Ans to Q No 3: The theory of logical atomism holds that the world consists of ultimate logical "facts" or "atoms" that cannot be further analysed. Such atoms can be understood independently of other facts.

Ans to Q No 4: Wittgenstein

Ans to Q No 5: Logical positivism

Ans to Q No 6: In the year 1920 at Vienna Circle

Ans to Q No 7: Ordinary language philosophy is that philosophical doctrine which adopts the ordinary language as the tool of analytic philosophy in order to solve the philosophical problems.



1.10 MODEL QUESTIONS

A) Objective questions

Q 1: What is analytic philosophy?

Q 2: What does the term 'analyitc' mean in analytic philosophy?

Q 3: What is logical atomism?

Q 4: What are the principles of logical positivist?

Q 5: What is normative ethics?

Q 6: What is meta-ethics?

B) Short questions (Answer in about 100-150 words)

Q 1: What is the veification theory of positivism? Explain in brief.

Q 2: What are some of the topic discusss in 'philosphy of mind'?

Q 3: Is metaphysical statement meaningless ? Give reason for your answer.

C) Long questions (Answer in about 300-500 words)

Q 1: Who was Russerl ? Discuss his contribution in the development of analytic philosophy .

Q 2: What is 'ordinary language philosophy'? Is it different from philosophy of language? Explain

Q 3: Discuss the concept of 'ethics' in analytic philosophy.

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