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1996

**PHILOSOPHY
(LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY)**

1996

First Paper

Full Marks—200

Time: Three hours

All questions are of equal value.

Answer six questions from *EITHER* Group A (Logic)
OR Group B (Psychology).

GROUP— A

(LOGIC)

1. Distinguish between Inference and Implication. Discuss the view that the Logical Implication is formal.
2. Do the laws of thought apply to things or propositions? Give reasons in support of your answer.
3. Explain the fourfold classification of propositions. Why are singular propositions considered to be universal?

Contd.

4. Explain with examples the kinds of compound propositions. How does a Disjunctive proposition differ from an Alternative proposition and a Conjunctive proposition?
5. What is a Dilemma? Explain the statement: "Rebuttal of a dilemma is not the same as its refutation." Can all dilemmas be rebutted?
6. What is Analogy? Discuss the factors on which its value depends.
7. "Method of Agreement is affected by the plurality of causes, but not so the Method of Difference." Examine the statement.
8. Explain the law of Universal Causation. How is it related to the principle of Uniformity of Nature.

GROUP— B
(PSYCHOLOGY)

9. Consider the objections against Introspection. Assess the value of introspection in the experimental study of psychological phenomena.
10. State and explain the Weber-Fechner law, citing examples from visual sensation, and indicate its limitations.

11. Explain the Laws of Association and indicate their importance in recollection.
12. State the conditions of Belief, and discuss how Belief differs from Imagination.
13. Analyse Attentive consciousness. Is it active or passive? Describe the different types of human attention.
14. Do we cry because we are sorry, or are we sorry because we cry? Discuss the rival theories formulated in reply to this question.
15. Describe some of the methods of testing and measuring Intelligence. Is quantitative measurement of intelligence at all possible?
16. Explain critically the controversy between Kohler and Thorndike in the explanation of animal learning. Is any one of these theories adequate?