

1. Dharma and Adharma are the conditions of movement and rest according to  
A) Advaita B) Jainism  
C) Sankhya D) Carvaka
2. The word *samyag-dharsana* means  
A) Right faith B) Right conduct  
C) Right knowledge D) Right living
3. *Suttapitaka* deals with  
A) Rules of conduct for the Buddhists  
B) Buddha's sermons and dialogues  
C) Exposition of Philosophical theories of Buddhism  
D) Buddhist logic
4. The word *rta* means  
A) Eternal moral order B) Karma  
C) Jnana D) Satya
5. Charvaka accepts the following as the valid source of knowledge  
A) Perception and inference B) Inference and verbal testimony  
C) Comparison D) Perception
6. Who among the following is said to be the founder of the Charvaka system?  
A) Kapila B) Patanjali  
C) Gautama D) Brhaspati
7. *Sattva* is that element of Prakrti which is of the nature of  
A) Pain B) Pleasure  
C) Conflict D) Co-operation
8. The second product of Prakrti is  
A) Mahat B) Ahamkara  
C) Tanmatras D) Mahabhutas
9. Yama in Yoga means  
A) God of death B) Restraint  
C) Mental equilibrium D) Cultivation of good habits
10. The pramana admitted by Prabhakara Mimamsa are  
A) Six B) Five  
C) Four D) Two
11. The triple process involved in evolution according to Sri Aurobindo are widening, heightening and  
A) Simplification B) Integration  
C) Dissolution D) Conjunction

12. Supermind is the concept developed by  
 A) Nietzsche B) Radhakrishnan  
 C) Sri Aurobindo D) Swami Vivekananda
13. The word *pratyabhijna* means  
 A) Recognition B) Inference  
 C) Comparison D) Verbal testimony
14. The word *paksa* means  
 A) Subject-object relation in a sentence  
 B) Major term in a proposition  
 C) Middle term in a proposition  
 D) Minor term in a proposition
15. *Sannidhi* or *asatti* is a condition of  
 A) Inference B) Verbal testimony  
 C) Comparison D) Non-apprehension
16. The seventh category according to Vaisesika is  
 A) Dravya B) Guna  
 C) Abhava D) Samavaya
17. The word “Anal Haq” in the philosophy of Iqbal means  
 A) I am God B) I am the creative truth  
 C) I am consciousness D) I am the world
18. In Gandhian philosophy, ahimsa implies  
 A) Non-cooperation B) Conquest of anger and pride  
 C) True knowledge D) Freedom
19. ----- is direct and immediate according to Dr. S. Radhakrishnan  
 A) Reason B) Intellect  
 C) Intuition D) None of these
20. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below
- | <u>List I</u>           | <u>List II</u>             |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Dr. Ambedkar         | 1. Practical Vedanta       |
| b. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan | 2. Choiceless awareness    |
| c. J. Krishnamurti      | 3. Neo-Buddhism            |
| d. Swami Vivekananda    | 4. Intellect and intuition |
- A) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3 B) a-1, b-3, c-2, d-4  
 C) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1 D) a-4, b-3-, c-3, d-4
21. In Buddhism, impressions (samskara) belong to  
 A) Present life B) Past life  
 C) Future life D) Past, present and future life

22. "Virtue and wisdom purify each other," says  
 A) Sankara B) Ramanuja  
 C) Mahavira D) Buddha
23. The following is replaced by a continuous stream of states according to Buddhism:  
 A) Human body B) Soul  
 C) Consciousness D) Nirvana
24. The author of *Nyayamanjari* is  
 A) Vatsyayana B) Uddyotakara  
 C) Vacaspati D) Jayantha
25. The Nyaya Philosophy is a system of  
 A) Logical realism B) Absolute idealism  
 C) Critical realism D) Neo-realism
26. The number of kinds of *laukika* or ordinary perceptions according to Nyaya are  
 A) Six B) Four  
 C) Three D) Two
27. The material world according to Charvaka is composed of following elements  
 A) Ether, fire, water and earth B) Earth, fire, air and water  
 C) Water, earth, ether and fire D) Atoms, earth, air and fire
28. The first *tirthankara* is  
 A) Vardhamana B) Rsabhadeva  
 C) Vasubandu D) Kapila
29. Three kinds of immediate knowledge according to Jainism are  
 A) avadhi, manah paryaya and kevala  
 B) jnana, ajnana and kevala  
 C) Avadhi, kevala and para vidhya  
 D) None of the above
30. *Mati* and ----- are the two kinds of knowledge accepted by Jainism  
 A) Sruta B) Mahat  
 C) Visesa D) Khayati
31. In western philosophy, the following philosopher first followed the dialectical method  
 A) Plato B) Aristotle  
 C) Socrates D) Pythagoras
32. The distinction between 'popular goodness' and 'philosophic goodness' was made by  
 A) Aristotle B) Socrates  
 C) St Augustine D) St. Thomas Aquinas

33. The metaphor of 'Divided Line' was used by  
 A) Plato B) Descartes  
 C) Hegel D) Kant
34. The four causes according to Aristotle are: formal, material, efficient and  
 A) Final B) Relative  
 C) Absolute D) Ideal
35. According to Aristotle, the word "cause" means  
 A) Invariable and unconditional antecedent of the effect  
 B) Constitute conditions of existence  
 C) Existent entity  
 D) Determinate possibility
36. The highest of all Ideas according to Plato is  
 A) Truth B) Beauty  
 C) Logic D) Good
37. The Ideas according to Plato are  
 A) Particular B) Universal  
 C) Both Universal and Particular D) None of these
38. St. Anslem accepted the priority and primacy of  
 A) Reason over faith B) Faith over reason  
 C) Truth over falsity D) None of these
39. For St. Thomas Aquinas, God is not the object of direct intuition, but is known through  
 A) Reason B) Experience  
 C) Excellence D) Reflection
40. The first Proof for the existence of God, according to St. Thomas Aquinas is from  
 A) Motion B) Efficient cause  
 C) Contingency D) Teleology
41. According to Aristotle, *actus purus* means  
 A) Soul B) God  
 C) Attributes D) Causes
42. The metaphor of a pilot in a ship is given by Descartes to explain  
 A) Methodic doubt B) Substance  
 C) God's existence D) Mind-body relation
43. The complex ideas according to Locke are as follows  
 A) Modes, Substances and Relations  
 B) Modes, substance and attributes  
 C) Quality, quantity and relation  
 D) God, substance and attributes

44. In the later Wittgenstein, the theory of meaning is  
 A) Picture theory                      B) Use theory  
 C) Sense-reference theory            D) Truth-conditional theory
45. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below
- |               |                        |
|---------------|------------------------|
| <u>List I</u> | <u>List II</u>         |
| a. Socrates   | 1. Synthetic Apriori   |
| b. St. Anslem | 2. Absolute Idealism   |
| c. Kant       | 3. Virtue is knowledge |
| d. Hegel      | 4. Faith and reason    |
- A) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3                      B) a-1, b-3, c-2, d-4  
 C) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1                      D) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2
46. The two principal aims of Viennese circle were: (1) to demonstrate the meaningless of metaphysics and (2)  
 A) Rejection of Science                  B) Acceptance of ordinary language  
 C) Foundation for the sciences        D) Analysis of experience
47. The following is rejected by Berkeley  
 A) Infinite spirit                          B) Primary and Secondary Qualities  
 C) Science                                  D) None of these
48. Berkeley refutes the following as an abstract idea  
 A) World                                    B) God  
 C) Matter                                    D) Nature
49. For Hume, ----- is the construct of sensations, feeling and images  
 A) Idea                                        B) Self  
 C) Cause                                      D) Quality
50. It was ----- who roused Kant from his “dogmatic slumber”  
 A) Hume                                        B) Locke  
 C) Descartes                                D) Berkeley
51. *The Critique of Pure Reason* combines both Epistemology and  
 A) Ethics                                      B) Logic  
 C) Language                                 D) Metaphysics
52. For Kant, ----- is unknown and unknowable  
 A) Phenomena                                B) Noumena  
 C) Reason                                      D) Understanding
53. Hume rejects substance because  
 A) They are not verifiable  
 B) Their existence cannot be proved  
 C) They are not real  
 D) They cannot be derived from our impressions of sensations

54. In Descartes, thought and extension are  
 A) Attributes    B) Substance    C) Sensations    D) Ideas
55. For Spinoza, when *conatus* refers to mind and body, it is called  
 A) Appetite    B) Desire    C) Intuition    D) God
56. In Leibniz, a compound substance is the collection of  
 A) Monads    B) Attributes    C) Atoms    D) Modes
57. Monad possesses the following two main faculties:  
 A) Perception and Inference  
 B) Perception and Appetition  
 C) Primary and Secondary qualities  
 D) Substance and attributes
58. The attributes of a single substance, according to Spinoza is  
 A) Mind and body    B) Truth and falsity  
 C) Space and time    D) Freedom and determinism
59. According to St. Augustine, Evil is necessary for the enhancement of:  
 A) Greater Joy    B) Greater Evil  
 C) Greater Fall    D) Greater good
60. The idea of Most Perfect Being support the following proof for the existence of God  
 A) Teleological argument    B) Cosmological argument  
 C) Ontological argument    D) Historical argument
61. In a valid deductive argument, if the premises are true, the conclusion must be  
 A) False    B) True  
 C) Neither true nor false    D) None of these
62. The two terms, Universal and Particular indicate the ----- of a statement  
 A) Quality    B) Quantity  
 C) Relation    D) Negation
63. Two ----- statements have the same subject and predicate and are both Universal, but differ in quality is  
 A) Contradictory    B) Contrary  
 C) Sub-Alterns    D) Sub-contrary
64. When the statement “All S are P” is obverted it becomes  
 A) No S are non-P    B) All S are non-P  
 C) Some S are not non-P    D) Some S are non-P
65. The following is an example of Universal Affirmative  
 A) No S is P    B) Some S is P  
 C) Some S is not P    D) All S is P

66. The sub-contrary of the statement “Some students are invited” is  
 A) All students are invited  
 B) No students are invited  
 C) Some students are not invited  
 D) All students are not invited
67. In an Inductive argument, since the premises offer partial evidence, the conclusion is always  
 A) Certain  
 B) Probable  
 C) Indeterminate  
 D) None of these
68. A Bi-conditional with two components is represented by  
 A)  $(p \cdot q)$   
 B)  $(p \supset q)$   
 C)  $(p \equiv q)$   
 D)  $(p \vee q)$
69. “Today is either Tuesday or Wednesday” is an example of  
 A) Inclusive disjunctive proposition  
 B) Exclusive disjunctive proposition  
 C) Conjunctive proposition  
 D) Material Implicative proposition
70. In ----- argument, the conclusion does not assert information which is not contained in the premises.  
 A) Deductive  
 B) Inductive  
 C) Deductive and inductive  
 D) None of these
71. The symbol  $(\supset)$  is used to represent  
 A) An implicative function  
 B) Conjunctive function  
 C) Negation  
 D) Invalid argument
72. The number of terms in a categorical syllogism are  
 A) Two  
 B) Four  
 C) Three  
 D) Five
73. Challenging the truth of hypothetical premises is the following dilemma  
 A) Take the dilemma by the horns  
 B) Escape between the horns of a dilemma  
 C) Rebut a dilemma  
 D) None of these
74. The method of arriving at general or universal proposition from the particular facts of experience is  
 A) Deductive Generalization  
 B) Generalization of Particular  
 C) Inductive Particular  
 D) Inductive Generalization
75. ----- term must be distributed at least once in the categorical syllogism  
 A) Major  
 B) Minor  
 C) Middle  
 D) Subject

76. All M are P  
All S are M  
-----  
∴ All S are P  
The above is one of the four valid form in the  
A) Second Figure                      B) First Figure  
C) Third Figure                         D) Fourth Figure
77. The following argument commits the fallacy of  
No cows are animals  
No cats are cows  
-----  
∴ No cats are animals  
A) Fallacy of four terms              B) Fallacy of Illicit Major  
C) Fallacy of Illicit Minor          D) Fallacy of Undistributed Middle
78. 'Either p or q' is a case of  
A) Disjunctive proposition          B) Hypothetical proposition  
C) Categorical proposition          D) None of these
79. "If two or more instances of the phenomenon under investigation have only one  
circumstances in common, the circumstance in which alone all the instances agree,  
is the cause (or effect) of the given phenomenon" is the method of  
A) Residues                              B) Concomitant variation  
C) Difference                             D) Agreement
80. Mill's Methods of inductive inference are  
A) Two                                      B) Three  
C) Five                                      D) Four
81. A variable is  
A) Place holder                         B) Connective  
C) Modifier                               D) Constant
82. The ----- of a syllogism refers to the types of statements in it  
A) Figure                                  B) Mood  
C) Validity                                D) None of these
83. The following term of an O statement is undistributed  
A) Subject                                 B) Predicate  
C) Universal                               D) Particular
84. The traditional classification of categorical propositions are  
A) P, Q, R, S                            B) A, B, C, D  
C) A, E, I, O                              D) A, E, I, F
85. In the truth-table of conjunction when 'p' is true and 'q' is true, then (p. q) is  
A) Both True and False              B) True  
C) False                                    D) Indeterminate



86. Ethics is defined as the study of  
 A) What is justice  
 B) What is beauty  
 C) What is right or good in conduct  
 D) What is valid and invalid
87. The term “right” is derived from the Latin word meaning  
 A) True  
 B) Good  
 C) Straight or according to Law  
 D) Understanding
88. Virtue exists only in  
 A) Activity  
 B) Theory  
 C) Rights  
 D) Duties
89. The word “norm” means  
 A) Standard  
 B) Truth  
 C) Will  
 D) Freedom
90. The doctrine that what each ought to seek in his own greatest pleasure is  
 A) Universal Hedonism  
 B) Egoistic Hedonism  
 C) Karma  
 D) Rta
91. A thing is generally said to be good when it is valuable for  
 A) Some  
 B) All  
 C) Rulers  
 D) Ruled
92. The word “Summum Bonum” means  
 A) Relatively good  
 B) Supreme good  
 C) Truth  
 D) Supreme God
93. The first of human rights is  
 A) The right to have property  
 B) Right to live  
 C) Right to have education  
 D) The right to have a job
94. The Professional codes of ethics are written as a means of  
 A) Control over the individual  
 B) Social control  
 C) To create fear in the individual  
 D) Quality control
95. “Thou Shalt not Kill” explains respect for  
 A) Freedom  
 B) Character  
 C) Truth  
 D) Life
96. One of the cardinal virtues is  
 A) Wisdom  
 B) Following one’s own profession  
 C) Beauty  
 D) None of these

97. “You are punished not for stealing sheep, but in order that sheep may not be stolen” represents the following theory of punishment  
 A) Reformative B) Deterrent  
 C) Retributive D) Capital
98. In the reformatory theory of punishment, the aim is to ----- the offender.  
 A) Punish B) Educate  
 C) Caution D) Threaten
99. The “Oath of Hippocrates” is connected to  
 A) Medical Ethics B) Legal Ethics  
 C) Ethics for students D) Ethics for Teachers
100. The following philosopher supported Emotive Ethics  
 A) J.S. Mill B) A.J. Ayer  
 C) Kant D) Bradley
101. “Act as if the maxim of thy action were to become by thy will a universal law of nature” is the statement of  
 A) Bradley B) Carnap  
 C) Kant D) A.J. Ayer
102. The view that moral acts are inherently right or wrong, apart from any results that may flow from is known as  
 A) Materialism B) Formalism  
 C) Utilitarianism D) Logical positivism
103. For the following Philosopher, the moral life of an individual depends on his having a particular “Station” in a social group  
 A) Plato B) Hegel  
 C) Bradley D) Carnap
104. A.J. Ayer excludes value judgments or *ought* statements from the area of -----  
 A) Propositions B) Ethics  
 C) Metaphysics D) Philosophy
105. ----- is connected to the theory of intuitionism  
 A) Socrates B) Kant  
 C) Ross D) Russell
106. The principle of utility was formulated by  
 A) A.J. Ayer B) Bentham  
 C) Epicurus D) Bradley

107. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below

List I

- a. G. E. Moore
- b. A.J. Ayer
- c. Kant
- d. Bradley

List II

- 1. *Language, Truth and Logic*
- 2. *Critique of Practical Reason*
- 3. *Ethical Studies*
- 4. *Principia Ethica*

- A) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1
- B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3
- C) a-1, b-3, c-2, d-4
- D) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3

108. ----- according to G.E. Moore is a naturalistic fallacy

- A) Will
- B) Freedom
- C) Good
- D) None of these

109. The principle of autonomy was suggested by

- A) Kant
- B) Bradley
- C) J.S.Mill
- D) Bentham

110. Sancita karma refers to the

- A) Past karma
- B) Present karma
- C) Future karma
- D) None of these

111. The following philosopher talks about “Bad faith”

- A) Frege
- B) Heidegger
- C) Sartre
- D) Marcel

112. Frege made the following distinction

- A) Logical and illogical
- B) Facticity and freedom
- C) Intentionality and non-intentionality
- D) Sense and reference

113. The author of “The theory of Description” is

- A) Frege
- B) Russell
- C) Strawson
- D) Wittgenstein

114. The work, *Logical Investigations* was written by

- A) Wittgenstein
- B) Kierkegaard
- C) Sartre
- D) Husserl

115. The three spheres of existence according to Kierkegaard are

- A) Logical, aesthetic and ethical
- B) Aesthetic, ethical and religious
- C) Religious, philosophical and ethical
- D) Biological, existential and ethical

116. According to G.E. Moore, a proposition is composed neither of words nor thoughts but of ----- related in a certain way  
 A) Mental entities                      B) Ideas  
 C) Concepts                                D) Object
117. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below
- | <u>List I</u>             | <u>List II</u>        |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Social Reformer        | 1. Russell            |
| b. Logical Atomist        | 2. Husserl            |
| c. Phenomenologist        | 3. G.E. Moore         |
| d. Linguistic Philosopher | 4. Sree Narayana Guru |
- A) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2                      B) a-4, b-1, c-2 , d-3  
 C) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1                      D) a-1, b-3, c-2, d-4
118. Phenomenology is  
 A) A descriptive analysis of subjective phenomena  
 B) A linguistic study of phenomena  
 C) A realistic study of the world  
 D) None of these
119. ----- is the basis of Being-there  
 A) Care                                        B) Freedom  
 C) Intentionality                            D) Bracketing
120. Radical Humanism is the philosophy of  
 A) Chattmbi Swamigal                      B) M.N. Roy  
 C) Sree Naryana Guru                        D) S.Radhakrishnan

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