



PART - D

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

29. "Social science comprise of various disciplines dealing with human life, behaviour, social groups and social institutions" – Explain.
30. Discuss the role of narration in literature, philosophy and history.
31. Evaluate the specialities of the method of Socrates.
32. Describe various natural sciences and distinguish it from human sciences.

(2×4=8 Weightage)

PART - C



Reg. No. :

Name :

II Semester B.A. Degree (CCSS – Supple./Improv.)
Examination, May 2015
(2013 Admn.)

CORE COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY
2B02 PHIL : Methodology of Humanities

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Weightage : 24

PART - A

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

- _____ sciences study and interpret the experiences, activities and artifacts associated with human beings.
 a) Formal b) Applied c) Experimental d) Human
- _____ is a systematic body of knowledge.
 a) Science b) Arts c) Humanities d) None of these
- Descartes was _____ philosopher.
 a) German b) French c) English d) Arab
- Axiology refers to the study of _____.
 a) Truth b) Reason c) Fact d) Value
- _____ is the study of knowledge.
 a) Metaphysics b) Epistemology
 c) Axiology d) Ontology
- Scientific observation has the following characteristics
 a) Collection of facts b) Analysis of materials
 c) Elimination of materials d) All these



7. If the knowledge is directly received without any medium of sense organs are known as _____ knowledge.
 a) Sensory b) Indirect c) Intuitive d) Mild
8. The process of reasoning from particulars to universal is known as _____
 a) Induction b) Deduction
 c) Intuition d) Mediation
9. Sensory knowledge is _____
 a) Immediate b) Intuitive c) Mediate d) None of these
10. Semiotics is a branch of _____
 a) Ethics b) Linguistic c) Logic d) Metaphysics
11. A verified hypothesis is known as _____
 a) Explanation b) Law c) Fact d) Theory
12. Historians use the facts of _____ to become historical facts.
 a) Present b) Future
 c) Past d) None of these
13. In interpreting a text, _____ has a significant role.
 a) Reader b) Observer
 c) Onlooker d) None of these
14. Any account of connected events presented to reader or listener through a sequence of written or spoken words is referred as _____
 a) Explanation b) Narrative c) Comparative d) Analytic
15. Self evident principles are referred as _____
 a) Norms b) Hypothesis c) Axioms d) Concepts
16. Socrates used the method of _____
 a) Answering questions b) Asking questions
 c) Interpreting questions d) Analysing questions **(4×1=4 Weightage)**



PART – B

Answer **any 4** questions. **Each** question carries **1** weightage. Answers **not** to exceed **25** words. Write short notes on.

17. Epistemology
 18. Dogma
 19. Hypothesis
 20. Intuition
 21. Historiography
 22. Narrative.

(4×1=4 Weightage)

PART – C

Answer **any 4** questions. **Each** question carries a weightage of **2**. Answers **not** to exceed **50** words.

23. Distinguish between social and human sciences.
 24. Write a short account on textuality and reading.
 25. Historians continuously moulds his facts to suit their interpretation and mould their interpretation to suit their facts – Comment.
 26. Discuss the method of doubt of Descartes as the starting point of investigation.
 27. Evaluate verification as an important step in scientific method.
 28. Give an account of the dimensions of intuitive method. **(4×2=8 Weightage)**