



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION
(PRE-UNIVERSITY)
REVISED QUESTION BANK (2024-25)
SUBJECT – LOGIC (23)
FIRST YEAR PUC

Committee Co – Ordinator

M R Sharmila Devi

Govt Boys Junior PU College, Holenarasipura, Hassan Dist

Committee Members:

Nirmala.S

Govt Girls Junior PU College, Holenarasipura, Hassan Dist

Santhosh S Yakkundi

S G Pre University College, Ballary, Ballary Dist

CHAPTER-1

NATURE OF LOGIC

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct answer:

1. What is the Basic meaning of logic
 - a. Logic
 - b. Logos
 - c. Thinking
 - d. Thought
2. The Process of problem solving
 - a. Knowledge
 - b. Thought
 - c. Thinking
 - d. None of the above
3. Positive/Real Science
 - a. Logic
 - b. Moral Science
 - c. Mechanical Science
 - d. None of the above
4. The visible mental process
 - a. Thinking
 - b. mind
 - c. Body
 - d. Superstition
5. The study of thought is
 - a. Moral Science
 - b. Logic
 - c. Psychology
 - d. Language
6. Type of Inference
 - a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. 6
7. Objects are known by their shapes & appearance
 - a. Object Conditional
 - b. Formal Conditional
 - c. Categorical
 - d. None of the above
8. Normative Science
 - a. Physics
 - b. Biology
 - c. Moral Science
 - d. None of the above
9. The mental process of moving from known to unknown is called
 - a. Deductive
 - b. Inductive
 - c. Inference
 - d. None of the above
10. The further of Indian Logic
 - a. Aristotle
 - b. Vivekananda
 - c. Gowthama Maharshi
 - d. Gandhiji

Answer the following questions by fill in the blanks

(applied, Aristotle, Psychological, Validity Thinking, examination, Greek, Knowledge, Thought, Arts, interpretation)

11. The term 'Logic' is Devived from_____ Language
12. 'Logos' means _____
13. The subject of Logic is _____
14. The father of western Logic is _____
15. In Logic thinking is called _____
16. Subjective Logic is called _____ Logic
17. Logic is the basic for Scientists and _____
18. Logic is _____ medicines
19. Apart from thinking, Logic provides ability to _____
20. Logic teacher how to think through _____
21. Objects are known through _____

Match the Following

A

22. Nyayasuthra
23. Aristotle
24. Joseph
25. Gowthamamaharshi
26. Inference

B

- Father of Indian Logic
- Science & Arts
- First Epic of Indian Logic
- Deduction
- Father of Logic
- Logic is a science of thought

One marks Questions.

27. Who is the father of Western Logic?
28. Who is the father of Indian Logic?
29. Who is the founder of Deduction Logic?
30. What is Logic?
31. Which is the subject matter of Logic?
32. Basic meaning/Definition of Logic?
33. Who is the father of Logic?
34. What is thought?
35. What is Science?
36. What is art?
37. What is Normative Science?
38. What is Inference?
39. What is Deductive Inference?
40. What is Inductive Inference?
41. What is the meaning of reasoning?
42. What is formal Logic?
43. What is Material Logic?
44. What is Normative Science?

Two marks Questions.

45. What are the kinds of inference?
46. What is form and matter of thought?
47. What is matter of thought?
48. What is formal thought?
49. What is truth?
50. What is validity?

- 51. What is valid science of thought?
- 52. What is valid science of inference?
- 53. What is positive science/real science?
- 54. Name the Normative Science.
- 55. Why logic is known as Normative Science?

Short Notes Questions:

- 56. Need of rational thinking
- 57. Thought as a problem-solving process
- 58. Logic as a science and an art
- 59. Truth and Validity

Five marks Questions:

- 60. Explain the uses of Logic
- 61. Write the definitions of Logic
- 62. Explain the scope of Logic
- 63. Explain logic as a Normative Science
- 64. Explain Form and Matter of thought
- 65. What is Inference? Explain the kinds of inference

Ten Marks Questions.

- 66. Explain the differences between Deductive and Inductive inference.

CHAPTER-2

LANGUAGE

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct answer:

1. Purposes of Logic
 - a. Logical Reasoning
 - b. Validity Reasoning
 - c. Invalidity
 - d. Clear thinking
2. Types of Language
 - a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. 5
3. The purpose of language is use it Properly and correctly
 - a. Symbolic Language
 - b. Universal Language
 - c. Terms
 - d. Sentences
4. Communication of Thought
 - a. Deduction
 - b. Logic
 - c. Language
 - d. Induction

Answer the following questions by fill in the blanks

(Questions, Language, Description, Medias, expressive)

5. Language manifests itself through _____
6. Language is medium of _____
7. In Logic there is no thought without _____
8. In day-to-day life we are language to ask _____ related to scientific fields
9. In the study of Logic Language gives importance to _____

Match the Following

A

10. Descriptive
11. Expressive
12. Performative
13. Interrogative
14. Universal Language

B

- To ask question
- Purposes of Language
- Language is a communication of thought
- To express feelings
- To indulge in action
- To describe the subject

One marks Questions.

- 15.What is Language?
- 16.Who invented use of language?
- 17.What is Psychology?
- 18.Write the types of purposes of language?
- 19.What is Descriptive language?
- 20.What is Expressive language?
- 21.What is Performative language?
- 22.What is Interrogative language?

Two marks Questions.

- 23.What is Descriptive language? Give an example
- 24.What is Expressive language?Give an example
- 25.What is Performative language? Give an example
- 26.What is Interrogative language? Give an example

Short Notes: Five marks

(Write in 10-15 sentence each questions carries five marks.)

- 27.Relation between Logic and language.
- 28.Purpose of Languages.

Five marks Questions:

(Write in 10-15 sentence each questions carries five marks.)

- 29.Explain the relation between Logic and Language.
- 30.Explain the purposes of Languages.
- 31.Explain the Descriptive and Expressive language.
- 32.Explain the performative and interrogative Language.

Ten Marks Questions.

- 33.Explain the purposes of language with examples.
- 34.‘Language is communication of thought’. Explain

Chapter – 3

Judgment Sentence and Proposition

I. Answer the following multiple questions by choosing the correct answer

1. A Proposition consists parts are
a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five
2. Subject term and predicate term connected term called as
a) General term b) Simple term c) Copula d) Compound term
3. Classification of terms are
a) Two b) Three c) Five d) Seven

II. Fill in the blanks by using the appropriate one given the bracket (Sentence, word, Term, Predicate, Judgment, Positive term)

1. _____ is the mental process.
2. _____ is group of words.
3. _____ are oral or written group words.
4. _____ term which is said about the subject.

III. Match the following

A

1. Concrete term
2. Abstract term
3. Negative term
4. Relative Term
5. Private Term

B

- a) Blind
- b) Unhappy
- c) Child
- d) Book
- e) Silver
- f) Beauty

One Mark Questions

1. What is mental process?
2. What is called by complete meaningful group of words?
3. What is proposition according to Aristortle?
4. What is words give useful symbol?
5. What is group of words?
6. What is Subject term?
7. What is Copula?
8. What is predicate term?
9. How many Types of classification of terms?
10. What is called by only one word gives term?

11. Which term uses more than one and more words?
12. Which term shows object and person characteristics?
13. Which term shows object or quality?
14. What is a Judgment?
15. What is a Sentence?
16. What is Term?
17. What is Logical Term?
18. What is Grammetical Sentence?
19. What is Logical Proposition?
20. What is a proposition view of Aristotle.
21. What is a subject term
22. What is a Proposition

Two Marks Questions

1. What is Simple Term? Give an Example.
2. What is collective term? Give an Example.
3. What is Concrete term ? Give an Example.
4. What is abstract term? Give an Example.
5. What is Negative term ? Give an Example.
6. What is Private term ? Give an Example.
7. What is negative term ? Give an Example.
8. What is Connotative term ? Give an Example.
9. What is Non-Connnotative term ? Give an Example.
10. What is absolute term? Give an Example.
11. What is Positive term? Give an Example.
12. Which are the parts of proposition.
13. What is Composite term give an example
14. What is Singular term give an example
15. What is Non – Collective term give an example

Give Logical Character of the following terms

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|------------|---------|
| 1. Man | 2. Deaf | 3. Unhappy | 4. Army |
| 5. Solider | 6. Honesty | 7. Beauty | 8. Book |
| 9. College | 10. Bangalore | | |

Short notes: Five Marks

1. Parts of proposition.
2. Grammatical Sentence and Proposition.

Five Marks Questions

1. Explain parts of proposition with an example.
2. Explain the difference between proposition and grammar sentence.
3. Explain the characteristics of proposition
4. Explain the characteristics of grammatical sentence.

Ten Marks Question

1. What is term? Explain classification of terms with examples. (Skill)
2. Explain the classification of terms.

Chapter – 4

Judgment Sentence and Proposition

I. Answer the following multiple questions by choosing the correct answer

1. How many kinds of Proposition
a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five
2. How many types of quantity
a) Two b) Three c) Five d) Seven
3. How many types of quality
a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five
4. Who is contribute for circles in distribution of terms
a) Plato b) Aristotle c) Uler D) J.S Mill
5. Symbol of distribution terms
a) . ~ b) $\vee$ X c) $\vee$) d) $\vee$ ~
6. Nemonic term
a) ABESIPON b) ASEBINOP c) APESINOB d) ASEPIBON

II. Fill in the blanks by using the appropriate one given the bracket (Distribute, Subject, Predicate, If-then, Undistribute or Copula)

1. A Proposition _____ term distributes
2. E Proposition both the terms are _____
3. I Proposition both the terms are _____
4. O Proposition _____ terms distributed
5. Hypothetical Proposition condition called as _____
6. Disjunction Proposition connected terms as _____

III. Match the following

- | A | B |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Categorical | a) Three |
| 2. Conditional | b) AEIO |
| 3. Aristotle | c) A and E |
| 4. Universal | d) Two Types |
| 5. Particular | e) Three Heads |
| | f) I and O |

One mark Questions

1. Name the three kinds of Proposition,
2. Which proposition express the independent subject and predicate terms relation?
3. Which Proposition express dependent subject and predicate terms relation?
4. Mention the types of categorical proposition.
5. Mention types of conditional proposition.
6. Which are the two kinds of quantity?
7. Which are the two kinds of quality?
8. Mention term predicate applies to the subject?
9. Mention term predicate not applies to the subject?
10. What is proposition?
11. State the basis for the classification of categorical proposition.
- 12.. What is categorical proposition?
13. What is Conditional proposition?
14. What is Universal Proposition?
15. What is particular proposition?
16. What is affirmative proposition?
17. What is Negative proposition?
18. Mention Distributive term?
19. Mention Undistribute term?
20. Write nemonic word?
21. Write distribute term in A Proposition according to Euler.

Two Marks Questions

1. Mention Four categorical proposition symbols
- 2 Write Categorical propositions distribution symbols.
3. Name the two types of conditional propositions.
4. What is Hypothetical proposition? Give an example.
5. What is Disjunctive Proposition? Give an example?
6. Expand the A.E.I.O
7. What is the meaning of the distribution and Undistribution?

Short notes: Five Marks

1. Three fold classification of Propositions.
2. Four fold Classification of categorical proposition.

Five Marks Questions

1. Explain the three fold classification of propositions.
2. Explain the four fold classification of propositions.

Ten Marks Question

1. Explain the four fold classification of categorical propositions.
2. Explain the distribution and undistribution of terms in categorical Propositions with the help of Uler's Circle.

Chapter 5

KINDS OF DEDUCTIVE INFERENCE

I. Answer the following multiple questions by choosing the correct answer.

- 1) It is not a form of mediate inference
 - a) Eduction
 - b) categorical
 - b) Hypothetical
 - d) Disjunctive
- 2) It does not belong to the group of four kinds of opposition relations
 - a) Subaltern
 - b) Useless opposition
 - c) Subcontrary
 - d) Contradictory
- 3) In a subordinate opposition relation, If A is true, then I is
 - a) will be true
 - b) will be false
 - c) Would be doubtful
 - d) Nothing will happen
- 4) This is what happens when the SOP is converted
 - a) POS
 - b) PIS
 - c) PES
 - d) Cannot convert
- 5) This is what happens when SAP is converted
 - a) SAP
 - b) SEP
 - c) SOP
 - d) SIP

II. Fill in the blanks using the appropriate one given in the brackets.

(Immediate, O, Conversion, Judgement, Deduction, Obverse, Pure Syllogism, Major term, Minor Term, Middle Term, Hypothetical Categorical Syllogism)

- 6) Immediate inference is a form of ----- Inference
- 7) Eduction is a kind of ----- Inference.
- 8) In conversion the given proposition which is to be converted is called-----
- 9) An----- proposition cannot be converted
- 10) In obversion the conclusion is called-----
- 11) categorical syllogism is called-----
- 12) The predicate of the conclusion is called-----
- 13) The subject of the conclusion is called -----

14) The term which occurs in both the premises but does not occurs in the conclusion is called---

15) Hypohetical syllogism is also called -----

III. 11) Match the following.

A	B
i) subaltern opposition	a) AO and EI
ii) contrary opposition	b) O
iii) sub contrary opposition	c) A
iv) contradictory opposition	d) AI and EO
v) cannot be converted	e) IO
	f) AE

IV. One mark questions.

12) What is immediate inference?

13) What is convertend?

14) What is converse?

15) What is obvertend?

16) What is obverse?

17) What is mediate inference?

18) What is categorical syllogism?

19) What is major term?

20) what is minor term?

21) what is middle term?

22) What is mixed syllogism?

V. Two mark questions.

23) What is opposition of proposition?

24) What is contrary opposition?

25) Define sub contrary opposition.

26) What is eduction?

27) what is conversion?

- 28) What is obversion?
- 29) What are the kinds of mixed syllogism?
- 30) Define the fallacy of ambiguous major?
- 31) What is the fallacy ambiguous minor?
- 32) What is the fallacy ambiguous middle?
- 33) What is hypothetical syllogism?
- 34) What is disjunctive syllogism?

VI. Five mark questions

- 35) Explain subaltern opposition.
- 36) Write the rules of conversion.
- 37) O proposition cannot be converted explain.
- 38) Write the rules of obversion.

VII. Five mark question. Test and explain the validity of the following arguments :

- 39) All cold is dispelled by heat.
His ailment is cold.
 $\therefore$ His ailment can be dispelled by heat.

- 40) All agriculturist are hard workers
All scientists are hard workers
 $\therefore$ All scientists are agriculturist

- 41) All cows are quadrupeds.
No dogs are cows.
 $\therefore$ No dogs are quadrupeds.

- 42) No men are perfect
All men are animals.
 $\therefore$ No animals are perfect

- 43) If it rains, the ground is wet.
It is not raining.
 $\therefore$ The ground is not wet.

44) If it rains, the ground is wet.

The ground is wet.

∴ It is raining

VIII. Ten mark questions.

39) Explain opposition of propositions with the help of square.

40) Convert and obvert A.E.I.O. propositions according to the rules.

41) Write all the rules of categorical syllogism.

42) Explain the kinds of mixed syllogism.

Chapter 6

LOGICAL DEFINITION

I. Answer the following multiple questions by choosing the correct answer.

1) A statement that clearly expresses the comprehensive quality indication of a logical term is called

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| a) Definition | b) Logic |
| b) Quality | d) Rule |

2) The following definition of human is a rational laughing animal

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Too wide definition | b) Accidental definition |
| c) An obscure definition | d) A figurative definition |

3) A camel is a ship of desert is an example of the following fallacy

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) A negative definition | b) A synonymous definition |
| c) A figurative definition | d) An obscure definition |

4) The sentence logic is the medicine of the mind is an example of the following fallacy

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) A negative definition | b) A synonymous definition |
| c) A figurative definition | d) An obscure definition |

5) Man is a human being which is an example of the following fallacy

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) A negative definition | b) A synonymous definition |
| c) A figurative definition | d) An obscure definition |

6) A good example example of the following fallacy is that thought is not the object of thinking

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) A negative definition | b) A synonymous definition |
| c) A figurative definition | d) An obscure definition |

7) A good example example of the following fallacy is that man is an animal.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) A obscure definition | b) Too wide definition |
| c) A figurative definition | d) An negative definition |

II. Fill in the blanks using the appropriate one given in the brackets.

(synonymous definition, logical definition , Too wide definition, obscure definition, figurative definition, negative definition)

- 8) A statement that clearly expresses the comprehensive characterization of a logical term is -----
- 9) If the definition describes qualities that are less than quality of the noun denoted by the logic word then such a definition is -----fallacy
- 10) A logical definition is prone to -----fallacy if it contains vague or complicated logical terms.
- 11) Use of embellishment words in a logical sentence is liable to -----fallacy
- 12) Using alternative terms in a logical definition is susceptible to the -----fallacy

III. 13) Match the following.

A	B
i) Man is animal	a) A synonymous
ii) Kamadhenu is a kind of thing	b) A negative definition
iii) Lion is the king of beasts	c) A figurative definition
iv) A comedian is someone who makes jokes	d) A obscure definition
v) Light is not darkness	e) Too wide definition
	f) Fallacy

IV. One mark questions.

- 14) What is logical definition ?
- 15) What is proximate genus of term?
- 16) What is accidental definition?
- 17) What is obscure definition?
- 18) What is figurative definition?

V. Two mark questions.

- 19) What is Too wide definition?
- 20) What is synonymous definition?

- 21) What is negative definition?
- 22) Name the fallacy 'man is a human being'?
- 23) Name the fallacy 'The lion is king of beasts'?

VI. Five mark questions

- 24) Explain with the example of figurative definition?
- 25) Explain the obscure definition
- 26) Explain the rules of Logical definition?

VII. Ten mark questions.

- 27) "Definition should be per genus et differentiom" Explain with illustrations.
- 28) state the rules of a good definition?

Chapter – 7

Judgment Sentence and Proposition

I. Answer the following multiple questions by choosing the correct answer

1. Modern Classification of Propositions
 - a) Simple Proposition b) Proposition
 - c) Compound Proposition c) Conjunction Proposition

A) 1 and 1 B) 2 and 3
C) 3 and 4 D) 1 and 3
2. How many types of Basic laws of thought
 - a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five
3. Symbol of Conjunction
 - a) . b) $\vee$ c) $\wedge$ d) $\sim$
4. Symbol of Disjunction
 - a) . b) $\vee$ c) $\wedge$ d) $\sim$
5. Symbol of Negation
 - a) $\vee$ b) $\sim$ c) $\wedge$ d) $\vee$

II. Fill in the blanks by using the appropriate one given the bracket (And, Simple, Disjunction, If, Compound, General)

1. One and only one statement is known as _____ Proposition.
2. Two statements joined the word as _____ known as compound Proposition
3. Subject and predicate of proposition indicate a class that proposition is known as _____ Proposition.
4. Two Statements joined together by the term or it is known as _____
5. Two Statements joined together by the term _____ it is known as Implication

III. Match the following

- | A | B |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. George Boole | a) Basic laws of thought |
| 2. Modern Classification of Proposition | b) $\wedge$ |
| 3. The law of Identity | c) Three |
| 4. Implication | d) Symbolic Thinker |
| | e) $\vee$ |

(One Mark Questions)

- 1) Who was the founder of Modern Symbolic Logic?
- 2) What is Simple Proposition?
- 3) What is Compound Proposition?
- 4) Give an example of general Proposition.
- 5) What is Law of thought?
- 6) Define Law of Identity?
- 7) When does the Conjunction True?
- 8) When does the Disjunction False?
- 9) When does the Implication False?

Two Marks questions

- 1) What is Conjunction?
- 2) What is Disjunction?
- 3) Write the truth table of Negation?
- 4) What is compound Proposition?
- 5) Name the Kinds of Law of Thought.

Short Notes-Five Marks

1. Truth table of conjunction.
2. Truth table of disjunction.
3. Truth table of implication.
4. Law of excluded middle.
5. Law of contradiction.
6. Law of Identity.

Five Marks questions

- 1) Explain the truth-Table of Conjunction.
- 2) Explain the truth-table of Disjunction.
- 3) Explain the truth-table of Implication.
- 4) Explain the Law of Contradiction.
- 5) Explain the Law of Identity.

Ten Marks questions.

- 1) Explain the Basic Law of Thought.

Chapter – 8

Basic Elements of Indian Logic

I. Answer the following multiple questions by choosing the correct answer

1. Father of the Indian Logic
 - a) Uddyotaka
 - b) Vatsyayana
 - c) Vachaspathi
 - c) Gowthama Maharshi
2. How many types of Classification Indian Logic in Knowledge
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Five
3. Classification of Indian Inference
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Five
4. Udyothaka Features of Sadh hetha
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Five
5. Classification of Hethu
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Five

II. Fill in the blanks by using the appropriate one given the bracket (Inference, Prathyakahs, Swarthanumana, Shabdha Pramana Upamana)

1. _____ Knowledge comes out of sense organs.
2. _____ Knowledge comes out of thought.
3. _____ Knowledge comes out of Comparison
4. _____ Knowledge comes out of authorities
5. _____ Inference for own self.

III. Match the following

A

1. First Epic of Indian Logic
2. Anu and Mana
3. Three Statements
4. Aristotle
5. Five Statements

B

- a) Syllogism
- b) AEIO Proposition
- c) Panchavayava Nyaya
- d) Anumana
- e) Nyayasutra
- f) Symbolic Thinker

One Mark Questions

- 1) Who was the father of Indian Logic?
- 2) Who wrote Nyayasutra?
- 3) Which is the first Epic of Indian Logic?
- 4). What is Pratyaksha?
- 5) What is Anumana Pramana?
- 6) What is Upamana?
- 7) What is Pratijna?
- 8) What is Hetu?
- 9) What is Poorvavat Anumana?
- 10) What is Sheshavat inference?
- 11) What is Samanythodrista?
- 12) What is Kevalanvayi inference?
- 13) What is Kevalavyathirekhi inference?
- 14) What is Anvaya Vyathirekhi Anumana?
- 15)What is Swarthanumana?
- 16) What is Pararthanumana?
- 17) How many Sentences are required for swarthanumana?
- 18) How many Sentences are required for Pararthanumana?
- 19) What are the two kinds of Indian inference?

Two Mark questions

- 1) Name the two kinds of inference according to Indian Logicians.
- 2) Name the Panchavaya Nyaya of Indian inference.
- 3) Name the three Characteristics of Sadh-Hetu.

Five Marks

1. Characterstic of Sadh - Hetu.
2. Five kinds of Jnana according to Indian inference.
3. Explain the characteristics of sadh-hetu.
4. Explain the five kinds of jnana -according to Indian inference.

Ten Mark Questions

- 1) Compare and explain Indian inference and Aristotellian Syllogism.