A

16123 **120 MINUTES**

1. The soul is nothing but the living body, with the quality of consciousness says----
   A) Carvaka B) Advaita
   C) Buddhism D) Dvaita

2. ------- exists before the manifestation of all phenomena.
   A) Rta B) Karma
   C) Atman D) Brahman

3. Sometimes Carvaka is known as:
   A) Vithanda-vada B) Svabhava-vada
   C) Satkarya-vada D) None of the above

4. The fallacy of the unproved middle is
   A) Suddha B) Kevala
   C) Asiddha D) Bhava

5. The qualities mentioned by Kanada are ----- in number.
   A) 10 B) 12 C) 15 D) 17

6. The word " pragabhava" means -----
   A) subsequent non-existence B) mutual non-existence
   C) absolute non- existence D) antecedent non-existence

7. The two kinds of ordinary pratyaksa according to Nyaya are
   A) manasa and bahya B) manasa and viparyaya
   C) bahya and anvaya D) anvaya and asama

8. The Nyaya theory of illusion is known as -----
   A) viparitya-khyati B) anirvacaniya-khyati
   C) anyatha-khyati D) akhyati

9. The knowledge of paksadharmata as qualified by vyapti according to Nyaya is
   A) Kevala B) Hetu
   C) Kaivalya D) paramarsha

10. The non-equipollent concomitance between two terms is ------
    A) asama-vyapti B) visama-vyapti
    C) sama-vyapti D) None of the above

11. Indian school of materialism is called:
    A) Buddhism B) Jainism
    C) Carvaka D) Samkhya

12. The five levels of mental life is known as ------ in Yoga.
A) chittabhumi B) pramana
C) vikalpa D) smrti

13. One of the five kinds of suffering according to Yoga is ------
A) fear of death B) old age
C) pain D) none of these

14. In Purva-mimamsa, the word "nisedha" means ------
A) injunctions B) prohibitions
C) actions D) knowledge

15. "One who is desirous of heaven is to sacrifice" is a sentence of ----- according to the Mimamsa.
A) sruti B) mantra
C) arthavada D) vidhi

16. The main subject matter of Mimamsa is ------
A) Dharma B) Karma C) Jnana D) Bhakti

17. The word " apurva" means
A) seen potency B) unseen potency
C) unique D) knowledge

18. According to Ramanuja, the four manifestations of Narayana is called ------
A) Vyuha B) Apara
C) Baddha D) Nitya-mukta

19. The word " pratibhasikasatta" means ------
A) Nonexistence B) Real existence
C) Apparent existence D) Supreme existence

20. ------- does not regard the matter and souls as body of God.
A) Madhva B) Ramanuja
C) Aurobindo D) Vivekananda

21. The word ------- according to Ramanuja means constant remembrance of God.
A) dharya B) dhruva-smrti
C) amsa D) shariri

22. The first four naya in Jainism is known as -------
A) artha-naya B) sabda-naya
C) sangraha-naya D) dharma-naya

23. According to Vivekananda ------- is the vital and moral force which gives strength to a person?
A) God B) Self C) Religion D) Action

24. The delight world-process in relation to the Sachidananda is called ------ in Aurobindo.
A) Lila B) Maya C) Manas D) Jagat

25. ------- belongs to the lower hemisphere in creation according to Aurobindo.
A) Supermind B) Mind C) Idea D) Soul

26. ------- aims at the Divine transformation of the whole of the embodied existence.
A) Integral Yoga B) Karma Yoga
C) Jnana Yoga D) Bhakti Yoga

27. One of the prominent characters of the Self, according to Iqbal is ------
A) knowledge B) freedom
C) truth D) determination

28. Knowledge of the Self is possible through ------ according to S. Radhakrishnan.
A) intellect B) sense-experience
C) intuition D) none of these

29. The Author of the Book, *The Annihilation of Caste* is:
A) Radhakrishnan B) B.R. Ambedkar
C) Chattambi Swamigal D) J Krishnamurti

30. The word "anasti-kaya" according to Jainism means ------
A) space B) time C) matter D) world

31. Which of the following is not a rule of the method of Descartes?
A) Accept only clear and distinct ideas
B) Divide each problem into as many parts as possible
C) Random search for knowledge and trust in some chance
D) Proceed from the simple to the complex

32. -------- is the work of Aristotle.
A) *Alciphron* B) *Organon*
C) *Meditations* D) *Laws*

33. Socrates was interested in:
A) Imparting knowledge B) Exposing and expelling ignorance
C) Ethical relativism D) None of these

34. ------ according to St. Augustine is necessary for the enhancement of the greater good.
A) God B) Evil C) Sin D) Justice

35. The ontological argument was presented by St. Anslem in the work, ------
A) *Proslogium*
B) *Monologion*
C) *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*
D) *The Problems of Philosophy*

36. God, according to St. Thomas Aquinas is known through ------
A) Intuition B) reflection
C) sense-experience D) silence

37. To imagine a language means to imagine a form of life , says-----
A) Descartes B) Spinoza
C) Wittgenstein D) Husserl

38. According to Carnap, all ------- statements are sterile and only follow the rules of syntax.
A) metaphysical B) scientific
C) religious D) non-existential

39. The main principle in Hegel is -------
A) Soul B) Spirit
C) Being D) Becoming

40. Aristotle advocated the theory of:
A) Appearance and Reality B) Matter and Form
C) Ideas D) Philosopher King

41. "Material bodies are heavy" is a case of
A) Analytic statement B) Synthetic statement
C) Apriori statement D) Synthetic –apriori statement

42. "Reason must approach nature not as a pupil but as a judge" says -----
A) Aristotle B) Kant C) Socrates D) Plato

43. ------- and strict universality are the two criteria of apriori proposition.
A) Reason B) Ideas
C) Intuition D) Necessity

44. The concept of ------ for Kant is essential for guarding philosophy from the errors of subjective idealism.
A) phenomenon B) noumena
C) space D) unity

45. According to Leibniz, each ------- contains the whole infinity of existence.
A) experience B) harmony
C) idea D) monad

46. Self is simply a 'bundle of perceptions' according to:
A) David Hume B) John Locke
C) Bertrand Russell D) Ludwig Wittgenstein

47. Descartes calls his inquiry as -------
A) Universal Logic B) Universal Mathematics
C) Universal Science D) Universal Knowledge

48. Kant is interested in:
A) Apriori conditions of knowledge
B) Denying knowledge
C) Asserting knowledge
D) Criticising knowledge

49. "Every determination is------- ", says Spinoza.
A) negation B) affirmation
C) true D) false

50. The word ------- in Spinoza means that the substance is self-determined and self-contained and nothing can affect or modify it.
A) Causasui B) Natura
C) Mode D) Intuition

51. The 'Ten Commandments of Yoga' are referred to as:
A) Yama and niyama B) Yama and samadhi
C) Niyama and asana D) Dharana and dhyana

52. The primary qualities accepted by Locke are ------
A) five B) two C) three D) six

53. ------- is the work of Berkeley.
A) *Philosophical Investigations*
B) *Meditations*
C) *Language, Truth and Logic*
D) *Principle of Human Understanding*

54. -------- is an abstract idea according to Berkeley
A) Spirit B) Matter
C) Knowledge D) Experience

55. The book, *Philosophy and Logical Syntax* was written by
A) Wittgenstein B) A.J. Ayer
C) Carnap D) Hegel

56. The original stuff of thought is ------ says Hume.
A) impression B) simple ideas
C) self D) cause

57. For Hume, ------- is not a quality in the objects we observe but is rather a "habit of association".
A) consciousness B) thinking
C) idea D) causality

58. All ------- statements are universally and necessarily true.
A) analytic B) synthetic
C) cognitive D) non-cognitive

59. ‘Confusions arise not when language is doing work, but only when it is like an engine idling’- according to:
A) Russell B) A.J. Ayer
C) Wittgenstein D) Hegel

60. According to Plato, ------- is attained only when each part of the soul is fulfilling its own function.
A) knowledge B) idea C) virtue D) truth

61. “No elephants are reptiles” is an example of:
A) Universal affirmative B) Universal negative
C) Particular affirmative D) Particular negative

62. “ Every person is responsible for his actions” is converted in the following standard form:
A) No persons are responsible for their actions
B) Some persons are responsible for their actions
C) All persons are responsible for their actions
D) Some persons are not responsible for their actions

63. The ‘canons of induction’ are formulated by:
A) J.S.Mill B) Bacon
C) Aristotle D) Newton

64. Any two categorical statements are said to be in opposition when they have both---
A) Same subject and same predicate
B) Different subject and same predicate
C) Neither same subject nor same predicate
D) None of these

65. The contradictory of “All students are invited” is
A) Some students are invited B) Some students are not invited
C) No students are invited D) No invitees are students

66. Truth Table is a tool to establish----------
A) Arguments B) Argument forms
C) Validity or invalidity D) None of these

67. If we change the quality of any categorical statement and replace the predicate term with its complement, we ------ it.
A) convert B) obvert
C) contra positive D) both convert and obvert

68. The symbolic notation of the statement: ‘I will study hard and I will either pass the exam or fail’ is:
A) S. (P **v** F) B) S. P **v** F
C) (S.P) **v** F D) S **v** P.F

69. All bright things dazzle the eye
That boy is bright

Therefore that boy dazzles the eye

The above argument commits the fallacy of -------
A) Undistributed middle B) Illicit major
C) Illicit minor D) Four terms

70. The hypothetical propositions have the following form:
A) Either--- Or B) If --- then
C) Neither --- nor D) If --- and only if

71. If A & B are true statements and X & Y are false statements, the value of (A. X) **v** (B.Y) is:
A) True B) False
C) Doubtful D) Probable

72. In the valid mixed hypothetical syllogism we ------
A) Either affirm the antecedent or deny the consequent
B) Neither affirm the antecedent nor deny the consequent
C) Both affirm the antecedent and deny the consequent
D) None of these

73. Predicate term is distributed in both:
A) E & O Props B) A & E Props
C) A & I Props D) I & O Props

74. The types of dilemmas are ----- in number
A) Two B) four C) eight D) three

75. Syllogism is a kind of:
A) Philosophical method B) Argument
C) Philosophical style D) Philosophical theory

76. The stages in scientific induction include:
A) Observation and Experiment B) Obversion and conversion
C) Contrary and sub-contrary D) Distribution and undistribution

77. Only positive instances are taken into account in Mills method of ------
A) Disagreement
B) Agreement
C) Both agreement and disagreement
D) Elimination

78. Which of the following is not a fundamental idea of Satyagraha?
A) There is evil in the world
B) Evil must be overcome
C) Evil can be overcome by violence
D) Evil can be overcome by patient suffering

79. ------- is the mental process by which a conclusion is drawn from given statements
A) Inference B) Analogy
C) Causation D) Distribution

80. Symbolic logic is the ------ method
A) inductive
B) deductive
C) both deductive and inductive
D) None of these

81. In symbolic logic, the sign **V** stands for ------
A) negation B) implication
C) conjunction D) disjunction

82. A ------ compound proposition is true if and only if both parts of the proposition are true.
A) disjunctive B) negative
C) conjunctive D) material implicative

83. The symbol ⊃ is used in the case of
A) either –or B) negative
C) if – then D) neither –nor

84. The ~ symbol is known as ------ operator.
A) dyadic B) monadic
C) non-monadic D) triadic

85. **~p V (p V q)** is
A) contradiction B) tautology
C) contingent D) non-tautology

86. ----------is not a variety of hedonism:.
A) Psychological hedonism B) Ethical hedonism
C) Egoistic hedonism D) Formalism

87. One of the principles of Professional Ethics is ------
A) transparency B) perception
C) commitment D) Silence

88. The ethical theory of emotivism is advocated by:
A) Pragmatism B) Existentialism
C) Logical Positivism D) Realism

89. At first the cardinal virtues are discussed by ------
A) Plato B) Socrates
C) Aristotle D) Kant

90. Standard as perfection is advocated by:
A) Bentham B) Bradley C) Sidgwick D) Green

91. Prudence is also known as -------
A) knowledge B) intelligence C) truth D) wisdom

92. Normative sciences are concerned with:
A) Uniformities of experience
B) Standards of value
C) Simple apprehension of what exists
D) Definite result

93. Right to ------ is a fundamental right.
A) equality B) property C) speak D) write

94. The world of morality is unconditional according to:
A) Kant B) J.S. Mill
C) Bentham D) Spencer

95. ------- theory of punishment uses the person to sentence for a crime as an example to induce the public to refrain from criminal conduct.
A) Retributive B) Reformative
C) Deterrence D) Capital

96. ------- theory believes that no one is born a criminal.
A) Deterrent B) Reformative
C) Retributive D) None of these

97. " Let the punishment fit the crime" says ------- theory of punishment
A) Retributive B) Reformative
C) Capital D) Deterrent

98. Which of the following is not accepted in existentialism?
A) Centrality of personal choice
B) Priority of existence over essence
C) The ultimate absurdity of all human effort
D) Logical and universal basis for morality

99. The book, *Principia Ethica* was written by:
A) J.S. Mill B) Bentham C) Kant D) Moore

100. ------- holds that moral judgments can be known and that moral beliefs are true or false.
A) Emotivism B) Ethical skepticism
C) Cognitivism D) Consequentialism

101. J.S. Mill advocated the theory of:
A) Formalism
B) Utilitarianism
C) Intuitionism
D) Evolutionism

102. ------ according to Kant is the necessity of an action from respect for law.
A) Truth B) Knowledge C) Imperative D) Duty

103. The elements accepted in Carvaka System are:
A) Earth, water, air & ether B) Water, air, ether & fire
C) Air, fire, ether & earth D) Earth, water, air & fire

104. According to M.N. Roy, the triple eternal attributes of man are ------
A) Reason, morality and freedom
B) Reason, morality and power
C) Morality, power and reason
D) Reason, power and morality

105. The work, *Methods of Ethics* was written by ------
A) J.S. Mill B) Sidgwick
C) Bentham D) A.J. Ayer

106. The method of bracketing is associated with:
A) Husserl B) Brentano
C) Socrates D) Zeno

107. "Nature has placed mankind under the governance of two sovereign masters, namely ------"
A) ignorance and knowledge B) truth and falsity
C) pain and pleasure D) right and wrong

108. The quantitative method of inductive inference is:
A) Method of Agreement B) Method of disagreement
C) Method of Residues D) Method of Concomitant Variation

109. The right to life, liberty and ------- are the three kinds of natural rights.
A) speak B) work
C) property D) education

110. The Logical Positivists made a distinction between cognitive and ------ meaning.
A) emotive B) non-cognitive
C) non-emotive D) None of these

111. " ------reveals nothing" says Heidegger.
A) Death B) Being
C) Dread D) Non-being

112. The word "Being –there" is referred by the term ------
A) Dasein B) Dread
C) Bad faith D) Intentionality

113. Moore refutes Idealism to prove that the objects in the external world does not depend in any way on human ------
A) knowledge B) perception
C) experience D) intellect

114. According to Moore, ------- is necessary if and only if the opposite of it is not conceivable.

A) relation B) knowledge
C) perception D) being

115. For the logical atomists, -------- is the method of discovering the basic elements of the universe.

A) symbolic logic B) logical analysis
C) logical proposition D) truth value

116. For Frege, the word *Bedeutung* means -------

A) reference B) sense
C) concept D) object

117. ------- can have senses without referents according to Frege.

A) Names B) Objects
C) Expression D) Presentation

118. ------- is the work of Kierkegaard.

A) *Being and Time* B) *Being and Nothingness*
C) *Republic* D) *Concluding Unscientific Postscript*

119. ------- is the work of Narayana Guru.

A) *Jeevithavum Darshanavum*
B) *VedadikaraNirupanam*
C) *Advaitha Chinta Paddathi*
D) *Darsanamala*

120. M.N. Roy defines philosophy as -------

A) Theory of life B) Value of truth
C) Romanticism D) Revolution