



UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.A. Honours 4th Semester Examination, 2020

GE4-PHILOSOPHY

WESTERN LOGIC

Full Marks: 60

ASSIGNMENT

*The questions are of equal value.
The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

- Prepare Assignments on any *three* of the following within 800 words** 20×3 = 60
1. Define proposition. Classify propositions according to quality and quantity taken together. Give examples of each. 20
 2. Write about existential import of proposition. All standard forms of categorical propositions have existential import — Explain with examples. 20
 3. Give the definition of inference. Distinguish between mediate and immediate inference. 20
 4. Give the definition of distribution of terms. Explain with examples the terms that are distributed in A, E, I and O propositions. 20
 5. Write a note on the difference between common square of opposition and Aristotle's square of opposition. 20
 6. Define analogical argument. Explain the criteria for appraise in Analogical argument. 20

—x—



UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.A. Honours 4th Semester Examination, 2021

4th
Semester
RF

GE4-PHILOSOPHY

WESTERN LOGIC

Full Marks: 60

ASSIGNMENT

The questions are of equal value.
The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Prepare assignments on any *three* of the following within 800 words each 20×3 = 60

1. (a) Explain and illustrate the different kinds of propositions of the fourfold scheme. 10
 (b) Discuss with examples the term or terms distributed in A, E, I and O propositions. 10
2. (a) Distinguish between Inductive and Deductive inference with examples. 6
 (b) Explain different rules of Conversion with examples. 8
 (c) Explain the Simple Conversion of 'A' proposition with examples. 6
3. (a) Test the validity or invalidity of the following argument and argument form with the help of truth table method: 5+5 = 10
 (i) All that glitters are not gold, this tinsel glitters; therefore, this tinsel is not gold.
 (ii) $(p \vee \sim q) \supset (\sim p \vee \sim q)$ - *সত্য*
 $\sim (p \vee \sim q) / \therefore \sim (\sim p \vee \sim q)$
 (b) Use truth tables to determine the validity of the following statements forms as tautology, self-contradictory or contingent: 5+5 = 10
 (i) $(p \vee q) \cdot (\sim p \supset q)$ *contingent*
 (ii) $P \supset [\sim p \supset (q \vee \sim q)]$ *→ সত্য*
4. Explain traditional square of opposition of proposition with examples. 20
5. (a) Transform the following arguments into standard form and test their validity by means of Venn diagram: 5+5 = 10
 (i) AII-3rd Figure
 (ii) AOO-2nd Figure
 (b) Transform the following into standard form and prove the validity by means of syllogistic rule: 5+5 = 10
 (i) Children are always cowards, but not always liars. Liars, therefore, are not always cowards.
 (ii) No stars are planets. All planets are organic things; therefore, some organic things are not stars. *FESAPO*
6. Define analogical argument. Explain its different forms with examples. 3+17 = 20

—x—



'समानो मन्त्रः समितिः समानी'

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.A. Honours 4th Semester Examination, 2022

2022
4th (UE)

GE2-P2-PHILOSOPHY

WESTERN LOGIC

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
All symbols are of usual significance.

SECTION-I

1. Answer any **four** questions from the following: 3×4 = 12
- (a) What is Copula? What is the function of it? 1½ + 1½ = 3
- (b) Convert the following: 1½ + 1½ = 3
- (i) Roses are red
- (ii) Only children are happy.
- (c) When is an argument valid? 3
- (d) What does $SP \neq 0$ mean? 3
- (e) Transform the following into standard form of categorical proposition: 1+1+1 = 3
- (i) Almost all men are fond of music
- (ii) Every man is not wise
- (iii) Men are never perfect.
- (f) Give one example of deductive argument. 3

SECTION-II

2. Answer any **four** questions from the following: 6×4 = 24
- (a) What is opposition of proposition? Explain Contradictory opposition with example. 2+4 = 6
- (b) What is Conversion? What are the rules of Conversion? Explain with example. 2+2+2 = 6
- (c) Explain fallacy of Illicit major with example. 6
- (d) Determine nature of the following statement / statement form with the help of truth table: 2+2+2 = 6
- (i) $p \equiv [p \cdot (p \vee q)]$
- (ii) $(p \supset q) \equiv [(p \vee q) \equiv q]$
- (iii) Jadu is elected class president, then either Hari is elected vice-president or Ram is elected treasurer.

- (e) Determine the validity or invalidity of the following argument / argument form with the help of syllogistic rules: 3+3 = 6
- (i) AEE — 3rd figure
- (ii) No birds is made of paper; as all kites are birds, so no kites are made of paper.
- (f) What is distribution of terms? What term / terms is / are distributed in which proposition? Explain briefly with example. 2+4 = 6

SECTION-III

Answer any *two* questions from the following

12×2 = 24

3. What is analogical argument? What are the criteria of evaluating analogical arguments? Explain. 4+8 = 12
4. Determine the validity or invalidity of the following argument / argument forms with the help of Venn diagram: 4+4+4 = 12
- (i) AAA — 1st figure
- (ii) EIO — 4th figure
- (iii) All that is bright are not gold, all your ornaments are bright so all of your ornaments are not gold.
5. Determine the validity or invalidity of the following argument / argument forms with the help of truth table:
- (i) Naresh will play either football or cricket. Naresh will not play cricket. So Naresh will play football.
- (ii) $p \supset q$ (iii) $(p \vee q) \supset (p \cdot q)$
 $q \supset p$ $\sim(p \vee q)$
 $\therefore p \vee q$ $\therefore \sim(p \cdot q)$
6. What is existential import of propositions? Give the Boolean interpretation of categorical propositions. Explain. 4+8 = 12

—x—



সম্মানো মন্ত্র: সগিতি: সগানী

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.A. Honours 4th Semester Examination, 2023

GE2-P2-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: 3×4 = 12
- (a) What do you mean by sub-contrary opposition of proposition? Explain after Traditional View. 3
- (b) What is the contraposition of the following propositions: 3
- (i) All philosophers are wise.
- (ii) Some men are not honest.
- (c) What is existential fallacy? Explain with example. 3
- (d) Transform the following into standard form of categorical propositions: 1+1+1
- (i) Only students are naive.
- (ii) Girls are brave.
- (iii) A few politicians are dishonest.
- (e) What do you mean by a tautologous statement? Give an example. 3
- (f) What is *Inductive-leap*? 3

SECTION-II

2. Answer any *four* of the following: 6×4 = 24
- (a) Distinguish between mediate and immediate inference. Explain with examples. 6
- (b) What do you mean by the fallacy of undistributed middle? Explain with example. 6
- (c) What is existential import of propositions? Do all standard form categorical propositions have existential import? Explain, in brief, with examples. 2+4
- (d) Can simple conversion of A proposition possible? Explain briefly. 6
- (e) Determine the validity or invalidity of the following argument by syllogistic rules: 3+3
- (i) EIO – 3rd Figure
- (ii) He is not intelligent, for he is not educated and only intelligent persons are educated.
- (f) Use truth table to determine the nature of the following statement forms as tautologous, self-contradictory or contingent: 3+3
- (i) $(p \vee q) \supset (\sim p \cdot q)$
- (ii) $(p \supset q) \equiv (\sim q \supset \sim p)$

SECTION-III

12×2 = 24

3. Answer any *two* of the following: 2+10
- (a) What is Opposition of Propositions? Explain with examples the Traditional Square of Opposition. 4+4+4
- (b) Determine the validity or invalidity of the following arguments with the help of Venn diagram:
- (i) AII – 1st Figure
- (ii) AIO – 3rd Figure
- (iii) All philosophers are logicians, so some scientists are logicians, since some scientists are philosophers. 4+4+4
- (c) Test the validity or invalidity of the following arguments by truth table method:
- (i) $(M \supset N) \supset (\sim N \vee M)$
 $\sim (M \supset N) / \therefore \sim (\sim N \vee M)$
- (ii) $[(A \cdot B) \supset A] \vee (A \cdot B)$
 $\sim [(A \cdot B) \supset A] / \therefore A \cdot B$
- (iii) Either Sachin is a doctor or a teacher. He is not a doctor; therefore he is a teacher.
- (d) What is Induction? Explain Induction by simple enumeration with example. 12

—x—



‘সমাজে মন্ত্র: সমিতি: সমানী’

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.A. Honours 4th Semester Examination, 2024

GE2-P2-PHILOSOPHY

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

SECTION-I

1. Answer any *four* questions from the following: 3×4 = 12
- (a) What do you mean by class?
 - (b) What do you mean by inductive generalisation?
 - (c) Distinguish between figure and mood.
 - (d) What is existential fallacy?
 - (e) What is inductive leap?
 - (f) What do you mean by quantity and quality in categorical proposition?

SECTION-II

2. Answer any *four* questions from the following: 6×4 = 24
- (a) Distinguish between mediate and immediate inference.
 - (b) What is existential import of propositions? Do all standard form of Categorical propositions have existential import? Explain, in brief, with examples. 2+4
 - (c) Use truth table method to determine the nature of the following statement forms as tautology, self-contradictory and contingent: 3+3
 - (i) $(p \vee q) \supset (\sim q \cdot q)$
 - (ii) $(p \supset q) \equiv (\sim q \supset \sim p)$
 - (d) Explain the problems of induction.
 - (e) Distinguish between good and bad analogy.
 - (f) Test the validity / invalidity of the following by Syllogistic rules: 3+3
 - (i) AAA – 1st Figure
 - (ii) EAO – 4th Figure

SECTION-III

3. Answer any *two* questions from the following: 12×2 = 24
- (a) Explain the traditional concept of square of opposition of propositions. 12

- (b) Test the validity / invalidity of the following arguments by Venn diagram. 4+4+4
- (i) All philosophers are logicians, so, some scientists are philosophers.
 - (ii) AII – 1st Figure
 - (iii) AIO – 3rd Figure
- (c) Test the validity or invalidity of the following by truth-table method. 4+4+4
- (i) $p \supset (p \cdot q) / \therefore p \supset q$
 - (ii) $(q \vee \sim p) \supset r / \therefore r \vee \sim p$
 - (iii) $(A \vee B) \supset C / \therefore C \supset B$
- (d) What is conversion? What are the rules of conversion? Can simple conversion of 'A' proposition be possible? Why is the conversion of 'O' proposition not possible? 2+4+3+3

—x—