafe things, so all things that are safe are non-explosives, because all explosives are flammable things.

　(b) All M is P.

　　All S is M

　　$\therefore$　All S is P

　(c) IAA : 3rd figure.

6. Construct a formal proof of validity of the following :　　　5+5+5

　(a) $(A \supset A) \supset (B \supset B)$

　　$(B \supset B) \supset (A \supset A)$

　　$\therefore$　$B \supset B$

　(b) If either Socrates was happily married or else he wasn't, then Socrates was a great philosopher. Therefore Socrates was a great philosopher. (H, G).

　(c) All liars are mendacious. Some liars are newspapermen. Therefore, some newspapermen are mendacious.　(La, Mx, Nx)

7.　(a) Use truth-tree method to determine the validity or invalidity of the following arguments :　　　5+5

　　(i)　$(A \rightarrow B)$

　　　$(C \rightarrow D)$

　　　$\overline{X\,(A \vee C) \rightarrow (B \vee D)}$

(ii) If the first disjunct of a disjunction is true, the disjunction as a whole is true. Therefore, if both the first and second disjuncts of the disjunction are true, then the disjunction as a whole is true. (F, W, S)

(b) Use truth tree methods to decide that the following statement is tautology or not

$$(B \rightarrow C) \rightarrow \left[(A \vee B) \rightarrow (A \vee C)\right]$$ 　　　　5

8. (a) Prove the invalidity of the following arguments by assigning truth values :
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　5+5

(i) $M \supset (N \vee O)$

$O \supset (\sim M \cdot N)$

$P \vee (O \cdot \sim P)$

$O \supset P$

$\therefore M \supset O$

(ii) Only students are numbers. Only members are welcome. Therefore, all students are welcome. (Sx, Mx, Wx).

(b) Use truth table to determine the validity or invalidity of the following argument : 　　　　5

$(X \vee Y) \supset Z$

$Z \supset (X \cdot Y)$

$\therefore (X \cdot Y) \supset (X \vee Y)$

Section - II

9. Answer any *four* of the following : 5×4=20

   (a) What is immediate inference? Distinguish between immediate and mediate inference with example. 2+3

   (b) What is hypothetical syllogism? Explain fallacy of affirming the consequent with example. 2+3

   (c) Explain with example the fallacy of drawing an affirmative conclusion from a negative premiss. 5

   (d) Calculate the probability of the following : 5

      A dentist has her office in a building with five entrances, all equally accessible. Three patients arrive at her office at the same time. What is the probability that they all entered the building by the same door?

   (e) Explain the paradox of material implication. 5

   (f) Write a short note on Crucial experiment. 5

   (g) What is analogical argument? Distinguish between good analogical argument and bad analogical argument. 2+3

   (h) What is meant by distribution of terms? Why the subject and predicate terms are undistributed in particular affirmative proposition? 3+2

———————