

## Logic & Philosophy

### SSB Syllabus

#### **Unit-I (Logic: Deductive and Inductive)**

Truth and Validity, Sentence and Proposition (According To Quality and Quantity), Classification of Propositions, Immediate Inference: Conversion and Obversion; Syllogism: figure, mood and rules of syllogism; Fallacies: logical and extra-logical; Nature, Kinds and Procedure of Induction; Formal and Material Grounds of Induction, Hypothesis, Methods of Experimental Enquiry; Scientific Order, System and Explanation

#### **Unit-II (Symbolic Logic and Philosophical Analysis)**

Logical Form of Arguments, The Calculus of Propositions, Predicate Calculus, Algebra of Classes, Logic of Set, Ambiguity, Vagueness, Definition, Knowledge: Nature and Sources, Analytic Truth and Logical Possibility

#### **Unit-III (History of Modern European Philosophy)**

Bacon, Descartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz, Locke, Berkeley, Hume and Kant

**(Metaphysics and Epistemology Only)**

#### **Unit-IV (Indian Philosophy)**

Carvaka, Buddhism, Jainism, Samkhya, Yoga, Nyaya, Vaisesika, Mimamsa, Samkara Vedanta and Ramanuja Vedanta

**(Metaphysics and Epistemology only of all except Mimamsa; Epistemology Only of Mimamsa.**

**Concept of liberation in Buddhism, Jainism, Samkhya, Samkara and Ramanuja.**

#### **Unit-V MORAL PHILOSOPHY (INDIAN and WESTERN)**

Buddhist ethics Jaina ethics Purusarthas Karmayoga of the Bhagavadgita

Utilitarian theories: (Bentham and Mill), Deontological Theory of Kant, Virtue Ethics of Aristotle, Bio-medical Ethics and Environmental ethics

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**Model Questions for SSB**

**Logic & Philosophy**

## Unit I (Logic: Deductive and Inductive)

1. "No dogs are lions" is an
  - a. 'A' proposition
  - b. 'E' proposition
  - c. 'I' proposition
  - d. 'O' proposition
  
2. Which term is distributed in a universal affirmative proposition?
  - a. both subject and predicate
  - b. neither subject nor predicate
  - c. subject
  - d. predicate
  
3. What is the Converse of "All men are mortal"?
  - a. Some mortals are men.
  - b. Some men are mortal.
  - c. All mortals are men.
  - d. No men are mortal.
  
4. 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."
  
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. 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.
  
7. In which figure middle term is the predicate in both the premises?

- a. First Figure
- b. Second Figure
- c. Third Figure
- d. Fourth Figure

8. Which figure is considered to be the perfect figure?

- a. First Figure
- b. Second Figure
- c. Third Figure
- d. Fourth Figure

9. 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

10. 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

**Unit II {Symbolic Logic and Philosophical Analysis}**

1. The validity of an argument guarantees

- a. truth of its conclusion
- b. truth of its premises
- c. truth of its premises and the conclusion
- d. whenever the premises are true, the conclusion is also true

2. 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

3. An argument is invalid if

- a. The premises and the conclusion are all false
- b. The premises and the conclusion are all true
- c. The premises are true but the conclusion is false

d. The premises are false but the conclusion is true

4. 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

5. 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

6. 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.  $(p \supset (p \cdot q))$

7. 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

8. 'Vagueness' is the opposite of

- a. 'ambiguity'
- b. 'doubt'
- c. 'belief'
- d. 'precision'

9. "Glass is transparent because we can see through it." Which fallacy is committed here?

- a. Fallacy of Ignorance
- b. Fallacy of Circular Definition
- c. Fallacy of Negative Definition
- d. No fallacy is committed

10. 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. "Idola" stands for

- a. Theory of Knowledge
- b. Blind Beliefs
- c. Constructive Ideas
- d. Ethical Ideas

2. Which of the following is written by Bacon?

- a. An Essay Concerning Human Understanding
- b. Critique of Pure Reason
- c. Meditations
- d. *Novum Organum*

3. Who admits the existence of innate ideas?

- a. Locke
- b. Berkeley
- c. Descartes
- d. Hume

4. Who said "*esse est percipi*"?

- a. Descartes
- b. Berkeley
- c. Hume
- d. Kant

5. Who said "Thought and extension are two of the many inseparable aspects of a single, all-inclusive reality"?

- a. Locke
- b. Leibniz
- c. Spinoza
- d. Kant

6. Who advocated "Pre-established Harmony"?

- a. Locke
- b. Leibniz
- c. Descartes

d. Kant

7. Who advocated that synthetic *a priori* knowledge is possible?

- a. Locke
- b. Descartes
- c. Kant
- d. Hume

8. Kant's Critique of Pure Reason does not contain

- a. Transcendental Aesthetic
- b. Transcendental Analytic
- c. Transcendental Dialectic
- d. Transcendental Synthetic

9. Which one of the following views of 'Space and Time' represents the view of Kant?

- a. Space and time are figments of imagination
- b. Space and time are ultimate realities
- c. Space and time are forms of perception
- d. None of the above

10. Substance is a category of understanding according to

- a. Descartes
- b. Spinoza
- c. Leibniz
- d. Kant

#### **Unit IV (Indian Philosophy)**

1. Which one of the following elements does not exist according to the Carvakas?

- a. Earth
- b. Ether
- c. Fire
- d. Air

2. Which one of the following alternatives exemplifies the relation of *Prakriti* to its three *gunas*?

- a. The relation between the flower and its fragrance
- b. The relation between the rope and its strands
- c. The relation between the 'cow' and its 'cowness'
- d. None of the above

3. Mimamsa establishes the infallibility of the authority of the Veda on the ground that

- a. Veda is the word of God
- b. Veda is the word of the sages
- c. Veda is the word of the trust-worthy person
- d. Veda is impersonal

4. *Sabda* is a source of knowledge for

- a. Nyaya, Mimamsa, Samkara
- b. Vaisesika, Mimamsa, Samkara
- c. Samkhya, Samkara, Ramanuja
- d. Samkhya, Mimamsa, Ramanuja

5. According to Vaisesika mind is a

- a. *padartha*
- b. *dravya*
- c. *guna*
- d. *paryaya*

6. Parinamavada is propounded by:

- a. Ramanuja and Samkhya
- b. Sankara and Samkhya
- c. Buddha and Sankara
- d. Vaisesikas and Vaibhasikas

7. These are the following three modes of perception according to Nyaya:

- a. *Savikalpaka, Nirvikalpaka* and *Yogaja*
- b. *Samanyalaksana, Jnanalaksana* and *Yogaja*
- c. *Samanyatodrsta, Jnanalaksana* and *Nirvikalpaka*
- d. *Savikalpaka, Nirvikalpaka* and *Samanyalaksana*

8. Brahman must be differentiated, otherwise Brahman would possess the ignorance exhibited in the phenomenal world. This is the argument offered by

- a. Ramanuja
- b. Samkara
- c. Kanada
- d. Ishvarakrishna

9. If we accept the Syadvada of Jainism, it follows that

- a. All knowledge is absolutely true
- b. All knowledge is absolutely false
- c. All knowledge is relatively true
- d. No knowledge is relatively true



10. Kumarila's theory of error is known as

- a. *Anyatha-Khyati*
- b. *Akhyati*
- c. *Sat-Khyati*
- d. *Viparita-Khyati*

**Unit V Moral Philosophy (Indian and Western)**

1. Which of the following is NOT included in the five vows of Jainism?

- a. *Ahimsa*
- b. *Asteya*
- c. *Brahmacharya*
- d. *Saucha*

2. Which one of the following is the highest *purusartha*?

- a. *Dharma*
- b. *Artha*
- c. *Moksa*
- d. *Kama*

3. Pleasures differ in quality. This view is defended by

- a. Mill
- b. Bentham
- c. Kant
- d. Hegel

4. According to Kant a person should be moral because

- a. it pays to be moral
- b. it furthers the common interest
- c. God wants us to be moral
- d. it is in accordance with the good will

5. Which theory states that a man ought to seek greatest happiness of the greatest number?

- a. Utilitarianism
- b. Egoistic hedonism
- c. Psychological hedonism
- d. Rigorism

6. A distinctive feature of virtue theory is that it places the ethical focus on:

- a. consequences
- b. rules
- c. reason
- d. character

7. The Golden Mean principle suggests that a good general guide to living virtuously is to:

- 1. treat everyone equally.
- 2. give everyone their just deserts.
- 3. do unto others as you would have them do unto you.
- 4. seek moderation and avoid excess.

8. Aristotle maintains that true happiness is:

- 1. found in relationships with family and friends.
- 2. important as a philosophical ideal, but is not a legitimate human goal.
- 3. activity in accordance with virtue.
- 4. unattainable for humans, and perhaps even for gods.

9. Who advocated Land Ethics?

- a. Mary Midgley
- b. Aldo Leopold
- c. Peter Singer
- d. Tom Reagan

10. Who invented the term Deep Ecology?

- a. Richard Sylvan
- b. Arne Naess
- c. Dale Jamieson
- d. Bryan Norton