

MAULANA AZAD COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY MODEL QUESTIONS SEM-4,CC-10

MCQ/Objective type (Each question carries 1 Marks):-

- 1.What is the topic of semantics?
- 2.What is a word?
- 3.What is a symbol?
- 4.What is a sign?
- 5.What is an ambiguity?
- 6.Do you know the solution of this problem?-- is an example of a) propositional knowledge b) knowledge through acquaintance c)knowing how or ability.
- 7.A black cat is black-- is a case of a)strong sense b) weak sense of knowing.
- 8.The statement "all red things are coloured" is a) synthetic b) analytic
- 9.To go back to the past is a)logically possible b)logically impossible c) practically possible.
- 10.Physical objects are logical constructs out of sense-data-- is the opinion of the a)Rationalists b) Phenomenalists c) Empiricists.
11. State Lock's definition of substance?
12. How do you distinguish between a law and the theory?
13. What is an a priori statement?
14. Who advocated the theory of conceptualism?
15. Write the name of the philosopher who believes in the necessary connection between cause and the effect.
- 16.Who are the skeptics?
17. Who says that 'I think therefore I am.'
18. Whose theory leads to solipsism?

Short type (Each question carries 5 Marks):-

- 1.Put correct quotation marks in the following sentence.
Cats is a word which stands for the word cats, which stands for cats.
- 2.What does epistemology deal with?
- 3.What is truth as coherent?
- 4.what do you understand by ostensive definition? Explain with examples.
- 5.In what sense has the word 'know' been used in the following sentences?

- a) Do you know how to perform autopsy?
- b) Do you know what happened to him after he left home?
- 6. Distinguish between strong sense and weak sense of knowing.
- 7a. What is the meaning of 'law of nature'?
- b. Which of the following would you consider to be law of nature?
 - a) All crows are black
 - c) Iron rusts when exposed to oxygen.
- 8. Is a self-contradictory proposition meaningless? Give reasons for your answer.
- 9. How would a phenomenalist translate the following sentence "the table exists in the next room".
- 10. Distinguish between a law and a theory.
- 11. Explain in brief Plato's theory of universals?
- 12. Explain in brief the conceptualist theory of universals?
- 13. Are Arithmetical propositions synthetic or analytic? Discuss
- 14. What is the problem of induction? Is it a genuine or pseudo problem?
- 15. What is Cause? Briefly discuss the characteristics of Cause.
- 16. What is the sense of the term "must"? Explain with example.
- 17. Distinguish between Logical necessity and Causal necessity.
- 18. Distinguish between Descriptive law and Prescriptive law.
- 19. Explain the concept of Plurality of Cause.
- 20. If I doubt then I must exist—what is the significance of this statement?
- 21. What kind of belief is called Perceptual Realism?
- 22. Distinguish between Illusion and Delusion.
- 23. What is Hallucination?
- 24. Explain the difference between the following:
 - a) To be is to be perceived.
 - b) To be is to be perceivable.

Broad type (Each question carries 15 marks)

- 1. What is correspondence theory of truth? Explain and Analyse.
- 2. What is pragmatic theory of truth? Explain and examine the pragmatic theory of truth.
- 3. a) What are the necessary and sufficient conditions for saying that S knows that P?
- b) In what sense has the word 'know' been used in the following sentences?
 - i) Do you know the meaning of 'Xenophobia'?
 - ii) Do you know her intimately?
- 4. a) Explain with examples two definitions of analytic statement.
- b) Is the analytic-synthetic distinction tenable? Discuss after Hospers.
- 5. a) Explain different types of possibility and impossibility with illustrations.
- b) How are they mutually related?
- c) Are the following logically possible?
 - i) Auditory sensation of some colour.
 - ii) For a solid iron rod to float on water.
 - iii.) For a thing to be red and green all over at the same time.
- 6. a) Discuss the principal tenets of Phenomenalism.
- b) Explain the defects of this theory.

7. Explain and elucidate Plato's theory of Universals? What are the difficulties of his theory?.
8. What is the meaning of "law of nature"? Can the law of uniformity of nature provide justification for induction?
9. Explain in detail how the nominalistic theory of universals differ from Aristotelian realism?
10. What is a – Priori statement? Are there a priori statements that are synthetic?
11. State the distinction between the philosophers who acknowledge the existence of substance behind qualities and those who commit to the view that substance is nothing but a bundle of qualities?
- 12.. Explain critically David Hume's theory of Causation. What is the actual meaning of the term "constant conjunction"? (5+10)
13. Distinguish between necessary and sufficient condition according to J. S.Mill. Explain with example.
14. Is the Principle of Causality infallible? Discuss from Empiricist point of view.
15. Explain the nature of Apriority of Causal Principle.
16. Explain the main tenets of native realism.
17. Explain and examine the view called representative Realism.
18. Distinguish between strong and weak idealism. Discuss in this connection the thesis-*Esse est percipi*.
19. Explain Berkeley's dictums that the object of knowledge is nothing but the families of sense experience. Explain in this connection Berkeley's account of the distinction between veridical and non-veridical perception.

