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### SI. No. :

# **TEST BOOKLET**

036

LECTURERS IN NON-GOVERNMENT AIDED COLLEGES

LOGIC AND PHILOSOPHY

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

|                  | : INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :  |
|------------------|---|
| 1.               | IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD<br>CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET <b>DOES NOT</b> HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR<br>MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST<br>BOOKLET OF THE SAME SERIES ISSUED TO YOU.   |
| 2.               | You have to enter your <b>Roll No.</b> on the Test Booklet<br>in the Box provided alongside. <b>DO NOT</b> write<br>anything else on the Test Booklet.  |
| 3.               | This Test Booklet contains <b>100</b> items (questions). Each item (question) comprises four responses (answers). You have to select the correct response (answer) which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response (answer), you should mark (darken) the response (answer) which you consider the best. In any case, choose <b>ONLY ONE</b> response (answer) for each item (question). If more than one response is darkened it will be considered as wrong answer. |
| <b>4.</b><br>add | You have to mark (darken) all your responses (answers) <b>ONLY</b> on the <b>separate Answer Sheet</b> provided, by <b>using BALL POINT PEN (BLACK)</b> . See instructions in the Answer Sheet.   |
| 5.               | All items (questions) carry equal marks. All items (questions) are compulsory. Each wrong response will result in negative marking of <b>0.25</b> mark.   |
| 6.               | Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the responses to various items (questions) in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per the instructions in your Admission Certificate.   |
| 7.               | After you have completed filling in all your responses (answers) on the Answer Sheet and after conclusion of the examination, you should hand over to the Invigilator the <i>Answer Sheet</i> issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy/second page of the Answer Sheet along with the <i>Test Booklet</i> after completion of the examination for your reference.   |
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- 1. An argument if inductive provides :
  - (A) Conclusive ground for the truth of the conclusion
  - (B) Some support for the conclusion
  - (C) Unnecessary support for conclusion
  - (D) Irrelevant support for conclusion
- 2. A deductive argument is valid when it premises, if true :
  - (A) Do not provide conclusive ground for the conclusion
  - (B) Do provide inconclusive ground for the conclusion
  - (C) Do provide material ground for the conclusion
  - (D) Do provide conclusive ground for the conclusion
- 3. Truth may be predicated of :
  - (A) Proposition
  - (B) Argument
  - (C) Inductive argument
  - (D) Material argument
- 4. Validity may be predicted of :
  - (A) Proposition
  - (B) Argument
  - (C) Deductive argument
  - (D) Material argument
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- 'Ram won the election' and 'The election is won by Ram' express :
  - (A) The same proposition
  - (B) The same sentence
  - (C) The same argument
  - (D) The same cause
- 6. What will be converse of the proposition 'No reptiles are warm-blooded animals' ?
  - (A) Some reptiles are warmblooded animals
  - (B) Some warm-blooded animals are not reptitles
  - (C) Some warm-blooded animals are reptiles
  - (D) No warm-blooded animals are reptiles
- 7. What will be 'obverse' of the proposition 'some socialists are not pacifists' ?
  - (A) Some pacifists are not socialists
  - (B) No socialists are pacifists
  - (C) Some socialists are not nonpacifists
  - (D) Some pacifists are not nonsocialists

Contd.

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- 8. What is fallacy with the following categorical syllogism ? "If all Russians were revolutionaries and all anarchists were revolutionaries, then all anarchists were Russians":
  - (A) Major term is distributed
  - (B) Minor term is distributed
  - (C) Middle term is undistributed
  - (D) Minor term is absent in conclusion
- 'If no poets are managers and some artists are poets, then some artists are managers.' The fallacy in categorical syllogism is :
  - (A) Middle term is distributed
  - (B) Conclusion is not negative
  - (C) Middle term is undistributed
  - (D) Major term is undistributed
- 10. Which alternative correctly describe the second figure ?
  - (A) M-P, S-M therefore S-P
  - (B) P-M, S-M therefore S-P
  - (C) M-P, M-S therefore S-P
  - (D) P-M, M-S therefore S-P
- 11. Which alternative correctly describe the third figure ?
  - (A) M-P, M-S therefore S-P

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- (B) M-P, S-M therefore S-P
- (C) P-M, S-P therefore S-P
- (D) P-M, M-S therefore S-P
- 12. How many distinct forms may be assumed by standard form of syllogism?
  - (A) 276
  - (B) 246
  - (C) 256
  - (D) 236
- 13. Three particular pieces of blue litmus paper turned red when dipped in acid. If we assert that is dipped fourth piece in acid, it will also turn red. This is an argument by :
  - (A) Induction
  - (B) Analogy
  - (C) Deduction
  - (D) Explanation
- 14. The one factor that is common to all cases of phenomenon under investigation is likely to be cause or effect of that phenomenon. This is called :
  - (A) The method of residues
  - (B) The method of difference
  - (C) The method of agreement
  - (D) The method of variation

- In two rival hypotheses of Ptolmey and Copernicus the hypothesis of Copernicus was accepted :
  - (A) Because of relevance
  - (B) Testability
  - (C) Compatibility with wellestablished hypothesis
  - (D) Simplicity
- 16. If 'all successful executives are intelligent' is false, then the proposition 'some successful executives are intelligent':
  - (A) True
  - (B) False
  - (C) Undetermined
  - (D) More than two
- If 'some uranium isotopes are highly unstable substances' is true then 'All uranium isotopes are highly unstable substances' is :
  - (A) False
  - (B) True
  - (C) Undetermined
  - (D) Vague
- If 'All socialists are pacifists' is true then 'some non-pacifists are not nonsocialists' is :
  - (A) False
  - (B) True
  - (C) Undetermined
  - (D) Right

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- If 'No scientists are philosophers' is true then 'No philosophers are nonscientists' is :
  - (A) True
  - (B) False
  - (C) Valid
  - (D) Invalid
- 20. How many total moods are possible in the case of categorical syllogism?
  - (A) 24
  - (B) 44
  - (C) 64
  - (D) 17
- 21. From P we can derive P v Q by applying :
  - (A) Rule of addition
  - (B) Rule of conjunction
  - (C) Rule of simplification
  - (D) Rule of Modus Ponens
- 22. From  $(P \rightarrow Q)$ ,  $(R \rightarrow S)$  and  $P \lor R$ we can derive  $Q \lor R$  by applying the rule of :
  - (A) Destructive Dilemma
  - (B) Constructive Dilemma
  - (C) Addition

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(D) Conjunction

- 23. From 'A · B' we can derive B by applying the rules of :
  - (A) Only simplification
  - (B) Only commutation
  - (C) Simplification then commutation
  - (D) Commutation then simplification
- 24. If X and Y are false statements, then  $X \rightarrow (X \rightarrow Y)$  would be :
  - (A) False
  - (B) True
  - (C) Right
  - (D) Valid
- 25. If A and B are true statement and X is a false statement then (A → X) → Y would be :
  - (A) True
  - (B) False
  - (C) Valid
  - (D) Invalid
- 26. The correct symbolization of 'all human are mortal' would be :
  - (A) (x) (Hx  $\rightarrow$  Mx)
  - (B)  $(\Im x) (Hx \cdot Mx)$
  - (C)  $(\Im x)(Hx \rightarrow Mx)$
  - (D) (x) (Hx  $\rightarrow$  Mx)

27. The correct symbolization of 'some human are not mortal' would be :

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- (A) (x)  $(Hx \rightarrow \sim Mx)$
- (B) (Эx) (Hx. ~ Mx)
- (C)  $(\Im x) (Hx \rightarrow \sim Mx)$
- (D) (x)  $(Hx \rightarrow Mx)$
- 28. If (x) (Hx → Mx) and Hs are given then we can derive Ms by applying :
  - (A) Rule of extential generalization
  - (B) Rule of universal generalization
  - (C) Rule of instantiation
  - (D) Rules of universal instantiation and modus Ponens successively
- 29. In the theory of set of notion of 'inclusion' has the property of being :
  - (A) Transitive
  - (B) Symmetric
  - (C) Symmetric and transititive
  - (D) Clear
- 30. In the theory of set the concept of identity is :
  - (A) Symmetric only
  - (B) Transitive only
  - (C) Symetric and transitive
  - (D) Asymmetric

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- 31. A  $\varepsilon$  B and B  $\varepsilon$  C then A  $\varepsilon$  C is :
  - (A) True
  - (B) False
  - (C) Undertermined
  - (D) Unknown
- 32. Which of the following is a tautology?
  - (A) P
  - (B) P v P
  - (C)  $P \cdot P$
  - (D)  $P \rightarrow P$
- 33. Which of the following is a contingent?
- (A) P
- (B) P ∨ ~ P
  - (C) P·~P
- $(D) P \rightarrow P$
- 34.  $(p \rightarrow q)$  is logically equivalent to :
  - (A)  $P \lor Q$  subjects
  - (B) P·~Q
  - (C) ~ P · Q
  - (D)  $\sim P \lor Q$

35. Which of the following is not valid?

- (A) P
  - ∴P∨Q
- (B) P·Q
  - ∴ P
- (C) P

∴ P · Q

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- $P \rightarrow Q$  A month SP
  - .: Q
- 36. In Boolean theory of classes A (B + C) = AB + AC and A + BC =
  - (A + B) (A + C) are known as :
  - (A) Commutative laws for addition
  - (B) Associative laws for logical multiplication
  - (C) De Morgan's law
  - (D) The law of Double Negation
- 37. If we infer 'A small elephant is a small animal' from premise. 'An elephant is an animal', we are committing the fallacy of :
  - (A) Composition
  - (B) Division
  - (C) Accent
  - (D) Equivocation
- 38. The world "hexagon" means polygon
  - having six sides" is an example of :
    - (A) Stipulative definition
    - (B) Lexical definition
    - (C) Persuasive definition
    - (D) Definition by genus and difference

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- 39. If we define 'capitalism' as freedom in economic sphere' it will be an example of :
  - (A) Lexical definition
  - (B) Stipulative definition
  - (C) Persuasive definition
  - (D) Right definition
- 40. According to classical definition of knowledge a man must satisfy the condition if we know the proposition :
  - (A) The proposition must be true only
  - (B) The proposition must be true and the man must accept it
  - (C) The proposition must be true, the man must accept it and has evidence for it
  - (D) The proposition must be true and the man must be able to demonstrate it
- 41. Which is not true according to Bacon as a cause of Atheism?
  - (A) Divisions in religion
  - (B) Scandal of Priests
  - (C) Custom of profane scoffing in holy matters
  - (D) Troubles and adversities in life
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- 42. According to Kant 'A triangle has three sides' is an example of :
  - (A) Synthetic judgment
  - (B) Analytic judgment
  - (C) Synthetic a priori
  - (D) Synthetic a posteriori
- 43. Which of the following is not correctly matched ?
  - (A) Theism Descartes
  - (B) Pantheism Spinoza
  - (C) Monism-Leibnitz
  - (D) Idealism Berkeley
- 44. According to Descartes :
  - (A) Deduction is prior to intuition
  - (B) Intuition is prior to deduction
  - (C) They are same
  - (D) The are not true sources of information
- 45. According of Spinoza self-caused means :
  - (A) That which is cause of all
  - (B) That which has essence
  - (C) That whose essence involves existence
  - (D) That which is super cause

- 46. According to Spinoza 'a finite thing' means :
  - (A) It is limited by others
  - (B) It is limited by God
  - (C) It is limited by nature
  - (D) It is limited by another thing of same nature
- 47. 'Substances' according to Spinoza :
  - (A) Has an independent existence
  - (B) It has independent knowledge
  - (C) It is conceived through itself and exists in-itself
  - (D) It is locus of all qualities
- 48. Who says that all ideas come from sensation or reflection ?
  - (A) Descartes
  - (B) Spinoza
  - (C) John Locke
  - (D) Kant
- 49. Pleasure and Pain according to John Locke is known through :
  - (A) Sensation only
  - (B) Reflection only
  - (C) Sensation and reflection both
  - (D) Innate
- 50. According to Locke we can have ideas :
  - (A) Only when we are awareness of physical causes

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- (B) Even without awareness of physical causes
- (C) Only when ideas and causes both are given
- (D) Only when we think about causes
- 51. Berkeley is :
  - (A) Metaphysical Idealist
  - (B) Epistemological Idealist
  - (C) Materialist
  - (D) Metaphysical and epistemological idealist
- 52. Esse est percipi proves :
  - (A) Metaphysical idealism
  - (B) Epistemological idealism
  - (C) Materialism
  - (D) Metaphysical and epistemological idealism
- 53. The association of ideas according to Hume is possible because of :
  - (A) Resemblance only
  - (B) Contiguity only
  - (C) Cause and effect only
  - (D) Resemblance, contiguity, cause and effect

- 54. Which is most suitable description of Hume's Philosophy?
  - (A) Scepticism
  - (B) Mitigated scepticism
  - (C) Agnosticism
  - (D) Critical Realism
- 55. According to Kant-Copernicus Revolution means :
  - (A) Knowledge must conform to objects
  - (B) Objects must conform to knowledge
  - (C) Objects must be known
  - (D) Objects must be perceived
- 56. According to Kant 'unity of apperception' is :
  - (A) Unknown
  - (B) Known
  - (C) Thinkable
  - (D) Perceptible
- 57. Kant accepts :
  - (A) Law of causation in empirical field
  - (B) Law of causation in moral field
- (C) Law of causation behond universe
- (D) Law of causation as well as freedom in empirical world

- 58. Which of the alternative is not correctly matched ?
  - (A) Descartes Method of doubt
  - (B) Spinoza Axiomatic method
  - (C) Locke Empirical method
    - (D) Kant-Rational method
- 59. How many philosophical relations are accepted by Hume?
  - (A) 3
  - (B) 6 molean
  - (C) 7
  - (D) 5
- 60. 'Substance is that which acts through itself' is accepted by :
  - (A) Spinoza
  - (B) Descartes
  - (C) Kant
  - (D) Leibnitz
- 61. Which is not true about Carvaka School?
  - (A) All Carvaka accept perception
  - (B) All Carvaka accept inference
  - (C) Some Carvaka's accept interference
  - (D) All Carvaka negate all sources of knowledge

- 62. 'Consciousness is an epiphenomenon' means :
  - (A) Matter is produced by consciousness
  - (B) Consciousness is produced as a by-product of matter
  - (C) Consciousness is same as matter
  - (D) Consciousness is different from matter
- 63. According to Jainism 'avagraha' means:
  - (A) First apprehension of object
  - (B) To determine object by different signs
  - (C) To remember objects
  - (D) To forget objects
- 64. According to Jainism time is always taken as :
  - (A) Pure substance (suddha dravya):
  - (B) Impure substance
  - (C) Pure as well as impure substance
  - (D) A substance without quality
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- 65. A person is making preparation to cook food. If asked he answers that
  '1 am cooking food'. This is an example of :
  - (A) Samgraha Nyaya
  - (B) Naigama Nyaya
  - (C) Sabda Nyaya
  - (D) Vyavahār Nyaya
- 66. Cessation of suffering advocated by Buddha as :
  - (A) First Noble Truth
  - (B) Second Noble Truth
  - (C) Third Noble Truth
  - (D) Fourth Noble Truth
- 67. The doctrine of dependent origination denies :
  - (A) Eternalism only
  - (B) Accedentalism only
  - (C) Eternalism and accedentalism both
  - (D) Empirical world
- 68. The criteria of changing reality according to vaibhasikas is :
  - (A) Origination
  - (B) Origination and distruction
  - (C) Origination, endurance and destructions
  - (D) Origination, endurance, decay and destructions

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- 69. Which system does not accept the qualitative distinction among atoms?
  - (A) Jainism
  - (B) Vaiśesika
  - (C) Nyaya
  - (D) Vedanta
- 70. Extreme particulars (sva-laksnas) according to sautrantikas are :
  - (A) Real
  - (B) Unreal
  - (C) Indeterminate
  - (D) Unknown
- 71. 'Dark (tamas)' is the substance according to :
  - (A) Nyāya
  - (B) Vaiśesika
  - (C) Carvaka
  - (D) Mimāmsā
- 72. The doctrine of 'Alaya Vijnana' is accepted by :
  - (A) Yogācārya
  - (B) Madhyamika
  - (C) Early buddhism
  - (D) Thervada
- 73. Effect is accepted as the counterpositive (pratiyogi) of its prior absence (pragbhava):
  - (A) Nyaya
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- (B) Jainism
- (C) Buddhism
  - (D) Yoga
- 74. 'Buddhi' according to Samkhya is :
  - (A) Prakriti only
  - (B) Vikriti only
  - (C) Prakriti and Vikriti both
  - (D) Neither Prakriti nor Vikriti
- 75. Self according to Sankhya is :
  - (A) Prakriti only
  - (B) Vikriti only
  - (C) Prakriti and Vikriti both
  - (D) Neither Prakriti nor Vikriti
- 76. Jiva according to Advaita is :
  - (A) Different from Brahman
  - (B) Non-different from Brahman
  - (C) Same as Maya
  - (D) Same as Avidya
- 77. Avidya according to Advaita :
  - (A) Have a beginning
  - (B) Without beginning
  - (C) Have no meaning
  - (D) Same as soul

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- 78. According to Ramajuja :
  - (A) God is only the material cause of the world only
  - (B) God is only the efficient cause of the world only
  - (C) God is co-present cause of the world only
  - (D) God is material, efficient and co-present cause of the world
- 79. The Advaita theory of error is called :
  - (A) Akhyativada
  - (B) Anyatha-khyativada
  - (C) Anirvachaniya-khyativada
  - (D) Sat-khyātivāda
- 80. According to Ramajuja :
  - (A) Bhakti is the only means of liberation
  - (B) Knowledge is the only means of liberation
  - (C) Bhakti and prapatti are two means of liberation
  - (D) Prapatti is not the means of liberation
- 81. Choose the correct order of the Purusarthas:
  - (A) Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksa

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- (B) Moksa, Dharma, Artha, Kama
- (C) Moksa, Artha, Kama, Dharma
- (D) Kāma, Artha, Dharma, Moksa
- 82. The doctrine of Karma yoga means :
  - (A) Renunciation of action
  - (B) Renunciation in action
  - (C) Renunciation of knowledge
  - (D) Renunciation of devotion
- 83. One of the common Dharmas for all classes according to Manu is :
  - (A) Non-violence
  - (B) Violence
  - (C) Study
  - (D) Service
- 84. One of the Jewels for liberation, according to Jainism is :
  - (A) Right perception
  - (B) Non-violence
  - (C) Truth
  - (D) Celibacy
- 85. Which is not a conditioned vow (anu vrata) according to Jainism?
  - (A) Non-violence
  - (B) Truth
  - (C) Non-stealing
  - (D) Purity

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- 86. What is Brahma-vihāra according to Buddhism?
  - (A) Knowledge of absolute reality
  - (B) Knowledge of dependent origination
  - (C) Knowledge of certain moral percepts
  - (D) Knowledge of Nirvana
- 87. Which is not one of the five percepts (panca-seeka)?
  - (A) Don't take life
  - (B) Purity
  - (C) Do not take what is not given
  - (D) Do not make false speech
- 88. 'Goodwill' according to Kant is :
  - (A) Supreme Good
  - (B) Complete Good
  - (C) Great virtue
  - (D) Transcendental good
- 89. 'Virtue of character' is acquired according to Aristotle through :
  - (A) Teaching
  - (B) Practice or habitual exercise
  - (C) Imitating lies and United
  - (D) Understanding
- 90. 'Eudoiomonia' according to Aristotle means :
  - (A) Happiness or prosperity

- (B) Virtue
- (C) Knowledge
- (D) Energy
- 91. Which is the most correct statement according to Kant?
  - (A) Seek our own perfection and happiness of others
  - (B) Seek our own happiness and perfection of others
  - (C) Seek our own perfection only
  - (D) Seek our own happiness only
- 92. According to Kant moral law is given
  - by:
  - (A) Practical reason to itself
  - (B) Practical reason to all men
  - (C) Practical reason to empirical man
  - (D) Empirical reason
- 93. According to Bentham, 'Benevolence' is :
  - (A) A figurative motive
  - (B) An unfigurative motive
  - (C) Speculative motive
  - (D) Theoretical motive

- 94. The principle of utility according to Bentham means :
  - (A) Action of man is under the governance of pain and pleasure
  - (B) Approve an action on the ground on duty
  - (C) Approve an action on the gound value
  - (D) Approve an action without ground
- 95. According to Bentham the exhausitive sources of pleasure and pain are :
  - (A) Social, political and moral
  - (B) Political, moral and psychical
  - (C) Physical, political, moral and religious
  - (D) Physical and psychical
- 96. Intentional according to Bentham is :
  - (A) The act itself
  - (B) The consequenes of the act
  - (C) Any remote consequence
  - (D) That which intention regards as intentional
- 97. Mill accepts :
  - (A) Only qualitative difference

- (B) Only quantiative difference
- (C) Qualitative and quantitative differences among pleasures
- (D) Absence of difference
- 98. By involuntary Euthanasia is meant :
  - (A) Termination of life by a doctor at the request of the patient
  - (B) Termination of life by a doctor without asking consent of patient or against patient's will
  - (C) Termination of life by a patient himself
  - (D) Termination of life by committing suicide
- 99. By 'Deep Ecology' is meant :
  - (A) Biospheric Egalitarianism
  - (B) Atomistic Individualism
  - (C) Total field image of the world
  - (D) Fight against resource depletion
- 100. The life of Bodhisattva is based on :
  - (A) Individualism
    - (B) Universalism
    - (C) Altruism
    - (D) Socialism

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## Logic and Philosophy

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