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TEST BOOKLET

Sl. No. 1083

Subject Code : 17

Subject : Logic & Philosophy

LECTURERS FOR NON-GOVT. AIDED COLLEGES OF ODISHA

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 150

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET CONTAINS 16 PAGES AND DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.

2. You have to enter your **Roll No.** on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write anything else on the Test Booklet.

3. The Test Booklet contains **100** questions. Each question comprises four answers. You have to select the correct answer which you want to mark (darken) on the **Answer Sheet (OMR Sheet).** In any case choose ONLY ONE answer for each question. If more than one answer is darkened, it will be considered as wrong.

4. You have to mark (darken) all your answers only on the **OMR Answer Sheet using BLACK BALL POINT PEN** provided by the State Selection Board. You have to do rough work only in the space provided at the end of the Test Booklet. See instructions in the Answer Sheet.

5. All questions carry equal marks i.e. of one and half mark for each correct answer and each wrong answer will result in negative marking of **0.50** mark.

6. Before you proceed to mark (darken) the answers in the **OMR Answer Sheet** to the questions in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per the instructions in your Admit Card.

7. On completion of the examination, you should hand over the **original Answer Sheet (OMR Sheet)** issued to you to the Invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy (carbon copy) of the **OMR Answer Sheet** along with the Test Booklet for your reference.

Candidate's full signature

Invigilator's signature

IW – 5/24

2021

(Turn over)

1. Which figure has no weakened mood ?
   - (A) First figure
   - (B) Second figure
   - (C) Third figure
   - (D) Fourth figure

2. Aristotle's dictum does not apply to which of the groups taken together ?
   - (A) First figure, Second figure, Third figure
   - (B) First figure, Second figure, Fourth figure
   - (C) Second figure, Third figure, Fourth fugure
   - (D) Second figure, First figure

3. War is destructive.
   ∴ Peace is constructive.
   This inference is a case of :
   - (A) Simple conversion
   - (B) Conversion per limitation
   - (C) Obversion
   - (D) Material obversion

4. Some students are intelligent and some students are not intelligent.
   These two propositions are related as :
   - (A) Contraries

   - (B) Sub-contraries
   - (C) Contradictories
   - (D) Sub-alterns

5. $(\sim p \cdot q)$ is definitionally equivalent to :
   - (A) $\sim (p \vee q)$
   - (B) $(p \vee \sim q)$
   - (C) $\sim (p \vee \sim q)$
   - (D) $(\sim p \vee \sim q)$

6. Which of the following is not correct ?
   - (A) In induction conclusion has no logical certainty
   - (B) In induction conclusion has probability
   - (C) In induction conclusion is a generalization
   - (D) In induction formal validity is aimed at

7. Which of the propositional groups have no existential import ?
   - (A) E and I
   - (B) E and O
   - (C) A and O
   - (D) A and E

8. In a valid deductive argument what is never possible ?

(A) Premises are false and the conclusion is false

(B) Premises are true and the conclusion is true

(C) Premises are true and the conclusion is false

(D) Premises are false, conclusion may be true or false

9. Which form of dilemma is rebutable ?

(A) Simple constructive

(B) Simple destructive

(C) Complex constructive

(D) Complex destructive

10. To inflict pain upon others is wrong. The surgeon inflicts pain in a patient in an operation.

∴ The surgeon's act is wrong.

The argument involves :

(A) Fallacy of accident

(B) Fallacy of accent

(C) Fallacy of amphibology

(D) Fallacy of illicit major

11. Fallacy of equivocation can apply in which of the following ?

(A) Fallacy of composition

(B) Fallacy of division

(C) Fallacy of undistributed middle

(D) Fallacy of ambiguous middle

12. 'BAROCO' can directly be reduced to which mood ?

(A) BARBARA

(B) CELARENT

(C) DARII

(D) FERIO

13. Material ground of induction includes :

(A) Observation and uniformity of nature

(B) Experiment and law of causation

(C) Observation and experiment

(D) Experiment and generalization

14. Which of the following does not come under scientific order ?

    (A) Classification and causation

    (B) Mathematical explanation and hypothesis

    (C) Causation and mathematical explanation

    (D) Classification and theoretical formulation

15. When price of gold increases, its sale decreases. This can be an example of :

    (A) Joint method of agreement and difference

    (B) Method of difference

    (C) Method of residue

    (D) Method of concomitant variation

16. Which of the following group does not come under fundamental principle of logic ?

    (A) Law of identity and law of excluded middle

    (B) Law of identity and law of non-contradiction

    (C) Law of identity and law of uniformity of nature

    (D) Law of non-contradiction and law of excluded middle

17. Which of the following expresses a proposition ?

    (A) How old are you ?

    (B) Please help him.

    (C) Alas ! he is no more.

    (D) Birds lay eggs.

18. In a valid deductive reasoning :

    (A) Premises support the conclusion

    (B) Premises must be true as matter of fact

    (C) Premises imply the conclusion

    (D) Conclusion must be true

19. Which of the following are not the conditions of legitimate hypothesis ?

    (A) Adequacy and verifiability

    (B) Verifiability and predictability

    (C) Simplicity and predictability

    (D) Causality and supernaturality

20. Einstein's theory of relativity is a case of :

    (A) Non-instantial hypothesis

    (B) Working hypothesis

    (C) Ad-hoc hypothesis

    (D) Analogical hypothesis

21. $p \supset q$ is false when :

    (A) p is false and q is false

    (B) p is true and q is false

    (C) p is false and q is true

    (D) p is true and q is true

22. $p \equiv q$ is true when :

    (A) p is true and q is true

    (B) p is true and q is false

    (C) p is false and q is true

    (D) p is false and q is not false

23. The correct form of quantificational symbolization of "All crows are black" is :

    (A) $(\exists x)(fx \cdot gx)$

    (B) $(\exists x)(fx \cdot \sim gx)$

    (C) $(x)(fx \cdot gx)$

    (D) $(x)(fx \supset gx)$

24. The validity of a syllogistic argument is determined on the basis of :

    (A) Truth of the premises

    (B) Truth of at least one premise

    (C) Truth of the conclusion

    (D) Form of the argument

25. A conjunctive function is true when :

    (A) One component is ture

    (B) All components are true

    (C) At least one component is false

    (D) Both components are false

26. $(p \cdot q) \supset (r \cdot s)$

    To calculate its truth function how many rows are required ?

    (A) Four

    (B) Eight

    (C) Twelve

    (D) Sixteen

27. According to logicians, "Bhubaneswar is the capital of Odisha" is categorised as :

    (A) Universal proposition or alternative proposition

    (B) Particular proposition or General proposition

    (C) Singular proposition or Universal proposition

    (D) General proposition or hypothetical proposition

28. In a proposition there will be class inclusion when :

   (A) Subject stands for an individual member

   (B) Predicate stands for an individual member

   (C) Subject stands for a class and predicate stands for an individual member

   (D) Subject and predicate both stand for class

29. Which one is the definitional equivalence of $(p \cdot \sim q)$?

   (A) $(p \supset \sim q)$

   (B) $\sim (\sim p \supset \sim q)$

   (C) $\sim (\sim p \vee q)$

   (D) $\sim (p \equiv \sim q)$

30. If f stands for boy and g stands for intelligent, $(\exists x)(fx \cdot gx)$ can be true if :

   (A) a is a boy and intelligent

   (B) a is a boy and not intelligent

   (C) a is not a boy and intelligent

   (D) a is not a boy and not intelligent

31. Which is the correct symbolization of the proposition "Ghosts do not exist" ?

   (A) $\sim (\exists x)(\sim fx)$

   (B) $\sim (\exists x)(fx)$

   (C) $(x)(fx)$

   (D) $(x)(fx \cdot \sim fx)$

32. "He travelled from Bhubaneswar to Delhi in two minutes" — which of the following is true ?

   (A) It is logically possible.

   (B) It is empirically possible.

   (C) It is logically impossible.

   (D) It is technically possible.

33. "This triangle is a circle" is :

   (A) Logically possible

   (B) Logically impossible

   (C) Empirically possible

   (D) Technically possible

34. "Truth is God" is a case of :

   (A) Reportive definition

   (B) Ostensive definition

   (C) Stipulative definition

   (D) Connotational definition

35. A proposition is true if it is consistent with other true propositions – expresses the theory of truth, called :

(A) Pragmatic theory

(B) Correspondence theory

(C) Coherent theory

(D) Use theory

36. A proposition is analytic if :

(A) It is sometimes true and sometimes false

(B) It is contingently true

(C) It is necessarily true

(D) It is necessarily false

37. Haris saw Hipu on the boat with a telescope. The proposition taken literally involves :

(A) Type-token ambiguity

(B) Process-product ambiguity

(C) Syntactical ambiguity

(D) Figurative ambiguity

38. Every mental state is identical with certain physical state of the brain – expresses which theory of mind-body relationship ?

(A) Interactionism

(B) Parallelism

(C) Epiphenomenalism

(D) Identity theory

39. Cartesian theory of mind-body relationship is called :

(A) Interactionism

(B) Psychological parallelism

(C) Pre-established harmony

(D) Epiphenomenalism

40. A proposition is synthetic if its negation is :

(A) Analytic proposition

(B) Synthetic proposition

(C) A-priori proposition

(D) Contradictory

41. According to Plato knowledge should be founded on :

(A) Perception

(B) Intuition

(C) Opinion

(D) Reason

42. One of the characteristics of Plato's theory of Ideas is :

(A) Objective ultimate reality

(B) Spatial

(C) Temporal

(D) Spatio-temporal

43. Plato's theory of Ideas is called by him :

(A) Theory of form

(B) Epistemology

(C) Metaphysics

(D) Axiology

44. Aristotle's metaphysics is called :

(A) Ontology

(B) Theology

(C) First philosophy

(D) Natural philosophy

45. Aristotle identifies matter with :

(A) Potentiality

(B) Actuality

(C) Being

(D) Changeability

46. The concept of innate idea is acceptable to :

(A) Descartes and Leibnitz

(B) Descartes and Berkeley

(C) Descartes and Hume

(D) Locke and Kant

47. Which figure of syllogism has not occurred in Aristotle's exposition of deductive logic ?

(A) First figure

(B) Second figure

(C) Third figure

(D) Fourth figure

48. The ontological argument for the existence of God was propounded by :

(A) Descartes and Anselm

(B) Descartes and Spinoza

(C) Spinoza and Leibnitz

(D) Spinoza and Kant

49. Prejudices grounded in human nature and common to human race are called by Bacon :

(A) Idola of the den

(B) Idola of the tribe

(C) Idola of the market place

(D) Idola of the theatre

50. "Mind is a clean state before experience begins" — who has said it ?

(A) Bacon

(B) Locke

(C) Hume

(D) Kant

51. "Human knowledge is aposteriori — who support this statement ?

(A) Locke and Hume

(B) Bacon and Locke

(C) Bacon and Hume

(D) Hume and Kant

52. "All significant propositions can be classified into relation of ideas and matters of fact" — who support this thesis ?

(A) Bacon

(B) Locke

(C) Berkeley

(D) Hume

53. The concept of categories was propounded by :

(A) Aristotle only

(B) Kant only

(C) Both Aristotle and Kant

(D) Spinoza

54. Pantheism as a philosophical doctrine is attributed to :

(A) Descartes

(B) Spinoza

(C) Leibnitz

(D) Kant

55. Which of the following statements is not acceptable to Locke ?

(A) Objects have primary and secondary qualities

(B) When senses come in contact with objects ideas are generated in the mind

(C) Objects are real and can be known

(D) Secondary qualities are unknown and unknowable

56. Who distinguishes between impression and idea ?

(A) Locke

(B) Berkeley

(C) Kant

(D) Hume

57. According to Kant space and time are :

(A) Objectively unreal

(B) Only appearances

(C) Apriori

(D) Transcendentally real

58. According to Hume, the principle of causality is based on :

(A) A necessary relation

(B) An apriori relation

(C) An invariable relation

(D) A conjoined relation

59. Who says 'that the ideas which are imprinted on senses by God are called real things' ?

(A) Leibnitz

(B) Berkeley

(C) Spinoza

(D) Locke

60. Which statement is not acceptable to Spinoza ?

(A) God is transcendent

(B) God is immanent

(C) God and the Cosmos are one and the same

(D) The world and its changes are God's modes

61. Which of the following sources of knowledge is accepted by Carvaka ?

(A) Perception

(B) Inference

(C) Testimony

(D) Intuition

62. Carvaka's notion of self is :

(A) Body itself

(B) Consciousness itself

(C) Body without consciousness

(D) Body with consciousness

63. Which school of Indian Philosophy states that a thing is and is not at the same time ?

(A) Carvaka

(B) Buddhism

(C) Jainism

(D) Nyaya

64. Which of the following cannot be called Triratna ?

(A) Samyak Samadhi

(B) Samyak Darsana

(C) Samyak Carita

(D) Samyak Jnana

65. Which of the following is not advocated by Buddhism ?

(A) Nairatmyavad

(B) Syadavad

(C) Theory of dependent origination

(D) Theory of momentariness

66. Which of the following is not acceptable to Jainism ?

(A) Relativistic pluralism

(B) Absolutism

(C) Inseparability of dravya and guna

(D) Absoluteness of Keval Jnana

67. Which form of perception according to Nyaya can give knowledge of past, present and future ?

(A) Samanyalaksana pratyaksya

(B) Jnanalaksana pratyaksya

(C) Jogaja pratyaksya

(D) Dhyana pratyaksya

68. Which one of the following is correct according to Ramanuja ?

(A) Jiva is the same as Brahman.

(B) The world is a cosmic illusion.

(C) Brahma is the seat of Avidya.

(D) Devotion is the ground of liberation.

69. The ultimate means to liberation according to Sankar is :

(A) Karma

(B) Jnana

(C) Bhakti

(D) Karma, Jnana, Bhakti all together

70. Which system of Indian Philosophy accepts pramanya of cognition as swatah and apramanya as paratah ?

(A) Nyaya

(B) Vedanta

(C) Mimamsa

(D) Vaisesika

71. According to Sankhya, Purusa is :

   (A) Conscious and active

   (B) Unconscious and active

   (C) Conscious and inactive

   (D) Unconscious and inactive

72. The meaning of Maya according to Advaita is :

   (A) The world is real

   (B) The world is existent

   (C) The world is mistaken for Brahman

   (D) The world is permanent

73. Sankhya theory of error is called :

   (A) Satkhyati

   (B) Akhyati

   (C) Viparitakhyati

   (D) Anyathakhyati

74. Satakaryavad is propounded by :

   (A) Nyaya

   (B) Vaisesika

   (C) Sankhya

   (D) Mimamsa

75. The absence (abhava) of bitterness in sugar is on account of the relation of :

   (A) Svarupa

   (B) Samyoga

   (C) Samavaya

   (D) Visesa

76. Which of the following systems are atheistic ?

   (A) Carvaka, Buddhism, Sankhya

   (B) Buddhism, Jainism, Nyaya

   (C) Jainism, Carvaka, Vedanta

   (D) Carvaka, Mimamsa, Nyaya

77. 'The essence of soul is consciousness' is held by :

   (A) Buddhism

   (B) Nyaya

   (C) Advait Vedanta

   (D) Carvaka

78. According to Nyaya soul can be :

   (A) Knower only

   (B) Knowledge only

   (C) Known only

   (D) Knower and known

79. Visistadvaita theory of liberation is called :

   (A) Jeevanamukti

   (B) Videhamukti

   (C) Both (A) and (B)

   (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

80. According to Ramanuja, Nirguna means :

(A) Without noble qualities

(B) Without auspicious qualities

(C) Without inauspicious qualities

(D) Without any quality

81. Anupalabdhi is an independent source of knowledge according to :

(A) Ramanuja

(B) Patanjali

(C) Kumarila

(D) Prabhakar

82. The law of Karma is associated with :

(A) Logic

(B) Ethics

(C) Epistemology

(D) Aesthetics

83. The orders of human life in traditional Hindu society given below are wrong except :

(A) Brahmacarya, Grahastha, Sannyas, Vanaprastha,

(B) Grahastha, Vanaprastha, Brahmacarya, Sannyas

(C) Brahmacarya, Grahastha, Vanaprastha, Sannyas

(D) Grahastha, Vanaprastha, Sannyas, Brahmacarya

84. The Vedic concept 'Rta' stands for :

(A) Moral order only

(B) Cosmic order only

(C) Both moral order and cosmic order

(D) Law of Karma

85. Which order of the Purusartha is right ?

(A) Artha, Kama, Moksa, Dharma

(B) Kama, Artha, Dharma, Moksa

(C) Dharma, Kama, Moksa, Artha

(D) Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksa

86. Buddha's noble truth 'life is full of suffering' signifies :

(A) A pessimistic view of life

(B) Purposelessness of life

(C) Conscious endeavour to remove evil

(D) To take to Sannyas to do away with it

87. Jaina view of 'good life' consists in :

(A) Right faith, right knowledge, right conduct

(B) Faith in God and right conduct

(C) Right knowledge and right conduct

(D) Faith in God and right knowledge

88. Which one among the following is not included in the eight-fold path of Buddha ?

(A) Right livelihood

(B) Right resolve

(C) Right association

(D) Right concentration

89. Who is the propounder of Noble eight-fold path ?

(A) Mahavira

(B) Buddha

(C) Sankar

(D) Ramanuja

90. Geeta's idea of Caturvarna is based on the notion of :

(A) Calling and guna

(B) Calling and karma

(C) Guna and karma

(D) Calling, guna and karma

91. 'Pleasure is the natural end of life' is the version of :

(A) Psychological hedonism

(B) Ethical hedonism

(C) Utilitarianism

(D) Rigorism

92. "Every one should seek his or her own pleasure" is the view of :

(A) Egoistic Ethical hedonism

(B) Perfectionism

(C) Refined hedonism

(D) Evolutionary hedonism

93. 'Act only on that maxim which you want to become a universal moral law' is the view of :

(A) Socrates

(B) Jesus

(C) Kant

(D) Aristotle

94. 'The moral law is a categorical imperative' is the version of :

(A) Perfectionism

(B) Altruism

(C) Rigorism

(D) Humanism

95. Aristotle's concept of summum bonum lies in :

   (A) Cultivation of health, wealth and power

   (B) Cultivation of personality and fame

   (C) Cultivation of kindness, sympathy and fraternity

   (D) Cultivation of happiness, ethical virtue and reason

96. To Aristotle justice is :

   (A) Virtue of the individual

   (B) Virtue of the state

   (C) Virtue of the family

   (D) Virtue of the polis

97. 'Man's moral obligations are confined to human society' is the version of :

   (A) Anthropocentrism

   (B) Cosmocentrism

   (C) Theocentrism

   (D) Biocentrism

98. Man's moral duty should be extended to the whole of the biosphere is called :

   (A) Humanism

   (B) Cosmopolitanism

   (C) Internationalism

   (D) Biocentrism

99. Bio-medical ethics extends man's moral response to :

   (A) Business

   (B) Sports

   (C) Education

   (D) Surrogacy

100. Normative Ethics is :

   (A) Descriptive

   (B) Prescriptive

   (C) Permanent

   (D) Narrative

■■■■■■■■■■■■■

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