

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYAMANDIRA

(Residential Autonomous College affiliated to University of Calcutta)

M.A./M.Sc. SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, MAY 2016

FIRST YEAR [BATCH 2015-17]

Date : 31/05/2016

PHILOSOPHY

Time : 11 am – 3 pm

Paper : V

Full Marks : 85

[Use a separate Answer Book for each group]

Group – A

Unit – I

1. Answer **any one** question of the following : (1 × 10)
- a) i) What is the Absolute, according to Hegel? (4)
ii) Bring out the significance of Hegel's Absolute Idealism. (6)
- b) What is dialectic, according to Hegel? Discuss, in this context, the structure of Hegelian dialectic. (4 + 6)

Unit – II

2. Answer **any one** question of the following : (1 × 15)
- a) Explain and examine, after Marx, the materialistic conception of history. (15)
- b) Define the meaning of alienation, after Marx. Discuss the different forms of economic alienation as worked out by Marx in this context. (7 + 8)

Unit – III

3. Answer **any one** question of the following : (1 × 10)
- a) Explain, briefly, Mill's arguments in favour of liberty of thought and liberty of expression. (10)
- b) i) Distinguish, after Mill, between political and social tyranny. (5)
ii) Which one of them is more formidable, according to Mill, and why? (5)

Group – B

Unit – I

4. Answer **any one** question of the following : (1 × 4)
- a) How would you distinguish between the elementary valid rules of inference and the rules of replacement?
- b) i) Can we obtain a propositional function from a propositional function? (2)
ii) Can we obtain a propositional function from a proposition? Illustrate your answers. (2)
- c) Explain, with illustration, the rule of existential generalization (E.G.)
5. a) Simplify the following (**any two**) : (2 × 2)
- i) $(p \vee q) \cdot q$
ii) $p \equiv (q \cdot \bar{p})$
iii) Either Mariarty is guilty, or both he and Crumm are innocent.
iv) $p \cdot q \cdot \bar{p}$
- b) Construct formal proof of validity for the following (**any two**) : (2 × 3)
- i) $(\exists x)Jx \supset (\exists y)Ky$
 $\therefore (\exists x)[Jx \supset (\exists y)Ky]$
ii) $(\exists x)Ux \supset (y)[(Uy \vee Vy) \supset Wy]$
 $(\exists x)Ux \cdot (\exists x)Wx$
 $\therefore (\exists x)(Ux \cdot Wx)$

- iii) There is a man whom all men despise. Therefore, at least one man despises himself.
- iv) If something is lost, then if everyone values his possession, it will be missed. If anyone values his possession, so does everyone. Therefore, if something is lost, then if someone values his possession then something will be missed.
- c) Symbolize **any two** of the following using quantifiers, variables, etc. : (2 × 1)
- i) Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.
- ii) To catch a fish, one must have some bait.
- iii) Some professionals can beat all amateurs.
- iv) Plato and Socrates are Greeks and philosophers.
- d) Construct demonstration for the following (**any one**) : (1 × 4)
- i) $(x)(Fx \bullet Q) \equiv [(x)Fx \bullet Q]$
- ii) $(\exists y)[Fy \supset (x)Fx]$
- iii) $(x)Fx \supset \sim (\exists x) \sim Fx$ (do not use Q.N.)

OR,

- Prove the invalidity of **any one** of the following arguments by the model universe method. (1 × 4)
- i) Something is red. Something is green. Therefore, something is both red and green.
- ii) All whales are heavy. Some elephants are heavy. Therefore, all whales are elephants.
- iii) $(x)(\exists y)(Ex \supset Fy)$
 $(\exists y)(z)(Fy \supset \sim Gz)$
 $\therefore (x)(z)(\sim Ex \supset Gz)$

Unit – II

6. Answer **any one** question of the following : (1 × 4)
- a) What are the advantages of the truth tree method over the truth table method?
- b) How can the tree method be used to test whether a given statement is a tautology?
- c) How can the tree method be used to test consistency of a set of statements?
7. a) Test the validity of the following arguments by the tree method (**any two**) : (2 × 3)
- i) Holmes, if anyone, can trap Moriarty. Holmes cannot. So no one can.
- ii) Bees and Wasps sting if they are either angry or frightened. Therefore, any bee stings if it is angry.
- iii) Someone likes Kant. Someone likes Russell. So someone likes both Kant and Russell.
- iv) $(\exists x)Fx \supset (\exists x)Gx / \therefore (\exists x)(Fx \supset Gx)$
- b) Determine by the tree method whether the following are logical truths (**any two**) : (2 × 2.5)
- i) $(\exists x)(Px \vee Qx) \rightarrow [(\exists x)Px \vee (\exists x)Qx]$
- ii) If Alma's love is never reciprocated, she does not love herself.
- iii) Alma, if anyone, loves Alma.
- iv) $(\exists x)[Fx \rightarrow (x)Fx]$

Unit – III

8. Answer **any one** question of the following : (1 × 4)
- a) By negating an inconsistent schema can you get a valid one? an inconsistent one? a consistent one? Illustrate your affirmative answer.
- b) 'Substitution of schemata for letters preserves inconsistency'. Explain with example.
- c) Explain, with an example, why ' $\neg \exists$ ' is not distributive over alternation.
- d) State and explain any four rules of resolution.

Answer **any one** question from question nos. **9 & 10** : (1 × 11)

9. a) Determine, by the method of resolution, whether the following schemata are equivalent : (3)

$$p \supset (q \cdot r), (p \supset q) \cdot (p \supset r)$$

b) Determine by the method of fell swoop whether the following schemata imply each other : (2 + 2)

$$(p \cdot q \cdot r), (p \cdot \sim q) \cdot [p \supset (q \vee r)]$$

c) Test the validity of the following by the method of existential conditionals (**any one**) : (1 × 4)

i) No European swans are black.

All black swans are European.

$\therefore$ No swans are black.

ii) AII in Figure 3.

10. a) When can it be said that a Boolean existence schema is valid? (2)

b) Put the following into prenex normal form (**any two**) : (2 × 2.5)

i) $(x)(Fx \supset Gx) \supset [(x)Fx \supset (x)Gx]$

ii) $[Fxy \supset (x)(Gx \supset Fyx)] \supset (\exists x)(Fxz \supset (\exists y)Gy)$

iii) $(x)[Sx \supset (\exists y)(Py \cdot Oyx)] \supset (\exists y)[Py \cdot (x)(Sx \supset Oyx)]$

c) Test the validity of BRAMANTIP by the cellular method. (4)

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M.A./M.Sc. SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, MAY 2016

FIRST YEAR [BATCH 2015-17]

PHILOSOPHY

Paper : V (MCQ)

Date : 31/05/2016

Time : 20 mins

Full Marks : 15

All the questions below are to be answered. Each question carries 1 mark. Put a tick (✓) against the correct option. The tick must be very clear — if it is smudgy or not clear, no marks will be awarded. Within 20 minutes of the commencement of the examination, this portion containing the answers should be returned to the invigilator.

Roll no as per the Admit Card :

Registration No. :

1. According to Hegel, pure thought is –
 - a) empirical thought
 - b) self-reflective thought
 - c) a conjecture
 - d) none of the above
2. Hegel was –
 - a) a monist
 - b) a pluralist
 - c) a sceptic
 - d) none of the above
3. For Hegel, the foundation of philosophy is –
 - a) epistemology
 - b) pure science
 - c) metaphysics
 - d) none of the above
4. Reality in Hegel's philosophy is –
 - a) transcendent
 - b) immanent
 - c) not immanent
 - d) none of the above
5. Hegel's idealism has –
 - a) a teleological meaning
 - b) no teleological meaning
 - c) the element of Christian theology
 - d) none of the above
6. Marx is –
 - a) a materialist
 - b) an idealist
 - c) a sceptic
 - d) none of the above
7. According to Marx, philosophy of history proceeds from –
 - a) abstract categories
 - b) social reality
 - c) cultural revolution
 - d) none of the above
8. Dialectics is –
 - a) the science of morality
 - b) the science of negation
 - c) the science of connections
 - d) none of the above
9. Marx wrote –
 - a) Poverty of Historicism
 - b) On Liberty
 - c) the Poverty of Philosophy
 - d) none of the above
10. According to Marx, for the worker the alienation is –
 - a) an activity
 - b) a condition
 - c) a possibility
 - d) none of the above

11. The subject of 'On Liberty' is –
a) philosophical necessity b) Civil or social liberty
c) opposition between liberty and necessity d) none of the above
12. 'On Liberty' was published in –
a) 1849 b) 1859
c) 1869 d) none of the above
13. In what respect freedom of expression and of thought are distinct –
a) the former does not affect the person b) the former clearly affects the person
c) the former is useless d) none of them
14. Freedom is valuable –
a) as an end b) as a means
c) as a right d) none of them
15. Mill thought that rulers are –
a) infallible b) fallible
c) beyond scrutiny d) none

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