

Answer any four questions. Each question carries a weightage of two. Answer should not exceed 100 words.

25. What are the important uses of logic?

24. Distinguish between absolute and relative terms.

23. Write a note on the distribution of terms in a categorical syllogism.

22. State any two laws of categorical syllogism.

21. Bring out the advantages and disadvantages of observation.

20. Define syllogism and describe how it is formed. (4x2=8)

Answer any two questions. Each question carries a weightage of four. Answer should not exceed 200 words.

19. Define 'syllogism' and distinguish between deductive and hypothetical syllogism.

18. Distinguish between deduction and induction.

17. Define induction and bring out its formal grounds.

16. Write notes on any two of the following:
 a) Logic as a normative science
 b) The Law of Causation
 c) Logical hypotheses. (2x4=8)



Reg. No. :

Name :

I Semester B.A. Degree (CCSS – Supple./Improv.) Examination,
 November 2015
COMPLEMENTARY COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY
1C01 PHIL : Fundamentals of Advanced Logic
(2013 Admn.)

Time : 3 Hours

Total Weightage : 24

GROUP – A

Answer **all** questions. A Bunch of **four** questions carries a weightage of **one**. Choose the correct answer.

- Logic deals with
 a) arguments b) inference c) reasoning d) all these
- A _____ is a meaningful arrangement of words.
 a) proposition b) sentence c) term d) none of these
- The quality of O proposition is
 a) universal b) negative c) affirmative d) particular
- A dilemma is _____ when the conclusion is a disjunctive proposition.
 a) complex b) simple c) constructive d) destructive
- The _____ term of a standard form categorical syllogism is absent in the conclusion.
 a) minor b) middle c) major d) none of these
- A _____ proposition has only one subject and one predicate.
 a) complex b) singular c) simple d) none of these
- The process of arriving at a new proposition on the basis of some given propositions is called
 a) term b) concept c) connotation d) inference



8. From two universal premises no _____ conclusion is possible.
a) particular b) affirmative c) universal d) negative
9. The term 'army' is a/an _____ term.
a) abstract b) collective c) singular d) negative
10. _____ is not a material ground of induction.
a) Hypothesis b) Experiment c) Observation d) None of these
11. In E proposition, _____ term is distributed.
a) subject b) predicate
c) both (a) and (b) d) neither (a) nor (b)
12. Validity/invalidity characterizes
a) propositions b) statements c) sentences d) arguments
13. _____ involves controlled observation.
a) Observation b) Experiment
c) Partial observation d) None of these
14. In a _____, a person has to choose between two alternative positions.
a) syllogism b) proposition c) conclusion d) dilemma
15. In the second figure the middle term is the _____ term of both premises.
a) predicate b) major c) minor d) subject
16. A general term is also called _____ term.
a) particular b) universal c) abstract d) negative

GROUP - B

Answer **any four** questions. **Each** question carries a weightage of **one**. Answer should **not** exceed **20** words.

17. Give the etymological meaning of the term 'logic'.
18. Distinguish between positive and normative science.
19. What is a term ?
20. Define modus tollens.
21. State the four figures of a syllogism.
22. When does a deductive argument become valid ? (4×1=4)



GROUP - C

Answer **any four** questions. **Each** question carries a weightage of **two**. Answer should **not** exceed **100** words.

23. What are the important uses of logic ?
24. Distinguish between absolute and relative terms.
25. Write a note on the distribution of terms in a categorical syllogism.
26. State any two rules of categorical syllogism.
27. Bring out the advantages and disadvantages of observation.
28. Define 'hypothesis' and describe how it is formed. (4×2=8)

GROUP - D

Answer **any two** questions. **Each** question carries a weightage of **four**. Answer should **not** exceed **200** words.

29. Define 'syllogism', and distinguish between disjunctive and hypothetical syllogism.
30. Distinguish between deduction and induction.
31. Define induction and bring out its formal grounds.
32. Write notes on **any two** of the following :
a) Logic as a normative science.
b) The Law of Causation.
c) Testing a hypothesis. (2×4=8)