Unit – I  **The Nature and scope of logic**

Introduction – Definition of logic – Types of logic a) formal logic  b) material logic
- Uses of logic – thought – types of thinking a) Common sense thinking b) Scientific thinking – Relation ship with other subjects a) logic and psychology b) logic and ethic c) logic and law – laws of thought a) law of identity b) law of contradiction or non- contradiction c) law of excluded middle d) law of sufficient reason

Unit – II  **Words – Terms – Sentences**

Definition of word – Types of words a) Categorematic b) Synccategorematic
Terms – Types of terms a) Simple and composite terms b) single and general terms c) collective and non-collective terms d) concrete and abstract terms e) Positive – Negative and privative terms – Definition of connotation and denotation and their relationship.

Unit – III  **Propositions**

Definition of proposition – Relationship between sentence and proposition – Analysis of logical proposition – a) subject term b) predicate term c) copula – Kinds of propositions – Conditional proposition -  a) Hypothetical proposition b) Disjunctive proposition – un conditional proposition - Quality and Quantity of proposition – categorical proposition a) Universal affirmative b) Universal negative c) particular affirmative d) particular negative – Distribution of terms – Eulurs of circle.

Unit – IV  **Inference**

Inference – Types of inference a) Immediate inference b) mediate inference – syllogism – general rules of categorical syllogism – fallacies of categorical syllogism a) fallacy of four terms b) fallacy of un-distribution middle term c) fallacy of illicit major d) fallacy illicit minor e) fallacy of negatives f) fallacy of particulars
Unit V  **Mixed Syllogism**


Unit VI  **Division**

Definition – Rules of division – Types of division a) Division of dichotomy b) Physical division c) verbal division d) metaphysical division

Unit VII  **Logical Definition**

Definition – Rules of definition – Relationship of definition with description and division

Unit VIII  **Indian Logic**

Inference – Prama, Brama, Pramana – Swardha anumana – Parardha anumana - Relationship between Indian syllogism and Aristotle syllogism.

Unit IX  **Symbolic Logic**

Value of use of symbols – cum- symbolization, variable and constant – the truth functional connectives – truth table.
BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION, A.P, HYDERABAD
MODEL QUESTION PAPER- LOGIC- I YEAR (W.E.F.2014-15)

Time: 3 Hours
Max.marks:100

Section – A

Answer any Three out of the following Five questions 3x10 =30marks
1. Explain the Common sense Thinking and Scientific thinking?
2. Define the Denotation and connotation of terms.
3. Explain the categorical Propositions.
4. Describe the principles of definition.
5. What is the relationship between Indian syllogism and Aristotelian syllogism.

Section – B

Answer any eight out of the following twelve questions 8x5=40marks
6. Write the law of Identity.
7. Write the kinds of words.
8. Write the disjunctive proposition.
9. What is meant by Hypothetical Syllogism.
10. Explain the Division of Dichotomy.
11. Write any two fallacies of Syllogism.
12. Explain Prama and Brama.
13. Write the uses of symbols.
15. Explain the Denying the Consequence.
16. Write the meaning of Inference with examples.
17. Define Symbolic Logic and Classical Logic and explain.

Section – C

Answer any fifteen out of the following twenty questions 15x2 =30marks
18. Give an example of Formal Logic.
19. What is meant by the Law of Sufficient Reason.
20. Write about 'copula'.
21. Write the definition of 'Immediate Inference'.
22. Write the definition of 'Syllogism'.
23. Write the structure of 'Proposition'.
24. What is meant by Pure Hypothetical Syllogism.
25. Write the definition of 'Affirming the Antecedent'.

26. All men are Mortal.
   Rama is a man.
   Draw the Conclusion.

27. If 'A' is 'B' then 'C' is 'D'.
    'C' is not 'D'.
    Draw the Conclusion.

28. 'A' is either 'B' or 'C'.
    'A' is 'B'
    What is the Conclusion...

29. What is the fallacy of non exclusive alternative?

30. Write the Fallacy of 'Illicit Major'.

31. Write four Pramans.

32. What are the limits of Division.

33. What is meant by 'Linguistic Definition'.

34. What is meant by Inference for others?

35. What is meant by 'private terms'.

36. 'Fallacy of four terms' explain.

37. Give an example of material logic.