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Competitive Exams: Philosophy MCQs (Practice_Test 8 of 90)

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- The Syllogism: Some parrots are not pests: All parrots are pets, therefore no pets are pests is invalid because
 - it contains more than three terms
 - its middle term is not distributed in the premises
 - the major term that is not distributed in the premises is distributed in the conclusion
 - the minor term which is not distributed in the premises is distributed in the conclusion
- Which one of the following is known as 'the paradoxes of material implication'
 - $\sim p - (p - q) ; \sim q - (p - q)$
 - $\sim p - (p - q) ; \sim q - (\sim p - q)$
 - $q - (p - q) ; \sim p - (p - \sim q)$
 - $q - (\sim p - q) ; \sim p - (\sim p - \sim q)$
- Which one of the following is symbolised by $\sim (A \cdot S)$
 - Sharad and Sushma will not be the Principal
 - Sharad and Sushma will not both be the Principal
 - It is not the case that either Sharad or Sushma will be the Principal
 - Neither Sharad nor Sushma will be the Principal
- Which one of the following is the correct symbolization of the statement: 'Provided that evil exists if and only if God is either unwilling or unable to prevent it. God exists only if he is neither impotent nor malevolent' [Scheme of abbreviations: p:

Evil exists q: God is unwilling to prevent it r: God is unable to prevent it s: God exists t: God is impotent u: God is malevolent]

- a. $(p - (q - r)) - ((\sim t - \sim u) - s)$
- b. $(p - (q - r)) - (s - (\sim t, \sim u))$
- c. $p - (q - r) - (s - \sim (t, u))$
- d. $(p - q) - r - (\sim (t - u) - s)$

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