



- Notes :
1. Attempt **eight** questions in all including question number **1** which is compulsory.
  2. All questions carry equal marks.
  3. Indicate appropriate question number while answering.

**1.** Choose the correct alternative for the given statements.

- i) In cases the reasoning is bad the argument is said to be -----.  
a) Proposition                      b) Immediate inference  
c) Fallacious                        d) All of the above
- ii) An argument that is stated incompletely part being "understood" or only in the mind" is called -----  
a) Fallacy                             b) Enthymeme  
c) Syllogism                         d) Obversion
- iii) When an argument relies on premises that are not relevant to its conclusion, is called -----  
a) Fallacies of relevance          b) Fallacies of not relevant  
c) Fallacies of ambiguity        d) None of the above
- iv) The mood of every syllogism is represented by ----- letters.  
a) One                                 b) two  
c) three                                d) four
- v) In the case of ----- the major premise is a compound hypothetical, the minor premise is disjunctive, and the conclusion, either categorical or disjunctive.  
a) pure syllogism                    b) Standard syllogism  
c) conversion                        d) dilemma
- vi) A syllogism is a form of mediate deductive inference, in which the conclusion is drawn from ----- premises.  
a) one                                 b) two  
c) three                                d) none of the above
- vii) A ----- is one in which the relation between the subject and the predicate is without any condition.  
a) Categorical proposition        b) Conditional proposition  
c) Hypothetical proposition      d) All of the above
- viii) According to ----- , propositions are divided into Affirmative and Negative.  
a) subject                            b) predicate  
c) quality                            d) quantity

- ix) Pratakshya is the act of the mind by which we become ----- aware of something.
- |              |                      |
|--------------|----------------------|
| a) indirect  | b) direct            |
| c) reasoning | d) None of the above |
- x) Logic is a ----- Science.
- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| a) Mixed    | b) Pure      |
| c) Positive | d) Normative |

2. What are the characteristics of knowledge indicating its different forms and sources. Does all knowledge come within the province of logic?
3. What do you mean by Argument? Explain the kinds of argument.
4. What do you meant by Truth? Distinguish between Truth and Validity.
5. Write a detailed note on 'Logic'.
6. How would you distinguish between a mere word and a term? Explain the division of terms.
7. What is meant by Inference? Explain and distinguish between Immediate and Mediate Inference.
8. Define Syllogism. Show that it is a form of mediate knowledge.
9. Define enthymeme. Illustrate its kinds.
10. Define non - formal fallacy. Explain the fallacy of accident and converse accident.
11. What do you understand by opposition of propositions?
12. What do you mean by figure and mood of syllogism. Explain the different types of figure.

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