

1. Philosophy in India is essentially
 

|                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| A) Spiritual   | B) Material |
| C) Ritualistic | D) Agnostic |
  
2. Rta denotes
 

|                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| A) Powers of God          | B) Bondage and Liberation |
| C) The order of the world | D) Soul and immortality   |
  
3. The Upanisads, the Bhagavadgita and the Brahmasutra constitute the three cannons of
 

|            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| A) Nyaya   | B) Vaisesika |
| C) Mimamsa | D) Vedanta   |
  
4. Doing action without aspiring its fruits is called
 

|           |                 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| A) Karma  | B) Vikarma      |
| C) Akarma | D) Niskamakarma |
  
5. Bhagavadgita forms the part of ----- of *Mahabharata*

|                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| A) Bhismaparva | B) Santiparva       |
| C) Adiparva    | D) Moksadharmaparva |
  
6. Name the system that accepts *pratyaksa* (perception) as the only valid *pramana*

|             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| A) Buddhism | B) Jainism |
| C) Carvaka  | D) Mimamsa |
  
7. The Doctrine of momentariness is associated with
 

|             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| A) Buddhism | B) Advaita |
| C) Nyaya    | D) Jainism |
  
8. The first step of the Buddhist *Astangamarga*

|                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| A) Right resolve     | B) Right conduct |
| C) Right mindfulness | D) Right views   |
  
9. The author of *Panchadasi*

|                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| A) Mandana Mishra | B) Vidyaranya            |
| C) Sriharsa       | D) MadhusudhanaSaraswati |
  
10. The following is NOT a category of Vaisesika
 

|            |            |
|------------|------------|
| A) Dravya  | B) Guna    |
| C) Samanya | D) Purusha |

11. The number of *pramanas* accepted in Nyaya-Vaisesika  
 A) 4 B) 6  
 C) 7 D) 5
12. The view that the effect originally exist in the material cause prior to its production is called  
 A) Asatkaryavada B) Satkaryavada  
 C) Parinamavada D) Vivarthavada
13. AcharyaNagarjuna is the founder of the following school of Buddhism  
 A) Madhyamika B) Yogacharya  
 C) Sautrantika D) Vaibhasika
14. The last JainaTirthamkara was  
 A) Mahavira B) Parsvanatha  
 C) Kundakunda D) Nagasena
15. Find the correct pair of philosophers that belong to the same school  
 A) Nagarjuna, Kundakunda B) Dinnaga, Jaimini  
 C) Gotama, Vatsayana D) KumurilaBhatta, Kanada
16. Atomistic pluralism was the contribution of  
 A) Jainism B) Carvaka  
 C) Vaisesika D) Advaita
17. Ramanuja describes three classes of souls. According to it 'Shesa' and 'Garuda' belong to  
 A) Nitya-Mukta B) Mukta  
 C) Baddha D) None of the above
18. According to whom matter and souls are the attributes of God?  
 A) Sankara B) Ramanuja  
 C) Gaudapada D) Kanada
19. The system that advocated the reality of five-fold differences  
 A) Advaita B) Visistadvaita  
 C) Dvaita D) Shuddhadvaita

20. Match list I (Philosophers) with the list II (doctrines) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists

List I

- a. Swami Vivekananda  
b. SriAurobindo  
c. J.Krishnamurthi  
d. Ambedkar

List II

1. Neo-Buddhism  
2. Choiceless Awareness  
3. Integral Yoga  
4. Practical Vedanta

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

21. The author of *The Life Divine*

- A) S.Radhakrishnan                      B) J.Krishnamurthi  
C) Aurobindo                                D) Mahatma Gandhi

22. The Jaina theory that deeply influenced Mahatma Gandhi

- A) Syadvada                                      B) Apurva  
C) Adrsta                                         D) Ksanikavada

23. According to Gandhi, *Satyagraha* is a method of

- A) Conversion                                      B) Coercion  
C) Both A&B                                      D) Neither A nor B

24. *Hind Swaraj* is Gandhi's fundamental philosophical work, written in the year

- A) 1918    B) 1909  
C) 1930    D) 1905

25. The conversation of Yajnavalkya and Maitriya on the Absolute Self occurs in the following Upanisad

- A) Brihadaranyaka Upanisad                B) Chandogya Upanisad  
C) TaittiriyaUpanisad                         D) Katha Upanisad

26. Which one of the following are considered as the meditations of the philosophers?

- A) Mantras                                         B) Brahmanas  
C) Hymns                                         D) Upanisads

27. Rta is the law of which ----- is the custodian

- A) Indra    B) Varuna  
C) Agni     D) Vishnu

28. According to *Panca Kosa* theory of Advaita, the outer most core of the *jiva* is  
 A) Manomaya Kosa                      B) Annamaya Kosa  
 C) Anandamaya Kosa                  D) Vijnanamaya Kosa
29. Which one of the following is NOT a *purusartha*?  
 A) Dharma                                  B) Artha  
 C) Moksa                                    D) Guna
30. In Nyaya epistemology, the recognition of some object is called  
 A) Nirvikalpaka cognition              B) Savikalpaka cognition  
 C) Pratyabhijna                          D) Viruddha
31. “Knowledge is Virtue” is the formula of  
 A) Socrates                                B) Hegel  
 C) Berkeley                                 D) Descartes
32. What is the fundamental note of Aristotle’s philosophy?  
 A) The form is the idea  
 B) Matter and form are separable  
 C) The form and matter cannot exist apart  
 D) None of the above
33. How many kinds of “causes” are recognized by Aristotle?  
 A) Five                                        B) Three  
 C) Six    D) Four
34. Match List I (Philosophers) with List II (Books) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
- | List I       | List II   |
|--------------|---|
| a) Locke     | 1. <i>The Crito</i>                               |
| b) Plato     | 2. <i>An Essay Concerning Human Understanding</i> |
| c) Aristotle | 3. <i>Meditations</i>                             |
| d) Descartes | 4. <i>Categories</i>                              |
- 
- |    |   |   |   |   |
|----|---|---|---|---|
|    | a | b | c | d |
| A) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| B) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| C) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| D) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

35. Match List I (Contribution) with List II (Philosophers) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the list:

|  | List I                   |  |  | List II         |  |
|--|--------------------------|--|--|-----------------|--|
|  | a) Theory of Ideas       |  |  | 1. Kant         |  |
|  | b) Body-Mind Problem     |  |  | 2. Wittgenstein |  |
|  | c) Copernican Revolution |  |  | 3. Plato        |  |
|  | d) Language games        |  |  | 4. Descartes    |  |

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

36. Spinoza explains the body-mind problem through the following doctrine  
 A) Interactionism B) Epiphenomenalism  
 C) Psycho-Physical Parallelism D) Pre-established Harmony
37. The philosopher who said that to start with, mind is a “clean slate”  
 A) Plato B) Aristotle  
 C) Locke D) Berkeley
38. For Plato, the ultimate reality is  
 A) Particulars B) Universals  
 C) Matter D) Both Universals & Particulars
39. According to whom the relation between cause and effect is psychological, but not logical?  
 A) Leibnitz B) Hegel  
 C) Hume D) Kant
40. The philosopher who said “I think therefore I exist”.  
 A) Descartes B) Plato  
 C) Spinoza D) Leibnitz
41. The doctrine of “modes” was subscribed by  
 A) Hegel B) Kant  
 C) Spinoza D) Leibnitz
42. The philosopher that subscribed to the doctrine of innate ideas  
 A) Locke B) Hume  
 C) Descartes D) Berkeley

43. According to Kant, knowledge consists of  
 A) All synthetic judgments  
 B) All analytic judgments  
 C) Synthetic a priori judgments  
 D) Synthetic a posteriori judgments
44. The philosopher that demarcates between phenomena and noumena  
 A) Hegel  
 B) Berkeley  
 C) Kant  
 D) Schlick
45. Find the odd pair that does not belong to the same school or trend  
 A) Descartes, Spinoza  
 B) Locke, Hume  
 C) Wittgenstein, Carnap  
 D) Descartes, Locke
46. Which of the following is NOT the work of Wittgenstein?  
 A) *Logical Syntax of Language*  
 B) *Philosophical Investigations*  
 C) *Tractatus Logico Philosophicus*  
 D) *On Certainty*
47. The objective of the 'principle of verification', advocated by the logical positivists is to reject  
 A) Propositions of God  
 B) Propositions of Soul  
 C) Propositions of world  
 D) Metaphysical propositions
48. The later Wittgenstein subscribed to  
 A) Picture Theory of meaning  
 B) Use theory of meaning  
 C) Both Picture and Use theories of meaning  
 D) Semantic theory of meaning
49. The Philosophical method of Hegel is called  
 A) Mathematical Method  
 B) Empirical Method  
 C) Dialectical Method  
 D) Transcendental Method
50. Thomas Aquinas is regarded as one of the greatest  
 A) Greek Philosophers  
 B) Rationalist Philosophers  
 C) Scholastic Philosophers  
 D) Linguistic Philosophers
51. In his book *Summa Theologica*, Aquinas gave the proofs for  
 A) God's existence  
 B) The existence of Soul  
 C) The existence of Heaven  
 D) The existence of Universals

52. “Believe in order that you may understand” – This is the dictum of  
 A) Plato B) St. Augustine  
 C) Descartes D) Hegel
53. “The very idea of God implies his existence” – This argument is called  
 A) Cosmological argument B) Ontological argument  
 C) Teleological argument D) Moral argument
54. Descartes recognizes mind and matter as ----- substances which are created by God.  
 A) Absolute B) Relative  
 C) Neutral D) Real
55. According to Plato, the ----- is eternal, unchangeable and imperishable  
 A) God B) Idea  
 C) Soul D) Cause
56. Assertion (A): Locke thinks that there are no innate principles in the mind.  
 Reason (R): Ideas are not present in the understanding from the beginning, but received through sensation.  
 A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A  
 B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A  
 C) A is true but R is false  
 D) A is false but R is true
57. ‘The meaning of a proposition lies in the method of its verification’ is advocated by:  
 A) A.J.Ayer B) John Dewey C) Wittgenstein D) Hegel
58. The pioneer of subjective Idealism  
 A) Hegel B) Green C) Plato D) Berkeley
59. Who said that real is rational and rational is real?  
 A) Berkeley B) Leibnitz C) Hegel D) Aristotle
60. Which part of Kant’s *Critique of Pure Reason* deals with the a priori forms of sensibility?  
 A) Transcendental Logic B) Transcendental Analytic  
 C) Transcendental Aesthetic D) Transcendental Dialectic
61. Who was the founder of traditional logic?  
 A) George Boole B) Russell  
 C) Aristotle D) Whitehead





72. How many possible moods, we may have in each figure?  
A) Four  
B) Six  
C) Eight  
D) Sixteen
73. Name the fallacy of the following argument.  
“All cold is dispelled by heat.  
His ailment is cold.  
Therefore his ailment can be dispelled by heat”  
A) Ambiguous Major  
B) Ambiguous Minor  
C) Ambiguous Middle  
D) Illicit Major
74. Which one of the following mood is called “Barbara”?  
A) AII  
B) AAA  
C) EAE  
D) EIO
75. Name the “fallacy” in the following argument  
“All cows are quadrupeds  
No dogs are cows  
No dogs are quadrupeds”  
A) Illicit Major  
B) Illicit Minor  
C) Ambiguous Major  
D) Undistributed Middle
76. Who is called the father of Inductive Logic?  
A) J.S.Mill  
B) Bain  
C) Sir John Herschel  
D) Francis Bacon
77. The examples for E and O propositions are  
A) All flowers are red, No flowers are red.  
B) All flowers are red, some flowers are red.  
C) No flowers are red, some flowers are not red.  
D) No flowers are red, all flowers are red.
78. ‘Affirming the consequent’ and ‘Denying the antecedent’ are the fallacies of  
A) Categorical syllogism  
B) Hypothetical syllogism  
C) Disjunctive syllogism  
D) Mixed syllogism

79. Which of the following propositions are correct in respect of “Induction”?
1. Induction establishes general real propositions.
  2. Induction is based on observation of facts.
  3. In Induction, there is an “Inductive leap or hazard”.
- A) All are true                      B) All are false  
 C) 1 is true, 2 & 3 are false      D) 2 & 3 are true, 1 is false
80. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of the stages of Induction?
- A) Formation of Hypothesis, Observation, Generalization and Verification.
  - B) Observation, Formation of Hypothesis, Generalization and Verification.
  - C) Observation, Generalization, Formation of hypothesis, Verification.
  - D) Observation, Verification, Formation of Hypothesis and Generalization.
81. Truth and falsehood may be predicated of propositions, but not of
- A) Arguments                      B) Assumptions
  - C) Both A&B                      D) None of these
82. The attributes of validity and invalidity belong to
- A) Deductive arguments          B) Inductive arguments
  - C) Both A&B                      D) None of the above
83. The following book is an important landmark in the history of symbolic logic
- A) *Critique of Judgment*          B) *Organon*
  - C) *Principia Mathematica*        D) *System of Logic*
84.  $p \supset q$  is false when
- A) p is true, q is true              B) p is true, q is false
  - C) p is false, q is true            D) p is false, q is false
85. If A and B are true statements and X and Y are false statements, which of the following Compound statement is true?
- A)  $(X \supset X) \supset Y$                   B)  $(A \supset X) \supset Y$
  - C)  $(Y \supset A) \supset Y$                   D)  $A \supset (B \supset Y)$
86. The word ‘good’ comes from the German word ‘gut’ which means
- A) Which is useful for the supreme good
  - B) Which is moral
  - C) Which is right
  - D) Which is straight

87. Deontological theory of morality is grounded on the concept of -----  
 A) value B) duty C) virtue D) obligation
88. The ethical maxim “duty for duty’s sake” is asserted by  
 A) Locke B) Berkeley C) Kant D) Hume
89. Utilitarian theories ground morality in the pursuit of -----  
 A) good B) value C) fact D) happiness
90. ‘This is good’ is a statement of  
 A) Value B) Fact  
 C) Both value and fact D) Neither value nor fact
91. The moral theory which asserts that ‘the greatest good for the greatest number’ is known as  
 A) Emotivism B) Utilitarianism  
 C) Ethical egoism D) Psychological egoism
92. Hippocratic Oath is the earliest example of  
 A) Engineering ethics B) Legal ethics  
 C) Teacher ethics D) Medical ethics
93. The moral actions of men are based on the presumption that -----  
 A) human actions are predetermined  
 B) humans have free will to choose between the alternatives.  
 C) human choices are causes and hence humans are not having free will.  
 D) human choices are not caused and hence they are random.
94. The theory that considers punishment as ‘paying back’ offenders or criminals for their wrongful deed:  
 A) Deterrent theory B) Reformatory theory  
 C) Retributive theory D) Rehabilitation theory
95. Which one of the following is the work of Aristotle?  
 A) *Five Types of Ethical Theory*  
 B) *Principles of Morals and Legislation*  
 C) *Metaphysics of Morals*  
 D) *Nicomachean Ethics*
96. Pick out the philosopher who is NOT associated with Utilitarianism:  
 A) Jeremy Bentham B) James Mill  
 C) J.S.Mill D) Immanuel Kant

97. Those who deny the Freedom of the Will, are called  
A) Necessarians                      B) Determinists  
C) Indeterminists                    D) Both A and B
98. “We reap as we sow” is the doctrine of  
A) Soul                      B) God                      C) Karma                      D) Error
99. According to Hedonism ----is the ultimate standard of morality  
A) pleasure                      B) duty                      C) beauty                      D) value
100. The philosopher who rejects psychological hedonism  
A) Jeremy Bentham                      B) J.S.Mill  
C) Sidgwick                      D) All the above
101. The philosopher that formulated the classical version of the theory of retributive punishment:  
A) Kant                      B) J. Bentham  
C) Hegel                      D) Hobbes
102. Which among the following is NOT a moral postulate?  
A) Freedom of Will                      B) Immortality of Soul  
C) Existence of God                      D) Existence of World
103. What is the maxim of F.H.Bradley ?  
A) Duty for Duty Sake  
B) My Station and its Duties  
C) Greatest happiness of the greatest number  
D) Ends and Means are convertible terms
104. Ethics is ----- science.  
A) positive                      B) natural  
C) normative                      D) descriptive
105. Which one of the following is NOT a cardinal virtue?  
A) Prudence                      B) Justice  
C) Indulgence                      D) Fortitude
106. Cardinal virtues are so called because  
A) They give happiness and pleasure  
B) They are the gateways of knowledge  
C) They help for liberation of the soul  
D) They are hinges upon which the door of the moral life swings.

107. According to whom the ethical statements are emotive?  
 A) F.H.Bradley B) Immanuel Kant  
 C) A.J.Ayer D) J.S.Bentham
108. According to Jeremy Bentham, right action is that which maximizes:  
 A) Happiness B) Ideals  
 C) Pleasure D) Interests
109. For Kant, Freedom of the Will is  
 A) an impossibility B) a vague concept  
 C) a postulate of morality D) an a posteriori truth.
110. Match List I (works) with List II (philosophers) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
- | List I  |  |  |  |  | List II           |
|---|--|--|--|--|-------------------|
| a) <i>Principles and Morals and Legislation.</i>    |  |  |  |  | 1. F.H.Bradley    |
| b) <i>Ethical Studies.</i>                          |  |  |  |  | 2. Jeremy Bentham |
| c) <i>Foundations of the Metaphysics of Morals.</i> |  |  |  |  | 3. A.J.Ayer.      |
| d) <i>Language, Truth and Logic.</i>                |  |  |  |  | 4. Immanuel Kant  |
- 
- |    |   |   |   |   |
|----|---|---|---|---|
|    | a | b | c | d |
| A) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| B) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| C) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| D) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
111. "Method of Bracketing" is the philosophical method of  
 A) Phenomenologists B) Theistic Existentialists  
 C) Atheistic existentialists D) Logical positivists
112. Which one of the following is the work of Kierkegaard?  
 A) *Being and Nothingness* B) *Psychology of the World-Views*  
 C) *Either/Or* D) *Being and Time*
113. The philosopher that distinguishes between 'sense' and 'reference'.  
 A) G.E.Moore B) Bertrand Russell  
 C) G.Frege D) Rudolf Carnap
114. The philosopher that refuted the statement 'to be is to be perceived'  
 A) G.F.Hegel B) G.Frege  
 C) G.E.Moore D) A.J.Ayer

115. Kierkegaard's proposition 'I must think in order to exist' is the topsy-turvy of the dictum of  
A) Hegel B) Berkeley  
C) Husserl D) Frege
116. Logical positivists derived their inspiration from the following work of Wittgenstein:  
A) *Culture and Value*  
B) *On Certainty*  
C) *Remarks on the Foundations of Mathematics*  
D) *Tractatus Logico Philosophicus*
117. ....advocated Existentialism .  
A) Edmund Husserl B) Jean Paul Sartre  
C) A.J.Ayer D) William James
118. Name the author of the famous anthology *Linguistic Turn*.  
A) Alice Ambrose B) Robert R. Ammerman  
C) Richard Rorty D) G.E.M.Anscombe
119. Select the work of Narayana Guru.  
A) *Darshana Mala* B) *AdiBhasha*  
C) *JivakarunyaNirupanam* D) *Harijan*
120. Which one of the following statements is NOT true in respect of Chattampi Swamikal?  
A) He was a Hindu saint and social reformer  
B) He accepted orthodox interpretation of Hindu texts  
C) He worked for the emancipation of women  
D) Narayana Guru was his contemporary

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