

PHILOSOPHY, PAPER-I



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2010**

Roll Number

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TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I) 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:20
	(PART-II) 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:80

- NOTE:** (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQ) on separate Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.
(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.

PART – I (MCQ)
(COMPULSORY)

Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. (20)

(a) Which of the following are propositions? Choose True or False:

- (i) Logic distinguisher correct reasoning from incorrect reasoning:
(a) True (b) False
- (ii) Conclusion can be drawn from two negative premises in categorical syllogism:
(a) True (b) False
- (iii) If a premise of categorical syllogism is negative the conclusion must be negative:
(a) True (b) False
- (iv) Syllogism does not commit the fallacy of Petitio principii:
(a) True (b) False
- (v) To consider what is true of the whole must be true of its parts, is not fallacy:
(a) True (b) False

(b) Which one of the following is a proposition and which is not:

- (vi) Close the door:
(a) Yes (b) No
- (vii) Some students are intelligent:
(a) Yes (b) No
- (viii) What a pleasant evening:
(a) Yes (b) No
- (ix) All men are mortal:
(a) Yes (b) No
- (x) Some books of Logic are not interesting:
(a) Yes (b) No

(c) Choose the best options:

- (xi) Deductive logic was introduced by:
(a) Pythagoras (b) Plato (c) Aristotle (d) None of these
- (xii) Inductive Logic was introduced by:
(a) Socrates (b) Francis Bacon (c) Russell (d) None of these
- (xiii) Al Radd al Mantiqiyeen was written by:
(a) Al Ghazali (b) Ibn-e-Taimiyah (c) Ibn-e-Sina (d) None of these
- (xiv) Inference of induction argument is:
(a) necessary (b) probable (c) invalid (d) None of these

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- (xv) Logic is a:
 (a) Behavioural science (b) Normative science (c) Natural science (d) None of these
- (xvi) If in categorical syllogism the middle term is not distributed, it commits the fallacy of:
 (a) Existential fallacy (b) Undistributed Middle (c) Illicit major (d) None of these
- (xvii) Symbolic logic is different from:
 (a) Deductive logic (b) Inductive logic (c) Both of these (d) None of these
- (xviii) Hypothesis is important in:
 (a) Scientific explanation (b) Deductive logic (c) Symbolic logic (d) None of these
- (xix) Dilemma is a rhetoric argument:
 (a) Correct (b) Incorrect (c) None of these
- (xx) Where P is true and q is false, P.q is:
 (a) True (b) False (c) None of these

PART – II

NOTE:	<p>(i) PART-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.</p> <p>(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. All questions carry EQUAL marks.</p> <p>(iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.</p>
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- Q.2.** Define proposition. Explain Aristotle’s view of propositions. **(20)**
- Q.3.** Inductive inference is probable. Discuss it with reference to analogical arguments. **(20)**
- Q.4.** Emotive language is ambiguous. Illustrate with the help of fallacies of ambiguity. **(20)**
- Q.5.** Write a note on symbolic logic defining its symbols of conjunction, disjunction and negation with examples. **(20)**
- Q.6.** What is scientific explanation? Discuss the role of hypothesis in scientific explanation. **(20)**
- Q.7.** Describe Ibn-e-Sina’s contribution in logic. **(20)**
- Q.8.** Discuss Ibn-e-Taimiyah’s criticism on Aristotle’s logic. **(20)**
