

2015

PHILOSOPHY

(Major)

Paper : 1.1

(Logic)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

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

1. Answer the following as directed : 1×10=10

- (a) 'Logos' means 'thought as expressed in language'. Is it true?
- ✓ (b) Is an argument a mere collection of propositions?
- ✓ (c) The validity of an argument depends on what—Form or Matter?
- ✓ (d) Under what condition, a conjunctive function becomes true?
- (e) If p is true (T) and q is false (F), what will be the truth-value of $p \supset q$?

(f) The truth or the falsity of a proposition is called —.

(Fill in the blank)

(g) How many kinds of propositions are there according to modern classification of proposition?

(h) How many forms of compound proposition are there?

(i) Who is the pioneer of the concept of set?

(j) Can an empty set be the member of another set?

2. Answer very briefly :

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

(a) What is set intersection?

(b) What is logical constant?

(c) Give an example of a set.

(d) Define subject-predicate proposition.

(e) What is an empty or a null set?

3. Answer briefly (any four) :

$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

(a) Analyze the structure of an argument.

(b) Briefly explain—tautologous, contradictory and contingent statements.

(c) Define relational membership proposition.

(d) What do you mean by a function? Construct a disjunctive function.

(e) Write a short note on...

(f) What do you mean by a set?

4. What is logic? Explain.

Or

What is an argument? Explain between argument and...

5. Explain the nature of an implicative truth function giving truth table for each.

Or

Construct truth table of... find out which of the following...

$$(a) \sim(p \vee q) \supset (\sim p \supset q)$$

$$(b) (\sim p \supset \sim q) \vee (\sim p \vee q)$$

6. What is a simple proposition? Define each of the different forms of simple proposition with example. 2+8=10

Or

✓ Explain the different forms of general proposition with examples. 10

7. What is a set? Symbolize the traditional AEIO proposition by means of set notations. 10

Or

✓ Symbolize the following by means of set notations : 10

- (a) All philosophers are wise.
- (b) Some teachers are sincere and hard workers.
- (c) No policemen are teachers.
- (d) Some roses are not white.

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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 and write the correct option/Answer very briefly/Fill in the blanks : $1 \times 10 = 10$
- (a) What is the subject-matter of epistemology?
- (b) Axiology is concerned with —.
- (c) "Philosophy begins in wonder." Whose view is this?
- (d) Who distinguished between knowledge by acquaintance and knowledge by description?

- (e) Who is the father of modern idealism?
- (f) Name one traditional idealist philosopher.
- (g) According to idealism, — is more important than the object.
- (h) According to Berkeley, primary and secondary qualities are separable/inseparable.
- (i) What are the three stages in dialectic according to Hegel?
- (j) The Absolute for Hegel is —.

2. (a) Match the following :

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- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| (i) Father of Modern Philosophy | 1. Locke |
| (ii) Contemporary realist Philosopher | 2. Descartes |
| (iii) Scientific realism | 3. Hegel |
| (iv) Objective idealism | 4. Moore |

- (b) What is the central idea of Berkeley's Philosophy? 2
- (c) Give traditional definition of knowledge. 2
- (d) What are the different forms of realism? 2
- (e) What are the two theories about the nature and object of knowledge? 2

3. Write short answer (any four) :

- (a) What are the three
- (b) Distinguish between 'knowing that'.
- (c) What are the branches? Explain.
- (d) Distinguish between primary and secondary qualities.
- (e) What is scientific realism? representative realism.

4. Answer the following (any four)

- (a) Discuss the nature of Philosophy.
- (b) Discuss critically between knowledge and knowledge by direct intuition.
- (c) Bring out the difference between Berkeley's idealism and idealism.
- (d) What is subjective idealism? Berkeley's idealism.
- (e) Explain Hegel's theory of idealism.
