| - Water PHILO | <u>mark DEMO: Purcha</u> SOPHY, PAPER I | se from www.A-F | DF.co | om to re | emove the | waterma | rk | |
|--|--|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|-------------|
| FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2009 | | | | | | S.No. | | |
| PHILOSOPHY, PAPER-I | | | | | | R.No. | | |
| тіме A | ALLOWED: (PART) | I) 30 MINUTE ·II) 2 HOURS & | S 2 30 M | INUTE | S. | MAXIM MAXIM | UM MARKS:20 UM MARKS:80 |] |
| NOTE | (i) First attempt F after 30 minut (ii) Overwriting/c | 'ART-I (MCQ) on es. utting of the optic | i separa | ate Ans swers w | wer Sheet v ill not be g | vhich shal iven credi | l be taken back | |
| <u>PART – I (MCQ)</u> (COMPULSORY) | | | | | | | | |
| Q.1. | Select the best option | /answer and fill in | n the a | ppropr | iate box on | the Answ | ver Sheet. | |
| (a) | Which of the followin | ig are proposition | s? Ch | oose Tr | ue or False | • | (5) | |
| (i) | Write a letter: (a) True | | (b) | False | | | | |
| (ii) | All roses are fragrant: (a) True | | (b) | False | | | | |
| (iii) | Some politicians are c (a) True | ompetent: | (b) | False | | | | |
| (iv) | Such a lovely morning (a) True | ·. | (b) | False | | | | |
| (v) | Either A is B or C (a) True | | (b) | False | | | | |
| (b) | Choose the best optic | n: | | | LT. | | | |
| (VI) | (a) A proposition | (b) A premises | s | (c) | An argum | ent (d) | None of these | |
| (vii) | An argument can be: (a) True | (b) False | | (c) V | Valid | | (d) None of the | se |
| (viii) | Logic is a: (a) Social science | (b) Normative | scienc | ce (c) H | Exact scienc | e | (d) None of the | se |
| (ix) | A and E proposition at (a) Contradictory | e: (b) Contrary | | (c) S | Sub-contrary | ý | (d) None of the | se |
| (x) | A categorical syllogist (a) Valid | n containing two n (b) Invalid | egative | e premis (c) S | ses is: Sound | | (d) None of the | se |
| (xi) | The symbolic from of will protest to the UN (a) $\tilde{A} \supset (B, C)$ | the statement, 'it i and Chile will call (b) $[A \supset (B, C)]$ | s not tl for a r C)] | he case neeting (c) ~ | that if Arge of all the L $A \supset (B. C)$ | entina mob atin Ameri | lizes then both B ican states.' (d) None of the | razil se |
| (xii) | Ambiguous statements (a) having more than (c) having wrong mea | are: one meaning ning | | (b) 1 (d) 1 | having no n None of the | neaning se | | |
| (xiii) | Identify fallacy comm (a) Argument from ign (c) Appeal to emotion | itted in, 'Honda is norance | the bes | st car', a (b) 1 (d) 1 | ctress Reen Appeal to ir None of thes | na. happropria se | te authority | |
| | | | | | | | Page 1 | of 2 |

PHILOSOPHY, PAPER-I

| (xiv) | Mr. X is the best politician of this country because his father was a very good politician. Co fallacy of: | | | | | |
|---------|--|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| | (a) Circumstantial | (b) Abusive | (c) Complex question | (d) None of these | | |
| (xv) | All lawyers are liars, hen | ce, some liars are lawye (b) Valid | rs: (c) False | (d) None of these | | |
| (| Sub controlly proposition | o oon ho true to gother hu | t con not he felse together | (d) Hone of these | | |
| (XVI) | (a) True | (b) Valid | (c) False | (d) None of these | | |
| (xvii) | Conclusion of an inductiv | ve argument is | | | | |
| | (a) True | (b) Necessary | (c) Probable | (d) None of these | | |
| (xviii) | "A proposition is true on been proved true" commi | the basis that it has not its fallacy of: | been proved false, or it is fa | alse because it has not | | |
| | (a) Circumstantial | (b) Inappropriate auth | ority (c) Ignorance | (d) None of these | | |
| (xix) | In a Universal Affirmat distributed. | ive categorical proposi | tion (A), both subject and | l predicate terms are | | |
| | (a) True | (b) False | (c) None of these | | | |
| (xx) | Choose the name of the g | iven argument | | | | |
| | p > q p | | | | | |
| | ∴ q | | | | | |
| | (a) Modus Ponens | (b) Modus Follens | (c) Hypothetical syllogism | n (a) None of these | | |

<u>PART – II</u>

| | (i) PART-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book . | |
|---------------|--|----------------------|
| NOTE | (ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. All questions carry | EQUAL marks. |
| NOIL | (iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question | stion will not be |
| | considered. | _ |
| | | |
| Q.2. St | ate and critically evaluate Aristotelian Traditional Square of Opposition. | (20) |
| | | |
| Q.3. D | iscuss the role of definition in reducing ambiguity and vagueness in language. | (20) |
| | | |
| Q.4. D | efine emotive terms and discuss their role in fallacious reasoning. | (20) |
| | | |
| Q.5. D | etine and distinguish: | (20) |
| (1) | sentence and proposition, | |
| (1 |) deductive and inductive arguments, also cite examples. | |
| 06 D | efine conjunctive disjunctive and hypothetical statements state their symbols | also determine their |
| tr | th values, citing examples | (20) |
| ti i | and values, ending enamples. | (=0) |
| Q.7. C | onstruct formal proof of validity for the given arguments: | (20) |
| (i | A > B | |
| | $A \cdot B \supset C / \therefore A \supset C$ | |
| (i |) $\mathbf{O} \supset (\mathbf{R} \lor \mathbf{S})$ | |
| × × | $(T.U) \supset R$ | |

Q.8. State and explain hypothesis and criteria to evaluate hypothesis.

 $(\mathbf{R} \mathbf{v} \mathbf{S}) > (\mathbf{T} \cdot \mathbf{U}) / \therefore \mathbf{Q} > \mathbf{R}$

(20)
