

Time: 3 Hours

(Max. Marks 100)

SECTION 'A'

(Multiple Choice Questions)

(Marks: 40)

Note: This section consists of 40 part questions and all are to be answered. Each question carries one mark.

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

- (1) 'For every event there is a cause' means:
 (A) Law of Uniformity of Nature (B) Law of Causation
 (C) Analogy (D) Explanation
- (2) This fallacy arises due to the wrong interpretation of our sense impression:
 (A) Illicit Generalization (B) False Analogy
 (C) Mal-Observation (D) False Classification
- (3) Law of causation and uniformity of nature are the grounds of induction:
 (A) Formal (B) Material (C) Rational (D) General
- (4) The aim of induction is to establish this truth of universal proposition:
 (A) Formal (B) Material (C) Deductive (D) Superficial
- (5) These laws mean any uniform process of nature:
 (A) Laws of State (B) Laws of Nature
 (C) Laws of Logic (D) Laws of Ethics
- (6) 'Night always come immediately before day. Therefore night is the cause of day'. This fallacy has been committed:
 (A) False Cause (B) False Analogy
 (C) Illicit Generalization (D) Non-Observation
- (7) This enables us to multiply our instances indefinitely:
 (A) Observation (B) Experiment
 (C) Explanation (D) Laws of Nature
- (8) It is an aid to memory:
 (A) Classification (B) Explanation
 (C) Laws of Nature (D) Analogy
- (9) To observe a particular instance and passing on to a universal proposition from there is called:
 (A) Experiment (B) Inductive Leap
 (C) Classification (D) Division
- (10) 'The cause is merely an invariable antecedent of the effect', this is the view of:
 (A) Mill (B) Hume (C) Newton (D) Aristotle
- (11) Unscientific induction is also called:
 (A) Simple Enumeration (B) Perfect Induction
 (C) Parity of Reasoning (D) Analogy
- (12) Perfect induction is included in:
 (A) Proper Induction (B) Improper Induction
 (C) Scientific Induction (D) Induction by Simple Enumeration
- (13) 'The total energy in this world is constant'. this law is called:
 (A) Law of Identity (B) Law of Sufficient Reason
 (C) Law of Conservation of Energy (D) Causation
- (14) The regulated perception of events under conditions presented by nature is called:
 (A) Observation (B) Experiment (C) Reasoning (D) Analogy

- (15) Classification based on essential similarities is called:
 (A) Natural (B) Artificial (C) False (D) True
- (16) Scientific investigation begins with:
 (A) Fallacy (B) Division (C) Validity (D) Hypothesis
- (17) This means the bending together of facts under a suitable notion:
 (A) Parity of Reasoning (B) Analogy
 (C) Colligation Facts (D) Perfect Induction
- (18) Inductive Logic is also called:
 (A) Formal Logic (B) Material Logic
 (C) Deductive Logic (D) Psychology
- (19) Concatenation is a form of:
 (A) Classification (B) Scientific Explanation
 (C) Perfect Induction (D) Laws of State
- (20) These laws cannot be violated:
 (A) Laws of Nature (B) Laws of Ethics
 (C) Laws of Logic (D) Laws of Aesthetics
- (21) A crucial instance not only confirms one hypothesis but also:
 (A) Explains the other (B) Negates the other
 (C) Affirms the other (D) Defines the other
- (22) In this process we can proceed from the cause to the effect and from effect to the cause:
 (A) Observation (B) Experiment
 (C) Analogy (D) Classification
- (23) An analog, is a good analogy in which the conclusion is drawn on the basis of:
 (A) Superficial points of resemblance
 (B) Essential points of resemblance
 (C) Hypothesis (D) Explanation
- (24) These are also named as 'middle axioms':
 (A) Primary Laws (B) Secondary Laws
 (C) Laws of Thought (D) Laws of Ethics
- (25) These laws mean a command imposed upon the subject by the sovereign:
 (A) Laws of Nature (B) Laws of State
 (C) Laws of Logic (D) Laws of Thought
- (26) These are the highest possible general laws which the different sciences have reached:
 (A) Axioms (B) Primary Laws
 (C) Secondary Laws (D) Laws of Ethics
- (27) This consists in discovering, deducing and assimilating the laws of phenomena:
 (A) Scientific Explanation (B) Popular Explanation
 (C) Definition (D) Classification
- (28) These cannot be explained:
 (A) Elementary Sensation (B) Secondary Laws
 (C) Experiment (D) Observation
- (29) Colour, taste and smell are this kind of sensations:
 (A) Pleasant (B) General (C) Elementary (D) Complex
- (30) Strength of analogy decreases with:
 (A) Number of Resemblances (B) Number of Differences
 (C) Causes (D) Reasoning
- (31) Analogy is this kind of induction:
 (A) Improper (B) Proper (C) Scientific (D) Hypothetical

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- (32) In induction, these are the laws on the basis of which a science explains its facts:
 (A) Material Grounds (B) Formal Grounds
 (C) Laws of State (D) Laws of Ethics
- (33) Division is this kind of process:
 (A) Induction (B) Deduction (C) Material (D) Real
- (34) Explanation is this kind of process:
 (A) Induction (B) Formal (C) Deduction (D) Verbal
- (35) In this, the conclusion is always more general than the premises:
 (A) Deduction (B) Induction (C) Syllogism (D) Conversion
- (36) The word analogy is derived from this language:
 (A) Latin (B) German (C) Greek (D) Italian
- (37) 'The cause is not only invariable but also unconditional antecedent of truth'. this is the view of:
 (A) Mill (B) Hume (C) Newton (D) Aristotle
- (38) The view that the uniformity of nature is both the ground and result of induction is called:
 (A) Plurality of Causes (B) Paradox of Induction
 (C) Laws of Conservation of Energy (D) Analogy
- (39) 'Nature behaves in a similar way'. this law is called:
 (A) Causation (B) Uniformity of Nature
 (C) Identity (D) Excluded Middle
- (40) This establishes formal truth of thought:
 (A) Inductive Logic (B) Deductive Logic
 (C) Mathematics (D) Literature

SECTION 'B'

(Short Answer Questions)

(Marks: 40)