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TEST BOOKLET

Sl. No: **0905**

Subject Code: **14**

Subject: **LOGIC & PHILOSOPHY**

**WRITTEN TEST FOR RECRUITMENT OF POST GRADUATE TEACHERS FOR
NON-GOVT. AIDED HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS 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 options. You have to select the correct answer which you want to mark (darken) on the OMR Answer Sheet. In any case, choose ONLY ONE answer for each question. If more than one answer is darkened, it will be considered 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 OMR Answer Sheet.**
- 5. All questions carry equal marks. While 1.5 mark will be awarded for each correct answer, 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 OMR Answer Sheet as per the instructions in your Admit Card.**
- 7. On completion of the Examination, you should hand over the original copy of OMR Answer Sheet issued to you to the Invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy (second copy) of the OMR Answer Sheet along with the Test Booklet for your reference.**

Candidate's full signature

Invigilator's signature

P.T.O.

1. At least one of the premises or conclusions of an unsound but valid argument:
 - (A) Is false
 - (B) May be false
 - (C) Is true
 - (D) May be true

2. Which of the following cases must make an argument invalid?
 - (A) True premises and a true conclusion
 - (B) False premises and a false conclusion
 - (C) True premises and a false conclusion
 - (D) False premises and a true conclusion

3. A proposition is expressed by:
 - (A) An imperative sentence
 - (B) An exclamatory sentence
 - (C) An interrogative sentence
 - (D) A descriptive sentence

4. Truth value is a property of:
 - (A) A sentence
 - (B) A proposition
 - (C) A true sentence
 - (D) A true proposition

5. A particular proposition is:
 - (A) A singular proposition
 - (B) A compound proposition
 - (C) A general proposition
 - (D) A universal proposition

6. A singular proposition speaks about:
 - (A) One individual
 - (B) All individuals
 - (C) Many individuals
 - (D) No one

7. If one proposition is false, the other is true; but if one is true the truth value of the other is undecided. The relation is called :
 - (A) Contradictory
 - (B) Contrary
 - (C) Subcontrary
 - (D) Subalternation

8. If P true, then Q is true but if P false, then the truth value of Q is undecided. The relation is called:
 - (A) Independent
 - (B) Superalternation
 - (C) Contradictory
 - (D) Subalternation

9. Which one of the following has existential import?
- (A) All unicorns are one horned (B) No centaurs are carnivorous
(C) All sky-flowers are beautiful (D) Some snakes are poisonous
10. What is the converse of "All scientists are philosophers"?
- (A) All philosophers are scientists. (B) No philosophers are scientist.
(C) Some philosophers are scientists. (D) Some philosophers are not scientist.
11. What is the obverse of "Some theologians are philosophers"?
- (A) Some philosophers are theologians.
(B) Some philosophers are not theologians.
(C) Some theologians are not philosophers.
(D) Some theologians are not non-philosophers.
12. The objective of special syllogistic rules for each figure is to:
- (A) Determine the valid moods of that figure
(B) Determine the valid moods of all figures
(C) Determine the figure of an argument
(D) Determine the mood of an argument
13. The objective of indirect reduction of a syllogistic argument is to:
- (A) Reduce the argument to the first figure
(B) Assume the conclusion of the argument to be false
(C) To compare the argument in the first figure
(D) Test the validity of the argument by proving the falsity of the contradictory of the conclusion
14. In a hypothetical-categorical syllogism:
- (A) The antecedent is denied in the second premise.
(B) The consequent is affirmed in the second premise.
(C) The antecedent is affirmed or the consequent is denied in the second premise.
(D) Either the antecedent denied or the consequent is affirmed in the second premise.

15. In a disjunctive-categorical syllogism:
- (A) One of the disjuncts is affirmed in the second premise.
 - (B) One of the disjuncts is denied in the second premise.
 - (C) One of the disjuncts is denied in the conclusion.
 - (D) The first disjunct is affirmed in the second premise.
16. Aristotle's dictum says that:
- (A) Whatever is affirmed or denied of a whole class K may be affirmed or denied (respectively) of any subclass of K.
 - (B) Whatever is affirmed or denied of any subclass of K may be affirmed or denied (respectively) of the whole class K.
 - (C) Whatever is affirmed or denied of a whole class K may be denied or affirmed (respectively) of any subclass of K.
 - (D) Whatever is affirmed or denied of any subclass of K may be denied or affirmed (respectively) of the whole class K.
17. The fallacy of illicit major occurs when:
- (A) The major term is undistributed in the conclusion, but distributed in the major premise.
 - (B) One of the undistributed terms of the conclusion is distributed in the major premise.
 - (C) The undistributed minor term of the conclusion is distributed in the minor premise.
 - (D) The undistributed major term of the major premise is distributed in the conclusion.
18. The fallacy of illicit minor occurs when:
- (A) One of the undistributed terms of the major premise is distributed in the conclusion.
 - (B) None of the undistributed terms of the conclusion is distributed in the minor premise.
 - (C) The undistributed minor term of the minor premise is distributed in the conclusion.
 - (D) The undistributed minor term of the conclusion is distributed in the minor premise.

19. Name the fallacy that occurs here: "Shampoos prevent hair fall, because the most popular film actors say so."
- (A) *Argumentum ad ignorantiam* (B) *Argumentum ad verecundiam*
 (C) *Argumentum ad populum* (D) *Argumentum ad hominum*
20. Name the fallacy that occurs here: "A cat crosses the road in front of a pedestrian. Later the pedestrian had an accident. So, road cross of that cat is the cause of the accident."
- (A) Fallacy of *non-causa pro-causa*
 (B) Fallacy of mistaking a remote cause to be the cause
 (C) *Post hoc ergo propter hoc*
 (D) Fallacy of undue assumption
21. In the case of highly probable inductive arguments, the support of the premises to the conclusion is:
- (A) Incomplete (B) Ultimate
 (C) Complete (D) Absolute
22. The conclusion of an inductive argument is:
- (A) Conclusive (B) Probable
 (C) May be particular (D) Always particular
23. Which one of the following is a formal ground of induction?
- (A) Observation (B) Experiment
 (C) Hypothesis (D) The law of causation
24. Which of the following is not used for proof of a hypothesis?
- (A) Direct verification (B) Indirect verification
 (C) Inadequacy (D) Consilience of Induction
25. Which one of the following is not a condition for a legitimate hypothesis?
- (A) Relevancy (B) Testability
 (C) Consistency (D) Vague
26. Which of the following is not attainable through the experimental methods?
- (A) Discover highly probable generalisations
 (B) Discover and prove causal relations with absolute certainty
 (C) Discover generalisations for making predictions, systematisation and explanation of facts
 (D) Discover reasonable and reliable generalisations
27. The quantitative aspect of causal relation can be ascertained by:
- (A) The method of agreement (B) The joint method
 (C) The method of concomitant variation (D) The method of difference

28. Which one of the following orders is not recognised by science?
- (A) Classificatory order (B) Non theoretical order
(C) Causal order (D) Mathematical order
29. The deductive system in science is:
- (A) Impure deductive system (B) Purely a mathematical system
(C) Pure deductive system (D) Not deductive at all
30. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of scientific explanation?
- (A) The cause must be verifiable
(B) Refers to super-natural phenomenon
(C) Consists in deducing laws and making discovery
(D) It is systematic, universal and unified
31. Validity of an argument depends on:
- (A) Subject matter of the argument (B) Logical form of the argument
(C) Neither logical form nor subject matter (D) Truth and falsity of the conclusion
32. Which of the following arguments is a substitution instance of " $P \supset (P \vee Q)$ "?
- (A) $(B \cdot C) \supset (A \cdot B) \vee (C \cdot D)$ (B) $\sim (P \vee Q) \supset (\sim P \vee R)$
(C) $(A \vee B) \supset ((A \vee B)) \vee (C \vee D)$ (D) $(A \supset B) \vee (A \supset B) \vee (C \supset D)$
33. Which one of the following is not an objective of an indirect method of truth table decision?
- (A) To test the validity of an argument
(B) To test if the proposition is a tautology
(C) To test if the proposition is logically true
(D) To see if the proposition is a contradiction
34. A conjunctive normal form is:
- (A) Disjunction of conjunctions (B) Conjunction of disjunctions
(C) Conjunction of conjunctions (D) Disjunction of disjunctions
35. Which one of the following is correct?
- (A) Propositional functions contain free variables and are, therefore, neither true nor false.
(B) Propositions contain free variables and are, therefore, either true or false.
(C) Open formulae contain free variables and are, therefore, either true or false.
(D) Propositions contain bound variables and are, therefore, neither true nor false.

36. Which of the following is correct?
- (A) The predicate calculus is designed to test the validity of arguments that contain truth combination of simple propositions.
- (B) The predicate calculus is designed to test the validity of arguments that contain singular and general propositions.
- (C) The predicate calculus is designed to test the validity of arguments that contain only singular propositions.
- (D) The predicate calculus is designed to test the validity of arguments that contain only general propositions.
37. Which one of the following is true in Boolean algebra of classes?
- (A) $(AB)' = A'B'$ (B) $1+A = A$
- (C) $AA' = 0$ (D) $(A+B)' = A'+B'$
38. What does "SP'=0" mean in Boolean algebra of classes?
- (A) Some S is P (B) Some S is not P
- (C) All S is P (D) No S is P
39. Which of the following is not true?
- (A) If $A \subset B$ and $B \subset C$, then $A \subset C$ (B) If $A \in B$ and $B \in C$, then $A \in C$
- (C) If $A \subset B$ and $B \subset A$, then $A = B$ (D) $0 \subset A \subset 1$
40. Which one of the following is the symbolic form of "Everything attracts everything"?
- (A) $(x)(y)Axy$ (B) $(\exists x)(y)Axy$
- (C) $(\exists x)(\exists y)Axy$ (D) $(\exists y)(\exists x)Axy$
41. Which one of the following is not true?
- (A) Words are conventional signs.
- (B) A twister in the sky is a natural sign for a tornado coming.
- (C) Words are natural signs.
- (D) Mathematical notations are symbols.
42. 'Hari went to look at the construction' is an example of
- (A) Type-token ambiguity (B) Process-product ambiguity
- (C) Process-product vagueness (D) Type-token vagueness

43. The word "little" uses only four letters, whereas it has six letters. This confusion is due to the ambiguity called:
- (A) Process product (B) Type token
(C) Misuse of the word (D) Figurative use of language
44. Which one of the following words is not vague?
- (A) "Fast" (B) "Three"
(C) "Between" (D) "Cold"
45. Is it correct to say that vagueness is a pervasive feature of language?
- (A) No, because all words have precise meaning.
(B) Yes, because many of the words are vague.
(C) No, because vagueness can be avoided (D)
(D) No vagueness is rarely present in language
46. If D is a defining characteristic of class C and A is an accompanying characteristic, then which of the following is true?
- (A) If it is C, then it has A (B) If it has A, then it is C
(C) If it has D, then it is C (D) It is not C, if it does not have D
47. "I shall use this word to mean so-and-so" is used to make:
- (A) Reportive definition (B) Ostensive definition
(C) Stipulative definition (D) Denotative definition
48. Which one of the following is not relevant to have a concept?
- (A) To know the definition of the word
(B) Able to apply the word correctly
(C) To have some criterion-in-mind
(D) Always able to state the image associated with the word
49. Which one of the following is not a condition for the traditional conception of S knowing that *P*?
- (A) *P* is true.
(B) S must believe that *P*.
(C) S must have evidence for *P*.
(D) There is no defeasible evidence that undermines S knowing that *P*.

50. Which one of the following is an example of knowledge by acquaintance?
- John knows Richard Smith.
 - John knows how to ride a horse.
 - John knows that Richard Smith is not a philosopher.
 - Richard Smith knows that John knows how to ride a horse.
51. Which one of the following is true?
- Some synthetic propositions are *a posteriori*.
 - All synthetic propositions are *apriori*.
 - All *a posteriori* propositions are mathematical
 - All analytic propositions are *a posteriori*.
52. Which one of the following is not true?
- Anything that is logically possible is technically possible.
 - Anything that is empirically possible is logically possible.
 - Anything that is technically possible is empirically possible.
 - Anything that is technically possible is logically possible.
53. Which one of the following is not a principle of logic?
- $P \supset P$
 - $P \vee P$
 - $\sim(P \cdot \sim P)$
 - $P \vee \sim P$
54. Which one of the following states the idols of tribe?
- General tendency of being in illusion that is inherent in human nature.
 - The personal prejudices of the particular investigator.
 - The tyranny of words and the difficulty of escaping their influence over our minds.
 - The received systems of thought that influences the investigation.
55. The Cartesian doubt starts first with a sceptical attitude towards:
- The sceptic's own existence
 - Mathematical and geometrical truths
 - The existence of the external world
 - Knowledge through senses
56. Descartes' theory of interactionism fails because:
- Of the existence of the pineal gland
 - His system construes mind to be an entity and independent of the body.
 - Consciousness is an attribute of the mind
 - Spinoza did not favour the theory.
57. Which one of the following is not true of Spinoza's Philosophy?
- God is the only substance who is self-subsistent and infinite.
 - Individual souls and separate pieces of matter are aspects of the Divine being.
 - Every event is a chance in the physical world.
 - All determination is negation.

58. In Spinoza's philosophy, mind and matter are:
- (A) Attributes of the substance (B) Independent substances
(C) Relative substances (D) Dependent and interact on each other
59. Which of the following is true of Leibniz's philosophy?
- (A) There are finite number of substances. (B) Monads are substances.
(C) Substance has extension. (D) Monads are material
60. Which of the following is not true of the theory of monads?
- (A) The independent nature of monads creates difficulty for dynamics where bodies seem to affect each other.
(B) Perception of interaction between monads is not real.
(C) Human body is composed of monads.
(D) Monads have windows.
61. According to Locke's theory of knowledge, objects have qualities, but:
- (A) Primary quality is in the perceiver.
(B) Secondary quality is in the object.
(C) Secondary quality is in the perceiver.
(D) Both primary and secondary qualities are in the object.
62. Which one of the following is not a reason for Locke to reject the innateness of the idea of God?
- (A) God is self-existent.
(B) Atheists do not accept the idea of God.
(C) The idea of God is not clear.
(D) The word "God" has several meanings.
63. Hume holds that certain knowledge is possible of:
- (A) Future (B) Direct observation of the present
(C) Unobserved portions of the past (D) Unobserved portions of the present
64. Which one of the following is the correct statement according to Hume?
- (A) All simple impressions are derived from simple ideas.
(B) All simple ideas are formed independent of simple impressions.
(C) The idea of the soul is simple.
(D) All simple ideas are derived from simple impressions.
65. Berkley holds that material objects exist, because:
- (A) God perceives everything always.
(B) God does not perceive the material objects.
(C) God is immanent
(D) We perceive the material objects.

66. Which one of the following is not a reason Berkley gives for rejecting the distinction between primary qualities and secondary qualities?
- (A) One cannot abstract a primary quality from secondary quality.
 (B) Both primary and secondary qualities are in the mind of a perceiver.
 (C) Primary qualities are inseparably blended with secondary qualities.
 (D) Which is not perceived and does not perceive can exist.
67. Which one of the following are not concepts according to Kant?
- (A) Cause and effect
 (B) Space and time
 (C) Substance and accident
 (D) Possibility and necessity
68. Which one of the following is not held by Kant?
- (A) Things in themselves are unknowable.
 (B) Space and Time are a posteriori.
 (C) Nothing is good in itself except good will.
 (D) Antinomies result in when the forms of intuitions and categories of understanding are applied to noumena.
69. Which one of the following arguments for existence of God is accepted by Kant?
- (A) The cosmological argument (B) The ontological argument
 (C) The argument from design (D) The argument from morality
70. The *karmayoga* of *Bhagavadgita* advocates:
- (A) Inaction
 (B) Renunciation of action
 (C) Renunciation of the consequence of an action
 (D) Action independent of knowledge
71. Carvakas hold that knowledge comes from :
- (A) Perception, inference, testimony and comparison
 (B) Perception, inference and testimony
 (C) Perception and inference
 (D) Perception
72. Which four elements give rise to consciousness, according to Carvakas?
- (A) Ether, fire, water and earth (B) Air, ether, water and earth
 (C) Air, fire, water and earth (D) Air, fire, ether and earth
73. Which one of the following did Buddha hold?
- (A) All things are unconditional. (B) All things are subject to change.
 (C) Soul or God exists. (D) There is no life after death.

74. Which one of following is not true of the different schools of Buddhism?
- (A) The Madhyamika School holds that the world is unreal.
 (B) The Yogacara School holds that the external objects are unreal but mind is real.
 (C) The Sautantriaka School holds that both the mental and the non-mental are real.
 (D) The Vaibhasika School holds that both the internal and the external objects are real but the external objects are inferred from their ideas or representation in the mind.
75. Which one of the philosophical systems does not accept the law of karma?
- (A) Carvaka (B) Buddhism
 (C) Jainism (D) Samkhya
76. What are the valid sources of knowledge according to Jainism?
- (A) Only perception (B) Perception and inference only
 (C) Perception, inference and testimony (D) Perception, inference and agama
77. According to Jainism, how many elements (Tattvas) are there?
- (A) Seven (B) Six
 (C) Five (D) Four
78. The Nyaya System holds that knowledge through inference is possible because of the invariable relation between:
- (A) *Sadhana* and *sadhya* (B) *Linga* and *paksa*
 (C) *Sadhana* and *paksa* (D) *Paksa* and *sadhya*
79. How many *pramanas* are admitted in Nyaya philosophy?
- (A) Two (B) Three
 (C) Four (D) Five
80. Which one of the following, according to the Vaishesika System, can exist by itself?
- (A) *Dravya* (B) *Guna*
 (C) *Karma* (D) *Samavaya*
81. Which one of the following is not put under *samsargabhava* according to the Vaisesika System?
- (A) *Pragabhava* (B) *Pradhvamsabhava*
 (C) *Atyantabhava* (D) *Anyonyabhava*
82. According to the Samkhya System, consciousness is the essence of:
- (A) *Prakriti* (B) *Purusa*
 (C) Body (D) Mind
83. According to the Sankhya System, *Sattva*, *rajas* and *tamas* are:
- (A) Attributes of *Prakriti* (B) Attributes of *Purusa*
 (C) Substantial elements of *Prakriti* (D) Substantial elements of *Purusa*
84. Which one of the following mental levels, according to Yoga, leads to Samadhi?
- (A) *Ksipta* (B) *Mudha*
 (C) *Nirudha* (D) *Viksipta*

85. Abstaining from injury to any life and falsehood is made under which one of the following steps?
 (A) *Yama* (B) *Niyama*
 (C) *Pratyahara* (D) *Samadhi*
86. Which one of the following is held by the Mimamsa System?
 (A) Consciousness is the essence of soul.
 (B) Consciousness arises in the soul when it is associated with the body.
 (C) Consciousness arises if the soul is associated with the body and the object is in contact with organs of knowledge.
 (D) The liberated soul has actual consciousness.
87. How many *pramanas* are recognised by the Mimamsa System?
 (A) Six (B) Five
 (C) Four (D) Three
88. What of the following is true about *Isvara*, according to Sankara Vedanta?
 (A) Knowledge about *Isvara* is acquired through *paramarthika jnana*.
 (B) Knowledge about *Isvara* is acquired through *vyavaharika jnana*.
 (C) It is not limited by body.
 (D) It is unqualified.
89. Which one of the following is not true according to Ramanuja Vedanta?
 (A) God is real. (B) The world is real.
 (C) God created the world. (D) God created the world through *Maya*
90. Which one of the following theories holds that the right act is the one that has the greatest utility in the circumstances?
 (A) Consequentialism (B) Rule utilitarianism
 (C) Act utilitarianism (D) Utilitarianism
91. Which one of the following holds that some principles must be followed or actions performed irrespective of consequence?
 (A) Deontological ethics (B) Virtue ethics
 (C) Rule utilitarianism (D) Perfectionism
92. Which one of the following philosophers is not a deontologist?
 (A) Immanuel Kant (B) W. D. Ross
 (C) Peter Singer (D) John Rawls
93. An action is not right, according to virtue ethics, if it follows from:
 (A) Courage (B) Pleasure
 (C) Honesty (D) Temperance
94. Which one of the following philosophers has not discussed bio-medical issues?
 (A) Aristotle (B) Thomas Aquinas
 (C) Augustine (D) Anselm

95. Corporate Social responsibility is:
- (A) Restricted to its employees only (B) Same as legal responsibility
 (C) Broader than legal responsibility (D) Narrower than legal responsibility
96. Which one of the following philosophical views is generally considered as a threat to the environment?
- (A) Ethics of Care (B) Bio-centrism
 (C) Deep Ecology (D) Anthropocentrism
97. The first hymn of *Ishoponishad* speaks of:
- (A) A metaphysical doctrine based on an ethical doctrine.
 (B) An ethical doctrine based on a metaphysical doctrine
 (C) The ethical doctrine is independent of metaphysical doctrine.
 (D) The Upanishad does not speak of any ethical doctrine.
98. Which one of the following is part of the ethical doctrine of Buddhism?
- (A) *Anatmavada* (B) *Pratityasamutpada*
 (C) Eight-fold-path (D) *Ksanavangavada*
99. Which one of the following is not required in Jainism for liberation?
- (A) Right faith (B) Belief in God
 (C) Right knowledge (D) Right conduct
100. Which one of the following is considered to be the regulatory principle in the theory of *purusartha*?
- (A) *Dharma* (B) *Artha*
 (C) *Kama* (D) *Moksa*

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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