

## MODEL QUESTION

### CLASS-XI

### PHILOSOPHY

#### ASSERTION (A) AND REASON (R) TYPE QUESTION

There are two statements marked as Assertion and Reason mark your answer as per the code given below:

- Q1. Assertion (A): An argument can be valid or Invalid 1 mark  
Reason (R) : An argument is valid when its conclusion follows logically from the premises.

- A. Both A and R are the true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

Ans: A.

- Q2. Assertion (A): Law of causation status every event has a cause. 1 mark  
Reason (R): There is no such thing as beginning out of nothing.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. A is true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. R is true, but A is false.
- D. Both A and R are false.

Ans: B.

#### SOURCE BASE QUESTION

Read the following source carefully and answer the question that follow:

#### **Scientific Induction**

(4) marks

Scientific Induction is the establishment of a general real proposition, based on observation of particular instances in reliance on the principal of uniformity of nature and the Law of causation. A proposition clearly status a relation between two terms. A general proposition is one in which the predicate is affirmed or denied of an infinite numbers of individual e.g. All men are mortal, here the predicate 'mortal' is affirmed of all men who constitute an infinite numbers of individual. In induction there is a process from the known to the unknown, Mill describe as inductive leap or hazard.

- Q3. (1) What is general proposition? Give one example. (2)  
(2) What is Inductive leap? (1)  
(3) Name two Laws that Scientific Induction is based on. (1)