UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.A. Honours 1st Semester Examination, 2023

CC2-PHILOSOPHY

Time Allotted: 2 Hours　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Full Marks: 60

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

SECTION-I

1. Answer any *four* of the following questions:　　　　　　　　3×4 = 12

    (a) Transform the following sentences into proposition.　　　　1+1+1

    　　(i)　He must be hedonist

    　　(ii)　Players are seldom get failed.

    　　(iii)　Only students are happy.

    (b) If I proposition is true then state the truth value of A ____, E _____ and O ____ propositions.　　　　1+1+1

    (c) What is the definition of contraposition? Explain with an example. Contrapose the following proposition — All men are happy.　　　　2+1

    (d) Make a difference between mediate and immediate inference.　　　3

    (e) Write a short note on inductive-leap.　　　　3

    (f) Explain which terms are distributed in categorical proposition.　　　3

SECTION-II

2. Answer any *four* of the following questions:　　　　　　　　6×4 = 24

    (a) Use truth table to determine the following statement forms as tautologous, self contradictory and contingent.　　　　3+3

    　　(i)　$[p \supset (q \supset r)] \supset [(p \supset q) \supset (p \supset r)]$

    　　(ii)　$p \equiv [p \cdot (q \vee \sim q)]$

    (b) Prove the validity of the following arguments by applying the method of Reductio-ad-Absurdum.　　　　3+3

    　　(i)　　$(A \vee B) \supset (A \cdot B)$

    　　　　　$\sim (A \vee B) / \therefore \sim (A \cdot B)$

    　　(ii)　　$A \supset B$

    　　　　　$A \vee B / \therefore B$

(c) Determine the validity and invalidity of the following arguments with the help of Venn diagram: 2+2+2

    (i) AAI — 3rd figure

    (ii) EAE — 2nd figure

    (iii) He must be hedonist because he seeks pleasure.

(d) What do you mean by conversion? What are the rules of conversion? Explain with example. What is meant by the limitation of conversion? 2+2+2

(e) What is existential import of propositions? Do all standard forms of categorical propositions have existential import? Explain with examples. 2+4

(f) What is the fallacy of illicit major and illicit minor? Answer with examples. 3+3

SECTION-III

3.   Answer any *two* of the following questions: 12×2 = 24

(a) Construct the formal proof of validity of the following: 4+4+4

    (i) $(E \vee F) \supset (G \cdot H)$

       $(G \vee H) \supset I$

       $E \ / \ \therefore I$

    (ii) $T \supset U$

       $T \supset V / \therefore T \supset (U \cdot V)$

    (iii) If the first disjunct of a disjunction is true, the disjunction as a whole is true. Therefore, if both the first and second disjuncts of the disjunction are true, then the disjunction as a whole is true. (F, W, S)

(b) Use truth table to determine the validity or invalidity of the following argument forms: 4+4+4

    (i) $(p \supset q) \supset (p \cdot q)$

       $\sim (p \cdot q) \ / \therefore (p \vee q)$

    (ii) $\sim (p \vee q) \supset (p \equiv \sim q)$

       $\sim (p \equiv \sim q) \ / \therefore (p \vee q)$

    (iii) $(p \supset q) \cdot (r \supset s)$

       $p \vee r \ / \therefore q \vee s$

(c) Determine the validity or invalidity of the following syllogistic arguments or argument forms with the help of syllogistic rules: 4+4+4

    (i) EIO — 4th figure

    (ii) No musicians are astronauts, all musicians are baseball fans; So no astronauts are baseball fans.

    (iii) Some soldiers serve their own country. Soldiers are hard workers. So hard workers serve their own country.

(d) What is induction? Explain induction by simple enumeration. 6+6

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