

10. The word “sammasati” in Buddhism means:
 A) Right mindfulness B) Right livelihood
 C) Right effort D) Right speech
11. In Nyaya, the word “Pratyabhijna” means:
 A) Determinate perception B) Indeterminate perception
 C) Recognition D) Illusion
12. Asiddha in Nyaya means a kind of :
 A) Substance B) Perception
 C) Valid knowledge D) Fallacy
13. One of the following is not a category of reality in the Vaisesika:
 A) Guna B) Samanya
 C) Karma D) Svabhava
14. The second product of evolution according to Sankyha is:
 A) Mahat B) Ahankara
 C) Prakrati D) Sattva
15. In Yoga, the word “pratyahara” means:
 A) Abstention from falsehood B) Breath-control
 C) Withdrawal of the senses D) Attention
16. The PrabhakaraMimamsa theory of error is known as:
 A) Akhyativada B) Viparitakyati
 C) Anirvaacniyakhyati D) None of these
17. Madhva does not regard the universe of matter and souls as the
 A) Body of God B) Soul of God
 C) Body of the soul D) None of these
18. According to Ramanuja, all knowledge is:
 A) True B) False
 C) Both true and false D) Neither true nor false
19. The word svagta-bheda means:
 A) Internaldistinction B) Homogeneous distinction
 C) Heterogeneous distinction D) External distinction
20. The important characteristics of Universal religion according to Swami Vivekananda is:
 A) Tolerance B) Integration
 C) Acceptance D) Love

53. The view that “if something were not perceived, it would not exist” means:
 A) Cogito ergo sum B) Naturanaturata
 C) Esseestpercipi D) Ex nihilo nihil fit
54. “Becoming” is the synthesis of
 A) Being and Self B) Being and nothing
 C) Being and Existence D) Self and not-Self
55. ----- produces ideas in our mind that have no exact counterpart in the object, says Locke.
 A) Substance B) Attributes
 C) Primary qualities D) Secondary qualities
56. Words are like tools in a tool-box and the function of words is as diverse as the functions of objects in the tool box, says:
 A) Russell B) Wittgenstein
 C) A.J. Ayer D) Husserl
57. Hegel’s dialectic process is a ----- movement.
 A) Dyadic B) Triadic
 C) Monadic D) None of these
58. “The world is everything that is the case” is the statement available in the following text:
 A) *Philosophical Investigations*
 B) *Republic*
 C) *Tractatus-logico-philosophicus*
 D) *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*
59. Vienna Circle is associated with the following movement:
 A) Rationalism B) Linguistic Philosophy
 C) Logical Positivism D) Phenomenology
60. According to St. Augustine, free will is the cause of:
 A) Evil B) Ignorance
 C) Sin D) Knowledge
61. In “O” Proposition:
 A) Subject and predicate are distributed
 B) Subject and predicate are not distributed
 C) Subject is distributed and predicate is not distributed
 D) Subject is not distributed and predicate is distributed

62. "E" Proposition is a case of
 A) Universal Negative B) Universal Affirmative
 C) Particular Affirmative D) Particular Negative
63. Euler's circle is used in order to explain:
 A) Validity B) Distribution
 C) Eduction D) Invalidity
64. The "contradictory" of "I" proposition is:
 A) E- proposition B) O- proposition
 C) A – proposition D) None of these
65. All trout are mammals
 All mammals have wings

 Therefore all trout have wings
 The above argument is
 A) Invalid B) Partially valid
 C) Valid D) Neither valid nor invalid
66. The statement "Roses are red and Violets are blue" is a case for
 A) Disjunction B) Material implication
 C) Conjunction D) Negation
67. A conjunction is true if:
 A) Both conjuncts are false
 B) Both conjuncts are true
 C) One conjunct is true and other is false
 D) None of these
68. The statement "Either the United Nations Organization will be strengthened or there will be a third World War" is an example of:
 A) Conjunction B) Material Equivalence
 C) Disjunction D) Material implication
69. The statement "Socrates is human" is
 A) Universal Proposition B) Singular proposition
 C) Negative Proposition D) Compound proposition
70. The letter "x" is called
 A) Individual constant B) Individual variable
 C) Truth connective D) Dyadic operator

71. Induction is a process from
 A) Universal to Particular B) Particular to Universal
 C) Universal to Universal D) Particular to particular
72. The following is one of the stages of induction:
 A) Conversion B) Obversion
 C) Observation and experiment D) Analogy
73. The obversion of “Some people are vegetarians” is:
 A) All people are vegetarians
 B) Some people are not vegetarians
 C) All people are not vegetarians
 D) Some people are not non-vegetarians
74. The term which appears as the subject of the conclusion is called:
 A) Middle term B) Minor term
 C) Major term D) Universal term
75. If it rains the ground is wet
 The ground is wet

 Therefore it is raining
 The above argument commits the fallacy of
 A) Affirming the consequent B) Denying the consequent
 C) Undistributed middle D) Affirming the antecedent
76. When the rule, “The middle term must be distributed at least once” is violated, the fallacy that arises is:
 A) Illicit major B) Undistributed middle
 C) Illicit Minor D) Two negative premises
77. Either p or q or both is represented by:
 A) $(P \cdot Q)$ B) $(P \vee Q)$
 C) $(P \supset Q)$ D) $\sim (P \cdot Q)$
78. The symbol $(P \supset Q)$ means:
 A) Material equivalence B) Material implication
 C) Conjunction D) Disjunction
79. The symbol for modifier is:
 A) (\cdot) B) (\vee)
 C) (\supset) D) (\sim)

80. (P . Q)is:
 A) Connective B) Disconnective
 C) Monadic operator D) None of these
81. In inductive argument, the conclusion is always:
 A) True B) False
 C) Probable D) Neither true nor false
82. The standard form of categorical statements are classified into:
 A) 2 B) 6 C) 5 D) 4
83. The subaltern of “All students are invited” is
 A) Some students are not invited
 B) No students are invited
 C) Some students are invited
 D) Some students are not noninvited
84. A valid syllogism must contain ----- terms only.
 A) Two B) Three C) Four D) Six
85. When the argument is valid, we say it is:
 A) Contingent B) Contradiction
 C) Tautology D) None of these
86. The study of what is right or good in conduct is:
 A) Logic B) Psychology
 C) Ethics D) Aesthetics
87. That which is straight or according to rule is known as:
 A) Truth B) Morality
 C) Right D) Reasoning
88. A thing is generally said to be good when
 A) it is valuable for some end B) it valuable for all the time
 C) it is valuable for one D) it is valuable for all
89. The word “summumBonum” means:
 A) Social good B) Supreme good
 C) Universalgood D) Individual good
90. A normativestudy is also known as:
 A) Prescriptive science B) Descriptive science
 C) Positivescience D) Universal science

91. Conduct is not a capacity but a
 A) Will B) Habit
 C) Right D) Purpose
92. The essence of virtue lies in
 A) Action B) Will
 C) Thinking D) Knowing
93. "The good is that at which all things aim" says:
 A) Plato B) Aristotle
 C) G.E. Moore D) J.S. Mill
94. ----- is the end towards which the mental activity is directed.
 A) Motive B) Intention
 C) Conduct D) Character
95. ----- is the theory that the ultimate object of desire is pleasure.
 A) Psychological hedonism B) Universal hedonism
 C) Individual hedonism D) Intuitionism
96. The following philosopher is the supporter of psychological hedonism.
 A) J.S. Mill B) Bentham
 C) Sidgwick D) Plato
97. "No human being should be used as a means for someone else's end" says
 A) Plato B) Socrates
 C) Aristotle D) Kant
98. That what moves us or causes us to act in a particular way is:
 A) Intention B) Motive
 C) Character D) Conduct
99. A civic community is a
 A) Social institution B) Individual institution
 C) Non-institution D) None of these
100. Sidgwick wrote the following book:
 A) *Introduction to Ethics* B) *My Station and Duties*
 C) *The Data of Ethics* D) *Methods of Ethics*
101. ----- is the expression of character.
 A) Habit B) Conduct
 C) Will D) Virtue

112. Two different modes of being according to Sartre is:
 A) Being –in-itself and being-for-itself
 B) Being and nothing
 C) Being and non-being
 D) Being and Being-in-itself
113. *Reason, Romanticism and Revolution* was written by:
 A) B.R. Ambedkar B) ChattambiSwamikal
 C) M.N. Roy D) Gandhi
114. The following is the very structure of the human mind, says Sartre:
 A) Dizziness B) Finitude
 C) Situation D) Laziness
115. ----- implies being a certain kind of individual and who commits himself says Kierkegaard.
 A) To exist B) To believe
 C) To know D) To will
116. ----- wanted that language should fit the test of common sense in its meaning.
 A) Russell B) Sartre
 C) Wittgenstein D) G.E. Moore
117. ----- is the source of negation, according to Heidegger.
 A) Being B) Nothingness
 C) Becoming D) Being-there
118. The notion of ‘partyless democracy’ was advocated by:
 A) B.R. Ambedkar B) M.K. Gandhi
 C) M.N. Roy D) Jawaharlal Nehru
119. *VedadikaraNirupanam* is the work of
 A) SreeNarayana Guru B) ChattambiSwamikal
 C) M.N. Roy D) B.R. Ambedkar
120. SreeNarayana Guru was born in
 A) Chempazhanthy B) Aruvippuram
 C) Varkala D) Thonnakkal
