**V Semester B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.B.A./B.B.A.T.T.M./B.B.A.R.T.M./B.B.M./
B.T.T.M./B.C.A./B.S.W./B.A. Afsal Ul Ulama Degree
(CCSS – Supplementary) Examination, November 2018
(2013 Admission)
Open Course
5D01 PHIL : LOGICAL REASONING AND ARGUMENTATION**

Time : 2 Hours   Max. Weight : 20

PART – A

This Part consists of **two** bunches of questions carrying **equal** weightage of **one**. Each bunch consists of **four** objective type questions. Answer **all** questions.

Bunch – I

1. _____ argument is one in which the conclusion is supported by its premises conclusively.
   a) Fallacious   b) Persuasive   c) Abductive   d) Deductive

2. The term of categorical syllogism which is present in both the premises and absent in the conclusion is referred as _____
   a) Major term   b) Minor term   c) Middle term   d) None of these

3. Truth/falsehood is to propositions as _____ is to arguments.
   a) Vagueness/clarity   b) Validity/invalidity
   c) Probability/necessity   d) None of these

4. If two or more meanings of a word or phrase are used, accidentally or deliberately, in different parts of an argument, it is known as the fallacy of
   _____
   a) Equivocation   b) Amphiboly
   c) Accent   d) Composition   (W=1)

Bunch – II

5. One of the ways of meeting a dilemma is to negate the consequents and interchange their places. The new conclusion will be the opposite of the original. This method is called _____
   a) Escaping between the horns   b) Taking it by the horns
   c) Rebutting   d) Replacing

6. Which one of the following is an E proposition ?
   a) Some animals are carnivorous
   b) All animals are carnivorous
   c) No animals are carnivorous
   d) Either of the animals is carnivorous

7. In predicate logic, the proposition 'Socrates is mortal' is symbolized as
   _____

   a) ~ Ms   b) ~ sM   c) SM   d) Ms

8. Traditionally fallacies of appeal to force are also referred as _____
   a) Argumentum and Bacculum
   b) Argumentum and hominem
   c) Ignoratio Elenchi
   d) Argumentum and Populum   (W=1)

PART – B

Answer **any six** questions in **one** or **two** sentences **each**. **Each** question carries a weightage of **one**.

9. Explain the significance of argument.

10. Distinguish between thinking and reasoning.

11. Bring out the issue of Inductive leap.

12. Define analogy.

13. Write a note on the features of categorical propositions.

14. Elucidate the nature of conditional sentences.

15. Explain simple constructive dilemma.

16. Write a short note on the special features of deductive argument.

17. Write a short note on the fallacy of Amphiboly.

18. Symbolize the following with the proper notations of predicate logic :
    Nothing is perfect.   (W=6×1=6)

PART – C

Answer **any four** questions. Answer **not** to exceed **one** page. **Each** question carries a weightage of **two**.

19. Describe the fallacy of the straw Man.

20. Demonstrate the rules of quantity in Categorical syllogism.

21. Explain the rules of distribution of terms in categorical propositions.

22. Describe the fallacy of Accent.

23. Define 'argument form' and give an example.

24. Write a note on the fallacy of Division.

25. Explain the use of individual constant and individual variable in predicate logic.

26. Distinguish between the major term and minor term of a Categorical syllogism.   (W=4×2=8)

PART – D

Answer **any one** question. **Each** question **carries** a weightage of **four**.

27. Describe the nature and scope of logic as the science of reasoning.

28. Bring out the structure of a Complex constructive dilemma.

29. Symbolize the following with the proper notations :
    a) There is at least one thing that is beautiful. (B is for beautiful)
    b) Everything is mortal. (M is for mortal).   (W=1×4=4)

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