

SECTION 'A' (Multiple Choice Questions) (Marks 50)

Note: This section consists of 25 part questions and all are to be answered. Each question carries two marks.

Q.1 Choose the correct answer for each from the given options:

- (1) The total energy in this world is constant: This is called the law of
 * Identity * Sufficient reason
 * Conservation of energy * Causation
- (2) The regulated perception of events under conditions presented by nature is called:
 * Observation * Experiment * Reasoning * Analogy
- (3) Classification based on essential similarities is called:
 * Natural * Artificial * False * True
- (4) Scientific investigation begins with:
 * Fallacy * Division * Validity * Hypothesis
- (5) Perfect induction is related to:
 * Proper Induction * Improper Induction
 * Scientific Induction * Analogy
- (6) Material logic is also called:
 * Formal Logic * Inductive Logic
 * Deductive Logic * Psychology
- (7) Concatenation is a form of:
 * Classification * Scientific Explanation
 * Perfect Induction * Laws of state
- (8) This/These enable(s) us to multiply over instances indefinitely:
 * Observation * Experiment * Explanation * Laws of nature
- (9) These laws cannot be violated:
 * Laws of Nature * Laws of Ethics
 * Laws of Logic * Laws of State
- (10) An Analogy is good in which the conclusion is drawn on the basis of:
 * Superficial points of resemblance * Hypothesis
 * Essential points of resemblance * Explananon
- (11) These are also named as middle axioms by Bacon:
 * Primary Laws * Secondary Laws
 * Laws of thought * Laws of Ethics
- (12) These Laws mean commands imposed upon the subjects by the sovereign:
 * Laws of Nature * Laws of State
 * Laws of Logic * Law of Thought
- (13) These cannot be explained:
 * Elementary sensations * Secondary Laws
 * Experiments * Observations
- (14) Colour, taste and smell are this kind of sensation:
 * Pleasant * General * Elementary * Complex
- (15) The kinds of proper Induction are:
 * 3 * 4 * 7 * 9
- (16) Strength of Analogy decreases with the increases of:

* Resemblances * Differences * Causes * Reasoning

(17) Analogy is this kind of induction:

* Proper * Improper * Scientific * Hypothetical

(18) The classification based upon superficial points of similarity is called:

* Scientific * Artificial * Natural * Simple Enumeration

(19) Scientific explanation is this kind of process:

* Inductive * Formal * Deductive * Verbal

(20) A crucial instance not only confirms one hypothesis but also:

* Explains the other * Negates the other
 * Affirms the other * Defines the other

(21) For every event there is a cause', this is the Law of:

* Uniformity of Nature * Explanation
 * Analogy * Causation

(22) Law of causation and uniformity of Nature are these grounds of Induction:

* Formal * Material * Rational * General

(23) These laws mean uniform process of Nature:

* Laws of slate * Laws of Nature
 * Laws of Logic * Laws of Ethics

(24) It Is an aid to memory:

* Classification * Explanation
 * Laws of Nature * Analogy

(25) This is a mental grouping of facts according to their resemblances and differences:

* Analogy * Explanation
 * Classification * Perfect induction

SECTION 'B' (Short Answer Questions) (Marks 30)