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**HS/XII/A/Pls/15**

**2 0 1 5**

**PHILOSOPHY**

*Full Marks : 100*

*Time : 3 hours*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

*General Instructions :*

- (i) Write all the answers in the Answer Script.
- (ii) Attempt Part—A Objective Questions serially.
- (iii) Attempt all parts of a question together at one place.
- (iv) General Candidates are not allowed to attempt the questions meant for Elementary School Teacher Candidates.

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 50 )

SECTION—I

( Marks : 30 )

GROUP—A

**1.** Choose and write the correct answer : 1×10=10

- (a) Logic as a whole aims at
- (i) only formal truth
  - (ii) only material truth
  - (iii) Both formal and material truth
  - (iv) None of the above

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(b) Quantitatively the

(i) cause is equal to the effect

(ii) cause is less than the effect

(iii) cause is more than the effect

(iv) cause is sometime more and sometime less than the effect

(c) 'p only if q' is symbolized as

(i)  $p \rightarrow q$

(ii)  $q \rightarrow p$

(iii)  $p \rightarrow q$

(iv)  $p \rightarrow q$

(d) Induction by complete enumeration is the synonym for

(i) perfect induction

(ii) scientific induction

(iii) unscientific induction

(iv) analogy

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- (e) Bain says that the course of the world is
- (i) a uniformity
  - (ii) uniformities
  - (iii) a unity
  - (iv) None of the above
- (f) Mill points out that the fallacies of observation are of
- (i) two kinds
  - (ii) three kinds
  - (iii) four kinds
  - (iv) five kinds
- (g) The general propositions which induction establishes are
- (i) verbal proposition
  - (ii) real proposition
  - (iii) Both verbal and real proposition
  - (iv) None of the above

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(h) The term 'colligation of facts' was originally used by

(i) Mill

(ii) Whewell

(iii) Bain

(iv) None of them

(i) The expression, 'plurality of causes' was introduced by

(i) Carveth Read

(ii) Mill

(iii) Hume

(iv) None of them

(j) An implication is defined by which symbol?

(i)  $\cdot$  (dot)

(ii)  $\sim$  (curl)

(iii) (horseshoe)

(iv) (vel)

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GROUP—B

2. Write whether the following statements are *True* or *False* : 1×10=10

- (a) Philosophy literally means love of argument.
- (b) ‘ ’ is a symbol for equivalence.
- (c) A hypothesis means a provisional supposition.
- (d) According to Mill, induction necessarily involves a passage from the unknown to the known.
- (e) Induction and deduction differ in their starting point, not in their principle.
- (f) Observation is active experience, while experiment is passive experience.
- (g) Mal-observation is a negative fallacy.
- (h) Analogy yields merely probable conclusions.
- (i) Induction is something more than colligation.
- (j) Propositions and propositional forms are one and the same.

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GROUP—C

3. Fill in the blanks :

1×10=10

- (a) Deductive argument may be formally true but — false.
- (b) Induction supplies the universal premises of —.
- (c) The ground of induction is itself an —.
- (d) The cause is relative to a given phenomena called the —.
- (e) Observation is regulated — of facts and circumstances with a definite purpose.
- (f) The first requisite of the proof of a hypothesis is —.
- (g) Another test of a hypothesis is what Whewell calls —.
- (h) In symbolic logic, the symbols ‘ $\sim$ ’, ‘ $\cdot$ ’, ‘ $\vee$ ’, ‘ $\wedge$ ’, ‘ $\supset$ ’ which represent the logical form are called —.
- (i) According to Locke, there is nothing in the — which was not previously in the sense.
- (j) Intuition is immediate apprehension by —.

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SECTION—II

( Marks : 20 )

4. Answer any *ten* of the following questions in  
2 or 3 sentences each : 2×10=20

- (a) On what does the material truth of a deductive argument depend?
- (b) What is an analytic proposition?
- (c) What does the term 'observation' literally mean?
- (d) What do you mean by plurality of causes?
- (e) Who is regarded as the founder of inductive logic?
- (f) What is a negative condition according to Mill?
- (g) State one advantage of observation over experiment.
- (h) What is a 'crucial instance' according to Bacon?
- (i) Define analogy.
- (j) State any one condition of a valid hypothesis.
- (k) What are the five experimental methods formulated by Mill?
- (l) What are the functions of the experimental methods?

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( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 50 )

Answer Question No. **5** and *any three* from the rest

**5.** (a) Symbolize any *four* of the following :  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 10$

(i) It is not the case that neither Atlantic nor Baltimore wins their conference championship.

(ii) Iran and Libya both do not raise the price of oil.

(iii) Either Argentina mobilizes or if Brazil protests to the United Nations then Chile will call for a meeting of all the Latin American States.

(iv) It is not true that John is short or handsome.

(v) If atomic power can be widely applied in industry then the coal mining industry will lose its importance and there will be an increase in unemployment.

(vi) Germany will win the World Cup if not Argentina.

(b) Use truth table to determine the validity or invalidity of any *two* of the following argument forms :  $5 \times 2 = 10$

(i)  $p \quad q$   
 $\sim (p \quad q)$   
 $p \quad q$



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$$(ii) \quad p \rightarrow q \\ p \rightarrow q \\ q$$

$$(iii) \quad (p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow r \\ \sim r \\ \sim (p \rightarrow q)$$

$$(iv) \quad (p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow q) \\ p \rightarrow q \\ p \rightarrow q$$

6. Explain and examine the law of the uniformity of nature. 10
7. Define scientific induction and explain its characteristics. 2+8=10
8. Write down the advantages of experiment over observation. 10
9. What is hypothesis? What are the conditions of a legitimate hypothesis? 2+8=10
10. Explain the method of residues with example. 10
11. Explain the distinctive features of Indian Philosophy. 10
12. Explain empiricism as a theory of the origin of knowledge. 10

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( For Elementary School Teacher Candidates only  
in lieu of Question Nos. 10 and 12 )

13. Write whether the following statements are *True* or  
*False* : 1×10=10

- (a) A conjunction is true when both the conjuncts are true.
- (b) Inductive leap consists in passing from the observed cases to unobserved cases.
- (c) Condition means any necessary factor of a cause.
- (d) Unscientific induction is also called induction by complete enumeration.
- (e) 'Philosophy' literally means 'love of wisdom'.
- (f) Experimental methods are four in number.
- (g) Observation and experiment are formal grounds of induction.
- (h) Law of causation states that every event must have a cause.
- (i) Hypothesis does not mean provisional supposition.
- (j) Fallacies of observation are of three types.

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14. Answer any *five* of the following questions :  $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) What is induction?
- (b) Name the two formal grounds of induction.
- (c) What is a cause?
- (d) What is observation?
- (e) What is good analogy?
- (f) What is rationalism?
- (g) What is empiricism?
- (h) Name the three heterodox schools of Indian Philosophy.

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