

SEM-1- MA DEGREE (CBCSS )PHILOSOPHY EXAMINATION  
FOR PRIVATE CANDIDATES  
PL010102- LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHODS  
MCQ QUESTIONS

1. The term 'Logic' is derived from the word  
a. Ethos b. mythos c. Logos
2. Logic is a ----- Science  
a. Positive b. Normative c. Descriptive
3. Logic is the science of  
a. Biosphere b. Thought c. Gender
4. Arguments are the verbal expressions of  
a. Judgement b. Inference c. Concepts
5. Who among the following is the father of Logic  
a. Aristotle b. Kanada c. Pathanjali
6. Formal Logic is  
a. Inductive b. Deductive c. Both
7. Declarative sentences are used as -----  
a. Inferences b. Propositions c. Words
8. A Proposition has -----parts  
a. 3 b. 6 c. 9
9. Which among the following is not a part of proposition  
a. Substance b. Predicate c. Copula
10. The given propositions in an Inference is called  
a. Conclusion b. Predicate c. Premises
11. The new proposition derived from premises is called  
a. Copula b. Conclusion c. Subject
12. The statement which affirms or denies the relation between two terms is called  
a. Proposition b. Argument c. Syllogism
13. Simple propositions does not contain any  
a. Side b. Parts c. Form
14. A compound proposition contains two or more  
a. Simple words b. Simple propositions c. Complex words
15. Which among the following is not a conditional proposition  
a. Conjunction b. Disjunction c. Categorical
16. Categorical propositions are  
a. Conditional b. Unconditional c. Both
17. In implication, condition is  
a. 'and' b. 'either...or' c. 'if...then'
18. In disjunction, condition is  
a. 'and' b. 'either...or' c. 'if...then'
19. In conjunction, condition is  
a. 'and' b. 'either...or' c. 'if...then'
20. The 'IF' part of implication is called  
a. Consequence b. Antecedent c. None of these
21. The 'then' part of implication is called  
a. Consequence b. Antecedent c. None of these

22. Implicative proposition has-----parts  
a.3 b. 2 c. 4
23. The proposition which does not contain any other component or part is called  
a. Simple Proposition b. Complex Proposition c. Complicate Proposition
24. Verbal expression of Judgement is called  
a. Word b. Judgement c. Proposition
25. Verbal expression of Inference is called  
a. Word b. Judgement c. Inference
26. The fundamental aim of Logic is  
a. Truth realization b. scientific investigation c. Moral evaluation
27. Deduction deals with ----- of thought  
a. Matter b. Form c. Nature
28. Induction deals with ----- of thought  
a. Matter b. form c. nature
29. The Argument in which an Universal conclusion is derived from Particular Premises is  
a. Inductive argument b. Particular argument c. Deductive argument
30. The Argument in which a Particular conclusion is derived from Universal Premises is  
a. Universal argument b. Particular argument c. Deductive argument
31. Logically correct argument is called  
a. True argument b. False argument c. Valid argument d. Invalid argument
32. Logically incorrect argument is called  
a. True argument b. Invalid argument. c. Valid argument d.
33. The argument which contain only true propositions is called  
a. Sound argument b. Unsound argument c. Barren argument
34. Classification means 'Division based on  
a. Principle b. Position c. Place
35. Based on Quality & Quantity, Categorical propositions are classified into  
a. 2 b. 3 c. 4
36. 'Universal Affirmative Proposition is symbolically represented as  
a. 'A' Proposition b. 'E' Proposition c. 'I' Proposition
37. 'Universal Negative' Proposition is symbolically represented as  
a. 'A' Proposition b. 'E' Proposition c. 'I' Proposition
38. 'Particular Affirmative' Proposition is symbolically represented as  
a. 'A' Proposition b. 'E' Proposition c. 'I' Proposition
39. 'Particular Negative' Proposition is symbolically represented as  
a. 'A' Proposition b. 'E' Proposition c.. 'O' Proposition
40. Distribution of terms is based on  
a. Connotation b. Denotation c. Both of these
41. 'A' proposition distributes  
a. Subject only b. Predicate only c. Both Subject & Predicate
42. 'E' proposition distributes  
a. Subject only b. Predicate only c. Both Subject & Predicate

43. 'I' proposition distributes
  - a. Subject only b. Predicate only c.. Both Subject & Predicate are undistributed
44. 'O' proposition distributes
  - a. Subject only b. Predicate only c. Both Subject & Predicate
45. who illustrated distribution of terms in A,E,I & O propositions through Venn Diagram
  - a. Soerres b. Frege c. Euler
46. Euler's Circles are diagrams representing ----- of terms
  - a. Distribution b. Meaning c. Quality
47. In Immediate Inference a conclusion is derived from-----
  - a. One premiss b.two premisses c.three premisses
48. In Mediate Inference a conclusion is derived from -----
  - a. One premiss b. two premisses c.three premisses
49. Syllogism is a
  - a. Immediate Inference b. Mediate Inference c. Opposition d. Education
50. In Immediate Proposition, there are ----- propositions
  - a. 2 b.3 c.4
51. Which one among the following is not an immediate Inference
  - a. Contrary b. Obversion c. Syllogism
52. Education is a -----Inference
  - a. Abstract b Absurd c. Immediate
53. Which among the following is an Education
  - a. Contrary b. Obversion c. Contradictory
54. Which one of the following is not an Opposition
  - a. Contrary b. Contradictory c. Conversion
55. Which Opposition states the relation between A & E
  - a. Contrary b. Contradictory c. Sub- contrary
56. Which Opposition states the relation between I & O
  - a. Contrary b. Contradictory c. Sub- contrary
57. Which Opposition states the relation between A& I and E& O
  - a. Contrary b. Contradictory c. Subaltern
58. Which Opposition states the relation between A& O and E& I
  - a. Contrary b. Contradictory c. Sub- contrary
59. A syllogism consist of ----- terms
  - a. 2 b.3 c.4
60. A syllogism consist of ----- propositions
  - a. 2 b.3 c.4
61. The Predicate of the conclusion in a Syllogism is called
  - a.. Major term b. Minor term c. Middle term
62. The Subject of the conclusion in a Syllogism is called
  - a.. Major term b. Minor term c. Middle term

63. The term which is present only in the premises and not in the conclusion is  
 a. Major term b. Minor term c. Middle term
64. Syllogism is called  
 a. Major term b. Minor term c. Middle term
65. Logical error is called  
 a. Syllogism b. Opposition c. Fallacy
66. 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
67. Which among the following is a Fallacy of Illicit  
 a. Fallacy of Illicit Major b. Fallacy of Illicit Minor c. Both
68. In a Syllogism, if one premise is negative, then the conclusion will be  
 a. Negative b. Affirmative c. No conclusion
69. We cannot derive any conclusion from  
 a. Two Affirmative premises b. Two Universal premises c. Two particular premises
70. In a Syllogism, if one of the premises is Particular, then the conclusion will be  
 a. Universal b. Particular c. Affirmative
71. In a Syllogism, if one of the premises is Negative, then the conclusion will be  
 a. Universal b. Particular c. Affirmative
72. A Syllogism which contains both categorical and Conditional propositions is called  
 a. Universal Syllogism b. General Syllogism c. Mixed Syllogism
73. Modus ponens is a  
 a. Hypothetical Syllogism b. Disjunctive Syllogism c. Dilemma
74. Modus tollens is a  
 a. Disjunctive Syllogism b. Hypothetical Syllogism c. Dilemma
75. Modus ponens tollens is a  
 a. Hypothetical Syllogism b. Disjunctive Syllogism c. Dilemma
76. Modus tollens ponens is a  
 a. Hypothetical Syllogism b. Dilemma c. Disjunctive Syllogism
77. If the conclusion of a Dilemma is Categorical proposition then, it is called  
 a. Simple Dilemma b. Complex Dilemma c. Compound Dilemma
78. If the conclusion of a Dilemma is Disjunctive proposition, it is called  
 a. Simple Dilemma b. Complex Dilemma c. Compound Dilemma
79. Which among the following is not a Dilemma  
 a. Simple Constructive Dilemma b. Compound Constructive dilemma  
 c. Complex Constructive Dilemma
80. Which Dilemma can be Rebutted  
 a. Simple Constructive Dilemma b. Simple Destructive Dilemma  
 c. Complex Constructive Dilemma

81. The process of jumping from 'Some to All' is called  
 a. Deductive leap b. Logical Jump c. Inductive leap
82. 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
83. Postulates of Induction is also known as  
 a. Laws of Thought b. Laws of Aristotle c. Laws of Nature
84. 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
85. 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
86. Working Hypothesis is called  
 a. Barren Hypothesis b. Ad hoc Hypothesis c. Add on Hypothesis
87. Which among the following is not a type of Induction  
 a. Anatomy b. Scientific Induction c. Enumerative Induction
88. Conclusion drawn from the premises by counting particular instances is in  
 a. Analogy b. Scientific Induction c. Enumerative Induction
89. Conclusion drawn from the premises based on the similarities among the particular facts is in  
 a. Analogy b. Scientific Induction c. Enumerative Induction
90. Scientific Induction starts with  
 a. Theory b. Law c. Observation d. Formulation of Hypothesis
91. Collection of facts under controlled condition is called  
 a. Observation b. Experiment c. Both
92. The guess about the cause of an event is called  
 a. Observation b. Analysis c. Hypothesis
93. Verified Hypothesis is called  
 a. Fact b. Theory c. Law
94. Proved Hypothesis is called  
 a. Fact b. Theory c. Law
95. Who wrote the essay the existential import of proposition  
 a. Leibniz b. Bertrand Russell c. Spinoza
96. A statement has existential import if it implies that  
 a. something exists b. something not exists c. probability
97. Immediate inference in which conclusion draws from premises by interchanging subject and predicate is called  
 a. Opposition b. Syllogism c. Education
98. How many types of Education are there  
 a. 3 b. 4 c. 8
99. Mill put forward ----- experimental methods  
 a. 7 b. 5 c. 3

100. Which one of the following is not come under Mill' methods

a. Method of agreement   b. Method of difference   c. Method of remind

1 .C	21. A	41. A	61. A	81. C
2. B	22. B	42. C	62. B	82. B
3. B	23. A	43. C	63. C	83. C
4. B	24. C	44. B	64. C	84. B
5. A	25. C	45.C	65. C	85. B
6. B	26. A	46. A	66. A	86. B
7. B	27. B	47. A	67. C	87. A
8. A	28. A	48. B	68. A	88. C
9. A	29. A	49. B	69. C	89. A
10. C	30. C	50. A	70. B	90. C
11. B	31. C	51. C	71. B	91. B
12. A	32. B	52. C	72. C	92. C
13. B	33. A	53. B	73. A	93. B
14. B	34. A	54. A	74. B	94. C
15. C	35. C	55. A	75. B	95. B
16. B	36. A	56. C	76. C	96. A
17. C	37. B	57. C	77. A	97. C
18. B	38. C	58. B	78. B	98. A
19. A	39. C	59. B	79. B	99. B
20. B	40. B	60. B	80. C	100. C