NIR/KW/18/7436

First Semester B.A.LL.B. Five Years Course (CBS) Examination
PHILOSOPHY–I
Compulsory Paper–2

Time : Three Hours]   [Maximum Marks : 80

N.B. :— (1) **All** sections are compulsory.

(2) Section **A** carries **10** marks. Section **B** carries **30** marks. Section **C** carries **40** marks.

(3) Follow the instructions given in each section.

SECTION—A

Note :— This section consists of one question having sub questions carrying 1 mark each.

1. Attempt **(any ten)** :   1×10=10

(i) Greek Philosopher _____ is considered as the father of logic.

   (a) Plato   (b) Aristotle

   (c) Socrates   (d) Pythagoras

(ii) The main aim of logic is to train one in _____.

   (a) Good reasoning   (b) Good technique

   (c) Statistics   (d) None of the above

(iii) _____ is a system of ideas corresponding to a system of thing and involving a belief in such correspondence.

   (a) Logic   (b) Science

   (c) Knowledge   (d) All of the above

(iv) _____ knowledge is also colled as indirect knowledge.

   (a) Immediate   (b) Mediate

   (c) Deductive   (d) None of the above

(v) Validity and invalidity are the attributes of _____.

   (a) An argument   (b) Proposition

   (c) Sentence   (d) Knowledge

(vi) _____ is the sign of relation between subject and predicate.

   (a) Copula   (b) Verb

   (c) Adjective   (d) Punctuation

(vii) A _____ word is one which can be used as a term by itself.

   (a) Categorematic   (b) Syncategorematic

   (c) Singular   (d) None of the above

(viii) When two terms connote the greater degree of difference between the things they are said to be _____ terms.

    (a) Contradictory   (b) Contrary

    (c) Non-connotative   (d) Singular

(ix) _____ of a term necessarily determines its denotation.

    (a) Meaning   (b) Kind

    (c) Connotation   (d) Description

(x) A syllogism is the form of _____ deductive inference.

    (a) Mediate   (b) Immediate

    (c) Hypothetical   (d) Indirect

(xi) In _____ inference conclusion must be more general than the premise.

    (a) Deductive   (b) Inductive

    (c) Mediate   (d) Immediate

(xii) Conclusion of valid deductive inference is always _____.

    (a) Certain   (b) Uncertain

    (c) General   (d) Probable

(xiii) In _____ the premises do not imply the conclusion.

    (a) Immediate   (b) Mediate

    (c) Valid inference   (d) Invalid inference

(xiv) _____ means ignorance of contestation.

    (a) Argument-Ad-Homineum   (b) Argument-Ad-Ignoration

    (c) Ignoratio Elenchi   (d) Argument-Ad-Baculum

(xv) _____ means an error of an argument.

    (a) Fallacy   (b) Ignorance

    (c) Committees   (d) None of the above

SECTION—B

(Short answer questions)

Note :— Both the questions in this section are compulsory.

2. Distinguish between the following (**Any Three**) :   5×3=15

    (a) Fallacy of Accident and Converse Fallacy of Accident.

    (b) Pure syllogism and mixed syllogism

(c) Strong disjunct and weak disjunct.

(d) Deductive inference and inductive inference.

3. Write short notes on the following (**Any Three**) : 5×3=15

(a) Contradictory opposition

(b) Rules of contraposition

(c) Three elements of a knowledge

(d) Argument Ad-Verecundiam.

SECTION—C

(**Long answer questions**)

Note :— Answer any **five** questions of the following. 8×5=40

4. Name the fallacy and find out the rules broken in the following syllogism :

(a) All chocolate eclairs are fattening food, because all chocolate eclairs are rich desserts and some fattening foods are not rich desserts.

(b) Some snakes are not dangerous animals, but all snakes are reptiles, therefore some dangerous animals are not reptiles.

5. (a) AAA–1

(b) OEO–4.

6. What is proposition ? Explain its classification.

7. Explain the special rules of 3^d figure.

8. Explain the fallacies of ambiguous or equivocation.

9. Contrary propositions cannot be true together but may be false together. Explain.

10. Explain the rules of contraposition.

11. What is term ? Explain the divisions of term.