

**M.A. II CBCS**

**Sample Questions For**

**Semester – IV Ability Enhancement Course**

**Paper: Second Order Sentential Logic**

1.  $(x)(Px \supset R x)$   
 $\therefore (Px \supset Rx)$  this rule of quantification is known as....
  - a) Existential Instantiation
  - b) Universal Generalization
  - c) Existential Generalization
  - d) Universal Instantiation
2. Reading of the given  $(\exists x)$  quantifier is ....
  - a) Existential quantifier x
  - b) Universal Generalization
  - c) Existential Generalization
  - d) Universal quantifier X
3. Symbolization of the following propositions is ...' Everything is material'
  - a)  $(x) Mx$
  - b)  $(\exists x) Mx$
  - c)  $(x) \sim Mx$
  - d)  $Mx$
4.  $Dx \supset Mx$  is a....
  - a) Proposition
  - b) Proposition function
  - c) Simple Proposition
  - d) Compound proposition
5. 'Lavina is a scholar of philosophy'; symbolization of this proposition is...
  - a) Ls
  - b) Sl
  - c) sl
  - d) ls
6. 'Few supporters are present', this given proposition is a kind of.....
  - a) Particular Affirmative proposition
  - b) Particular negative proposition
  - c) Universal affirmative
  - d) Universal negative
7. In quantification theory small letters a – t stands for ---
  - a) Individual constant
  - b) Individual variable
  - c) Connective
  - d) Implicative
8. 'Given any x in the universe' is the reading of the following....
  - a) Existential quantifier x
  - b) Universal Generalization
  - c) Existential Generalization
  - d) Universal quantifier X

9. If given proposition have only one quantifier then that kind of proposition is known as...
- General proposition
  - Multiply general proposition
  - Singly general proposition
  - Compound proposition
10. Propositional function must have at least one.....occurrence of variables.
- Bound
  - Free
  - Capture
  - Variable
11.  $(x) (Mx \supset Dx)$  is equivalent to the following proposition....
- $(\exists x) (Mx \supset Dx)$
  - $(\exists x) (Mx \supset \sim Dx)$
  - $(\exists x) (Mx \supset Dx)$
  - $\sim (\exists x) (Sx \cdot \sim Px)$
12. In theory of Quantification there are..... rules of quantification.
- Nine
  - Two
  - Four
  - Ten
13. Quantification is a method of .....
- Substitution
  - Generalization
  - Universalization
  - None
14. Universal proposition has .....
- Existential Quantifier
  - General Quantifier
  - Universal Quantifier
  - Particular Quantifier
15. When we translate A, E, I, O propositions in modern logic than only ..... relation hold good.
- Contrary
  - Contradictory
  - Sub-Contrary
  - Sub-alternation
16. When general proposition has more than one quantifiers , then that kind of proposition is known as:
- Singly General Proposition
  - Universal Proposition
  - Multiply General Proposition
  - Existential Proposition
17. When the proposition is definite and identifiable then that kind of proposition is known as.....
- Singular Proposition
  - Existential Proposition
  - General Proposition
  - Universal Proposition
18. According to Copy, Universal quantification of propositional function is true, when .....substitution instances are true.
- All
  - Some
  - One
  - None
19. Universal Affirmative proposition and Universal negative proposition has ..... kind of opposition relation.
- Contrary
  - Contradictory
  - Sub-Contrary
  - Sub-alternation
20. General proposition is divided into .....
- General to Particular
  - Universal and Existential
  - Singular and General
  - Universal and General

21. Singly general proposition has only.....quantifier in proposition.  
 a. Two      b. One      C. More than one      d. Many
22. A statement form that has only TRUE substitution instances is called  
 a. Tautology   b. Contradiction   c. Contingent   d. Implication
23. A general proposition is formed from .....adding with Universal or Existential  
 quantifier.  
 a. Proposition                      c. Propositional Function  
 b. Quantification                      d. Propositional Connectives
24. Select the pair of contrary propositions :  
 a. I, O propositions   b. A, E propositions  
 b. A, O propositions   d. E, I proposition
25. 'A few students are not present', symbolization of this proposition is...  
 a)  $(x) (Sx \supset \sim Px)$                       c)  $(x) (Sx \supset Px)$   
 b)  $(\exists x) (Sx \cdot Px)$                       d)  $(\exists x) (Sx \cdot \sim Px)$

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