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 “¬A ⊃ (¬B · ¬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. \(p \supset (p \lor q)\)
   d. \(p \supset (p \land q)\)

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. Spritualism  
   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. He 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

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