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HS/XII/A/Pls/25

2 0 2 5

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 (any *ten*) : 1×10=10

(a) ‘Induction per simple enumeration’ is also known as

- (i) perfect induction
- (ii) scientific induction
- (iii) analogy
- (iv) imperfect enumeration

(2)

(b) Bain says that, the course of the world is

- (i) a uniformity
- (ii) uniformities
- (iii) a unity
- (iv) None of the above

(c) Mal-observation is a fallacy of

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

(d) Practical imperfection is a defect of

- (i) method of agreement
- (ii) method of difference
- (iii) method of concomitant variation
- (iv) method of residues

(e) It is usual to divide inferences into

- (i) only deductive
- (ii) only inductive
- (iii) Both deductive and inductive
- (iv) None of the above

(3)

- (f) Hypothesis cannot be proved without
- (i) analysis
 - (ii) sensation
 - (iii) verification
 - (iv) perception
- (g) False analogy is one in which the conclusion is drawn from
- (i) essential points of resemblance
 - (ii) identical points of similarity
 - (iii) superficial points of resemblance
 - (iv) points of difference
- (h) The 'experimental methods' have been called as the method of elimination by
- (i) Bain
 - (ii) Mill
 - (iii) Carveth Read
 - (iv) Whewell
- (i) 'P is equivalent to Q' is symbolized as
- (i) $P \rightarrow Q$
 - (ii) $P \leftarrow Q$
 - (iii) $P \leftrightarrow Q$
 - (iv) $Q \rightarrow P$

(4)

- (j) 'Uniformity of causation' 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
- (k) 'Darshana' means
- (i) love of knowledge
 - (ii) love of wisdom
 - (iii) vision of truth
 - (iv) love of argument
- (l) 'A posteriori' means
- (i) before experience
 - (ii) after experience
 - (iii) intuition
 - (iv) None of the above
- (m) 'David is not married' is a
- (i) simple statement
 - (ii) compound statement
 - (iii) Both simple and compound statements
 - (iv) None of the above

(5)

(n) The importance of hypothesis in induction was recognized by

- (i) Bacon
- (ii) Whewell
- (iii) Newton
- (iv) Mill

GROUP—B

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

- (a) Analogy yields certain conclusion.
- (b) Induction by complete enumeration is the synonym for scientific induction.
- (c) Condition means necessary factor of a cause.
- (d) The statement “ $P \sim P$ ” is a contradictory.
- (e) Hypothesis is a provisional supposition.
- (f) The expression ‘plurality of causes’ was introduced by Carveth Read.
- (g) The joint Method of Agreement and Difference is a fundamental method.

(6)

- (h) Descartes is an empiricist philosopher.
- (i) Observation is active experience, while experiment is passive experience.
- (j) Induction is based on observation of facts.
- (k) A statement form that has only false substitution instances is said to be a contradictory.
- (l) The experimental methods have been called by Mill the methods of addition.
- (m) The observation literally means 'keeping something before the mind'.
- (n) All the nine schools of Indian philosophy recognise the authority of the Vedas.

GROUP—C

3. Fill in the blanks (any *ten*) : 1×10=10

- (a) Deductive argument may be formally true but ____ false.
- (b) According to Hume, causation is nothing more than invariably ____.
- (c) Cause and effect are ____ terms.
- (d) The hypothesis when verified becomes a ____.

(7)

- (e) The secondary laws are either empirical or ____.
- (f) The Method of Residues contains an element of ____.
- (g) According to rationalism, ____ is the source of true knowledge.
- (h) Induction is an ascending process, and deduction is a ____ process.
- (i) The Law of Uniformity of Nature is a ____ or formal ground of induction.
- (j) The Method of Agreement is a method of ____ rather than a method of proof.
- (k) The orthodox school believes in the ____ of the Vedas.
- (l) The ground of inference in analogy is ____.
- (m) According to Bacon, in experiment, we ____ Nature.
- (n) Empiricism is a reaction against ____.

(8)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 20)

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

- (a) What is meant by colligation of facts?
- (b) Define experiment.
- (c) Why are inductions improperly so-called also called 'processes simulating induction'?
- (d) What is experimental method?
- (e) Distinguish between agent and patient.
- (f) What are axioms?
- (g) Define Method of Residues.
- (h) What is an innate idea?
- (i) What is legitimate hypothesis?
- (j) State one advantage of observation over experiment.

(9)

- (k) What is vera causa?
- (l) What is implication?
- (m) Distinguish between verbal proposition and real proposition.
- (n) What is generalization?

(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) Either taxes are increased or if expenditure rises, then the debt ceiling is raised.
- (ii) The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but war was in his heart.
- (iii) Iran or Libya raises the price of oil but they do not both do so.
- (iv) Unless Chile calls for a meeting of all the Latin American States, Brazil will protest to the UN.
- (v) It is not the case that there is *P* and there is no *Q*.
- (vi) If Amherst does not win its first game, then both John and David do not win their first game.

(10)

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

$$(i) \quad \begin{array}{l} p \rightarrow q \\ \sim q \rightarrow \sim p \end{array}$$

$$(ii) \quad \begin{array}{l} (p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r) \\ p \\ q \rightarrow r \end{array}$$

$$(iii) \quad \begin{array}{l} p \rightarrow q \\ \sim (p \rightarrow q) \\ p \rightarrow q \end{array}$$

$$(iv) \quad \begin{array}{l} p \rightarrow q \\ \sim p \\ \sim q \end{array}$$

6. Define analogy. How does it differ from scientific induction?

$3+7=10$

7. What is induction? Is perfect induction an induction at all?

$2+8=10$

8. Explain and examine the law of the uniformity of nature. 10

9. Explain the Method of Difference with examples. 10

(11)

10. Why is Indian philosophy called Darshana? What are the distinctive features of Indian philosophy? 2+8=10
11. Explain empiricism as a theory of knowledge. 10
12. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
- (a) Cause and condition
 - (b) Non-observation
 - (c) Unscientific induction
 - (d) Forms of hypothesis

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