

3. In the development of our knowledge, which usually comes first, premises or conclusion?
4. How is it possible to pass from the known to the unknown?
5. Explain under what circumstances only an Inference is possible.
6. What is the common element in both Induction and Deduction? How do they differ?

CHAPTER XXV. -- *Rational and Empirical Theories*

1. Who are the great historical representatives respectively of Rationalism and Empiricism?
2. Explain the method and procedure of Rationalism.
3. What is the great instrument of knowledge according to Rationalism? What according to Empiricism?
4. State as clearly as you can the various points at issue between the two schools.
5. Explain Mill's theory that we always reason from one particular fact to another. How far do you agree with his conclusions?
6. Is it true that we obtain a general law by summing up particulars?
7. Is there any *direct* and necessary connection between the number of instances and the induction of the general law?
8. Criticise Jevon's theory of 'Perfect Induction' as stated on page 187.