



PART - C

Answer **any four** questions. **Each** question carries **2** weightage. Answers not to exceed **50** words.

23. Examine differences between natural sciences and human sciences.
24. Bring out the relation between language and culture.
25. What is meant by text ?
26. Explain the significance of the method of Socrates.
27. Discuss observation as an important starting point of inductive method.
28. What is the peculiarity of semantics ? **(4x2=8 Weightage)**

PART - D

Answer **any two** questions. **Each** question carries a weightage of **4**. Answers not to exceed **200** words.

29. Discuss the relation between language, culture and subjectivity.
30. Examine the significance of narration in literature and philosophy.
31. Describe doubting as a philosophical method. Bring out its salient features.
32. What are the important characteristics of scientific method ? **(2x4=8 Weightage)**

(4x1=4 Weightage)



Reg. No. :

Name :

II Semester B.A. Degree (CCSS – Reg./ Supple./Improv.)

Examination, May 2014

CORE COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY

2B02 PHIL : Methodology of Humanities

(2013 Admn.)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Weightage : 24

PART - A

Answer **all** questions. A bunch of **4** questions carries **1** weightage.

1. _____ sciences are concerned with society and relationships among individuals within society.
 - a) Experimental
 - b) Formal
 - c) Social
 - d) Applied
2. A systematic body of knowledge is often referred as _____.
 - a) Science
 - b) Arts
 - c) Humanities
 - d) None of these
3. The method of Descartes is known as _____.
 - a) Method of certainty
 - b) Method of questioning
 - c) Method of dialectics
 - d) Method of doubt



4. _____ sciences study interpretation, experiences and activities, artifacts associated with human beings.
- a) Experimental b) Human
c) Applied d) Formal
5. Metaphysics is the study of _____
- a) Knowledge b) Morality
c) Activity d) Reality
6. The method of apprehending knowledge directly without the medium of sense organs is known as _____
- a) Intuition b) Sense experience
c) Intellect d) Dreams
7. Who is the author of 'What is History' ?
- a) Hegel b) Terry Eagleton
c) EH Carr d) Richard E Creel
8. Any account of connected events presented to reader or to listener in a sequence of written or spoken words is known as _____
- a) Narratives b) Explanations
c) Histories d) Anecdotes
9. The study of the methodology of historians is known as _____
- a) Historical analysis b) Case study
c) Historiography d) None of these
10. The study of signs and symbols as elements of language is known as _____
- a) Semantics b) Semiotics
c) Pragmatics d) None of these
11. Modification of the culture of a group or individual as a result of contact with a different culture _____
- a) Cultural analysis b) Cultural change
c) Cultural myth d) Acculturation



12. Provisional explanation of a fact is known as _____
- a) Discourse b) Anecdote
c) Hypothesis d) Law
13. 'Elenchus' is used as a method of _____
- a) Socrates b) Plato
c) Aristotle d) Hegel
14. _____ method is also known as scientific method.
- a) Inductive b) Deductive
c) Intuitive d) Hypothetical
15. Language is a system of _____ that is seen as having itself a cultural value.
- a) Norms b) Signs
c) Methods d) Percepts
16. When a theory is proved, it is called _____
- a) Hypothesis b) Explanation
c) Event d) Law

(4×1=4 Weightage)

PART - B

Answer **any four** questions. **Each** question carries **1** weighage. Answers not to exceed **25** words. Write short notes on :

17. Natural Science.
18. Facts and interpretation.
19. Axiology.
20. Narration.
21. Induction
22. Epistemology.

(4×1=4 Weightage)