

VIDYA EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION
UGC NET PAPER 1
LOGICAL REASONING

Q1. Which of the following is the quantity of the proposition “No cars are bicycles”?

- A. Universal affirmative
- B. Universal negative
- C. Particular affirmative
- D. Particular negative

Q2. Which of the following propositions are so related that they cannot both be false, though they can both be true?

- A. Some poems are artworks.
- B. All poems are artworks.
- C. Some poems are not artworks.
- D. Some artworks are poems.

Choose the correct answer:

- A. A and D Only
- B. A and C Only
- C. B and C Only
- D. A and B Only

Q3. Match the column:

- A. Ad hominem
- B. Straw man
- C. False cause
- D. Red Herring

- I. Mistaking correlation for causation
- II. Attacking the person instead of issue
- III. Misrepresenting someone’s argument
- IV. Diverting attention to another issue

Options:

- 1. A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III
- 2. A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
- 3. A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
- 4. A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV

Q4. Which fallacy is committed in the following statement—

“I can expect that you would not find any moral issue in making abortion illegal, since your ability to feel sympathy for the rights of women in general is very limited?”

1. Begging the question
2. Ad Hominem
3. Hasty generalisation
4. Slippery slope

Q5. The propositions “All Indians eat rice” and “Some Indians eat rice” are an example of—

- A. Subalternation
- B. Contraries
- C. Contradictions
- D. Sub contraries

Q6. If the statement “Some animals are not birds” is given as false, which of the following statements can be inferred to be true?

- A. All animals are birds.
- B. No birds are animals.
- C. No animals are birds.
- D. Some animals are birds.

Choose the correct answer:

- A. A and B Only
- B. B and D Only
- C. A and D Only
- D. B and C Only

Q7. Which of the following code correctly represents the figure and mood of the argument?

No musicians are Italians.
All barbers are Musicians.
Therefore, No barbers are Italians.

- A. EAE – I
- B. EAE – II
- C. EAE – III
- D. EAE – IV

Q8. Consider the following argument:

Major Premise: No squares are rectangles

Minor Premise: All rectangles are circles

Conclusion: Some circles are not squares

What is the Mood of the above proposition?

- A. AIE
- B. AEO
- C. EAO
- D. EAI

Q9. Arrange the following terms in order of increasing denotation.

- A. Chess
- B. Board games
- C. Sports
- D. Indoor games

Options:

- A. A, B, C, D
- B. C, D, A, B
- C. C, D, B, A
- D. A, B, D, C

Q10. Arrange the following in order of decreasing extension.

- A. Cheese
- B. Food products
- C. Dairy products
- D. Cottage cheese

Options:

- A. A, D, C, B
- B. C, B, A, D
- C. B, C, A, D
- D. D, A, C, B

Q11. What is equivalent of the statement “All atheists are pessimists”?

- A. All non-pessimists are non-atheists.
- B. All non-atheists are non-pessimists.
- C. All pessimists are atheists.
- D. None of the above.

Q12. Which of the following propositions is obverse and logically equivalent to the proposition “No sea are rough”?

- A. All sea are non-rough
- B. All rough are sea
- C. No non-sea are rough
- D. Some sea are rough

Q13. Which of the following statements is logically equivalent to the statement—
“No cats are non-feline”?

1. No felines are cats.
2. All non-cats are feline.
3. All cats are feline.
4. All felines are cats.

Q14. According to the classical Indian school of logic, which of the following instruments of knowledge is defined as the knowledge of the relation between a word and its denotation and is produced by the knowledge of resemblance or similarity?

1. Pratyaksa (perception)
2. Anumana (inference)
3. Upamāna (comparison)
4. Śabda (verbal testimony)

Q15. As per classical Indian school of logic (Nyāya), verbal testimony (śabda pramāṇa) includes:

- (A) Only injunctive sentences
- (B) Words of a scripture
- (C) Words of any teacher
- (D) Words of a trustworthy person

Options:

1. (A) and (C) Only
2. (B) and (D) Only
3. (A) and (B) Only
4. (A), (B), (C) and (D)

Q16. As per classical Indian school of logic (Nyaya) which of the following fallacy is committed when the middle term is too wide?

1. Anupasamhāri
2. Bādhita
3. Sādhārana
4. Asādhārana

Q17. According to Nyaya (Classical school of logic) which of the following step of inference corresponds to Upanaya?

1. The hill has fire
2. Because it has smoke
3. Whatever has smoke has fire, e.g., an oven
4. The hill has smoke which is invariably associated with fire

Q18. According to classical Indian philosophy, a source of knowledge based on the cognition of an object as similar to another object which is already known to the cognizer is called:

1. Shabda
2. Pratyaksha
3. Anumana
4. Upamana

Q19. Which of the following arguments is fallacious because of the middle term being too narrow?

1. All things are non-eternal because they are knowable
2. Sound is eternal, because it is audible
3. Fire is cold because it is substance
4. Wherever there is fire, there is smoke

Q20. Which fallacy is committed in the following statement—
“God exists since it is written in the scriptures. Since the scriptures are the words of God, whatever is written in them is true.”?

1. Hasty Generalization
2. Begging the Question
3. Red herring
4. Slippery slope

Q21. Match List I with List II.

List – I (Term / Concept)

- (A) Upanaya
- (B) Parāmarśa
- (C) Vyāpti
- (D) Pakṣadharmatā

List – II (Description)

- (I) The knowledge of Pakṣadharmatā as qualified by Vyāpti
- (II) The invariable relation or association of the Middle term in the minor term
- (III) The application of the universal concomitance to the present case
- (IV) The invariable association of the middle term with the major term

Choose the correct answer:

1. (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
2. (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)
3. (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)
4. (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)

Q22. According to classical Indian school of logic (Nyāya) which fallacy is committed in the following argument—

“Anything that is thinkable is nameable because it is thinkable”?

1. Asādhāraṇa
2. Sādhāraṇa
3. Asrayāsiddha
4. Svarūpāsiddha

Q23. Which of the following arguments is fallacious because the major term is too broad and the middle term is inclusive?

1. The sky-lotus is fragrant because it is a lotus.
2. Socrates is immortal because he passed away a long time ago.
3. Sound is eternal because it is audible.
4. Every object is nameable because it is knowable.

Q24. In the light of Nyāya's Syllogism, which of the following are correct?

- A. 'Sādhya' is the major term
- B. 'Liṅga' is the minor term
- C. 'Hetu' is the middle term
- D. 'Pakṣa' is the minor term
- E. 'Anumāna' is the inferential knowledge

Choose the correct answer:

1. A, B and C only
2. A, C, D and E only
3. B and D only
4. B, D and E only

Q25. Which of the following pairs are Contradictories?

- A. All metals are elements – Some metals are not elements
- B. All metals are elements – No metals are elements
- C. Some metals are elements – Some metals are not elements
- D. No metals are elements – Some metals are elements

Choose the correct answer:

1. A only
2. A and D only
3. B only
4. C only

Q26. Identify the fallacy—

“Everyone in my village uses this medicine, so it must cure all diseases.”

1. Ad hominem
2. Hasty generalization
3. Straw man
4. Red herring

Q27. In Nyāya syllogism, which step states the universal concomitance with example?

1. Pratijñā
2. Hetu
3. Udāharaṇa
4. Nigamana

Q28. Knowledge derived from the statement of a reliable expert is called:

1. Pratyakṣa
2. Anumāna
3. Upamāna
4. Śabda

Q29. Arrange the following in order of increasing extension:

- A. Rose
- B. Flower
- C. Plant
- D. Living being

Options:

1. A, B, C, D
2. D, C, B, A
3. B, A, C, D
4. A, C, B, D

Q30. Which of the following statements commits the fallacy of Begging the Question?

1. Democracy is the best form of government because it is superior to all others.
2. He is dishonest because he lies often.
3. You should obey the law because it is illegal to break it.
4. All of the above