

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Philosophy MCQs (Practice_Test 26 of 90)

Get top class preparation for IAS right from your home: [fully solved questions with step-by-step explanation](#)- practice your way to success.

1. Which one of the following is deduced from $(\sim pq) [(r. s) \rightarrow p]. r$

- a. $\sim q$
- b. $\sim q \rightarrow r$
- c. $\sim s$
- d. $r \rightarrow s$

2. Following is a normal proof of validity:

- a. $p \rightarrow (q. r)$
- b. $(p \rightarrow r) (q \rightarrow s) \rightarrow \sim r \rightarrow s$
- c. $(p \rightarrow r) (q \rightarrow r)$.
- d. $p \rightarrow q$
- e. $r \rightarrow s$
- f. $\sim r \rightarrow s$

Which of the following sequence of rules has been used to derive the conclusion from lines 3 – 5?

- a. Importation, Simplification, Constructive Dilemma, Definition of Implication
- b. Distribution, Addition, Constructive Dilemma, Disjunctive Syllogism
- c. Importation, Simplification, Hypothetical Syllogism, Disjunctive Syllogism
- d. Distribution, Simplification

Constructive Dilemma, Definition of Implication

3. Which one of the following statements follows from the proposition 'Logic is difficult'

- a. Assuming either that logic is difficult or that the text is not readable, Alfred will pass only if he concentrates
- b. Logic is difficult if and only if it is not difficult

- c. Unless logic is difficult, Alfred will pass if he concentrates
- d. Logic is difficult just in case Alfred will pass if he concentrates

Developed by: [Mindsprite Solutions](#)