HS/XII/A/Pls/20

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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.

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

SECTION—I

(*Marks* : 30)

GROUP—A

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

   (a) Perfect induction is also known as

   (i) scientific induction

   (ii) induction by complete enumeration

   (iii) analogy

   (iv) induction per simple enumeration

[P.T.O.

(b) The cause is

   (i) an antecedent event

   (ii) a consequent event

   (iii) a concurrent event

   (iv) a parallel event

(c) 'Ex nihilo nihil fit' means

   (i) the same cause has the same effect

   (ii) the same cause has different effects

   (iii) out of nothing, nothing comes

   (iv) cause is equal to the effect

(d) Mal-observation is a fallacy of

   (i) petitio principi

   (ii) wrong interpretation

   (iii) overlooking

   (iv) undistributed middle

(e) Mill formulates

   (i) three experimental methods

   (ii) four experimental methods

   (iii) five experimental methods

   (iv) six experimental methods

(**3**)

(f) The number of Nastika Schools in Indian philosophy is

   (i) 3

   (ii) 6

   (iii) 9

   (iv) 12

(g) Darshana means

   (i) love of knowledge

   (ii) love of wisdom

   (iii) love of argument

   (iv) vision of truth

(h) A disjunction is defined by which symbol?

   (i) $\lor$ (vel)

   (ii) $\cdot$ (dot)

   (iii) $\sim$ (curl)

   (iv) $\supset$ (horseshoe)

(i) In analogy, we proceed from

   (i) particular to general

   (ii) general to particular

   (iii) particular to particular

   (iv) general to general

(4)

(j) The method of agreement is pre-eminently a

  (i) method of observation

  (ii) method of experiment

 (iii) method of concomitant variations

 (iv) None of the above

GROUP—B

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

(a) The law of causation states that every event must have a cause.

(b) The term 'colligation of facts' was originally used by Mill.

(c) The law of uniformity of nature is a postulate or formal ground of induction.

(d) Quantitatively, the cause is not equal to the effect.

(e) Conditions are of three kinds.

(f) Observations and experiments are the formal grounds of induction.

(g) The method of difference is essentially a method of experiment.

(h) Locke is an empiricist philosopher.

(i) Analogy cannot be described as a stepping-stone to scientific induction.

(j) Vedanta School belongs to the Orthodox group.

(5)

GROUP—C

3. Fill in the blanks :   1×10=10

(a) Induction is colligation but ____ is not necessarily induction.

(b) According to Descartes, there are three types of ideas. They are adventitious, factitious and ____.

(c) Analysis means breaking up a ____ into its constituent factors.

(d) The principle of uniformity of nature is the result of ____.

(e) The effect is nothing but the ____ transformed.

(f) The cause is the ____ total of positive and negative conditions taken together.

(g) The term Observation literally means ____.

(h) The Orthodox school of Indian philosophy believes in the ____ of the Vedas.

(i) The hypothesis when verified becomes a ____.

(j) The thing acted upon is said to be the ____.

(6)

SECTION—II

(*Marks* : 20)

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

   (a) What is induction by parity of reasoning?

   (b) What are the grounds of induction?

   (c) What is the paradox of induction?

   (d) Name three empiricist philosophers.

   (e) What is meant by the plurality of causes?

   (f) Distinguish between constant and variable.

   (g) Define heteropathic intermixture of effects.

   (h) Mention two advantages of observation over experiment.

   (i) Distinguish between Orthodox and Heterodox Schools of Indian philosophy.

   (j) Give the meaning of hypothesis according to Mill.

   (k) Define the method of concomitant variations.

   (l) Distinguish between Good and Bad analogy.

(7)

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

5. *(a)* Symbolize any *four* of the following : 2½×4=10

    (i) Alice and Betty will both not be elected.

    (ii) It is not the case that neither Atlanta nor Baltimore wins their Conference Championship.

    (iii) The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but war was in his heart.

    (iv) Amherst wins its first game if either Colgate wins its first game or Dartmouth wins its first game.

    (v) Either Chicago or Dallas will fail to win the superbowl.

    (vi) Both Amherst and Colgate wins their first games only if Dartmouth does not win its first game.

(b) Use truth tables to determine the validity or invalidity of any *two* of the following argument forms : 5×2=10

    (i) $P \supset Q$

        $\therefore Q \supset P$

    (ii) $P \supset (Q \vee R)$

          $P \supset Q$

        $\therefore R$

(iii) $P \cdot Q$

$\therefore\ P$

(iv) $(P \supset Q) \supset (P \lor Q)$

$P \lor Q$

$\therefore\ P \supset Q$

6. What is scientific induction? Is perfect induction an induction at all?   3+7=10

7. What is a cause according to Carveth Read? Explain its marks or characteristics.   2+8=10

8. "Observation and experiment do not differ in kind but only in degree." Discuss.   10

9. Explain Rationalism as a theory of knowledge.   10

10. Why is Indian philosophy called Darshana? What are the distinctive features of Indian philosophy?   2+8=10

11. Explain the method of difference with example.   10

12. Write short notes on any *two* of the following :   5×2=10

(a) Law of uniformity of nature

(b) Empiricism

(c) Plurality of causes

(d) Forms of hypothesis

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