

Inference

Que.1. Anu approaches you with a project given by her teacher. She need some clarification on the steps of scientific induction. Can you explain the different steps of scientific Induction. [Marks :(5)]

Ans. explain four steps of scientific induction.

Que.2. One postulates of induction states that 'the same cause will be produce the same effect under similar circumstances'. . [Marks :(3)]

Identify the postulates.

Briefly explain the postulates of induction.

Ans. The Law of Uniformity of Nature – explain the Law od Universal Causation and the Law of Unity of Nature.

Que.3. Differentiate between complete enumeration and simple enumeration with example. [Marks :(3)]

Ans. types of unscienific induction

Que.4. 'Acid is the cause of the colour change in litmus paper.' Find out the postulates of induction behind this example and state it. [Marks :(2)]

Ans. the law of Universal causation - this law states that everything must have a cause.

Que.5. Briefly explain the main differences between induction and deduction. [Marks :(2)]

Ans. induction – particular to general

Deduction – general to particular.

Que.6. Square of opposition is the relationship between A,E,I, O propositions having the same subject and predicate. Can you draw the diagram showing the opposition of propositions and explain it? [Marks :(6)]

Ans. contraries, contradictories, subaltern, subcontraries

Que.7. Write the contraposition of the following proposition? [Marks :(4)]

Some students are not smart

Ans. some non smart being are students

some non smart are not non students

Que.8. List out the rules of obversion. [Marks :(3)]

Ans. three rules of obversion

Que.9. The proposition 'Some farmers are not hardworking' has no converse. Why?

[Marks :(1)]

Ans. No converse , third rule of conversion

Que.10. Find the obverted converse of the following proposition.

All lions are carnivorous

[Marks :(1)]

Ans. some carnivorous being are not non lions

Que.11. In a contradictory opposition, if one proposition is true the other is -----

[Marks :(1)]

Ans. False

Que.12. Universal propositions having the same subject and predicate but differ only in quality are called

[Marks :(1)]

Ans. Contraries

Que.13. Subcontrary of 'I' proposition is...

[Marks :(1)]

Ans. 'O' Proposition