BA DEGREE (CBCSS)PHILOSOPHY EXAMINATION JUNE 2018
FOR PRIVATE CANDIDATES
PL2CRT02- TRADITIONAL LOGIC
MCQ QUESTIONS

1. The meaning of the term 'LOGIC' is
   a. Ethos b. mithos c. Logos d. Logicos
2. Logic deals with
   a. Will b. Feel c. Archeological survey d. Thought
3. Verbal expression of Concept is called
   a. Word b. Sentence c. Action d. Judgement
4. Logic is the Science of
   a. Living beings b. Thought c. Women d. Plants
5. Inference expressed through language is called
   a. Proposition b. Sentence c.Word d. Argument
6. Who among the following is regarded as Father of Logic
   a. Kanada b. Aristotle c. Spinoza d. Kant
7. Logic is a ---------- Science
   a. Natural b. Biological c. Theological d. Normative
8. Deductive Logic is
   a. Formal Logic b. Material Logic c. Narrative Logic d. Fiction
9. Word which acts as Subject or Predicate of a Proposition is called
   a. Argument b.Judgement c. Term d. Inference
10. _____ sentences are used as Propositions
   a. Declarative b. Exclamatory c.Imperative d. Intrrogative
11. The word which used to connect subject and predicate in a proposition is called
   a. Argument b. Premise c. Conclusion d. Copula
12. The known proposition in an Inference is called
   a. Subject b. Predicate c. Premises d. Copula
13. The new proposition derived from premises in an Inference is called
   a. Copula b. Conclusion c.Subject d. Predicate
14. The term which refer to an object within the limits of sense organs is called
   a. Composite term b. Simple term c. Abstract term d.Concrete term
15. . The term which refer to an object which is beyond the limits of sense organs is called
   a. Composite term b. Simple term c. Abstract term d.Concrete term
16. The term which refers to the attributes of the subject is called
   a. Simple b. Connotative c. Denotative d.Composite
17. The term which does not refer to the attributes of the subject is called
   a.Non-Composite b. Connotative c. Non-Connotative d.Composite
18. A term is said to be ---------- if its meaning is complete in itself
   a. Abstract b. Absolute c. Concrete d. Relative
19. A term is said to be ---------- if it depends on some other term for the completion of its meaning
   a. Abstract b. Absolute c. Concrete d. Relative
20. A term which refers to a class of objects in the same sense is called

a.General b. Collective c. Singular d. Concrete

21. A term which consist of one word is called
    a. Concrete b. Abstract c. Simple d. Composite
22. A term which consist of a group of words is called
    a. Concrete b. Abstract c. Simple d. Composite
23. Which term among the following impies presence of a quality
    a. Positive term b. Negative term c. Privative term d. None of these
24. Which term among the following impies absence of a quality
    a. Positive term b. Negative term c. Privative term d. None of these
25. Which term among the following impies absence of a quality which that object is expected to possess
    a. Positive term b. Negative term c. Privative term d. None of these
26. The statement which affirms of denies the relation between two terms is called
    a. Proposition b. Argument c. Syllogism d. None of the above
27. Two or more simple propositions joined together forms
    a. Complex Proposition b. Compound Proposition C. Complicate Proposition d. Subjectless Proposition
28. A compound proposition in which simple propositions are combined using 'And' is called
    a. Implication b. Disjunction c. Conjunction d. Equivalence
29. The composite proposition formed by the combination of two or more simple propositions using 'Either…Or' is called
    a. Conjunction b. Disjunction c. Implication d. None of these
30. The composite proposition formed by the combination of two or more simple propositions using 'If….Then' is called
    a. Conjunction b. Disjunction c. Implication d. None of these
31. The 'IF' part in a Hypothetical proposition is called
    a. Alternative b. Consequence c. Antecedent d.None of these
32. . The 'THEN' part in a Hypothetical proposition is called
    a. Alternative b. Consequence c. Antecedent d.None of these
33. A proposition which states the relation between two terms without any condition is called
    a. Hypothetical proposition b. Disjunctive proposition c. Conditional proposition d. Categorical proposition
34. A proposition which states the relation between two terms based on some condition is called
    a. Simple proposition b. Complex proposition c. Conditional proposition d. Categorical proposition
35. Which one among the following is not a Conditional proposition
    a. Hypothetical b. Disjunction c. Conjunction d. Implication
36. The propostion which does not contain any other component or part is called
    a. Simple Proposition b. Complex Proposition c. Complicate Proposition d. Compound Proposition
37. The object about which the proposition mentioning is called
    a. Subject term b Predicate term C Copula d. None of these
38. The term which refers to the attributes of the subject in a proposition is called

a. Subject term b Predicate term c Copula d. None of these

39. Traditional classification of propositions in based on
    a. Relation between subject & predicate b. Position of Subject c. Position of Predicate d. None of these
40. Verbal expression of Judgement is called
    a. Word b. Judgement c. Inference d. proposition
41. Which among the following is not a Normative Science
    a. Logic b. Ethics c. Astrology d. Aesthetics
42. A Normative Science deals with
    a. 'What ought to be' b.' What is' c. 'What will be' d. None of these
43. A Positive Science is ---------- in nature
    a. Axiological b. Factual c. Imperative d. None of these
44. The knowledge derived through sense experience is called
    a. Conception b. Inference c. Perception d. Judgement
45. Mental image of the perceived object is called
    a. Percept b. Concept c. Judgement d. Inference
46. The process of deriving a new truth from one or more known truths is called
    a. Percept b. Concept c. Judgement d. Inference
47. The fundamental aim of Logic is
    a. Search of Truth b. Search of Beauty c. Search of Morality d. None of these
48. The Proposition formed by the combination of two or more simple proposition is called
    a. Simple Proposition b. Complex Proposition c. Complicate Proposition d. Compound Proposition
49. Which among the following is not a compound Proposition
    a. Subjectless Proposition b. Hypothetival Proposition c. Disjunctive Proposition d. Conjunctive Proposition
50. The portion of Logic which deals with Form of Thought is called
    a. Induction b. Injection c. Direction d. Deduction
51. The portion of Logic which deals with Matter of Thought is called
    a. Induction b. Injection c. Direction d. Deduction
52. The Argument in which an Universal conclusion is derived from Particular Premisses is
    a. Universal argument b. Particular argument c. Deductive argument d. Inductive argument
53. The Argument in which a Particular conclusion is derived from Universal Premisses is
    a. Universal argument b. Particular argument c. Deductive argument d. Inductive argument
54. Logically correct argument is called
    a. True argument b. False argument c. Valid argument d. Invalid argument
55. Logically incorrect argument is called
    a. True argument b. False argument c. Valid argument d. Invalid argument
56. The argument which contain only true propositions is called
    a. Sound argument b. Unsound argument c. Barren argument

b. d. None of these

57. Argument containing true premises and false conclusion is called
    a. Sound argument b. Valid argument c. Invalid argument d. True argument
58. Which among the following is not considered as a Law of Thought
    a. Law of Identity b. Law of Excluded Middle c. Law of Uniformity of Nature
    d. Law of Non-Contradiction
59. Which Law of thought states 'A IS A'
    a. Law of Identity b. Law of Excluded Middle c. Law of Sufficient Cause
    d. Law of Non-Contradiction
60. Which Law of thought states 'A cannot be both B and 'Not B' at the Same time''
    a. Law of Identity b. Law of Excluded Middle c. Law of Sufficient Cause
    d. Law of Non-Contradiction
61. Which Law of thought states 'A can be Either B Or 'Not B'
    a. Law of Identity b. Law of Excluded Middle c. Law of Sufficient Cause
    d. Law of Non-Contradiction
62. Which Law of thought states 'Whatever happens in this world should have a Sufficient Cause'
    a. Law of Identity b. Law of Excluded Middle c. Law of Sufficient Cause
    d. Law of Non-Contradiction
63. Classification means 'Division based on
    a Principle b. Position c. Place d.Objects
64. The '*Subject term'* in a Proposition is symbolically represented as
    a. **'S'** b. '**P'** **c. 'A'** **d. 'O'**
65. 65. The '*Predicate term'* in a Proposition is symbolically represented as
    a. **'S'** b. '**P'** **c. 'A'** **d. 'O'**
66. Unconditional Propositions are also known as
    a. Imperative b. Authoritative c. Categorical d. Hypothetical
67. Based on Quality, Categorical propositions are classified into
    a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
68. Based on Quantity, Categorical propositions are classified into
    a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
69. Based on Quality, Categorical propositions are classified into
    a. Affirmative &Negative b. Affirmative and Universal
    b. Negative & Particular d. Universal & Particular
70. Based on Quantity, Categorical propositions are classified into
    c. Affirmative &Negative b. Affirmative and Universal
    d. Negative & Particular d. Universal & Particular
71. The categorical proposition in which the Predicate affirms the Subject class is called
    a. Affirmative proposition b. Negative proposition c. Universal proposition
    d. Particular proposition
72. The categorical proposition in which the Predicate denies the Subject class is called
    a. Affirmative proposition b. Negative proposition c. Universal proposition
    d. Particular proposition

73. The categorical proposition in which the Predicate affirms or denies the whole class of Subject is called
    a. Affirmative proposition b. Negative proposition c. Universal proposition
    d. Particular proposition
74. The categorical proposition in which the Predicate affirms or denies a part class of Subject is called
    a. Affirmative proposition b. Negative proposition c. Universal proposition
    d. Particular proposition
75. The categorical proposition in which the Predicate affirms the whole class of Subject is called
    a. Universal Affirmative b. Universal Negative c.Particular Affirmative
    d. Particular Negative
76. The categorical proposition in which the Predicate denies the whole class of Subject is called
    a. Universal Affirmative b. Universal Negative c.Particular Affirmative
    d. Particular Negative
77. The categorical proposition in which the Predicate affirms a part of the class of Subject is called
    a. Universal Affirmative b. Universal Negative c.Particular Affirmative
    d. Particular Negative
78. The categorical proposition in which the Predicate denies a part of the class of Subject is called
    a. Universal Affirmative b. Universal Negative c.Particular Affirmative
    d. Particular Negative
79. 'Universal Affirmative Proposition is symbolically represented as
    a. 'A' Proposition b. 'E' Proposition c. 'I' Proposition d. 'O' Proposition
80. 'Universal Negative' Proposition is symbolically represented as
    a. 'A' Proposition b. 'E' Proposition c. 'I' Proposition d. 'O' Proposition
81. 'Particular Affirmative' Proposition is symbolically represented as
    a. 'A' Proposition b. 'E' Proposition c. 'I' Proposition d. 'O' Proposition
82. 'Particular Negative' Proposition is symbolically represented as
    a. 'A' Proposition b. 'E' Proposition c. 'I' Proposition d. 'O' Proposition
83. The proposition which states about the inclusion of the whole class of Subject is called
    a. Universal Affirmative b. Universal Negative c.Particular Affirmative
    d. Particular Negative
84. The proposition which states about the exclusion of the whole class of Subject is called
    a. Universal Affirmative b. Universal Negative c.Particular Affirmative
    d. Particular Negative
85. The proposition which states about the inclusion of of a part of the class of Subject is called
    a. Universal Affirmative b. Universal Negative c.Particular Affirmative
    d. Particular Negative

86. The proposition which states about the exclusion of a part of the class of Subject is called
    a. Universal Affirmative b. Universal Negative c.Particular Affirmative
    d. Particular Negative
87. The extension of a term is called its
    a. Connotation b. Denotation c. Both of these d. None of these
88. The intension of a term is called its
    a. Connotation b. Denotation c. Both of these d. None of these
89. Distribution of terms Is based on
    a. Connotation b. Denotation c. Both of these d. None of these
90. When a term is used in its entire extend referring to all objects denoted by that term, it is said to be
    a. Distributed b. Undistributed c. Both of these d. None of these
91. 'A' proposition distributes
    a. Subject only b. Predicate only c. Both Subject & Predicate
    d. Both Subject & Predicate are undistributed
92. 'E' proposition distributes
    a. Subject only b. Predicate only c. Both Subject & Predicate
    d. Both Subject & Predicate are undistributed
93. 'I' proposition distributes
    a. Subject only b. Predicate only c. Both Subject & Predicate
    d. Both Subject & Predicate are undistributed
94. 'O' proposition distributes
    a. Subject only b. Predicate only c. Both Subject & Predicate
    d. Both Subject & Predicate are undistributed
95. Name the Logician who illustrated distribution of terms in A,E,I & O propositions through Venn Diagram
    a. Socretes b. Fredge c. Euler d. Leibniz
96. Proposition affirms or denies the relation between
    a. Subject & Predicate b. Two Subjects c. Two Predicates. D. Subject & Copula
97. The Inference in which a conclusion is derived from one premise
    a. Immediate b. Mediate c. Judgement d. Proposition
98. The Inference in which a conclusion is derived from two premises
    a. Immediate b. Mediate c. Judgement d. Proposition
99. Syllogism is a
    a. Immediate Inference b. Mediate Inference c. Opposition d. Eduction
100. In Immediate Proposition, there are ---------- propositions
    a. 2 b.3 c.4 d. 5
101. Which one among the following is not an immediate Inference
    a. Contrary b. Obversion c. Conversion d. Syllogism
102. Which one of the following is not an Opposition
    a. Contrary b. Contradictory c. Subaltern d. Conversion
103. Which Opposition states the relation between A & E
    b. Contrary b. Contradictory c. Sub- contrary d. Subaltern

104. Which Opposition states the relation between I & O
c. Contrary b. Contradictory c. Sub- contrary d. Subaltern
105. Which Opposition states the relation between A& I and E& O
a. Contrary b. Contradictory c. Sub- contrary d. Subaltern
106. Which Opposition states the relation between A& O and E& I
b. Contrary b. Contradictory c. Sub- contrary d. Subaltern
107.A syllogism consist of -------- terms
a. 2 b.3 c.4 d. 5
108. A syllogism consist of ---------- propositions
a. 2 b.3 c.4 d. 5
109. The Predicate of the conclusion in a Syllogism is called
a.. Major term b. Minor term c. Middle term d. First term
110. The Subject of the conclusion in a Syllogism is called
a.. Major term b. Minor term c. Middle term d. First term
111. The term which present only in the premises and not in the conclusion of a Syllogism is called
a. Major term b. Minor term c. Middle term d. First term
112. Which among the following is not a proposition of a Syllogism
a. Major premise b. Minor premise c. Conclusion d. Middle premise
113. Logical error is called
a. Syllogism b. Opposition c. Fallacy d. Eduction
114. Which among the following is not a fallacy of Ambiguity
a.Fallacy of ambiguous First term b. Fallacy of ambiguous Major
c. Fallacy of ambiguous Minor d. Fallacy of ambiguous Middle
115. State the fallacy in the following Syllogism
All Monkeys are Mammals
All Donkeys are Mammals
.. All Donkeys are Monkeys.
a. Fallacy of Ambiguity b. Fallacy of Undistributed Middle
c. Fallacy of Illicit d. Fallacy of two Negative Premises
116. Which among the following is a Fallcy of Illicit
a. Fallcy of Illicit Middle b. Fallacy of Illicit Premises c. Fallacy of Illicit Major
d. Fallacy of Illicit Conclusion
117. A Syllogism which contains both categorical and Conditional propositions is called
a. Universal Syllogism b. General Syllogism c. Major Syllogism
d. Mixed Syllogism
118. Which among the following is not a mixed Syllogism
a. Mixed Hypothetical Syllogism b. Mixed Disjunctive Syllogism c. Dilemma
d. Mixed Categorical Syllogism
119. Modus ponens is a
a. Mixed Hypothetical Syllogism b. Mixed Disjunctive Syllogism c. Dilemma
d. Mixed Categorical Syllogism
120. Modus tollens is a
a. Mixed Hypothetical Syllogism b. Mixed Disjunctive Syllogism c. Dilemma
d. Mixed Categorical Syllogism

121. Modus ponento tollens is a
a. Mixed Hypothetical Syllogism b. Mixed Disjunctive Syllogism c. Dilemma
d. Mixed Categorical Syllogism
122. Modus tollento ponens is a
a. Mixed Hypothetical Syllogism b. Mixed Disjunctive Syllogism c. Dilemma
d. Mixed Categorical Syllogism
123. If the conclusion of a Dilemma is Categorical proposition l, it is called
a. Simple Dilemma b. Complex Dilemma c. Compound Dilemma
d. Complicated Dilemma
124. If the conclusion of a Dilemma is Disjunctive proposition, it is called
a. Simple Dilemma b. Complex Dilemma c. Compound Dilemma
d. Complicated Dilemma
125. Which among the following is not a Dilemma
a. Simple Constructive Dilemma b. Compound Constructive dilemma
c. Complex Constructive Dilemma d. Complex Destructive Dilemma
126. ----------Dilemma only can be Rebutted
a. Simple Constructive Dilemma b. Simple Destructive Dilemma
c. Complex Constructive Dilemma d. Complex Destructive Dilemma
127. Inductive Logic is also known as
a. Formal Logic b. Material Logic c. Symbolic Logic d. None of these
128. Conclusion drawn from the premises by counting particular instances is in
a. Analogy b. Scientific Induction c. Enumerative Induction
d. None of these
129. Conclusion drawn from the premises based on the similarities among the particular facts is in
a. Analogy b. Scientific Induction c. Enumerative Induction
d. None of these
130. Scientific Induction has ---------- stages
a. 3 b. 4 c. 5 d. 6
131. Scientific Induction starts with
a. Theory b. Law c. Observation d. Formulation of Hypothesis
132. Experiment is
a. Natural Observation b. Controlled Observation c. Both d. None of these
133. The guess about the cause of an event is called
a. Observation b. Analysis c. Study d. Hypothesis
134. Induction is ---------- process
a. Ascending b. Descending c. Parellel d.Cycle
135. In a Syllogism, if one premise is negative, then the conclusion will be
a. Negative b Affirmative c. No conclusion d. None of these
136. We cannot derive any conclusion from
a. Two Affirmative premises b. Two Universal premises c. Two particular premises
d. One universal and one particular
137. In a Syllogism, if one of the premises is Particular, then the conclusion will be
a. Universal b. Particular c. Affirmative d. negative
138. In a Syllogism, if one of the premises is Negative, then the conclusion will be
a. Universal b. Particular c. Affirmative d. negative

139. Which among the following is a method for collection of facts in Scientific Induction
    a. Formulation of Hypothesis b. Verification of Hypothesis
    c. Observation d. Proving the Hypothesis
140. Conclusion drawn from the premises by counting all particular instances is in
    a. Direct enumeration b. Perfect enumeration c. Indirect enumeration
    d. Imperfect enumeration
141. Conclusion drawn from the premises by counting some particular instances is in
    a. Direct enumeration b. Perfect enumeration c. Indirect enumeration
    d. Imperfect enumeration
142. The process of jumping from 'Some to All' is called
    a. Deductive leap b. Logical Jump c. Circle leap d. Inductive leap
143. Verification of Hypothesis is possible through
    a. Perfect or imperfect method b. Direct or Indirect method
    c. Positive or Negative method d. Analytical or Synthetic method
144. Observation under man made condition is called
    a. Natural b. Synthetic c. Experiment d. Examination
145. Verified Hypothesis is called
    a. Fact b. Theory c. Law d. Rule
146. Proved Hypothesis is called
    a. Fact b. Theory c. Law d. Rule
147. The Hypothesis which cannot be verified is called
    A. Hidden hypothesis b. Evolved Hypothesis c. Barren Hypothesis
    d. Vague Hypothesis
148. Which among the following is not a Postulate of Induction
    a. Law of Universal Causation b. Law of Excluded Middle
    c. Law of Uniformity of Nature d. Law of Unity of Nature
149. Postulates of Induction is also known as
    a. Laws of Thought b. Laws of Aristotle c. Laws of Nature
    d. Laws of Leibniz
150. The Law of Universal Causation states that
    a. Some events have no cause b. Every event has a cause
    c. All events occur without cause d. Cause is not necessary for events to occur
151. Which Law states that 'Same cause will produce same effect under same condition'
    a. Law of Universal Causation b. Law of Uniformity of Nature
    c. Law of Identity d. Law of Non-Contradiction
152. The Hypothesis which is accepted temporally is called
    a. Barren Hypothesis b. Ad hoc Hypothesis c. Add on Hypothesis
    d. Selective Hypothesis
153. Logic is a ---------- Science
    a. Positive b Normative c. Descriptive d. Natural

154. The proposition ,'Either the umbrella is black or the umbrella is blue' is called
    a.Hypothetical b. Categorical c. Disjunctive d. None of these

155. The Problem of Induction is
a. How Induction is possible b. How Inductive Leap is possible
c. How Analogy is possible d. How Observation is possible

156. Opposition is a ----------Inference
a. Indirect b. Direct c. Concrete d. Immediate

157. Eduction is a ----------Inference
a. Astract b Absurd c Immediate d. Mediate
158. Which among the following is an Eduction
a. Contrary b. Obversion c. Contradictory d. Subaltern
159. How many propositions are there in an Opposition
a. 6 b. 5 c. 2 d. 3

160. Deduction and Induction are two main forms of
a. Beliefs b. Concepts c. Reasoning d. Assumptions

161. Which among the following are two kinds of propositions
a. Concrete- Abstract b. Deductive- Inductive
c. Connotative- Denotative d. Categorical- Conditional

162. The Proposition 'If you work hard then you will succeed' is
a. Categorical b. Hypothetical c. Disjunctive d. None of these
163. The proposition' Some Indians are not jealous' is a
a. Universal Affirmative b. Universal Negative c. Particular Affirmative
d. Particular Negative
164. When a term refers only to a part of the class of things denoted by that term said to be
a. Distributed b. Undistributed c. Abstract d. Absurd
165. When a term refers only to the whole class of things denoted by that term said to be
a. Distributed b. Undistributed c. Abstract d. Absurd

166. The following argument is

Gold melts when heated
Silver melts when heated
Iron melts when heated
Copper melts when heated
Brass melts when heated
. : . All metals melts when heated.
a. Deductive b. Inductive. c. Both d. None of these
167. The relation between two Universal propositions having same subject, same predicate but differ only in quality is
a. Contrary b.Contradictory c. Subalternation d. Sub-contrary

168. The relation between two Particular propositions having same subject, same predicate but differ only in quality is
a. Contrary b.Contradictory c. Subalternation d. Sub-contrary

169. The relation between two propositions having same subject, same predicate but differ only in quantity is
a. Contrary b.Contradictory c. Subalternation d. Sub-contrary

170. The relation between two propositions having same subject, same predicate but differ both in quantity and in quality is
a. Contrary b.Contradictory c. Subalternation d. Sub-contrary

171. The relation between two propositions having same subject, same predicate but differ in quality or in quantity or both in quality and quantity is called
a. eduction b. Opposition c. Syllogism d. Conversion

172. Euler's Circles are diagrams representing ---------- of terms
a. Distribution b. Meaning c. Quality d. Quantity

173. The quantity of '**A**' proposition is
a. Universal b. Particular c. Affirmative d. Negative

174. The quantity of **'E**' proposition is
a. Universal b. Particular c. Affirmative d. Negative

175. The quantity of ' **I**' proposition is
a. Universal b. Particular c. Affirmative d. Negative

176. The quantity of ' **O**' proposition is
a. Universal b. Particular c. Affirmative d. Negative

177. The quality of ' **A**' proposition is
a. Universal b. Particular c. Affirmative d. Negative

178. The quality of ' **E**' proposition is
a. Universal b. Particular c. Affirmative d. Negative

179. The quality of ' **I**' proposition is
a. Universal b. Particular c. Affirmative d. Negative

180. The quality of ' **O**' proposition is
a. Universal b. Particular c. Affirmative d. Negative

181. The contrary opposition of 'A' proposition is
a. **A** b. **E** c. **I** d. **O**

182. The Sub-contrary opposition of '**I**' proposition is
a. **A** b. **E** c. **I** d. **O**

183. The Subaltern opposition of '**A**' proposition is
a. **A** b. **E** c. **I** d. **O**

184. The Subaltern opposition of '**E**' proposition is
a. **A** b. **E** c. **I** d. **O**

185. The Contradictory opposition of '**A**' proposition is

a. **A** b. **E** c. **I** d. **O**

186. The Contradictory opposition of '**E**' proposition is
a. **A** b. **E** c. **I** d. **O**

187.The proposition ' No men are perfect' is
a. Universal affirmative b. Universal Negative
c. Particular Affirmative d. Particular Negative

188.The fallacy occurs when the syllogism uses its Major term in one sense in the Major premise and in another sense in the conclusion
a. Fallacy of Ambiguous Major b. fallacy of Ambiguous Minor
c. Fallacy of Ambiguous Middle d. Fallacy of Illicit Major

189. The fallacy occurs when the syllogism uses its Minor term in one sense in the Minor premise and in another sense in the conclusion
a. Fallacy of Ambiguous Major b. Fallacy of Ambiguous Minor
c. Fallacy of Ambiguous Middle d. Fallacy of Illicit Major

190.The fallacy occurs when the syllogism uses its Middle term in one sense in the Major premise and in another sense in the Minor premise
a.Fallacy of Ambiguous Major b. Fallacy of Ambiguous Minor
c. Fallacy of Ambiguous Middle d. Fallacy of Illicit Major

191.The fallacy occurs when the Major term in a syllogism remains 'Undistributed' in the Major premise while it is 'Distributed' in the conclusion.
a.Fallacy of Ambiguous Major b. Fallacy of Ambiguous Minor
c. Fallacy of Illicit Major d. Fallacy of Illicit Minor

192. The fallacy occurs when the Minor term in a syllogism remains 'Undistributed' in the Minor premise while it is 'Distributed' in the conclusion.
a.Fallacy of Ambiguous Major b. Fallacy of Ambiguous Minor
c. Fallacy of Illicit Major d. Fallacy of Illicit Minor

193. All men are Politicians
All men are Indians
. :. All Indians are Politicians
The fallacy committed the above syllogism is
a.Fallacy of Ambiguous Major b. Fallacy of Ambiguous Minor
c. Fallacy of Illicit Major d. Fallacy of Illicit Minor

194.All men are Selfish
No Apes are men
.: . No Apes are Selfish
The fallacy committed the above syllogism is
a.Fallacy of Ambiguous Major b. Fallacy of Ambiguous Minor
c. Fallacy of Illicit Major d. Fallacy of Illicit Minor

195.Modus ponens is also known as

a. Constructive Hypothetical syllogism c Simple Dilemma

b Destructive hypothetical Syllogism d. Complex Dilemma

196. Modus Tollens is also known as

a. Constructive Hypothetical syllogism c Simple Dilemma

b Destructive hypothetical Syllogism d. Complex Dilemma

197.Which among the following is not a Dilemma

a. Simple Constructive Dilemma b. Complex Constructive Dilemma

c. Simple Destructive Dilemma d. Simple complex Dilemma

198.Scientific Induction establishes

a. A Particular Fact b. A Concrete Fact

c. An Abstract fact d. A General Law

199.All men are mortal

All kings are men

. :. All kings are mortal

State the Major Term in the above Syllogism

a. Men b. King c. Mortal d. Are

200.Ad hoc hypothesis is also known as

b. Everlasting hypothesis b. Working hypothesis

c. Artificial hypothesis d. analogical hypothesis

ANSWER KEY

1. Ans: c.Logos
2. Ans: d. Thought
3. Ans: a.Word
4. Ans : b.Thought
5. Ans: d.Argument
6. Ans: Aristotle
7. Ans: d.Normative
8. Ans: a.Formal Logic
9. Ans: c. Term
10. Ans: a.Declarative
11. Ans: d.Copula.
12. Ans: c. Premise
13. Ans: b.Conclusion.
14. Ans: d.Concrete term
15. Ans: c.Abstract term
16. Ans: b.Connotative
17. Ans: a.Non-Connotative
18. Ans: b. Absolute
19. Ans: d.Relative
20. Ans: a. General
21. Ans: c. Simple
22. Ans: d. Composite
23. Ans: a. Positive term
24. Ans: b. Negative term
25. Ans: c. Privative term
26. Ans: a. Proposition
27. Ans: d. Subjectless Proposition
28. Ans: c. Conjunction
29. Ans: b. Disjunction
30. Ans: b. Implication
31. Ans: c. Antecedent
32. Ans: b. Consequence
33. Ans: d. Categorical proposition
34. Ans:c. Conditional proposition
35. Ans: c. Conjunction
36. Ans : a. Simple Proposition
37. Ans: Subject term
38. Ans: b Predicate term
39. Ans: a. Relation between subject & predicate
40. Ans: d. proposition
41. Ans : c. Astrolog
42. Ans: a. ‘What ought to be’
43. Ans: b. Factual
44. Ans: c. Perception

45. Ans: b. Concept
46. Ans: d. Inference
47. Ans: a. Search of Truth
48. Ans : d. Compound Proposition
49. Ans : a. Subjectless Proposition
50. Ans : d. Deduction
51. Ans : a. Induction
52. Ans: d. Inductive argument
53. Ans: c. Deductive argument
54. Ans : c. Valid argument
55. Ans : d. Invalid argument
56. Ans : a.Sound argument
57. Ans : c. Invalid argument
58. Ans : c. Law of Nature
59. Ans: a. Law of Identity
60. Ans: d. Law of Non-Contradiction
61. Ans: b. Law of Excluded Middle
62. Ans: c. Law of Sufficient Cause
63. Ans : a. Principle
64. Ans: a. **'S'**
65. Ans: b. '**P'**
66. Ans: c. Categorical
67. Ans: 2
68. Ans: 2
69. Ans: a. Affirmative &Negative
70. Ans: d. Universal & Particular
71. Ans: .a. Affirmative proposition
72. Ans: b. Negative proposition
73. Ans: c. Universal proposition
74. Ans: d. Particular proposition.
75. Ans: a. Universal Affirmative
76. Ans: b. Universal Negative
77. Ans: c.Particular Affirmative
78. Ans: d. Particular Negative
79. Ans: a. 'A' Proposition
80. Ans: b. 'E' Proposition
81. Ans: c. 'I' Proposition
82. Ans: d. 'O' Proposition
83. Ans: a. Universal Affirmative
84. Ans: b. Universal Negative
85. Ans: c.Particular Affirmative
86. Ans : d. Particular Negative
87. Ans: b. Denotation
88. Ans: a. Connotation
89. Ans: b. Denotation
90. Ans: a. Distributed

91. Ans : a. Subject only
92. Ans : c. Both Subject & Predicate
93. Ans : d. Both Subject & Predicate are undistributed
94. Ans : b. Predicate only
95. Ans: c. Euler
96. Ans: a. Subject & Predicate
97. Ans: a. Immediate
98. Ans: b. Mediate
99. Ans : b. Mediate Inference
100.Ans: a. 2
101. Ans: d. Syllogism
102. Ans: d. Conversion
103. Ans: a. Contrary
104. Ans: c. Sub- contrary
105. Ans: d. Subaltern
106. Ans: b. Contradictory
107. Ans: b. 3
108. Ans: b. 3
109. Ans: a. Major term
110. Ans: b. Minor term
111. Ans: b. Middle term
112. Ans: d. Middle premise
113. Ans : c. Fallacy
114. Ans : a.Fallacy of ambiguous First term
115. Ans : b. Fallacy of Undistributed Middle
116. Ans : c. Fallacy of Illicit Major
117. Ans : d. Mixed Syllogism
118. Ans : d. Mixed Categorical Syllogism
119. Ans : a. Mixed Hypothetical Syllogism
120. Ans : a. Mixed Hypothetical Syllogism
121. Ans : Mixed Disjunctive Syllogism
122. Ans : Mixed Disjunctive Syllogism
123. Ans : a. Simple Dilemma
124. Ans : b. Complex Dilemma
125. Ans : b. Compound Constructive dilemma
126. Ans : c. Complex Constructive Dilemma
127. Ans: a. Formal Logic
128. Ans : c. Enumerative Induction
129. Ans : a. Analogy
130. Ans: b. 4
131. Ans: c. Observation
132. Ans : b. Controlled Observation
133. Ans : d. Hypothesis
134. Ans : a. Ascending
135. Ans : a. Negative
136 Ans : c. Two particular premises

137. Ans : b. Particular
138. Ans : d. negative
139. Ans : c. Observation
140. Ans : b. Perfect enumeration
141. Ans : d. Imperfect enumeration
142. Ans: d. Inductive leap
143. Ans : b. Direct or Indirect method
144. Ans : c. Experiment
145. Ans : b. Theory
146. Ans : c. Law
147. Ans : c. Barren Hypothesis
148. Ans: b. Law of Excluded Middle
149. Ans : c. Laws of Nature
150. Ans : b. Every event has a cause
151. Ans : b. Law of Uniformity of Nature
152. Ans : b. Ad hoc Hypothesis
153. Ans : b Normative
154. Ans : c. Disjunctive
155. Ans: b. How Inductive Leap is possible
156. Ans : d. Immediate
157. Ans : c. Immediate
158. Ans : b. Obversion
159. Ans : c. 2
160. Ans : c. Reasoning
161. Ans : d. Categorical- Conditional
162. Ans : b. Hypothetical
163. Ans : d. Particular Negative
164. Ans: .b. Undistributed
165. Ans: a. Distributed
166. Ans : b. Inductive.
167. Ans : a. Contrary
168. Ans : d. Sub-contrary
169. Ans : c. Subalternation
170. Ans : b.Contradictory
171. Ans: b. Opposition
172. Ans : a. Distribution
173. Ans: a. Universal
174. Ans : a. Universal
175. Ans : b. Particular
176. Ans : b. Particular
177. Ans : c. Affirmative
178. Ans : d. Negative
179. Ans : c. Affirmative
180. Ans : d. Negative
181. Ans : b. **E**
182. Ans : d. **O**

183**.** Ans : c. **I**
184. Ans : d. **O**
185**.** Ans : d. **O**
186**.** Ans : c. **I**
187. Ans: b. Universal Negative
188. Ans: a. Ambiguous Major
189. Ans: b. Ambiguous Minor
190. Ans : c. Ambiguous Middle
191. Ans: c. Fallacy of Illicit Major
192. Ans: d. Fallacy of Illicit Minor
193. Ans: d. Fallacy of Illicit Minor
194. Ans: c. Fallacy of Illicit Major
195. Ans : a. Constructive Hypothetical syllogism
196. Ans : b Destructive hypothetical Syllogism
197. Ans: d. Simple complex Dilemma
198. Ans: d. A General Law
199. Ans: c. Mortal
200. Ans: b. Working hypothesis

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