

1. According to Charvaka, the material world is composed of:  
A) Vayu, Agni, Akasa                      B) Agni, Vayu, Ap and Atma  
C) Vayu, Agni, Ap, and Akasa          D) None of these
2. Jainism is both:  
A) Realism and Pluralism  
B) Idealism and Pluralism  
C) Absolute Idealism and Realism  
D) Neo-realism and Idealism
3. Jainism believes that the following possesses the four qualities of touch, taste, smell and colour  
A) Pudgala                                      B) Kala  
C) Dharma                                        D) Adharma
4. Buddha's sermons and dialogues are available in:  
A) Suttapitaka                                B) Vinayapitaka  
C) Abhidhammapitaka                      D) Sutrapitaka
5. According to Charvaka, the existence of consciousness is proved by:  
A) Inference                                    B) Perception  
C) Postulation                                 D) Comparison
6. The eight-fold path in Buddhism is known as:  
A) Astanga-yoga                                B) Astanga-marga  
C) Samatantra                                 D) None of these
7. The number of substances according to Vaisesika is:  
A) Five    B) Two  
C) Seven                                         D) Nine
8. The non-existence of soul in Buddhism is known as  
A) Anatta-vada                                 B) Jivatma-vada  
C) Paramatma-vada                         D) None of the above
9. Nyaya school is known as  
A) Idealism                                        B) Realism  
C) Monism                                         D) Dualism
10. Three kinds of alaukika according to Nyaya are:  
A) Samanyalaksana, jnanalaksana and yogaja  
B) Samanyalaksana, jnanalaksana and yogyata  
C) Jnanalaksana, Samanyalaksana, and akansa  
D) Samanyalaksana, mukyārtha and tatparya

11. Charvaka believed that pleasure though mixed with pain, is the only possible  
 A) Good                      B) Bad                      C) Evil                      D) Best
12. Samavaya, according to Nyaya, is  
 A) Perceptible                      B) Imperceptible  
 C) Known through God                      D) None of the above
13. Three kinds of immediate knowledge according to Jainism are:  
 A) Avadhi, manah-paryaya, and kevala  
 B) Avadhi, manah-paryaya and pratyaksa  
 C) Avadhi, kevala and alaukika  
 D) Avadhi, manana and dhyana
14. The term which refers to the class-essence or the Universal in Vaisesika:  
 A) Samavaya                      B) Samanya  
 C) Sambhava                      D) Sambanda
15. The following is the inseparable essence of every soul according to Jainism:  
 A) Human Body                      B) Consciousness  
 C) Life                      D) Matter
16. The theory of error formulated by the Visistadvaitin is:  
 A) Yathartha-khyati                      B) Asat-khyati  
 C) Anyatha-khyati                      D) Viparita-khyati
17. The Doctrine of Pancha- Bheda was suggested by:  
 A) Sankara                      B) Ramanuja                      C) Madhva                      D) Kapila
18. The following is of the nature of pleasure and is light and illuminating:  
 A) Sattva                      B) Rajas  
 C) Tamas                      D) None of these
19. ----- consists in fixing the mind on the desired object:  
 A) Dhyna                      B) Dharana                      C) Yama                      D) Niyama
20. According to the Prabhakara Mimamsa, the number of means of valid knowledge is:  
 A) Two                      B) Three                      C) Six                      D) Five
21. Swami Vivekananda believed that one of the characteristics of Practical Vedanta is:  
 A) Universality                      B) Particularity  
 C) World negation                      D) Idol worship
22. For Sri Aurobindo, the evolutionary growth involves the processes of:  
 A) Widening, heightening and integration  
 B) Heightening, integration and creation  
 C) Widening, integration and involution  
 D) Widening, heightening and declining

23. For Iqbal, God is:  
 A) Ego B) Supreme Ego  
 C) Intellect D) Super Ego
24. Radhakrishnan believes that intuition is both:  
 A) Direct and Immediate B) Indirect and mediate  
 C) Direct and mediate D) Neither direct not immediate
25. Syat-nasti means:  
 A) Somehow, S is not P B) Somehow, S is P  
 C) Some S is P and Not P D) Somehow, S is both P and not P
26. The other name of Asatkarya-vada is  
 A) Parinamavada B) Vivathavada  
 C) Arambhavada D) Vithandavada
27. For Gandhi, Ahimsa not only means non-killing but also  
 A) Non-cooperation B) Complete freedom  
 C) Conquest of anger and pride D) Purification
28. The Author of the Book, "The Annihilation of Caste" is:  
 A) Radhakrishnan B) B.R. Ambedkar  
 C) Chattambi Swamigal D) J. Krishnamurti
29. According to Advaita, avidya is:  
 A) Sat B) Asat  
 C) Both sat and asat D) Neither sat nor asat
30. Samyagdrsti, according to Buddhism means:  
 A) Right mind B) Right thinking  
 C) Right action D) Right view
31. Socrates linked knowing and ----- to arrive at truth:  
 A) Believing B) Doing  
 C) Understanding D) Reasoning
32. The Analogy "Allegory of the Cave" was used by Plato to explain the importance of the  
 A) Doctrine of Forms or Ideas B) Immortality of the Soul  
 C) Nature of the Cosmos D) Theory of State
33. Three Parts of the soul, according to Plato are: reason, spirit and  
 A) Opinion B) Knowledge  
 C) Imagination D) Appetite

34. For Aristotle, the following includes motion, growth, decay, generation and corruption:  
A) Change    B) Actuality  
C) Potentiality                                      D) Understanding
35. The Doctrine of Divine Illumination was formulated by:  
A) St. Augustine                                    B) St. Anslem  
C) Aristotle                                        D) Plato
36. According to St. Augustine, evil or sin is a product of:  
A) Knowledge                                      B) Belief  
C) Will    D) Past life
37. The book, "Proslogion" was written by:  
A) St. Anslem                                        B) St. Augustine  
C) Locke    D) Hume
38. To understand Truth, Socrates used:  
A) Realistic Method                                B) Idealistic Method  
C) Dialectic Method                                D) Factual Method
39. "Ex nihilo nihil fit" means  
A) Everything comes out of everything  
B) Nothing comes from nothing  
C) To be is to be perceived  
D) I think therefore I am
40. Descartes is of the view that human mind possesses:  
A) Intellect and intuition                        B) Intuition and deduction  
C) Sense experience and reason                D) Intuition and induction
41. Descartes considers that knowledge of the following is prior to the knowledge of God:  
A) World    B) Self  
C) Body    D) Logic
42. Spinoza supported:  
A) Monism    B) Polytheism  
C) Pantheism                                        D) Monotheism
43. "Everything which follows from the necessity of the nature of God", is:  
A) Natura Naturata                                B) Naturans  
C) Natura    D) Naturata
44. A compound substance, according to Leibniz is:  
A) Monad    B) Attributes  
C) Quality    D) Quantity

45. The three modes of perception according to Locke are: Sensitive, Demonstrative and  
 A) Intellectual B) Intuitive C) Appetite D) Desire
46. The “abstract ideas” was refuted by:  
 A) Kant B) Heidegger C) Berkeley D) Sartre
47. The following is the idea of the body, according to Spinoza:  
 A) World B) Self C) Mathematics D) Mind
48. The principle of Sufficient Reason was formulated by:  
 A) Locke B) Berkeley  
 C) Leibniz D) Descartes
49. For Hume, the original stuff of thought is:  
 A) Ideas B) Impressions  
 C) Perception D) Causation
50. The following make up the total content of the mind according to Hume:  
 A) Ideas and thoughts B) Ideas and Impressions  
 C) Impressions and Perception D) Substance and attributes
51. For the following philosopher, noumenal reality is purely intelligible or nonsensual  
 A) Hegel B) Kant  
 C) Locke D) Descartes
52. Kant says that the concept of a thing-in-itself does not increase our knowledge, but shows the limits of:  
 A) Sense experience B) Knowledge  
 C) Belief D) Imagination
53. Descartes considers the following as the best example of clear and precise thinking:  
 A) Science B) Philosophy  
 C) Mathematics D) Logic
54. The following is not a mathematical or a physical point, but a metaphysically existent point, according to Leibniz:  
 A) Choice B) Cause  
 C) Self-development D) Monad
55. Socrates believed that true knowledge is more than simply:  
 A) Inspection of facts B) Realizing the truth  
 C) Understanding the values D) Following the rules

56. "All Bodies are heavy" is an example of:  
 A) A priori statement                      B) Analytic statement  
 C) Synthetic statement                      D) Non-synthetic statement
57. For Hegel, there is an identity between:  
 A) Knowing and Being                      B) Being and Non-Being  
 C) Being and Nothing                      D) Knowledge and reason
58. For Descartes, "to doubt" means to:  
 A) Act    B) Think  
 C) Know    D) Prove
59. The truly real according to Hegel is:  
 A) Self    B) Absolute  
 C) Being    D) Non-being
60. For Locke, experience gives us two sources of ideas:  
 A) Sensation and reflection                      B) Sensation and Intellect  
 C) Intellect and intuition                      D) Matter and thinking
61. As per the rules of distribution, when the subject is undistributed and predicate distributed, it is  
 A) A- Proposition                                      B) O- Proposition  
 C) I -Proposition                                      D) E- Proposition
62. If the two opposing propositions differ both in quantity and in quality, the opposition is called:  
 A) Sub-contrary                                      B) Contradictory  
 C) Sub-alterns                                      D) Contrary
63. In the immediate inference, if there is no transposition of terms, but the quality of the proposition is changed and the predicate is replaced by its contradictory, it is known as:  
 A) Conversion                                      B) Obversion  
 C) Contradiction                                      D) Sub-alterns
64. The contradictory of "Some Men are infallible" is  
 A) No men are infallible                      B) All men are infallible  
 C) Some men are not infallible                      D) All men are not infallible
65. The converse of the proposition "No S is P" is  
 A) No P is S    B) Some S is P  
 C) All P is S    D) All P is not S
66. In the Categorical Syllogism, the predicate of the conclusion is the:  
 A) Major term    B) Minor term  
 C) Middle term    D) Dilemma

67. A Syllogism with a compound hypothetical proposition as its major premise and a disjunctive proposition as its minor premise is:  
A) Obversion    B) Opposition  
C) Induction    D) Dilemma
68. In Induction, we always move from:  
A) Universal to the particulars    B) Particulars to particulars  
C) Particulars to the Universal    D) Universal to the Universal
69. Which one of the following is not included in the stages of scientific induction?  
A) Observation    B) Hypothesis  
C) Proof     D) Exclusion
70. The fallacy in the following argument is known as:  
All men are moral  
All men are rational  
All rational beings are mortal  
A) Illicit Major    B) Illicit Minor  
C) Undistributed middle                                D) Ambiguous middle
71. The rule of Hypothetical Syllogism is:  
A) Either affirm the antecedent or deny the consequent  
B) Denying the antecedent  
C) Affirming the consequent  
D) Neither affirming the antecedent nor denying the consequent
72. The process by which facts are induced to disclose the Universal that connects them is  
A) Deduction    B) Induction  
C) Analogy     D) Universalism
73. According to J.S. Mill, the postulates of induction is itself the result of induction from  
A) Experience     B) Postulation  
C) Observation    D) Perception
74. The “Method of Agreement” takes into account only:  
A) Negative cases  
B) Positive cases  
C) Both positive and negative cases  
D) Neither Positive nor Negative cases
75. The following principle is applied in the “Method of Concomitant Variation”:  
A) Inclusion  
B) Elimination  
C) Both elimination and acceptance  
D) None of these

76. The symbol  $\sim$  stands for:  
 A) Conjunction                      B) Negation  
 C) Implication                      D) Disjunction
77. If a compound proposition is formed by using the word “either –or” it is known as:  
 A) Material equivalence              B) Negation  
 C) Implication                      D) Disjunction
78. The example, “Today is either Friday or Saturday” is a case of:  
 A) Inclusive disjunction              B) Exclusive Disjunction  
 C) Material Implication              D) Conjunction
79. An argument form is expressed through:  
 A) Constants                      B) Variables  
 C) Tautology                      D) Contradiction
80. (P.Q) is true only when:  
 A) P and Q are false              B) Both P and Q are true  
 C) If P is true and Q is false      D) If P is false and Q is true
81. The Negative operator is called:  
 A) Dyadic operator              B) Monadic operator  
 C) Triadic operator              D) Tetradic operator
82. The argument:  $(A \vee B) \supset (B \vee A)$  is  
 A) Invalid                      B) Valid  
 C) Indeterminate              D) None of these
83. One of the following is not a method of testing the validity of arguments in Symbolic Logic:  
 A) Short truth table method      B) Direct truth table  
 C) Venn Diagrams              D) Truth trees
84. All constants are known as:  
 A) Truth functional connectives      B) Truth functions  
 C) Modifiers                      D) Calculus
85. When “P” is false and “Q” is true, then (P.Q) is  
 A) True                      B) False  
 C) Both true and false              D) Neither true nor false
86. The term “Right” means:  
 A) Straight or according to rule      B) What is valid  
 C) Norm                      D) What is



87. The end is commonly referred to as Summom Bonum or:  
 A) Virtue B) Truth  
 C) Supreme Good D) What is right
88. Virtue exists only in:  
 A) Activity B) Thinking  
 C) Conduct D) End
89. ----- means simply the absence of determination by anything outside the character itself.  
 A) Responsibility B) Freedom  
 C) Will D) Action
90. The word ----- means both law and also the force generated by an action and having the potency of bearing fruit.  
 A) Hedonism B) Moksa  
 C) Karma D) Absolute
91. The view that every person must seek his own pleasure in life is:  
 A) Psychological hedonism B) Ethical hedonism  
 C) Egoistic hedonism D) Universalistic hedonism
92. The other name for Utilitarianism is:  
 A) Particularistic hedonism B) Universalistic Hedonism  
 C) Psychological hedonism D) None of these
93. The view that the moral life of an individual depends on his having a particular "Station" in a social group is the view of:  
 A) R.M. Hare B) A.J. Ayer  
 C) F.H. Bradley D) J.S. Mill
94. The ----- is the person expressing himself in action.  
 A) Will B) Ideal  
 C) Virtue D) Desire
95. The following right involves the obligation to use it wisely for the general good:  
 A) Right to life B) Right to freedom  
 C) Right to contract D) Right to property
96. The first human right is the right to:  
 A) Live B) Earn C) Speak D) Think
97. For Plato and Aristotle, the following is not included in the cardinal virtues:  
 A) Wisdom B) Courage C) Justice D) Wealth

98. In the following theory of punishment, the offender is punished so that others will not do the same crime:  
 A) Retributive B) Reformative C) Deterrent D) Capital
99. Psychological Hedonism was supported by the following thinker:  
 A) Kant B) Hobbes C) Hegel D) A.J. Ayer
100. The view that men should choose their actions so as to bring about the most happiness or the least unhappiness is known as:  
 A) Ethical hedonism B) Egoistic hedonism  
 C) Utilitarianism D) None of these
101. According to the following thinker, the sense of the value and dignity of every person gives rise to a realm of ends:  
 A) Bentham B) Epicurus  
 C) Hobbes D) Kant
102. A Categorical Imperative is:  
 A) Conditional command B) Unconditional command  
 C) Obligation D) Rights and duties
103. ----- means the capacity to choose and to act on one's choice.  
 A) Moral Freedom B) Indeterminism  
 C) Determinism D) Fatalism
104. The following term refers to a person's ability to perform voluntary acts.  
 A) Morality B) Duty  
 C) Freedom D) Will
105. The following thinker excluded value judgements from the area of propositions that are true or false:  
 A) Russell B) J.S. Mill  
 C) Socrates D) A.J. Ayer
106. A sharp distinction between cognitive and emotive meanings is made by:  
 A) Logical Positivists B) Hedonists  
 C) Emotivists D) Skeptics
107. Ethical judgments are:  
 A) Evaluative judgments  
 B) Descriptive judgments  
 C) Non-descriptive and Non-evaluative judgments  
 D) None of these
108. Kant's basic moral principle is  
 A) Utilitarianism B) Categorical Imperative  
 C) Ethical Skepticism D) Freedom of the Will

109. "Act as if the maxim of thy action were to become by thy will a Universal Law of Nature" is the view of:  
 A) J.S. Mill      B) Kant      C) Bentham      D) Carnap
110. The Oath historically taken by doctors and other healthcare professionals swearing to practice medicine ethically is:  
 A) Socratic Oath      B) Hippocratic Oath  
 C) Kantian Oath      D) None of these
111. The Book, "Language, Truth and Logic" was written by:  
 A) Wittgenstein      B) Locke      C) Hegel      D) A.J. Ayer
112. G.E. Moore believed that the analysis of ordinary language of testing is by the criterion of:  
 A) Logic      B) Common sense  
 C) Experience      D) Intuition
113. Husserl is said to be the father of the following movement:  
 A) Rationalism      B) Idealism  
 C) Phenomenology      D) Analytic philosophy
114. According to Husserl, Phenomenology is the Universal foundation for:  
 A) Philosophy      B) Science  
 C) Philosophy and science      D) Philosophy of Science
115. Truth, according to Kierkegaard is:  
 A) Subjectivity      B) Objectivity  
 C) Validity      D) None of these
116. The two different modes of being according to Sartre are:  
 A) Being –in-itself and Being  
 B) Being –in-itself and being for others  
 C) Being –for-others and Nothing  
 D) Being and Nothingness
117. For Heidegger, the ultimate principle of Being is:  
 A) Will      B) Thought      C) Existence      D) Intention
118. The work, "Jati Mimamsa" deals with:  
 A) Critique of Caste      B) Critique of Reason  
 C) Critique of Practical reason      D) None of these
119. The work "Vedadhikara Niroopanam" was written by:  
 A) Sree Narayana Guru      B) Sri Aurobindo  
 C) Swami Vivekananda      D) Chattampi Swamikal
120. M.N. Roy is the exponent of:  
 A) Rationalism      B) Idealism  
 C) Humanism      D) Radical Humanism