

2011

PHILOSOPHY

(Major)

Paper : 1.1

(Logic-I)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Answer the following : 1×10=10

- (a) Is it true that 'Logos' means 'thought as expressed in language'?
- (b) "Logicians are not interested in the actual process of reasoning, but rather with the correctness of the completed reasoning process." Do you consider it to be true?
- (c) Is an argument a mere collection of propositions?
- (d) State when a conditional statement is false.

- (e) Under what condition, an equivalence function is true?
- (f) Is truth-table method a decision procedure?
- (g) How many kinds of propositions are there according to the modern classification of propositions?
- (h) Give an example of subjectless proposition.
- (i) State the name of that kind of proposition which is about classes.
- (j) Is the statement— If $A = B$ and $B = C$, then $A = C$ —true for all sets A , B and C ?

2. Answer very briefly :

2×5=10

- (a) Give an example of an argument form.
- (b) What is truth-value?
- (c) How do you define a simple proposition?
- (d) What is an empty or null set?
- (e) What do you mean by difference of sets?

3. Answer briefly (any four) :

5×4=20

- (a) Is there a connection between the validity or invalidity of an argument and the truth or falsehood of its premises and conclusion? Explain the relation between truth and validity.

12A—3000/121

(Continued)

- (b) What do you mean by ...
- (c) What do you ... propositional variables?
- (d) How do you explain the sentence and proposi...
- (e) How do you dist... subject-predicate prop... membership propositi...
- (f) What do you know abo... discourse?

4. Bring out fully the nature

Or

Explain the nature of argu... distinguish between argum... form?

5. What do you mean by ... Explain the nature of disjunctive truth-function giving truth-table for each

Or

What is a truth-table? Fin... following are tautologies b... table method :

- (a) $(p \vee q) \supset \{ \sim (p \cdot q) \vee (p \cdot q) \}$
- (b) $\sim \{ (p \vee q) \equiv (\sim p \cdot \sim q) \}$

12A—3000/121

6. What is a compound proposition? Explain the nature of conjunctive and implicative propositions with suitable examples. $2+4+4=10$

Or

Distinguish between the following : $5+5=10$

- (a) Singular and General propositions
(b) Simple and Compound propositions with suitable examples
7. Define a set. Explain the following :

$2+4+4=10$

- (a) Set intersection
(b) Set union

Or

What is a set? Symbolise the following propositions by means of set notations :

$2+8=10$

- (a) Aristotle is a logician.
(b) All bananas are fruits.
(c) No cows are horses.
(d) Some students are sincere.

2011

PHILOSOPHY

(Major)

Paper : 1.2

(Epistemology and Metaphysics)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

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

1. Choose the correct answer : 1×10=10

(a) Epistemology studies the problem of

_____.

(reality/knowledge/beauty)

(b) Axiology is concerned with ——— ultimate
value(s) of life.

(one/two/three)

(c) "Philosophy is the science of the first
principle." Whose view is this?

(Socrates/Plato/Aristotle)

- (d) John Locke has divided the qualities of things into — and —.
(a priori, a posteriori/primary, secondary/material, spiritual)
- (e) Scientific realism is also known as —.
(commonsense realism/representationalism/naive realism)
- (f) — claims only mind and their ideas exist.
(Locke/Berkeley/Hume)
- (g) According to Hegel, the last stage to reach the absolute is —.
(thesis/antithesis/synthesis)
- (h) — is the author of an all embracing system of dialectical method.
(Hegel/Kant/Hume)
- (i) Who propounded scientific realism?
(Locke/Berkeley/Hume)
- (j) — is the theory which holds that the objects of knowledge exist independently of the knowing mind.
(Idealism/Realism/Nominalism)

2. (a) Match List-I with List-II
correct answer :

List-I (Philosopher)	List-II
Locke	Subjectivism
Berkeley	Objective Idealism
Hegel	Representationism

- (b) What is JTB?
- (c) What are the different forms of idealism?
- (d) The central idea of Berkeley is expressed through 'being' and 'knowing'. What is that?
- (e) Name the theory which holds that the external world can be known.
3. Write short answer (any four)
- (a) Does Philosophy spring from a need?
- (b) Has naive realism a scientific character?
- (c) State five characteristics of idealism.
- (d) What is the difference between 'knowing that' and 'knowing how'?
- (e) What is the difference between primary and secondary qualities?
- (f) What are the different forms of knowledge?

9-77

4. Answer the following (any four) : $10 \times 4 = 40$

- (a) Discuss the nature and branches of Philosophy.
- (b) State the difference between realism and idealism.
- (c) Explain fully the distinction between knowledge by acquaintance and knowledge by description.
- (d) Write a critical note on the idealism of Hegel.
- (e) Explain and examine the features of scientific realism.
- (f) Determine the nature of knowledge.
