

TDP (Honours) 4th Semester Exam., 2016

PHILOSOPHY

(Honours)

FOURTH PAPER

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

Answer **eight** questions, taking **two** from each Unit

*Candidates are required to give their answers
in their own words as far as practicable*

UNIT—I

1. (a) Transform the following into logical propositions :

2

(i) It is not the case that all men are honest.

(ii) His face gets red, when he gets angry.

(b) If "Some saints are martyrs" is true, what may be inferred about the truth or falsehood of the following propositions?

2×4=8

(i) Some non-martyrs are saints.

(ii) Some non-martyrs are not non-saints.

(iii) No martyrs are non-saints.

(iv) All saints are non-martyrs.

2. (a) What is opposition of proposition? 2

(b) Explain with examples different kinds of oppositions. 8

3. (a) Determine the logical relation between the each pair of the following : 6

(i) All P is non- Q

(ii) No non- Q is P

(iii) Some non- Q is not non- P

(iv) Some Q is P

(b) What is distribution of terms? Mention two rules of it.

2+2=4

UNIT—II

4. Explain with example the structure and characteristics of categorical syllogism. 5+5=10

5. (a) Explain the following with concrete examples : 3×3=9
- (i) Fallacy of illicit major.
 - (ii) Fallacy of undistributed middle.
 - (iii) Fallacy of exclusive premisses (two negative premisses).

(b) Name any two valid moods of fourth figure. 1

6. (a) Test the validity of the following arguments by means of Venn diagram and indicate the fallacies, if committed : 4×2=8

(i) OAO-2 (taking A, B and C as minor term, major term and middle term respectively).

(ii) No men are immortal. Saints being men are not immortal.

(b) Which valid moods of the traditional logic are invalid according to the Boolean interpreters? 2

UNIT—III

7. (a) Symbolize the following statements : 2
- (i) Iran and Libya both do not raise the price of oil.
 - (ii) Brazil will protest to the UN, if Argentina mobilizes.

(b) Use truth tables to characterize the following statement forms as tautologous, self-contradictory or contingent : $2 \times 2 = 4$

(i) $p \supset [\sim p \supset (q \vee \sim q)]$

(ii) $[p \supset (q \supset p)] \supset [(q \supset q) \supset \sim (r \supset r)]$

(c) Use truth tables to determine the validity or invalidity of each of the following arguments : $2 \times 2 = 4$

(i) $p \supset (q \cdot r), (q \vee r) \supset \sim p / \therefore \sim p$

(ii) $(I \vee J) \supset (I \cdot J), \sim (I \vee J) / \therefore \sim (I \cdot J)$

8. (a) Construct a formal proof of validity of the following argument : 4

$$T \supset (U \cdot V), (U \vee V) \supset W / \therefore T \supset W$$

(b) Prove the invalidity of the following by the method of assigning truth values : 4

It is not the case that both Chile and Denmark will win the game. If neither Chile nor Denmark wins the game, then both Egypt and France will win. If France wins, then Egypt will also win. Therefore Egypt will win.

(c) Mention any two differences between Rule of Inference and Rule of Replacement. 2

9. (a) Translate the following by using quantifiers, individual variables, etc. : 2

(i) There are honest politicians.

(ii) A gladiator wins, if and only if he is lucky.

(b) For each of the following arguments either construct a formal proof of validity or prove invalid : $4 \times 2 = 8$

(i) Some physicians are quacks. Some quacks are not responsible. Therefore some physicians are not responsible.

(ii) Acids and bases are chemicals. Vinegar is an acid. Therefore vinegar is a chemical.

UNIT—IV

10. (a) What is argument by analogy? 2

(b) Explain with examples, the criteria for appraising the argument by analogy. 8

11. (a) What do you mean by plurality of cause? 4

(b) Explain and examine Mill's view regarding this doctrine. 6

12. (a) Explain with concrete example, Mill's joint method of agreement and difference.

(b) Mention any three merits of this method.

S-4/PHIH/04/17

CDP (Honours) 4th Semester Exam., 2017

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UNIT—I

1. (a) Transform the following into logical propositions : 2

(i) Men are seldom happy

(ii) All mangoes except one or two are sweet

(b) If "some S are P" is true, what may be inferred about the truth or falsity of the following? 2×4=8

(i) Some non-P are not non-S

(ii) No S are non- P

(iii) No P are non- S

(iv) All S are non- P

2. (a) What is existential import? Explain with example.

(b) Explain at which steps of the following arguments commit the existential fallacy :

(i) 1. No A are B
∴ 2. All A are non- B
∴ 3. Some non- B are A

(ii) 1. All A are B
∴ 2. Some A are not B
∴ 3. Some non- B are not non- A

(c) According to Boolean interpretation, give the diagram of opposition of proposition.

3. (a) Determine the logical relation between the each pair of the following :

(i) No A are non- B

(ii) All A are non- B

(iii) Some non- B are not non- A

(iv) Some B are A

(b) Prove that proposition O cannot be converted.

UNIT—II

4. What is meant by figure of syllogism? Name them and explain each of them with concrete example

$$2+2+(1\frac{1}{2}\times 4)$$

5. (a) Explain why BRAMANTIP and FELAPTON are not valid moods in modern interpretation. Show their invalidity by means of Venn diagram.

$$4+4=8$$

- (b) Give a concrete example of fallacy of four terms.

2

6. (a) Test the validity of the following arguments by means of Venn diagram and indicate the fallacies, if committed :

$$4+4=8$$

(i) AAA-2 (taking X, Y and Z as minor, major, middle-term respectively).

(ii) All men are liable to error. Cricketers being men are liable to error.

- (b) Express in Venn diagram :

2

(i) All that glitters is not silver.

(ii) There are no ghosts.

UNIT—III

7. (a) Symbolize the following :

(i) If Argentina and Brazil join, then either China or Denmark will take part in the meeting.

(ii) Pakistan will win the World Cup if India does not join.

(b) Use truth table to characterize the statement form as tautologous, self-contradictory or contingent : 2×2=4

(i) $[(Q \supset \sim Q) \cdot (\sim Q \supset Q)]$

(ii) $[(p \cdot q) \vee (\sim p \cdot \sim q)] \supset (p \equiv q)$

(c) Use truth table to determine the validity or invalidity of each of the following arguments : 2×2=4

(i) $p \supset q, q \supset r, \therefore r \supset p$

(ii) $(p \vee q) \supset r, r \supset (p \cdot q)$
 $\therefore (p \cdot q) \supset (p \vee q)$

8. (a) Construct a formal proof of validity of the following argument : 4

$(m \vee \sim m) \supset p \therefore P$

(b) Prove the invalidity of the following by the method of assigning truth values : 4

A if and only if B or C, B if and only if C or A, C if and only if A or B. Not A. Therefore either B or C.

(c) Point out the wrong steps and state the reasons why. 2

$$p \supset q$$

$$\sim p$$

$$\therefore \sim q$$

9. (a) Translate the following by using quantifiers, individual variables, etc. : 2

(i) Snake bites are sometimes fatal.

(ii) Aristotle is a philosopher.

(b) For each of the following arguments either construct a formal proof of validity or prove invalid : $4 \times 2 = 8$

(i) All athletes are brown. Charles is not brown. Therefore Charles is not an athlete.

(ii) Only the braves deserve the fair. Every soldier is brave. Therefore only soldiers deserve the fair.

UNIT—IV

10. (a) What is bad analogy? Give an example. What is the difference between analogy and induction by simple enumeration? 2+2=4
- (b) Identify the method applied in the following arguments (inferences) and give the reasons: 4
- | | |
|---|--|
| $\begin{array}{l} (i) \quad p_1 \text{ is } q \\ \quad \quad p_2 \text{ is } q \\ \quad \quad p_3 \text{ is } q \\ \hline \therefore p_4 \text{ is } q \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l} (ii) \quad p_1 \text{ is } q \\ \quad \quad p_2 \text{ is } q \\ \quad \quad p_3 \text{ is } q \\ \hline \therefore \text{All } p \text{ is } q \end{array}$ |
|---|--|
- (c) Mention the two criteria for appraising the analogical argument. 2
11. (a) Explain with example, different senses of the word 'cause'. 8
- (b) What do you mean by the fallacy of post hoc ergo propter hoc? 2
12. (a) Explain with concrete example, Mill's method of concomitant variation. 6
- (b) Mention two merits and two demerits of this method. 2+2=4

TDP (Honours) 4th Semester Exam., 2018

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UNIT—I

1. (a) Transform the following into logical
proposition :

2

(i) Lost time is never found.

(ii) Few politicians are honest.

(b) If "All citizens are voters" is a true proposition, then what can be inferred about whether they are true or false or undetermined? 2x4

(i) No non-voters are citizens.

(ii) Some non-voters are not non-citizens.

(iii) Some voters are citizens.

(iv) All citizens are non-voters.

2. (a) Determine the logical relation between each pair of the following :

(i) p is hardly q

(ii) p is probably q

(iii) p must not be q

(iv) only q is p

(b) Prove that contraposition of the proposition 'I cannot be possible.'

3. (a) What is opposition of proposition?

(b) Explain with examples different kinds of opposition of proposition.

UNIT—II

4. (a) Express in Venn diagrams of the following : 2
(i) All who go to church are not saints.
(ii) Nothing is both round and square.
- (b) Test the validity of the following arguments by means of Venn diagram and indicate the fallacies if committed : $4+4=8$
(i) EAE—I
(ii) Where there is smoke there is fire. So there is no fire in the basement because there is no smoke there.
5. (a) Explain why DARAPTI and FESAPO are not valid mood in modern interpretation. Show their invalidity by means of Venn diagram. $4+4=8$
- (b) What is meant by mood of syllogism? 2
6. (a) (i) Explain with examples any two common rules of a valid syllogism.
(ii) Indicate the fallacies with examples if these rules are violated. $4+4=8$
- (b) What is the function of middle term in categorical syllogism? 2

(Turn Over)

UNIT—III

7. (a) Symbolize the following :

(i) The meeting will start if the Chief Minister and Finance Minister arrive.

(ii) We shall go to see a drama unless it rains.

(b) Use truth table to determine the validity or invalidity of each of the following arguments : 2×2=4

(i) $p \supset (q \vee r), \sim r / \therefore \sim p$

(ii) $(p \vee q) \supset r, p / \therefore r$

(c) Use truth table to characterize the statement form as tautologous, self-contradictory or contingent : 2×2=4

(i) $\sim(p \cdot q) \cdot (q \supset p)$

(ii) $(p \supset q) \equiv (\sim q \supset \sim p)$

8. (a) Construct a formal proof of validity of the following arguments : 4

(i) $w \supset x$

(ii) $(w \cdot x) \supset y$

(iii) $(w \cdot y) \supset z / \therefore w \supset z$

(5)

(b) Prove the invalidity of the following by assigning truth values : 4

If West Bengal suffers a severe drought, then if Punjab has its normal rainfall, then Haryana's water supply will be reduced. Punjab has its normal rainfall. So if Haryana's water supply is reduced, then West Bengal will suffer a severe drought.

(c) What is the difference between the rule of inference and the rule of replacement? 2

9. (a) Symbolize the following by using quantifiers individual variables, etc. : 2

(i) No dolphins are fish.

(ii) Kohinoor is a diamond.

(b) For each of the following arguments either construct a formal proof of validity or prove invalid : $4 \times 2 = 8$

(i) No diplomats are extremists. Some fanatics are extremists. Therefore some diplomats are not fanatics.

(ii) All mountaineers are neighbourly. Some foreigners are mountaineers. Therefore some foreigners are neighbourly.

(Turn Over)

UNIT—IV

10. (a) What is argument by analogy? 2
- (b) Explain with example the criteria for appraising the argument by analogy. 8
11. (a) Explain, with concrete example, Mill's method of agreement. 6
- (b) Mention two merits and two demerits of this method. 4
12. Explain the following with examples (any four) :
 $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 10$
- (a) Poison in respect of death
- (b) Presence of oxygen for combustion to occur
- (c) Plurality of cause
- (d) Induction by simple enumeration
- (e) Inductive leap

TDP (Honours) 4th Semester Exam., 2019

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Answer **eight** questions, taking **two**
from each Unit

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UNIT—I

1. (a) Transform the following into logical
proposition :

2

(i) All is well that ends well.

(ii) All that glitters is not diamond.

(2)

(b) If all 'socialists are pacifists' is true what may be inferred about the truth or falsehood of the following propositions? 2×4=

(i) Some non-pacifists are socialists.

(ii) No socialists are non-pacifists.

(iii) Some socialists are not non-pacifists.

(iv) All socialists are not-pacifists.

2. (a) Determine the logical relation between each pair of the following :

(i) Singer must be player.

(ii) Singer may be player.

(iii) Singer may not be player.

(iv) Singer can never be player.

(b) Prove that proposition 'O' cannot be converted.

3. (a) What do you mean by distribution of terms of proposition?

(b) Give the contraposition of the proposition 'only poets are philosophers'.

- (c) What is existential fallacy? 2
- (d) Mention any two rules of conversion and obversion. 4

UNIT—II

4. (a) Express in Venn diagrams : 2
- (i) God exists
- (ii) Nothing is perfect
- (b) Test the validity of the following arguments by means of Venn diagram and indicate the fallacies if committed : 4+4=8
- (i) $OOO-2$
- (ii) No men are perfect. Despotism rulers being men, are not perfect.
5. (a) What is categorical syllogism? 2
- (b) Explain with example the characteristics of categorical syllogism. 5
- (c) What is meant by figure of syllogism? Name them. 3
6. Name the four moods of categorical syllogism which are valid in traditional logic and not valid in modern interpretation. Show their invalidity by means of Venn-diagram (any two). $2+(4+4)=10$

UNIT—III

7. (a) Symbolize the following :

(i) A must come if B comes and C does not come.

(ii) Either Brazil will protest to the UN or Argentina mobilizes.

(b) Use truth table to determine the validity or invalidity of each of the following arguments :

2×2=4

(i) $[(p \vee q) \supset (p \cdot q)], p \cdot q / \therefore p \supset q$

(ii) $p \supset q, q \supset r, / \therefore p \vee r$

(c) Use truth table to characterize the statement form as tautologous, self-contradictory or contingent :

2×2=4

(i) $\sim (p \cdot q) \supset (\sim p \vee \sim q)$

(ii) $p \supset [p \supset (q \sim q)]$

8. (a) Construct a formal proof of validity of the following arguments :

4

$R \supset A / \therefore R \supset (A \vee B)$

(b) Prove the invalidity by assigning truth values :

4

If India wins the game, then either Japan or Korea will lose the game. If Japan and Korea lose the game, then Laos will win the game. Therefore either India or Laos will win the game.

(c) What is tautology? Give an example.

2

9. (a) Symbolize the following by using quantifiers, individual variables :

2

(i) Kamala is a girl.

(ii) Not every applicant was hired.

(b) For each of the following arguments either construct a formal proof of validity or prove invalid :

4×2=8

(i) No athletes are bookworms. Carol is a bookworm. Therefore Carol is not an athlete.

(ii) Some politicians are leaders. Some leaders are not orators. Therefore some orators are not politicians.

UNIT—IV

10. Explain and examine the doctrine of plurality of cause. 5+5=10
11. (a) Explain, with concrete example, Mill's method of difference. 6
- (b) Mention two merits and two demerits of this method. 4
12. (a) What are the quantitative marks of a cause? 2
- (b) What is meant by 'B' is the necessary condition of 'A'? 2
- (c) What is bad analogy? Give an example. 2
- (d) Mention the canon of Mill's method of concomitant variation. 2
- (e) Identify the method : 2
- A_1 is B
- A_2 is B
- A_3 is B
- therefore, A_4 is B
