SECTION II
[TO BE ATTACHED TO THE MAIN ANSWER-BOOK]
B.A DEGREE CBCS PRIVATE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2025
DO NOT WRITE YOUR REGISTER NUMBER OR NAME ANYWHERE IN THE SECTION II OF THE QUESTION PAPER
PL2CRT02-MCQ - TRADITIONAL LOGIC

___

Answer **all** questions.

All questions carry equal marks

Put a tick mark [✓] against the correct answer

1. Verbal expression of Concept is called

   (a) Word   (b) Sentence

   (c) Action   (d) Judgement

2. 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

3. A term which consist of one word is called

   (a) Concrete   (b) Abstract

   (c) Simple   (d) Composite

4. Verbal expression of Judgement is called

   (a) Word   (b) Judgement

   (c) Inference   (d) proposition

5. The fundamental aim of Logic is

   (a) Search of Truth   (b) Search of Beauty

   (c) Search of Morality   (d) None of these

6. 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

7. Based on Quality, Categorical propositions are classified into

   (a) Affirmative and Negative   (b) Affirmative and Universal

(c) Negative and Particular   (d) Universal and Particular

8. 'Universal Affirmative' Proposition is symbolically represented as

   (a) 'A' Proposition   (b) 'E' Proposition

   (c) 'I' Proposition   (d) 'O' Proposition

9. 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

10. 'I' proposition distributes

   (a) Subject only   (b) Predicate only

   (c) Both Subject and Predicate   (d) Both Subject and Predicate are undistributed

11. Which one among the following is not an immediate Inference

   (a) Contrary   (b) Obversion

   (c) Conversion   (d) Syllogism

12. 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

13. Inductive Logic is also known as

   (a) Formal Logic   (b) Material Logic

   (c) Symbolic Logic   (d) None of these

14. Conclusion drawn from the premises by counting all particular instances is in

   (a) Direct enumeration   (b) Perfect enumeration

   (c) Indirect enumeration   (d) Imperfect enumeration

15. Postulates of Induction is also known as

   (a) Laws of Thought   (b) Laws of Aristotle

   (c) Laws of Nature   (d) Laws of Leibniz

16. The Hypothesis which is accepted temporally is called

   (a) Barren Hypothesis   (b) Ad hoc Hypothesis

   (c) Add on Hypothesis   (d) Selective Hypothesis

17. 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

18. The quantity of 'E' proposition is

    (a) Universal   (b) Particular

    (c) Affirmative   (d) Negative

19. The Subaltern opposition of 'A' proposition is

    (a) A   (b) E

    (c) I   (d) O

20. 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

_____

No. of MCQ's Attempted :   Marks Scored :

                                        (To be entered by the examiner)

No. of MCQ's not Attempted :

**ATTACH SECTION II INTERNAL EXAMINATION MCQ PAPER
WITH THE MAIN ANSWER BOOK**