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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. 

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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)

SEAL

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 figure  
(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 rebuttable ?
- (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 true  
 (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 a posteriori — 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