

MCQ IN TRADITIONAL LOGIC

FOR PRIVATE REGISTRATION TO BA PHILOSOPHY PROGRAMME

1. Logic is the science of-----.

A) Thought

B) Beauty

C) Mind

D) Goodness

2. Aesthetics is the science of -----.

A) Truth

B) Matter

C) Goodness

D) Beauty.

3. Logic is a ----- science

A) Positive

B) Normative

C) Descriptive

D) Natural.

4. A normative science is also called ----- science.

A) Natural

B) descriptive

C) Positive

D) Evaluative.

5. The ideal of logic is

A) truth

B) Beauty

C) Goodness

D) God

6. The ideal of ethics is

A) Truth

B) Beauty

C) Goodness

D) God

7. The ideal of aesthetics is

A) Truth

B) Beauty

C) Goodness

D) God.

8. The process by which one proposition is arrived at on the basis of other propositions is called-----.

A) Term

B) Concept

C) Inference

D) Connotation.

9. Only----- sentences can become propositions.

A) Indicative

B) Exclamatory

C) Interrogative

D) Imperative

10. Propositions which supports the conclusion of an argument are called

- A) Inferences
- B) Premises
- C) Terms
- D) Concepts.

11. That proposition which is affirmed on the basis of premises is called

- A) Term
- B) Concept
- C) Idea
- D) Conclusion.

12. The etymological meaning of the word logic is

- A) the science of mind
- B) the science of thought
- C) the science of conduct
- D) the science of beautyody .

13. The systematic body of knowledge about a particular branch of the universe is called----- .

- A) Science
- B) Art
- C) Religion
- D) Opinion

14. The process of forming a mental image is called

- A) Willing
- B) Feeling
- C) Conception
- D) Knowing

15. The verbal expression of a concept is called a -----.

- A) Proposition
- B) Argument
- C) Judgment
- D) Term

16. The verbal expression of a judgment is called -----.

- A) Argument
- B) Term
- C) Proposition
- D) Reasoning

17. The verbal expression of reasoning is called-----.

- A) an argument
- B) a term
- C) a proposition
- D) a concept

18. According to James Mill logic is

- A) an art
- B) a science
- C) science and art
- D) religion

19. "Logic is the science which treats of the operations of the human mind in its search for truth"- is a definition of logic by

- A) Creighton
- B) Whately
- C) Mill

D) Thompson

20. A ----- is either true or false.

A) Question

B) Command

C) Proposition

D) Exclamation

21. A ----- does not belong to a particular language.

A) sentence

B) proposition

C) judgment

D) term

22. A ----- does not have a physical existence.

A) proposition

B) sentence

C) term

D) judgment

23. The premises provide conclusive grounds for the conclusion in ----- argument.

A) Inductive

B) Deductive

C) Fallacious

D) Intuitive

24. The argumentation becomes a closed system in

A) Deduction

B) Induction

C) Material logic

D) Intuitive logic.

25. That cannot advance beyond the scope of its premises is

A) Induction

B) Material logic

C) Deduction

D) Dilemma.

26. The defining feature of a valid deduction is its

A) vagueness

B) uncertainty

C) indefiniteness

D) certainty.

27. Deductive arguments are typically -----.

A) Analytic

B) Synthetic

C) Intuitive

D) Material.

28. The relationship between premises and conclusion in a deductive argument is--.

A) Cause-Effect

B) Analytic-Synthetic

C) A priori-A posterior

D) Implication-Entailment.

29. In induction, reasoning proceeds to a conclusion that is ----- to the scope of its premises.

- A) confined
- B) not confined
- C) narrow
- D) restricted.

30. In inductive reasoning the conclusion is -----.

- A) Probable
- B) Certain
- C) Definite
- D) Predictable.

31. Discovering a new ----- is permissible in inductive reasoning.

- A) cause
- B) effect
- C) assumption
- D) evidence.

32. Inductive arguments are properly characterised as

- A) valid-invalid
- B) strong-weak
- C) definite-indefinite
- D) certain-uncertain.

33. Inductive method is identified with

- A) Religious activity
- B) Scientific activity
- C) Moral activity
- D) Aesthetic activity.

34. A single ----- is enough to prove the inductive conclusion false.
- A) intuition
 - B) Assumption
 - C) counter-example
 - D) concept.
35. An advantage of inductive reasoning is
- A) to sustain existing beliefs
 - B) to formulate valid arguments
 - C) to create aesthetic sense
 - D) to frame future expectations.
36. Truth or Falsehood may be predicated of -----.
- A) arguments
 - B) inferences
 - C) propositions
 - D) syllogism
37. Validity or Invalidity may be predicated of -----.
- A) Deductive arguments
 - B) propositions
 - C) terms
 - D) concepts.
38. The falsehood of a valid deductive argument's conclusion guarantees that
- A) the argument is sound
 - B) atleast one of the premise is false
 - C) premises are true
 - D) the validity is uncertain.
39. If it is possible for the premises of a deductive argument to be true and its conclusion to be false, that argument is

- A) Valid
- B) Invalid
- C) Indescribable
- D) Sound.

40. The claim of an inductive argument is that premises provide----- for the conclusion.

- A) invalidity
- B) absolute evidence
- C) no evidence
- D) some evidence

41. The following argument:

Aristotle is human and mortal.

Bacon is human and mortal.

Castro is human and mortal.

Descartes is human and mortal.

Therefore all humans are mortal.

is an example for ----- argument.

- A) Deductive
- B) Inductive
- C) Syllogistic
- D) Deduction-Induction combined.

42. A valid deductive argument with true premises is called a ----- argument.

- A) sound
- B) unsound
- C) fallacious

D) dilemma.

43. A deductive argument is sound if and only if it is

- A) valid and all its premises are true
- B) invalid and all its premises are true
- C) is valid and one of the premise is false
- D) is valid and its conclusion is false.

44. Deduction and Induction are two main forms of-----.

- A) Beliefs
- B) Concepts
- C) Reasoning
- D) Assumptions.

45. Deductive logic is also known as

- A) Intuitive logic
- B) Material logic
- C) Formal logic
- D) Scientific logic.

46. Inductive logic is also known as

- A) Formal logic
- B) Model logic
- C) Material logic
- D) Sentential logic

47. The following argument:

“ All mammals have wings.

All reptiles are mammals.

Therefore all reptiles have wings ”.

- A) Inductive
- B) invalid
- C) sound
- D) Valid.

48. Deduction and Induction are two types of-----.

- A) Arguments
- B) Terms
- C) Prepositions
- D) Concepts.

49. A term can have ----- in its proposition.

- A) vague meaning
- B) many meanings
- C) no meaning
- D) only one meaning.

50. Words and names can become terms only if they are used in-----.

- A) an argument
- B) proposition
- C) thought
- D) reasoning.

51. Both premises and conclusion of an argument are _____.

- A) Commands
- B) Propositions
- C) Exclamations

D) Questions.

52. _____ is a statement of relation between two terms.

A) Proposition

B) Denotation

C) Syllogism

D) Dilemma

53. The two kinds of propositions are

A) Connotative – Denotative

B) Abstract – Concrete

C) Categorical – Conditional

D) Good – Bad

54. The sign of relation between two terms is called a _____.

A) Subject

B) Predicate

C) Object

D) Copula

55. The sum total of the objects to which the term can be applied is its _____.

A) Connotation

B) Denotation

C) Meaning

D) Function

56. Denotation is the same as _____.

A) Extension

B) Intension

C) Value

D) Meaning

57. The function of suggesting qualities possessed by the objects is known as _____.

A) Evaluating

B) Denoting

C) Connoting

D) Meaning

58. Connotation is the same as _____.

A) Intension

B) Extension

C) Value

D) Meaning

59. In a categorical proposition the predicate is either affirmed or denied _____ of the subject

A) Unconditionally

B) Conditionally

C) Emotionally

D) Fallaciously

60. The proposition “if you work hard you will succeed “ – is an example for _____ proposition.

A) Categorical

B) Conditional

C) Negative

D) Emotive

61. A disjunctive proposition is _____ proposition.

- A) Conditional
- B) Unconditional
- C) Categorical
- D) Imperative

62. Affirmative or Negative is the classification of propositions on the basis of _____.

- A) Quantity
- B) Quality
- C) Validity
- D) Truth.

63. Universal or Particular is the classification of the propositions on the basis of _____.

- A) Quantity
- B) Quality
- C) Validity
- D) Truth.

64. The quantity of a proposition is determined by the _____ of the subject.

- A) Intension
- B) Extension
- C) Quality
- D) Predicate.

65. A proposition in which the predicate refers to all individual objects denoted by the subject is called

- A) Particular

- B) Negative
- C) Disjunctive
- D) Universal.

66. A proposition in which the predicate belongs only to a part of the denotation of the subject is called

- A) Particular
- B) Negative
- C) Disjunctive
- D) Universal.

67. Individual propositions are to be regarded as_____.

- A) Universal
- B) Particular
- C) Negative
- D) Fallacy.

68. That proposition in which the quantity of the subject is not stated clearly but left vague is called_____.

- A) Dilemma
- B) Fallacy
- C) Indefinite
- D) False.

69. The proposition: “ All men are mortal.”- is an example for_____ proposition.

- A) Universal affirmative
- B) Universal negative
- C) Particular affirmative

D) Particular negative.

70. The proposition: “ No men are perfect”.- is an example for _____ proposition.

A) Universal affirmative

B) Universal negative

C) Particular affirmative

D) Particular negative.

71. The proposition: “ Some flowers are red “ – is an example for _____ proposition.

A) Universal affirmative

B) Universal negative

C) Particular affirmative

D) Particular negative.

72. The proposition: “ Some Indians are not religious”- is an example for _____ proposition.

A) Universal affirmative

B) Universal negative

C) Particular affirmative

D) Particular negative.

73. When a term is used in its entire extent referring to to the objects denoted by the term, that term is said to be_____.

A) Undistributed

B) Excluded

C) Distributed

D) Verified.

74. When a term refers only to part the class of things denoted by the term, that term is said to be_____

- A) Undistributed
- B) Unexcluded
- C) Distributed
- D) Verified.

75. Universal affirmative proposition distributes _____.

- A) Subject
- B) Predicate
- C) Both subject and Predicate
- D) Neither Subject nor Predicate.

76. Universal negative proposition distributes_____.

- A) Subject
- B) Predicate
- C) Both Subject and Predicate
- D) Neither Subject nor Predicate.

77. Particular affirmative proposition distributes _____.

- A) Subject
- B) Predicate
- C) Both Subject and Predicate
- D) Neither Subject nor Predicate.

78. Particular negative proposition distributes _____.

- A) Subject
- B) Predicate
- C) Both Subject and Predicate

D) Neither Subject nor Predicate.

79. The process of passing directly from a single proposition to a conclusion is

A) Immediate inference

B) Mediate inference

C) Definition

D) Classification.

80. _____ asserts the agreement or disagreement of a subject and predicate after having compared each with middle term.

A) Immediate inference

B) Mediate inference

C) Definition

D) Classification.

81. Opposition is a _____ inference.

A) Indirect

B) Absurd

C) Mediate

D) Immediate.

82. Education is a _____ inference.

A) Indirect

B) Absurd

C) Mediate

D) Immediate.

83. _____ is the relation between two universal propositions having the same subject but differing in quality only.

A) Contrary opposition

B) Contradictory opposition

C) Subaltern

D) Sub-contrary.

84. _____ is the relation between two propositions having the same subject but differing in both quality and quantity.

A) Contrary opposition

B) Contradictory opposition

C) Subalternation

D) Sub-contrary.

85. The relation between two particular propositions having the same subject and predicate but differing in quality is _____ opposition.

A) contrary

B) Contradictory

C) subalternation

D) sub-contrary.

86. _____ opposition is the relation between two propositions having the same subject and predicate but differing in quantity only.

A) Contrary

B) Contradictory

C) Subaltern

D) Sub-contrary.

87. If one of the contraries is true the truth-value of the other is

A) true

B) false

C) neither true nor false

D) both true and false.

88. If one of the contraries is false the truth-value of the other is

A) true

B) false

C) doubtful

D) neither true nor false.

89. If one of the contradictories is true the other must be _____.

A) true

B) false

C) doubtful

D) neither true nor false

90. Contrary propositions cannot both be _____.

A) true

B) false

C) true and false

D) doubtful

91. Of two sub-contraries if one is false the other is necessarily _____

A) true

B) false

C) doubtful

D) neither true nor false.

92. Of two sub-contraries if one is true the other is _____.

A) true

B) false

C) doubtful

D) neither true nor false.

93. Between subalterns if the universal is true the particular is

A) true

B) false

C) doubtful

D) both true and false.

94. If the particular proposition of a subaltern relation is false its corresponding universal proposition will be_____.

A) true

B) false

C) both true and false

D) doubtful.

95. If the particular proposition of a subaltern relation is true, the truth-value of the universal proposition is

A) true

B) false

C) both true and false

D) doubtful.

96. The proposition: "Socrates is wise", is an example for _____ proposition.

A) negative

B) singular

C) emotive

D) invalid.

97. The quantity of the proposition is determined by the extension of the _____.

- A) Subject
- B) Predicate
- C) Both subject and predicate
- D) Copula.

98. In a conditional proposition the part which expresses the condition by 'if' or its equivalent is

- A) Antecedent
- B) Consequent
- C) Opposite
- D) Meaning

99. _____ is a unit of reasoning in logic.

- A) Term
- B) Copula
- C) Proposition
- D) Subject

100. Euler's circles are diagrams representing _____ of the terms.

- A) distribution
- B) quality
- C) quantity
- D) meaning

101. A syllogism is a form of _____ inference.

- A) mediate
- B) immediate

- C) intuitive
- D) inductive.

102. A syllogism is form of mediate _____ inference.

- A) deductive
- B) inductive
- C) intuitive
- D) fallacious.

103. A syllogism consists of _____ terms.

- A) five
- B) two
- C) three
- D) four.

104. A syllogism consists of _____ premisses.

- A) two
- B) three
- C) four
- D) five

105) The major term is the _____.

- A) subject of the conclusion
- B) copula
- C) predicate of the conclusion
- D) predicate of the minor premise.

106. The minor term is the _____.

- A) subject of the conclusion

- B) predicate of the conclusion
- C) subject of the major premise
- D) predicate of the major premise.

107. That term which occurs in the premises and not in the conclusion is

- A) Major term
- B) Minor term
- C) Copula
- D) Middle term.

108. _____ performs the function of an intermediary.

- A) Major term
- B) Middle term
- C) Minor term
- D) Copula.

109. Each term occurs _____ in the syllogism.

- A) once
- B) twice
- C) thrice
- D) four times.

110. "B is a friend of C.

A is a friend of B.

Therefore A is a friend of C."

The above syllogism commits the fallacy of _____.

- A) quarterino-terminorum
- B) ambiguous major

C) ambiguous minor

D) equivocation.

111. _____ is a fallacy which occurs when a syllogism uses its major term in one sense in the premise and in a different sense in the conclusion.

A) Fallacy of ambiguous major

B) Fallacy of ambiguous minor

C) Fallacy of ambiguous middle

D) Fallacy of undistributed middle

112. _____ is a fallacy which occurs when in a syllogism the minor term means one thing in the minor premise and quite another in the conclusion.

A) Fallacy of ambiguous major

B) Fallacy of ambiguous minor

C) Fallacy of ambiguous middle

D) Fallacy of undistributed middle.

113. “ Food is indispensable to life.

Plantain is a food.

Therefore plantain is indispensable to life.”

The fallacy committed by the above syllogism is

A) Ambiguous major

B) Ambiguous minor

C) Ambiguous middle

D) Undistributed middle.

114. “ All donkeys are animals.

All monkeys are animals.

Therefore all monkeys are donkeys”.

The fallacy committed by the above syllogism is

- A) Ambiguous major
- B) Ambiguous minor
- C) Ambiguous middle
- D) Undistributed middle.

115. The fallacy occurs when the major term which is not distributed in the major premise but distributed in the conclusion is

- A) Ambiguous major
- B) Undistributed middle
- C) Illicit major
- D) Equivocation.

116. The fallacy occurs when the minor term which is not distributed in the minor premise but distributed in the conclusion is

- A) Ambiguous minor
- B) Undistributed middle
- C) Equivocation
- D) Illicit minor.

117 The form of the syllogism as determined by the position of the middle term is

- A) Figure
- B) Mood
- C) Quality
- D) Quantity.

118. There are _____ types of categorical syllogism known as figures.

- A) two

B) three

C) four

D) five.

119. A _____ is a form of syllogism determined by the quality and quantity of the three constituent propositions.

A) Mood

B) Figure

C) Middle termed

D) Conclusion.

120. A syllogism in which the major premise is a hypothetical proposition, the minor and the conclusion are categorical propositions is a_____.

A) Categorical syllogism

B) Hypothetical syllogism

C) Disjunctive syllogism

D) Dilemma.

121. A hypothetical syllogism is also called_____

A) Conjunctive syllogism

B) Disjunctive syllogism

C) Categorical syllogism

D) Dilemma.

122. A constructive hypothetical syllogism is also known as _____.

A) Modus Tollens B) Modus ponens

C) Constructive dilemma D) Addition.

123. Modus tollens is also known as_____.

A) Constructive hypothetical syllogism

- B) Constructive dilemma
- C) Destructive dilemma
- D) Destructive hypothetical syllogism.

124. A _____ is a mixed syllogism whose major premise is a disjunctive propositions and whose minor premise and conclusion are categorical propositions.

- A) Categorical syllogism
- B) Hypothetical syllogism
- C) Disjunctive syllogism
- D) Dilemma.

125. The violation of the rules of a disjunctive syllogism commits the fallacy of _____.

- A) Illicit major
- B) Illicit minor
- C) Improper disjunction
- D) Ambiguous major

126. Identify the first figure from among the following.

- A) MP
- B) PM
- C) MP
- D) PM

SM SM MS MS

SP SP SP SP

127. Identify the second figure from among the following.

A) MP

B) PM

C) MP

D) PM

SM SM MS MS

SP SP SP SP

128. Identify the third figure from among the following.

A) MP

B) PM

C) MP

D) PM

SM SM MS MS

SP SP SP SP

129. Identify the fourth figure from among the following.

A) MP

B) PM

C) MP

D) PM

SM SM MS MS

SP SP SP SP

130. _____ is a valid mood of the first figure.

A) BAROCO

B) DARAPTI

C) FESAPO

D) BARBARA

131. _____ is a valid mood of second figure.

A) CELARENT

B) CESARE

C) DISAMIS

D) BRAMANTIP

132. _____ is a valid mood of third figure.

A) DARII

B) FESTINO

C) DIMARIS

D) DATISI.

133. _____ is valid mood of fourth figure.

A) CELERANT

B) CESARE

C) DIMARIS

D) DISAMIS.

134. A Dilemma is a _____ syllogism.

A) mixed

B) categorical

C) hypothetical

D) disjunctive.

135. "He is either a saint or a sinner

He is not a saint

Therefore he is a sinner".

The above argument commits the fallacy of_____.

A) Undistributed middle

B) Improper disjunction

C) Four terms

D) Illicit minor.

136. "All animals are mortal

All men are animals

Therefore all men are mortal."

_____ is the major term of the above syllogism.

A) Mortal

B) Men

C) Animals

D) Are.

137. "All men are mortal

All kings are men

Therefore all kings are mortal".

_____ is the minor term of the above argument.

A) Mortal

B) Kings

C) Men

D) Are

138. "All men are mortal

Socrates is a man

Therefore Socrates is mortal".

_____ is the middle term of the above argument.

A) Mortal

B) Socrates

C) Men

D) Is

139. "All men are selfish

No apes are men

Therefore no apes are selfish".

The above argument commits the fallacy of

A) Undistributed middle

B) Illicit major

C) Illicit minor

D) Ambiguous minor

140. "All thugs are murderers

Therefore all Indians are murderers".

The fallacy committed by above argument is

A) Illicit minor

B) Illicit major

C) Ambiguous major

D) Undistributed middle.

141. _____ fallacy occurs when a term is used in two different meanings in the syllogism.

- A) Undistribute middle
- B) Two negative premises
- C) Equivocation
- D) Illicit major.

142. All Indians are hardworking

All Keralites are Indians Therefore,

All Keralites are hardworking

The above argument is

- A) Invalid
- B) False
- C) Valid
- D) True

143. If one premise is negative the conclusion must be _____.

- A) Negative
- B) Positive
- C) Both negative and positive
- D) Neither negative nor positive.

144. Two _____ premises yield no valid conclusion.

- A) universal
- B) particular
- C) affirmative
- D) categorical.

145. From two _____ premises no conclusion is possible.

- A) universal

B) affirmative

C) negative

D) categorical

146. If one premise is particular the conclusion must be_____.

A) Universal

B) Negative

C) Affirmative

D) Particular.

147. A dilemma is _____ when disjunctive minor premise affirms the antecedents of the major premise

A) constructive

B) destructive

C) objective

D) subjective.

148. A dilemma is _____ when disjunctive minor premise denies the consequents of the major premise

A) constructive

B) destructive

C) subjective

D) objective

149. A dilemma is simple when the conclusion is_____ proposition.

A) disjunctive

B) implicative

C) negative

D) categorical

150. A dilemma is complex when the conclusion is _____ proposition.

A) implicative

B) categorical

C) disjunctive

D) negative

ANSWER KEY

1-A

2-D

3-B

4-D

5-A

6-C

7-B

8-C

9-A

10-B

11-D

12-B

13-A

14-C

15-D

16-C

17-A

18-B

19-A

20-C

21-B

22-A

23-B

24-A

25-C

26-D

27-A

28-D

29-B

30-A

31-D

32-B

33-B

34-C

35-D

36-C

37-A

38-B

39-B

40-D

41-B

42-A

43-A

44-C

45-C

46-C

47-D

48-A

49-D

50-B

51-B

5 2-A

53-C

54-D

5 5-B

56-A

57-C

58-A

59-A

60-B

61-A

62-B

63-A

64-B

65-D

66-A

67-A

68-C

69-A

70-B

71-C

72-D

73-C

74-A

75-A

76-C

77-D

78-B

79-A

80-B

81-D

82-D

83-A

84-B

85-D

86-C

87-B

88-C

89-B

90-A

91-A

92-C

93-A

94-B

95-D

96-B

97-A

98-A

99-C

100-A

101-A

102-A

103-C

104-B

105-B

106-A

107-D

108-B

109-B

110-A

111-A

112-B

113-C

114-D

115-C

116-D

117-A

118-C

119-A

120-B

121-A

122-B

123-D

124-C

125-C

126-A

127-B

128-C

129-D

130-D

131-B

132-D

133-C

134-A

135-B

136-A

137-B

138-C

139-B

140-A

141-C

142-C

143-A

144-B

145-C

146-D

147-A

148-B

149-D

150-C.