

MAULANA AZAD COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY MODEL QUESTIONS

SEM - 4, CC-8 HONS, 8 Western Logic :

Multiple choice/Objective Type: (Each question carries 1/2 Marks)

1. What is Inference? Define it with example.
2. What is argument?
3. What is Proposition? Give example.
4. What is Simple Proposition? Give example.
5. How many types of Compound Proposition?
6. What is the difference between Conditional proposition and Categorical proposition?
7. What kinds of Compound proposition are following?
Show the propositional form of each:
 - When the Chief Minister comes, the meeting will commence.
 - The premise implies the conclusion.
 - He is in Delhi or Bombay.
 - He who labors prospers.
 - Mothers are not cruel.

8. Fill up the blanks:

If the antecedent is true and the consequent be false then the proposition will be ____.

The logical relation between the premise and the conclusion of a valid argument does not depend upon the ____ of the constituent proposition.

9. Prove the invalidity of the following arguments/argument-forms:-

- a. All men are animal. Therefore all animals are men.
- b. If p then q; q; Therefore p.
- c. If p then q; It is not the case that p; Therefore it is not the case that q.
- d. Either p or q; p; Therefore, It is not that q.
- e. If wishes are horses, beggars can ride; Wishes are not horses; therefore beggars cannot ride.

10. Arguments tested (According to Boole):-

- All p is s. Therefore some s is not non-p.
- Some p is not any—s, Therefore Some non-p is not none—s.

Answer in brief (Each question carries 5 Marks)

1. What is conversion? Can A be converted simply?
2. What is obversion? Can O be obverted?
3. What is Material obversion? Give an example.
4. What is the rule of Contraposition? Explain with example.
5. What is empty class? Give an example.
6. What is Existential class? Give an example.
7. What is the function of middle term in a syllogism?
8. Prove the following theorems:-

If both the premises of a syllogism be particular, no conclusion can be drawn.

OR

If one of the premises of a syllogism be particular, the conclusion also will be particular.

OR

A can be the conclusion only in the first figure.

9. What is categorical syllogism? Discuss briefly its characteristics.

10. Discuss figures and moods of Categorical syllogism? Name the valid moods of different figures.

Exercises:-

Show at which or steps the following arguments involve the existential Fallacy:-

- a) No men are beasts;
Therefore, No beasts are men;
Therefore, All beasts are non-men;
Therefore, some non-men are beasts.

- b) All philosophers are reformers;
Therefore, some philosophers are reformers;
Therefore, some reformers are philosophers.

Exercises:-

Express each of the following propositions as equations or inequalities and symbol by Venn Diagrams:

- All Indians are non-Europeans.
- No merchants are non-speculators.
- Nothing is S.
- Children are present.
- There are students who are honest and diligent.
- Not everything is beautiful.
- Fairies do not exist.
- Nothing is perfect.
- Not everything is beautiful.

Exercises:-

Test the validity:

- He must be good citizen for all good citizen are patriots.
- Mind cannot be seen as it is an atom.
- All birds cannot fly, the ostrich cannot fly, so the ostrich is not a bird.

INDUCTIVE LOGIC

Multiple Choice or Objective: (Each question carries 1 Marks)

1. What is argument by analogy?
2. Give an example of bad analogy?
3. What is cause?
4. State the Doctrine of Plurality causes?
5. Give an example of method of Agreement?
6. State the five laws of Inductive logic as stated by Mill?
7. State any two criteria for valuing scientific explanation?
8. What do you mean by the term probability?
9. What is cause?
10. What is unscientific explanation?
11. What is the Probability of getting tail every time in three tosses of a coin?
12. Suppose you pickup a card from a deck of playing cards what is the probability that it will be an ace?
13. Explain in brief the doctrine of Plurality of causes?

Sort Type Question : (Each question carries 5 Marks)

1. What does the necessary - sufficient condition mean? Explain with examples?
2. What is the distinction between proximate cause and remote cause?

3. What are the limitations of method of agreement?
4. Explain in brief the value of Mill's method of Difference?
5. What are the criteria of good analogy?
6. What does mean by Ad Hoc Hypotheses?
7. Explain in brief the conception of probability calculus?
8. Explain in brief the advantages of Mill's methods of residue?
9. Explain with concrete examples joint occurrences and accidental occurrences as enumerated in probability?
10. How is explanation related to Hypothesis?

Analytic Questions : (Each question carries 15 Marks):-

1. a. Analyze the nature of Induction?
b. What is the problem of Induction?
c. How can this problem be solved?
2. What are the criteria used in judging the worth or acceptability of a Hypothesis?
3. a. What is explanation?
b. Distinguish between scientific and unscientific explanation?
4. Explain and elucidate the value of Mill's methods.
5. a. What are the special features of the Method of concomitant Variation?
b. What are the disadvantages of the method of concomitant Variation?
6. a. Analyze the approach and technique of a scientist?
b. What are the stages of scientific inquiry?
7. What is the interrelation between Mill's Inductive methods?
8. a. What is an argument by Analogy?
b. How does it differ from Argument By simple enumeration?
9. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the method of Residue?
10. Explain with symbolic examples the difference between the method of Disagreement ?