B.A.LL.B. (5 Years Course) Semester—I (C.B.S.) Examination
PHILOSOPHY—I
Course Code—1.2
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

(Multiple Choice Question)

Note :—This Section consists of **ONE** question having sub-questions carrying **1** mark each.

1. Attempt any **TEN** of the following :—   10×1=10

(i) _____ is one which is applied to a group of similar things not separately, but as constituting a single whole.

(a) General term   (b) Composite term

(c) Collective term   (d) Concrete term

(ii) Which of the following does not indicate universal proposition ?

(a) Some   (b) Every

(c) No   (d) Each

(iii) The relationship between proposition with same subject and predicate but differing in quality and quantity is known as :

(a) Contrary   (b) Sub-contrary

(c) Sub-alternation   (d) Contradictory

(iv) Which word indicates for exclusive proposition ?

    (a) None but   (b) All

    (c) Some   (d) Seldom

(v) _____ conversion, quantity of the converse is the different as the convertend.

    (a) Simple   (b) Compound

    (c) Complex   (d) General

(vi) If the major term is undistributed in the major premise, but distributed in the conclusion, the syllogism commits the fallacy of :

    (a) Illicit major   (b) Illicit minor

    (c) Illicit middle   (d) None of the above

(vii) MP, MS, SP is a _____ Figure.

    (a) First   (b) Second

    (c) Third   (d) Fourth

(viii) Obverse of Universal Affirmative proposition is _____ proposition.

    (a) Universal Affirmative   (b) Universal Negative

    (c) Particular affirmative   (d) Particular Negative

(ix) When we say that a quality which is possessed by a member is also possessed by the group, we commit the fallacy of :

    (a) Composition   (b) Accident

    (c) Argumentum-ad-baculum   (d) Argumentum-ad-hominent

(x) If the relation between subject and predicate is necessary, certain then we have to arrange :

    (a) Copula   (b) Universal quantifier

    (c) Particular quantifier   (d) None of these

(xi) Proposition containing any one of the following words : All, every, each, always, we shall be reduced to :

(a) Universal Affirmative　　　　(b) Universal Negative

(c) Particular Affirmative　　　　(d) Particular Negative

(xii) _____ fallacy is committed when instead of disproving the truth of what our opponent says, we attack the man's personal life who says it.

(a) Argumentum ad populam　　　(b) Argumentum ad Verecundiam

(c) Argumentum ad hominem　　　(d) None of the above

(xiii) _____ is a kind of immediate inference in which there is change in the quality of the given proposition; while its meaning remains unchanged.

(a) Conversion　　　　　　　　(b) Obversion

(c) Contraposition　　　　　　　(d) Inversion

(xiv) Middle term must be distributed at least once in the :

(a) Minor Premise　　　　　　　(b) Major Premise

(c) Either Minor or Major Premise　(d) Conclusion

(xv) _____ is that which contains a specific subject i.e. a name of individual being.

(a) Singular Proposition　　　　(b) General Proposition

(c) Compound Proposition　　　　(d) All of these

SECTION—B

(Short Answer Questions)

Note :—Both the questions in this Section are compulsory. Each question carries **15** marks.

5×3=15

2. Write short notes on any **THREE** of the following :—

(a) Special Rules of First Figure.

(b) Form of thought and Matter of thought

(c) Fallacy of accident and converse accident

(d) Enthymeme.

3. Answer the following (any **THREE**) :— 5×3=15

   (a) What is Knowledge ? Explain the sources of knowledge.

   (b) Distinguish between sentence and proposition.

   (c) Distinguish between pure and mixed syllogism.

   (d) Describe the logical character of the following :—

      (i) squareness

      (ii) Blind

      (iii) Non-happy

      (iv) Navy

      (v) Student.

SECTION—C

(Long Answer Questions)

Note:— Answer any **FIVE** questions. Each question carries 8 marks. 8×5=40

4. What is Logic ? Explain the subject matter of Logic.

5. What is truth and validity ? How the validity of a deductive argument be determined ?

6. Distinguish between word and term. What are various kinds of term ? Explain it with example.

7. What is syllogism ? Explain the structure of it.

8. Determine the validity of syllogistic mood by Venn's diagram :

   (1) AAA <u>2</u>

   (2) EIO <u>4</u>

   (3) AEE <u>3</u>

   (4) IAI <u>3</u>

9. Identify the rule that is broken by any of the following syllogisms that are invalid and name fallacy that they commit (any **two**) :—

   (a) All criminal actions are wicked deeds. All prosecutions for murder are criminal actions. Therefore all prosecutions for murder are wicked deeds.

   (b) No tragic actors are idiots' some comedians are not idiots. Therefore some comedians are not tragic actors.

   (c) All snakes are reptiles. Some snakes are not dangerous animals. Therefore, some dangerous animals are not reptiles.

10. Reduce the following into logical form and write conversion, obversion and contraposition (any **TWO**) :—

   (a) Only the virtuous are really happy

   (b) Every man is liable to error

   (c) None but the Jains are vegetarians.

11. What is an inference ? Explain the types of it along with immediate inference.