

Logic & Philosophy Sample Questions

Unit-I (Logic: Deductive and Inductive)

1. The validity of an argument depends on
 - a. the form of the argument
 - b. the content of the argument
 - c. the truth of premises
 - d. the truth of the conclusion
2. Which term is distributed in a universal proposition?
 - a. both subject and predicate
 - b. neither subject nor predicate
 - c. subject
 - d. predicate
3. The obverse of "No tiger is a pet" is
 - a. "All non-pets are non-tigers."
 - b. "All tigers are non-pets."
 - c. "No tiger is a non-pet."
 - d. "No pet is a tiger."
4. Which of the following states a valid rule of syllogism?
 - a. The minor term must be distributed at least once in the premises.
 - b. No conclusion follows from two negative premises.
 - c. If both the premises are particular the conclusion must be particular.
 - d. No term can be distributed in the premise if it is not distributed in the conclusion.
5. The fallacy of undistributed middle occurs in a syllogistic argument, if
 - a. the middle term is undistributed in both the premises
 - b. the middle term is undistributed at least in one of the premises
 - c. the middle term is undistributed only in the major premise
 - d. the middle term is undistributed only in the minor premise
6. When we assume the truth of the very point we have set out to prove, we are committing a fallacy. Which of the following is NOT a name of this fallacy?
 - a. Begging the question.
 - b. Circular reasoning.
 - c. Ignoratio elenchi.
 - d. Petitio principii.
7. Which of the following is not a name of Mill's Methods?
 - a. Method of Agreement
 - b. Method of Difference
 - c. Method of Accident
 - d. Method of Residues
8. Argument by Analogy is a form of
 - a. deductive argument.
 - b. inductive argument.
 - c. both deductive and inductive argument.
 - d. not a proper form of argument.

Unit-II (Symbolic Logic and Philosophical Analysis)

1. If you do a truth table for " $\sim A \supset (\sim B \cdot \sim C)$ ", there will be
 - a. 2 rows.
 - b. 4 rows.

- c. 6 rows.
 - d. 8 rows.
2. From the two premises - 1) If you oversleep you will be late, 2) You did not oversleep - we can validly derive
- a. You are not late.
 - b. You are late.
 - c. You did oversleep.
 - d. None of the above.
3. Which of the following is a tautology?
- a. $(q \supset q) \supset p$
 - b. $p \supset (q \supset p)$
 - c. $p \supset (p \vee q)$
 - d. $p \supset (p \wedge q)$
4. Which of the following expressions is a two-place predicate?
- a. honesty and integrity
 - b. is greater than
 - c. is green with envy
 - d. is the sum of
5. Which of the following is not a source of knowledge?
- a. Perception
 - b. Inference
 - c. Speculation
 - d. Authority
6. 'Vagueness' is the opposite of
- a. 'ambiguity'
 - b. 'doubt'
 - c. 'belief'
 - d. 'precision'
7. I can jump 1000 feet into the air. This is
- a. logically possible
 - b. empirically possible
 - c. technically possible
 - d. none of the above

Unit-III (History of Modern European Philosophy)

1. Bacon is known for his
- a. Theory of Induction.
 - b. Theory of Idolas.
 - c. Theory of Induction and Theory of Idolas
 - d. None of the above
2. According to Descartes
- a. Sense testimony is doubtful.
 - b. Self is doubtful.
 - c. God s doubtful.
 - d. None of the above
3. Spinoza's theory of Substance establishes
- a. pluralism.
 - b. monism.
 - c. dualism.
 - d. none of the above.

4. Leibnitz's Monad is
 - a. indivisible.
 - b. real.
 - c. both indivisible and real.
 - d. None of the above.
5. The refutation of innate idea was given by
 - a. Locke.
 - b. Spinoza.
 - c. Leibnitz.
 - d. Descartes.
6. Berkeley advocates
 - a. *Esse est percipi*.
 - b. subjective idealism.
 - c. both *Esse est percipi* and subjective idealism.
 - d. None of the above.
7. Hume's causal theory rejects
 - a. idea of force or power.
 - b. idea of necessary connection.
 - c. both idea of force or power and idea of necessary connection.
 - d. none of the above.
8. Kant wants to prove
 - a. analytic *a priori* judgements.
 - b. synthetic *a priori* judgements.
 - c. Analytic *a posteriori* judgements.
 - d. Synthetic *a priori* judgements.

Unit-IV (Indian Philosophy)

1. Carvak is known as the founder of
 - a. Brahminism
 - b. Indian Materialism
 - c. Spiritualism
 - d. None of the above
2. Pratityasamutpadavada in Buddhism explains
 - a. Transmigration of soul
 - b. Nirvana
 - c. Law of causation
 - d. None of the above
3. The Jaina Philosophy advocates
 - a. Monism
 - b. Dualism
 - c. Pluralism
 - d. None of the above
4. Sankhya theory of causation is called
 - a. Satkaryavada
 - b. Asatkaryavada
 - c. Vivarthavada
 - d. None of the above
5. The ultimate goal of the Yoga system is to achieve
 - a. Supernatural power
 - b. Knowledge about the world
 - c. Atmajnana
 - d. None of the above

6. Nyaya syllogism (Vyapti) has
 - a. Three propositions
 - b. Four propositions
 - c. Five propositions
 - d. None of the above
7. The negative padartha in Vaisesika system is called
 - a. Visesa
 - b. Abhava
 - c. Samanya
 - d. None of the above
8. Mimamsa accepts the authority of
 - a. Vedas
 - b. Puranas
 - c. Gita
 - d. None of the above
9. Who did advocate "Brahma satya jagat mithya."?
 - a. Ramanuja
 - b. Sankara
 - c. Ballabhacharya
 - d. None of the above
10. According to Ramanuja, the relation between Brahma and Isvar is -
 - a. Difference
 - b. Identity
 - c. Identity-in-difference
 - d. Identity and Difference

Unit-V MORAL PHILOSOPHY (INDIAN and WESTERN)

1. If a man runs after pleasure, he fails to get it. This is called
 - a. Paradox of Eudemonism
 - b. Paradox of Rigorism
 - c. Paradox of Altruism
 - d. Paradox of Hedonism
2. The important value cherished by Indian ethics is
 - a. Artha
 - b. Dharma
 - c. Kama
 - d. All of the above
3. Niskamakarma means
 - a. No action
 - b. Bad action
 - c. Desire less action
 - d. None of these
4. The ethics of 'golden mean' was proposed by
 - a. Plato
 - b. Socrates
 - c. Aristotle
 - d. Zeno

5. Which one of the following concept is associated with Immanuel Kant?

- a. Occasionalism
- b. Tabularasa
- c. Categorical imperative
- d. None of the above

6. The Cause of Suffering according to Buddha is

- a. Greed
- b. Attachment
- c. Ignorance
- d. All of the above

7. Environmental Ethics discusses

- a. Anthropocentrism
- b. Bio-centrism
- c. Eco-centrism
- d. All of the above

Answer Key

	Q. 1	Q. 2	Q. 3	Q. 4	Q. 5	Q. 6	Q. 7	Q. 8	Q. 9	Q. 10
Unit-I	a	c	b	b	b	c	c	c	-	-
Unit-II	d	d	c	b	c	d	a	-	-	-
Unit-III	c	a	b	c	a	c	c	d	-	-
Unit-IV	b	c	c	a	c	c	b	a	b	c
Unit-V	d	d	c	c	c	c	d	-	-	-