Q. 1 Circle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. Each part carries one mark.

(i) Which branch of Philosophy deals with Thought?
A. Epistemology  B. Metaphysics  C. Logic  D. Ethics

(ii) Reasoning when expressed in language is called
A. Argument  B. Deductive inference  C. None of these

(iii) Truth is a characteristic of
A. Argument  B. Inference  C. Term  D. Proposition

(iv) Validity of thought depends upon
A. Analogy  B. Argument  C. Inductive inference  D. Deductive inference

(v) In conclusion is drawn from one premise only.
A. Syllogism  B. Subaltern  C. Contrary  D. Immediate inference

(vi) In the subject and predicate terms of the propositions are the same but the quantity is different.
A. Subaltern  B. Contrary  C. Contradiction  D. Sub-contrary

(vii) Contrary is between
A. A and E  B. B and I  C. I and O  D. E and I

(viii) Identify the relation between the following propositions:
All men are doctors. All men are not doctors.
A. Contrary  B. Contradictory  C. Sub-contrary  D. Subaltern

(ix) What is the Middle term?
A. Subject of major premise  B. Subject of minor premise  C. Predicate of conclusion  D. None of these

(x) How many terms are there in a Syllogism?
A. 2  B. 3  C. 4  D. 6

(xi) __________ is the number of syllogism.
A. M  B. +  C.  2  D. 4

(xii) In syllogism, middle term must be distributed in
A. Major premise  B. Minor premise  C. Both premises  D. At least one premise

(xiii) All M is P
All S is not M
Therefore, all S is not P is
A. Valid  B. Fallacy of two negative premises  C. Fallacy of the illicit process of the major term  D. None of these

(xiv) Which of the following arguments is valid?
A. AAA-1  B. AAA-2  C. AEE-1  D. AOO-1

(xv) When is the Implicative Proposition false?
A. If both P and q are false  B. If both P and q are true  C. If P is true and q is false  D. If P is false and q is true

(xvi) If I is true then A is
A. True  B. False  C. Undetermined  D. Invalid

(xvii) Law of Causation is an example of
A. Analogy  B. Generalization  C. Enumeration  D. None of these

(xviii) Who wrote "Mathematical Logic."
A. Aristotle  B. Bacon  C. Plato  D. Bertrand Russell

(xix) How many premises does a Syllogism have?
A. 3  B. 2  C. 4  D. 1

(xx) Some athletes are vegetarians. Some athletes are not vegetarians. What is the relation between the propositions given above?
A. Contrary  B. Sub-contrary  C. Contradictory  D. Subaltern

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks: 20
Marks Obtained: ___
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PHILOSOPHY HSSC–II

Time allowed: 2:35 Hours  Total Marks Sections B and C: 80

NOTE:- Answer any fifteen parts from Section 'B(a)', one part from Section 'B(bj)' and any three questions from Section 'C' on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION – B (Marks 80)

Q. 2. a. Attempt any FIFTEEN parts. Be brief and to the point in your answer. (15 x 3 = 45)
   (i) Define Logic as a normative science.
   (ii) What is meant by Argument?
   (iii) Define Proposition.
   (iv) What is Subject?
   (v) Write a short note on the fallacy appeal to Pity.
   (vi) Define the fallacy of Ad Hominem.
   (vii) What is meant by the fallacy of Equivocation?
   (viii) What is meant by the fallacy appeal to Force?
   (ix) What is meant by the Distribution of Terms?
   (x) What is meant by Major Premise?
   (xi) What is Subaltern?
   (xii) Write a short note on Deductive Argument.
   (xiii) What is meant by Syllogism?
   (xiv) Describe briefly the Figures of Syllogism.
   (xv) Define the Moods of Syllogism.
   (xvi) What is meant by Conjunctive Proposition?
   (xvii) Define Equivalent Proposition.
   (xviii) What is meant by the Implicative Proposition?
   (xix) Define Disjunctive Proposition.
   (xx) Write a short note on Sub-contrary.
   (xxi) What is meant by Analogy?

b. Attempt any ONE part. (1x5=5)
   (i) Briefly describe Generalization.
   (ii) What is meant by the Truth of propositions?

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

Note: Attempt any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks. (3x10 = 30)

Q. 3 Describe Language as an Instrument. What are the important uses of language?
Q. 4 Explain the rules of Categorical Syllogism.
Q. 5 Define Hypothesis. Also describe the main characteristics of a good scientific hypothesis.
Q. 6 Describe the three laws of Thought.

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