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**HS/XII/A/Pls/20**

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**PHILOSOPHY**

*Full Marks : 100*

*Time : 3 hours*

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

*General Instructions :*

- (i) Write all the answers in the Answer Script.
- (ii) Attempt Part—A (Objective Questions) serially.
- (iii) Attempt all parts of a question together at one place.

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 50 )

SECTION—I

( Marks : 30 )

GROUP—A

**1.** Choose and write the correct answer : 1×10=10

- (a) Perfect induction is also known as
- (i) scientific induction
  - (ii) induction by complete enumeration
  - (iii) analogy
  - (iv) induction per simple enumeration

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(b) The cause is

- (i) an antecedent event
- (ii) a consequent event
- (iii) a concurrent event
- (iv) a parallel event

(c) 'Ex nihilo nihil fit' means

- (i) the same cause has the same effect
- (ii) the same cause has different effects
- (iii) out of nothing, nothing comes
- (iv) cause is equal to the effect

(d) Mal-observation is a fallacy of

- (i) petitio principii
- (ii) wrong interpretation
- (iii) overlooking
- (iv) undistributed middle

(e) Mill formulates

- (i) three experimental methods
- (ii) four experimental methods
- (iii) five experimental methods
- (iv) six experimental methods

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(f) The number of Nastika Schools in Indian philosophy is

(i) 3

(ii) 6

(iii) 9

(iv) 12

(g) Darshana means

(i) love of knowledge

(ii) love of wisdom

(iii) love of argument

(iv) vision of truth

(h) A disjunction is defined by which symbol?

(i)  $\vee$  (vel)

(ii)  $\cdot$  (dot)

(iii)  $\sim$  (curl)

(iv)  $\supset$  (horseshoe)

(i) In analogy, we proceed from

(i) particular to general

(ii) general to particular

(iii) particular to particular

(iv) general to general

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- (j) The method of agreement is pre-eminently a
- (i) method of observation
  - (ii) method of experiment
  - (iii) method of concomitant variations
  - (iv) None of the above

GROUP—B

2. Write whether the following statements are *True* or *False*: 1×10=10

- (a) The law of causation states that every event must have a cause.
- (b) The term 'colligation of facts' was originally used by Mill.
- (c) The law of uniformity of nature is a postulate or formal ground of induction.
- (d) Quantitatively, the cause is not equal to the effect.
- (e) Conditions are of three kinds.
- (f) Observations and experiments are the formal grounds of induction.
- (g) The method of difference is essentially a method of experiment.
- (h) Locke is an empiricist philosopher.
- (i) Analogy cannot be described as a stepping-stone to scientific induction.
- (j) Vedanta School belongs to the Orthodox group.

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GROUP—C

3. Fill in the blanks :

1×10=10

- (a) Induction is colligation but \_\_\_\_\_ is not necessarily induction.
- (b) According to Descartes, there are three types of ideas. They are adventitious, factitious and \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) Analysis means breaking up a \_\_\_\_\_ into its constituent factors.
- (d) The principle of uniformity of nature is the result of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (e) The effect is nothing but the \_\_\_\_\_ transformed.
- (f) The cause is the \_\_\_\_\_ total of positive and negative conditions taken together.
- (g) The term Observation literally means \_\_\_\_\_.
- (h) The Orthodox school of Indian philosophy believes in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Vedas.
- (i) The hypothesis when verified becomes a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (j) The thing acted upon is said to be the \_\_\_\_\_.

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SECTION—II

( Marks : 20 )

4. Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences each  
(any ten) : 2×10=20

- (a) What is induction by parity of reasoning?
- (b) What are the grounds of induction?
- (c) What is the paradox of induction?
- (d) Name three empiricist philosophers.
- (e) What is meant by the plurality of causes?
- (f) Distinguish between constant and variable.
- (g) Define heteropathic intermixture of effects.
- (h) Mention two advantages of observation over experiment.
- (i) Distinguish between Orthodox and Heterodox Schools of Indian philosophy.
- (j) Give the meaning of hypothesis according to Mill.
- (k) Define the method of concomitant variations.
- (l) Distinguish between Good and Bad analogy.

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( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 50 )

Answer Question No. **5** and *any three* from the rest.

5. (a) Symbolize any *four* of the following :  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 10$

- (i) Alice and Betty will both not be elected.
- (ii) It is not the case that neither Atlanta nor Baltimore wins their Conference Championship.
- (iii) The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but war was in his heart.
- (iv) Amherst wins its first game if either Colgate wins its first game or Dartmouth wins its first game.
- (v) Either Chicago or Dallas will fail to win the superbowl.
- (vi) Both Amherst and Colgate wins their first games only if Dartmouth does not win its first game.

(b) Use truth tables to determine the validity or invalidity of any *two* of the following argument forms :  $5 \times 2 = 10$

(i)  $P \supset Q$   
 $\therefore Q \supset P$

(ii)  $P \supset (Q \vee R)$   
 $P \supset Q$   
 $\therefore R$

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$$\begin{aligned} (iii) \quad & P \cdot Q \\ & \therefore P \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (iv) \quad & (P \supset Q) \supset (P \vee Q) \\ & P \vee Q \\ & \therefore P \supset Q \end{aligned}$$

6. What is scientific induction? Is perfect induction an induction at all? 3+7=10
7. What is a cause according to Carveth Read? Explain its marks or characteristics. 2+8=10
8. "Observation and experiment do not differ in kind but only in degree." Discuss. 10
9. Explain Rationalism as a theory of knowledge. 10
10. Why is Indian philosophy called Darshana? What are the distinctive features of Indian philosophy? 2+8=10
11. Explain the method of difference with example. 10
12. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
  - (a) Law of uniformity of nature
  - (b) Empiricism
  - (c) Plurality of causes
  - (d) Forms of hypothesis

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