SSB Syllabus

Unit-I (Logic: Deductive and Inductive)

Truth and Validity, Sentence and Proposition (According To Quality and Quantity), Classification of Propositions, Immediate Inference: Conversion and Obversion; Syllogism: figure, mood and rules of syllogism; Fallacies: logical and extra-logical; Nature, Kinds and Procedure of Induction; Formal and Material Grounds of Induction, Hypothesis, Methods of Experimental Enquiry; Scientific Order, System and Explanation

Unit-II (Symbolic Logic and Philosophical Analysis)

Logical Form of Arguments, The Calculus of Propositions, Predicate Calculus, Algebra of Classes, Logic of Set, Ambiguity, Vagueness, Definition, Knowledge: Nature and Sources, Analytic Truth and Logical Possibility

Unit-III (History of Modern European Philosophy)

Bacon, Descartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz, Locke, Berkeley, Hume and Kant

(Metaphysics and Epistemology Only)

Unit-IV (Indian Philosophy)

Carvaka, Budhism, Jainism, Samkhya, Yoga, Nyaya, Vaisesika, Mimamsa, Samkara Vedanta and Ramanuja Vedanta

(Metaphysics and Epistemology only of all except Mimamsa; Epistemology Only of Mimamsa.
Concept of liberation in Buddhism, Jainism, Samkhya, Samkara and Ramanuja.

Unit-V MORAL PHILOSOPHY (INDIAN and WESTERN)

Buddhist ethics Jaina ethics Purusarthas Karmayoga of the Bhagavadgita

Utilitarian theories: (Bentham and Mill), Deontological Theory of Kant, Virtue Ethics of Aristotle, Bio-medical Ethics and Environmental ethics
Model Questions for SSB

Logic & Philosophy
1. "No dogs are lions" is an
   a. 'A' proposition
   b. 'E' proposition
   c. 'I' proposition
   d. 'O' proposition

2. Which term is distributed in a universal affirmative proposition?
   a. both subject and predicate
   b. neither subject nor predicate
   c. subject
   d. predicate

3. What is the Converse of "All men are mortal"?
   a. Some mortals are men.
   b. Some men are mortal.
   c. All mortals are men.
   d. No men are mortal.

4. The obverse of "No tiger is a pet" is
   a. "All non-pets are non-tigers."
   b. "All tigers are non-pets."
   c. "No tiger is a non-pet."
   d. "No pet is a tiger."

5. The fallacy of undistributed middle occurs in a syllogistic argument, if
   a. the middle term is undistributed in both the premises
   b. the middle term is undistributed at least in one of the premises
   c. the middle term is undistributed only in the major premise
   d. the middle term is undistributed only in the minor premise

6. Which of the following states a valid rule of syllogism?
   a. The minor term must be distributed at least once in the premises.
   b. No conclusion follows from two negative premises.
   c. If both the premises are particular the conclusion must be particular.
   d. No term can be distributed in the premise if it is not distributed in the conclusion.

7. In which figure middle term is the predicate in both the premises?
8. Which figure is considered to be the perfect figure?

a. First Figure
b. Second Figure
c. Third Figure
d. Fourth Figure

9. Argument by Analogy is a form of

a. deductive argument
b. inductive argument
c. both deductive and inductive argument
d. not a proper form of argument

10. Which of the following is not a name of Mill’s Methods?

a. Method of Agreement
b. Method of Difference
c. Method of Accident
d. Method of Residues

Unit II (Symbolic Logic and Philosophical Analysis)

1. The validity of an argument guarantees

a. truth of its conclusion
b. truth of its premises
c. truth of its premises and the conclusion
d. whenever the premises are true, the conclusion is also true

2. The validity of an argument depends on

a. the form of the argument
b. the content of the argument
c. the truth of premises
d. the truth of the conclusion

3. An argument is invalid if

a. The premises and the conclusion are all false
b. The premises and the conclusion are all true
c. The premises are true but the conclusion is false
The premises are false but the conclusion is true

4. If you do a truth table for “~A ⊃ (~B ∨ ~C)”, there will be
   a. 2 rows
   b. 4 rows
   c. 6 rows
   d. 8 rows

5. From the two premises - 1) If you oversleep you will be late, 2) You did not oversleep - we can validly derive
   a. You are not late.
   b. You are late
   c. You did oversleep
   d. None of the above

6. Which of the following is a tautology?
   a. ((q ⊃ q) ⊃ p)
   b. (p ⊃ (q ⊃ p))
   c. (p ⊃ (p v q))
   d. (p ⊃ (p · q))

7. Which of the following expressions is a two-place predicate?
   a. honesty and integrity
   b. is greater than
   c. is green with envy
   d. is the sum of

8. ‘Vagueness’ is the opposite of
   a. ‘ambiguity’
   b. ‘doubt’
   c. ‘belief’
   d. ‘precision’

9. “Glass is transparent because we can see through it.” Which fallacy is committed here?
   a. Fallacy of Ignorance
   b. Fallacy of Circular Definition
   c. Fallacy of Negative Definition
   d. No fallacy is committed

10. I can jump 1000 feet into the air. This is
a. logically possible
b. empirically possible
c. technically possible
d. none of the above

Unit III (History of Modern European Philosophy)

1. "Idola" stands for
   a. Theory of Knowledge
   b. Blind Beliefs
   c. Constructive Ideas
   d. Ethical Ideas

2. Which of the following is written by Bacon?
   a. An Essay Concerning Human Understanding
   b. Critique of Pure Reason
   c. Meditations
   d. Novum Organum

3. Who admits the existence of innate ideas?
   a. Locke
   b. Berkeley
   c. Descartes
   d. Hume

4. Who said "esse est percipi"?
   a. Descartes
   b. Berkeley
   c. Hume
   d. Kant

5. Who said "Thought and extension are two of the many inseparable aspects of a single, all-inclusive reality"?
   a. Locke
   b. Leibniz
   c. Spinoza
   d. Kant

6. Who advocated “Pre-established Harmony”?
   a. Locke
   b. Leibnitz
   c. Descartes
7. Who advocated that synthetic a priori knowledge is possible?
   a. Locke
   b. Descartes
   c. Kant
   d. Hume

8. Kant’s Critique of Pure Reason does not contain
   a. Transcendental Aesthetic
   b. Transcendental Analytic
   c. Transcendental Dialectic
   d. Transcendental Synthetic

9. Which one of the following views of 'Space and Time' represents the view of Kant?
   a. Space and time are figments of imagination
   b. Space and time are ultimate realities
   c. Space and time are forms of perception
   d. None of the above

10. Substance is a category of understanding according to
    a. Descartes
    b. Spinoza
    c. Leibniz
    d. Kant

**Unit IV (Indian Philosophy)**

1. Which one of the following elements does not exist according to the Carvakas?
   a. Earth
   b. Ether
   c. Fire
   d. Air

2. Which one of the following alternatives exemplifies the relation of Prakriti to its three gunas?
   a. The relation between the flower and its fragrance
   b. The relation between the rope and its strands
   c. The relation between the 'cow' and its 'cowness'
   d. None of the above

3. Mimamsa establishes the infallibility of the authority of the Veda on the ground that
a. Veda is the word of God
b. Veda is the word of the sages
c. Veda is the word of the trust-worthy person
d. Veda is impersonal

4. Sabda is a source of knowledge for

a. Nyaya, Mimamsa, Samkara
b. Vaisesika, Mimamsa, Samkara
c. Samkhya, Samkara, Ramanuja
d. Samkhya, Mimamsa, Ramanuja

5. According to Vaisesika mind is a

a. padartha
b. dravya
c. guna
d. paryaya

6. Parinamavada is propounded by:

a. Ramanuja and Samkhya
b. Sankara and Samkhya
c. Buddha and Sankara
d. Vaisesikas and Vaibhasikas

7. These are the following three modes of perception according to Nyaya:

a. Savikalpaka, Nirvikalpaka and Yogaja
b. Samanyalaksana, Jnanalaksana and Yogaja
c. Samanyatodrsta, Jnanalaksana and Nirvikalpaka
d. Savikalpaka, Nirvikalpaka and Samanyalaksana

8. Brahman must be differentiated, otherwise Brahman would possess the ignorance exhibited in the phenomenal world. This is the argument offered by

a. Ramanuja
b. Samkara
c. Kanada
d. Ishvarakrishna

9. If we accept the Syadvada of Jainism, it follows that

a. All knowledge is absolutely true
b. All knowledge is absolutely false
c. All knowledge is relatively true
d. No knowledge is relatively true
10. Kumarila’s theory of error is known as
   a. Anyatha-Khyati
   b. Akhyati
   c. Sat-Khyati
   d. Viparita-Khyati

Unit V Moral Philosophy (Indian and Western)

1. Which of the following is NOT included in the five vows of Jainism?
   a. Ahimsa
   b. Asteya
   c. Brahmacharya
   d. Saucha

2. Which one of the following is the highest purusartha?
   a. Dharma
   b. Artha
   c. Moksa
   d. Kama

3. Pleasures differ in quality. This view is defended by
   a. Mill
   b. Bentham
   c. Kant
   d. Hegel

4. According to Kant a person should be moral because
   a. it pays to be moral
   b. it furthers the common interest
   c. God wants us to be moral
   d. it is in accordance with the good will

5. Which theory states that a man ought to seek greatest happiness of the greatest number?
   a. Utilitarianism
   b. Egoistic hedonism
   c. Psychological hedonism
   d. Rigorism

6. A distinctive feature of virtue theory is that it places the ethical focus on:
a. consequences
b. rules
c. reason
d. character

7. The Golden Mean principle suggests that a good general guide to living virtuously is to:

   1. treat everyone equally.
   2. give everyone their just deserts.
   3. do unto others as you would have them do unto you.
   4. seek moderation and avoid excess.

8. Aristotle maintains that true happiness is:

   1. found in relationships with family and friends.
   2. important as a philosophical ideal, but is not a legitimate human goal.
   3. activity in accordance with virtue.
   4. unattainable for humans, and perhaps even for gods.

9. Who advocated Land Ethics?

   a. Mary Midgley
   b. Aldo Leopold
   c. Peter Singer
   d. Tom Reagan

10. Who invented the term Deep Ecology?

    a. Richard Sylvan
    b. Arne Naess
    c. Dale Jamieson
    d. Bryan Norton