FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2011

Roll Number

PHILOSOPHY, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED:	**(PART-I MCQs)**	**30 MINUTES**	**MAXIMUM MARKS: 20**
THREE HOURS	**(PART-II)**	**2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES**	**MAXIMUM MARKS: 80**

NOTE: **(i)** **First** attempt **PART-I (MCQs)** on separate Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.

(ii) **Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.**

(PART-I MCQs) (COMPULSORY)

Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the **appropriate box** on the **Answer Sheet**. **(1 x 20=20)**

(i) How many kinds of Traditional Logic are there?

(a) Two (b) Four (c) Three (d) None of these

(ii) How many Propositions are there in a syllogism?

(a) Four (b) Three (c) Two (d) None of these

(iii) A Proposition is the part of an argument, what is the nature of proposition?

(a) Stressing a point (b) Opinion (c) Information (d) None of these

(iv) Logic is what kind of Science?

(a) Natural (b) Social (c) Normative (d) None of these

(v) Aristotelian Logic is refuted by Imam Ibn Taimiya in one of his works, what is the name of that book?

(a) Al Isharat (b) Rad-ul-Mantaqeen (c) Tahajat ul Falasafah (d) None of these

(vi) There are sentences which are not Propositions, only some sentences are Propositions, which are not?

(a) Questions and derogatory/ exclamatory sentences

(b) Informative (c) Explanatory (d) None of these

(vii) Al-Farabi is called Al-Shaikh-ul-Thani or the Second Master because of his contribution to Logic. Who is The Shaikh or The Master?

(a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Inb-i-Sina (d) None of these

(viii) Logos is a Greek word meaning?

(a) Culture (b) Grammar (c) To talk about (d) None of these

(ix) Inductive Logic is based on the law of:

(a) Causation (b) Identity (c) Uniformity of Nature (d) None of these

(x) Logic is very important to?

(a) Thought and Reasoning (b) Praising (c) Inquiring (d) None of these

(xi) How many symbols are there in Logic?

(a) Two (b) Four (c) Five (d) None of these

(xii) Muslim Thinkers stress on the Scientific Method, which is based on:

(a) Deductive Logic (b) Formal Logic (c) Inductive Logic (d) None of these

(xiii) Al Ghazali wrote the:

(a) Rad-ul-Mantaqeen (b) Madina-tul-Fazilata (c) Tahafat-ul-Falasafah (d) None of these

(xiv) Syllogism is a form of _____ Logic.

(a) Inductive (b) Symbolic (c) Deductive (d) None of these

(xv) How many terms are there in Syllogistic Argument.?

(a) Two (b) Four (c) Three (d) None of these

(xvi) In _____ Logic we argue from the whole to the part.

(a) Deductive (b) Inductive (c) Formal (d) None of these

(xvii) Aristotelian Logic is based on the law of:

(a) Ecluded Middle (b) Uniformity of nature (c) Causatiion (d) None of these

(xviii) $\sim$ is a symbol of:

(a) Conjunction (b) Negation (c) Disjunction (d) None of these

(xix) Logic studies thought:

(a) As it is (b) As it should be (c) As it appear (d) None of these

(xx) The conclusions of all arguments are:

(a) Final (b) Probable (c) Relative (d) None of these

PART-II

NOTE: **(i)** **PART-II** is to be attempted on separate Answer Book.
(ii) **Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. All questions carry EQUAL marks.**
(iii) **Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.**

Q.2. Define Logic and briefly discuss its various kinds. **(20)**

Q.3. What is the role of definition and division in Logic? Discuss with special reference to Aristotle. **(20)**

Q.4. What is a fallacy? Enumerate and define its various kinds in brief. **(20)**

Q.5. How far has Imam-Inb-i-Taimiya succeeded in proving the non-compulsion of causation? **(20)**

Q.6. Discuss the nature and scope of probability in Logic. **(20)**

Q.7. Discuss Al-Farabi's contribution in Logic. **(20)**

Q.8. Discuss the importance of symbols in logic with reference to the five symbols. **(20)**

****

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2011

Roll Number

PHILOSOPHY, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED:	**(PART-I MCQs)**	**30 MINUTES**	**MAXIMUM MARKS: 20**
THREE HOURS	**(PART-II)**	**2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES**	**MAXIMUM MARKS: 80**

NOTE: **(i)** **First** attempt **PART-I (MCQs)** on separate Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.

(ii) **Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.**

(PART-I MCQs) (COMPULSORY)

Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the **appropriate box** on the **Answer Sheet**. **(1 x 20=20)**

(i) "Creative Evolution" is written by:

(a) Kant (b) Bergson (c) Hegel (d) None of these

(ii) "Critique of Pure Reason" is the work of:

(a) Bergson (b) Hume (c) Kant (d) None of these

(iii) _____ is the founder of Modern Philosophy.

(a) Descartes (b) Spinoza (c) Leibniez (d) None of these

(iv) "The Republic" is authored by:

(a) Aristotle (b) Plato (c) Socrates (d) None of these

(v) Al Rad-ul-Mantaqeen is written by:

(a) Al-ghazali (b) Ibn-i-Taimiya (c) Ibn Rushd (d) None of these

(vi) Karl Marx is famous for his work:

(a) Das Capital (b) Creative Evolution (c) Critique of Pure Reason (d) None of these

(vii) Al-Nijat and Al-Isharat are the works of:

(a) Ibn-i-Sina (b) Al-Ghazali (c) Al-Farabi (d) None of these

(viii) Ibn Rushd wrote a book as an answer to al-Ghazali's Tahafat, name it.

(a) Hujjatullah al Baligha (b) Tahafat-ul-Tahafat (c) The Muqaddama (d) None of these

(ix) Wahdat-ul-Wajud is the doctrine of:

(a) Ibn-ul-Fareed (b) Ibn-ul-Arabi (c) Maulana Rumi (d) None of these

(x) Who is famous for his 'Illuminative' or 'Isharqi Sufism'?

(a) Ibn-ul-Arabi (b) Ibn-ul-Fareed

(c) Shahabuddin Suharawardy Maqtool (d) None of these

(xi) Who is the founder of Philosophy of History?

(a) Ibn-i-Sina (b) Al-Kindi (c) Ibn-i-Khaldun (d) None of these

(xii) Who was the first to translate the Quran in Persian in the Sub-Continent?

(a) Shah Abdul Qadir (b) Syed Ahmed Shaheed (c) Shahwaliullah (d) None of these

(xiii) The word "Mutazilites" is derived from the Arabic word.

(a) Ihtisal (b) Itizal (c) Istidlal (d) None of these

(xiv) Abu Musa was the founder of the Kalamist thought of the:

(a) Mutazilites (b) Qadarites (c) Asharites (d) None of these

(xv) Amr Ibn Ubaid and Wasil Ibn Ata were the pupils of:

(a) Al-Ghazali (b) Imam Hasan Basri (c) Imam Ibn-i-Taimiya (d) None of these

(xvi) Kant is famous for his critiques. Which one is the most important?

(a) Critique of Pure Reason (b) Critique of Pure Practical Reason

(c) Critique of Practical Reason (d) None of these

(xvii) Empiricism is a Philosophical school of thought originated in:

(a) America (b) Britain (c) Germany (d) None of these

(xviii) The founder of Modern Philosophy was:

(a) Spinaza (b) Hume (c) Descartes (d) None of these

(xix) Who said, "Knowledge is virtue"?

(a) Plato (b) Democitus (c) Socrates (d) None of these

(xx) Ibn ul Arabi is famous for his Sufism based on the idea of:

(a) Wahdat-ul-Wajood (b) Wahdat-ul-Shahood (c) Amr bil Maroof (d) None of these

PART-II

NOTE: **(i)** **PART-II** is to be attempted on separate Answer Book.
(ii) **Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. All questions carry EQUAL marks.**
(iii) **Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.**

Q.2. Critically examine the Rationalist Idealism of Hegel. **(20)**

Q.3. Discuss Ibn-i-Sina's theory of Being and his views of Psychology. **(20)**

Q.4. Discuss the four postulates of Ethics formulated by Immanual Kant. **(20)**

Q.5. Discuss the three main points of Al-Ghazali's criticism of the Rationalist in the Tahafatul Falasafah. **(20)**

Q.6. Compare the views of the Mutazilites and Asharites about the following:

(a) Existence of God, and the relations of His Essence and Attributes. **(7)**

(b) Origin of the Quran **(7)**

(c) Freedom of the Will. **(6)**

Q.7. Discuss Iqbal's Theory of knowledge as expounded in the Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam. **(20)**

Q.8. Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following: **(5 x 4 = 20)**

(i) Elan Vitale **(ii)** Irtifaqat **(iii)** Pragmatism
(iv) Sufism **(v)** Karl Marx **(vi)** Logical Positivism

****