

**TKN/KS/16/7191**

**Second Semester B.A. LL.B. (Five Years Course)  
(C.B.S.) Examination**

**Course Code : 2.2**

**PHILOSOPHY—II**

**Compulsory Paper—II**

Time : Three Hours] [Maximum Marks : 80

**(Attempt All sections)**

- N.B.:**— (1) Section A consists of **10** marks.  
Section B consists of **30** marks.  
Section C consists of **40** marks.
- (2) Follow the instructions given in each section.  
(3) Marks are indicated against each question.

**SECTION—A**

1. Choose the correct alternative (any **TEN**) : 10
- (i) When we deny a simple proposition we get a \_\_\_\_\_ proposition.  
(a) Negation  
(b) Compound  
(c) Conjunctive  
(d) Disjunctive
- (ii) On the basis of \_\_\_\_\_ general proposition are classified in universal and particular.  
(a) Quality  
(b) Quantity

5. Explain the Rules of Inference and Rules of Replacement.
6. Identify whether the following statement form is Tautology, contradiction or contingent (any **TWO**) :
- $(p \supset q) \supset [ \sim(q \cdot r) \supset \sim(r \cdot p)]$
  - $(p \supset \sim p) \cdot (\sim p \supset p)$
  - $p \supset [(p \supset q) \supset q]$
7. Explain the methods of obtaining proposition from propositional function.
8. Prove the invalidity of the following arguments by shortest Truth Table method (any **TWO**) :
- $A \supset B$   
 $C \supset D$   
 $A \vee D / \therefore B \vee C$
  - $E \supset (F \vee G)$   
 $G \supset (H \cdot I)$   
 $\sim H / \therefore E \supset I$
  - $T \equiv U$   
 $U \equiv (V \cdot W)$   
 $V \equiv (T \vee X)$   
 $T \vee X / \therefore T \cdot X$
9. Explain the nature of definition. What are the purposes of definition ?
- (vii) Rules of Inference can be applied to the :
- Part
  - Whole
  - Whole as well as part
  - None of these
- (viii) By denying the consequent of a conditional statement, we can deny its antecedent is the principle of :
- Disjunctive syllogism
  - Modus ponens
  - Modus tollens
  - Hypothetical syllogism
- (ix)  $p \vee p \equiv p$  is the rule of :
- Material implication
  - Association
  - Distribution
  - Tautology.
- (x) ‘Fx’ is :
- Propositional function
  - Proposition
  - Singular Proposition
  - General Proposition

(xi) \_\_\_\_\_ is a truth functional statement form which is true under all the possibilities of its component.

- (a) Tautology
- (b) Contradiction
- (c) Contingency
- (d) None of these

(xii) A definition which reports the meaning of a word or phrase, as actually used by people is called \_\_\_\_\_. definition.

- (a) Biverbal
- (b) Lexical
- (c) Dictionary
- (d) Ostensive

(xiii) The word, phrase or a symbol which is defined is called :

- (a) Definition
- (b) Definiens
- (c) Definiendum
- (d) None of these

(xiv) The expression ‘Given any X’ is :

- (a) Universal quantifier
- (b) Existential quantifier
- (c) Propositional function
- (d) None of these

(xv)  $\sim(p \cdot q) \equiv$  \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a)  $\sim p \cdot \sim q$
- (b)  $\sim p \vee q$
- (c)  $\sim p \vee \sim q$
- (d)  $\sim \sim p \vee p$ .

## **SECTION—B**

### **(Short answer questions)**

2. Write short notes on (any **THREE**) :  $5 \times 3 = 15$
- (a) Three laws of thought.
  - (b) The method of Generalization.
  - (c) Inconsistency.
  - (d) Bound variable and Free variable.
3. Attempt the following (any **THREE**) :  $5 \times 3 = 15$
- (a) What is formal proof of validity ?
  - (b) What is singular and general proposition ?
  - (c) Explain Ostensive definition.
  - (d) What is paradox of material implication ?

## **SECTION—C**

### **(Long answer questions)**

Answer the following (any **FIVE**).  $8 \times 5 = 40$

4. Explain the concept of decision procedure. Why is the method of truth tables said to be a decision procedure ?

- (c) Both  
 (d) None of these
- (iii)  $(p \supset q)$  is equivalent to :  
 (a)  $p \cdot p$   
 (b)  $\sim p \vee q$   
 (c)  $p \vee p$   
 (d) None of these
- (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ is a monadic operator.  
 (a) Negation  
 (b) Conjunction  
 (c) Disjunction  
 (d) None of these
- (v) Every statement has \_\_\_\_\_ truth value.  
 (a) One  
 (b) Two  
 (c) Three  
 (d) None of these
- (vi) Denial of contradiction is a :  
 (a) Contradiction  
 (b) Tautology  
 (c) Contingency  
 (d) None of these

10. Construct a formal proof of validity for the following (any TWO) :

- (a) (i)  $(A \cdot B) \supset [A \supset (D \cdot E)]$   
 (ii)  $(A \cdot B) \cdot C / \therefore D \vee E$
- (b) (i)  $A \supset B$   
 (ii)  $C \supset D$   
 (iii)  $\sim B \vee \sim D$   
 (iv)  $\sim \sim A$
- (v)  $(E \cdot F) \supset C / \therefore \sim (E \cdot F)$
- (c) (i)  $K \vee L$   
 (ii)  $(K \vee M) \supset (N \cdot P)$   
 (iii)  $\sim P / \therefore L$

11. Construct a formal proof of validity for the following (any TWO) :

- (a) (i)  $(X) (Ax \supset \sim Fx)$   
 (ii)  $(\exists x) (Px \cdot Fx) / \therefore (\exists x) (Px \cdot \sim Ax).$
- (b) (i)  $(X) (Tx \supset Sx)$   
 (ii)  $(X) (Nx \supset Lx)$   
 (iii)  $\sim Sb \cdot Nb / \therefore \sim Tb \cdot Lb$
- (c) (i)  $(X) (Tx \supset Sx)$   
 (ii)  $(X) (Sx \supset Wx)$   
 (iii)  $Ta / \therefore Aa \vee Wa$