

1. The Upanishadic statement 'Tat tvam asi' is taken from:  
A) Chandogya Upanisad                      B) Brhadaranyaka Upanisad  
C) Katha Upanisad                              D) Kena Upanisad
2. The doctrine of 'five sheaths' is a dialogue between:  
A) Yajnavalkya and Gargi                      B) Indra and Virochana  
C) Prajapati and Gargi                              D) Prajapati and Indra
3. 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
4. *Pratyahara* stands for:  
A) Withdrawal of food                              B) Withdrawal of senses  
C) Withdrawal of life                              D) Withdrawal of mind
5. 'Yoga is efficiency in action' according to:  
A) Buddhism    B) Bhagavat gita  
C) Patanjali    D) Upanisads
6. 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
7. The term '*nastika*' stands for:  
A) One who accepts the authority of the Veda  
B) One who denies the authority of the Veda  
C) One who denies the authority of God  
D) One who accepts the authority of God
8. The doctrine of *pratitya samutpada* is contained in the:  
A) First Noble Truth                              B) Third Noble Truth  
C) Fourth Noble Truth                              D) Second Noble Truth
9. Immediate knowledge in Jainism is divided into:  
A) *Avadhi, manahparyaya & kevala*  
B) *Avadhi, kevala & mati*  
C) *Kevala, mati & sruta*  
D) *Mati, sruta & kevala*

10. Which of the following is not an operation of *avidya*:  
 A) Positive wrong knowledge    B) Doubt  
 C) Absence of knowledge        D) Knowledge
11. 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
12. The concept of '*Viswamanava*' is advocated by:  
 A) Tagore                                B) Gandhi  
 C) Vivekananda                        D) M N Roy
13. 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
14. The concept referred to as the 'last will and testament of Gandhiji' is known as:  
 A) Trusteeship                        B) Satyagraha  
 C) Truth                                 D) Non-violence
15. According to Vivekananda, liberty is identified with:  
 A) Self-realisation                    B) Power  
 C) Authority                            D) Bribery
16. The distinction between *jivatma* and *Caitya purusa* is introduced by:  
 A) Vivekananda                        B) Aurobindo  
 C) Gandhi                                D) M N Roy
17. According to M N Roy, the new social philosophy must begin with:  
 A) Economic welfare                B) Social reconstruction  
 C) Political liberty                    D) Reviving faith in man
18. Which of the following is true of J. Krishnamurti:  
 A) Truth is God                        B) Truth is reality  
 C) Truth is a pathless land        D) Truth is force
19. The problems of earliest Greek philosophers are:  
 A) Problem of substance and problem of man  
 B) Problem of substance and problem of change  
 C) Problem of change and problem of man  
 D) Problem of man and problem of knowledge

20. Aristotle wanted to establish that:  
 A) Reality is transcendent  
 B) Reality is superior  
 C) Reality is inherent in the particular things  
 D) Reality is far above the actual
21. Descartes exemplifies his celebrated method of doubt in the book:  
 A) *Discourse on Method*      B) *Meditations on First Philosophy*  
 C) *Principles of Philosophy*      D) *Metaphysics*
22. The ideal of 'pre-supposition less enquiry' is associated with:  
 A) Idealism      B) Marxism  
 C) Existentialism      D) Phenomenology
23. The quantitative method of inductive inference is:  
 A) Method of Concomitant Variation  
 B) Method of Agreement  
 C) Method of Difference  
 D) Method of Residues
24. The expression 'everybody should live by the sweat of his brow' represents the theory of:  
 A) Swadeshi      B) Non-possession  
 C) Bread labor      D) Trusteeship
25. Find the odd man out from the following:  
 A) Brentano      B) Carnap      C) Meinong      D) Husserl
26. (i). All thinkers are professors  
 (ii). No thinkers are politicians  
 Which of the following is true of these two propositions?  
 A) (i) is A-prop & (ii) is E-prop  
 B) (i) is E-prop & (ii) is A-prop  
 C) (i) is A-prop & (ii) is I-Prop  
 D) (i) is O-prop & (ii) is E-prop
27. Which of the following is not true for Kant?  
 A) The world of phenomena  
 B) The world of understanding  
 C) The supersensible world  
 D) Concrete universal entity
28. 'When we use moral language, we are simply prescribing a course of action' - this is the approach of:  
 A) Prescriptivism      B) Emotivism  
 C) Descriptivism      D) Utilitarianism

29. Which of the following is true of Derrida?  
 A) Logocentrism  
 B) Metaphysics of presence  
 C) All language is a species of writing  
 D) Essence precedes existence
30. "It is better to be a human being dissatisfied than a pig satisfied" This statement is by:  
 A) Immanuel Kant  
 B) Jeremy Bentham  
 C) F H Bradley  
 D) John Stuart Mill
31. According to Kierkegaard, the transition from aesthetic stage to the ethical stage is facilitated by:  
 A) Bad faith  
 B) Despair  
 C) Care  
 D) Nothingness
32. De Morgan's Theorem is the logical equivalent expression of:  
 A) Modus ponens  
 B) Modus tollens  
 C) Hypothetical syllogism  
 D) Disjunctive syllogism
33. Which of the following is not associated with Wittgenstein?  
 A) Picture theory of meaning  
 B) Use theory of meaning  
 C) Language games  
 D) Competence and performance
34. The expression 'conjectures and refutations' is associated with:  
 A) Francis Bacon  
 B) Issac Newton  
 C) Bertrand Russell  
 D) Karl Popper
35. In his book, *Critique of Pure Reason*, Kant attempts to answer the question:  
 A) What ought I to do?  
 B) What can I know?  
 C) What may I hope for?  
 D) What for reason?
36. Existentialism advocated the notion of:  
 A) *Esse est percipii*  
 B) *Cogito ergo sum*  
 C) *Tabula rasa*  
 D) Existence precedes essence
37. The phenomenological method of bracketing means:  
 A) Limiting knowledge to appearances  
 B) Eliminating all factual dimensions of experience  
 C) Limiting knowledge to reason  
 D) Eliminating rationality
38. According to Rudolf Carnap the task of philosophy is:  
 A) Constructing metaphysical theory  
 B) Investigating the structure and function of language  
 C) Developing an ideal language  
 D) Examining the use of metaphysics

39. The book that rests on the view that ‘the structure of reality determines the structure of language’:  
 A) *The Problems of Philosophy*  
 B) *Foundations of Arithmetic*  
 C) *Philosophical Investigations*  
 D) *Tractatus Logico Philosophicus*
40. Which of the following is a standard categorical syllogism in Fig. I:  
 A) AAA            B) AEE            C) OAO            D) IAI
41. The argument            P M  
                                   S M  
                                   S P is in:  
 A) Fig I            B) Fig III            C) Fig II            D) Fig IV
42. *Reductio ad absurdum* is a kind of:  
 A) Proposition            B) Deductive argument  
 C) Analogy                D) Inductive argument
43. The symbolic notation of the statement: ‘I will study hard and I will either pass the exam or fail it’ is:  
 A)  $S \cdot (P \vee F)$             B)  $S \cdot P \vee F$   
 C)  $(S \cdot P) \vee F$             D)  $S \vee P \cdot F$
44. If A & B are true statements and X & Y are false statements the value of  $A \vee B$  is:  
 A) False            B) True  
 C) Doubtful            D) Probable
45. The method of proving the validity of deductive arguments using rules of inference is called:  
 A) Natural deduction            B) Modus ponens  
 C) Predicate logic            D) Quantification
46. Kant advocated the principle of:  
 A) Categorical Imperative            B) Hedonism  
 C) Utilitarianism            D) Emotions
47. F H Bradley wrote the book:  
 A) *The Republic*            B) *Politics*  
 C) *Methods of Ethics*            D) *Ethical Studies*
48. Ethics considers actions of human beings with reference to their -----  
 A) Rightness or wrongness            B) Truth or falsity  
 C) Beauty or ugliness            D) Duty or obligation

49. The three philosophical sciences are:  
 A) Ethics, Logic & Aesthetics  
 B) Ethics, Logic & Metaphysics  
 C) Logic, Aesthetics & Ontology  
 D) Metaphysics, Ethics & Aesthetics
50. Socrates was interested in:  
 A) Imparting knowledge                      B) Exposing and expelling ignorance  
 C) Ethical relativism                         D) None of the above
51. Which of the following is not a statement form?  
 A) Tautology                                      B) Contradiction  
 C) Modus Ponens                                D) Contingent
52. Which of the following is an invalid argument form?  
 A) Affirming the consequent  
 B) Hypothetical syllogism  
 C) Modus ponens  
 D) Disjunctive syllogism
53. 'Caste is an unnatural institution' according to:  
 A) Gandhiji                                        B) B R Ambedkar  
 C) M N Roy                                         D) J Krishnamurti
54. The expression 'Hell is the other people' is attributed to:  
 A) Soren Kierkegaard                         B) Gabriel Marcel  
 C) Martin Heidegger                            D) J P Sartre
55. The distinction between 'problem and mystery' is introduced by:  
 A) J P Sartre                                        B) Martin Heidegger  
 C) Edmund Husserl                             D) Gabriel Marcel
56. The existential mode of *Dasein*, according to Heidegger, is:  
 A) Bad faith                                        B) Care  
 C) Despair                                         D) Existence
57. Read the following statements and choose the correct answer with respect to David Hume:  
 1. Belief in the causal regularity of the world is a product of custom  
 2. Impressions are momentary and fragmentary  
 3. Personal identity is a fiction
- A) All the statements are true  
 B) Only statement 1 is correct  
 C) Statements 2 and 3 alone are correct  
 D) All the statements are false

58. The thesis that the 'consciousness is intentional' is put forward by:  
 A) Edmund Husserl                      B) Franz Brentano  
 C) Martin Heidegger                      D) Gottlob Frege
59. The statement '*you can't get an ought from an is*' attributed to:  
 A) J S Mill                                      B) Immanuel Kant  
 C) F H Bradley                                D) G E Moore
60. 'Homo mensura' was the motto of:  
 A) Socrates                                    B) Sophism  
 C) Stoicism                                     D) Aristotle
61. The ethical theory that employs the methodology of 'cost-benefit analysis' is:  
 A) Formalism                                 B) Utilitarianism  
 C) Prescriptivism                            D) Emotivism
62. The ethical theory that refers to the rights and duties we have as individuals with respect to other individuals is known as:  
 A) Hedonism                                  B) Consequentialism  
 C) De ontology                                D) Intuitionism
63. Identify the distinctive features of the ethics of Kant from the following:  
 1. Principle of autonomy  
 2. Categorical imperative  
 3. Principle of universal right
- A) Feature 2 alone is right  
 B) Features 1 and 3 alone are right  
 C) Features 2 and 3 alone are right  
 D) All the three features are right
64. In treating a patient, a doctor is regarded as having ethical duties to:  
 1. Cause no harm or non-maleficance  
 2. Effect a cure or beneficence  
 3. Respect patient's autonomy  
 4. Treat patients fairly
- A) All the four are equally important  
 B) Only no. 4 is important  
 C) Only no.2 is important  
 D) Nos 2 and 3 alone are important
65. According to Immanuel Kant, that man is generous who ...  
 A) Gives money because he wants some publicity  
 B) Gives money because he lacks the courage to say 'No'  
 C) Gives money because he is devoted to the cause of humanity  
 D) Gives money because he does not know what else to do with the money

66. Which of the following is not included under the 'hedonistic calculus':  
 A) Intensity of pleasures  
 B) Duration of pleasures  
 C) Certainty of pleasures  
 D) Warmth and sound of pleasures
67. Who among the following is not treated as a leading figure in environmental ethics?  
 A) John Rawls  
 B) Aldo Leopold  
 C) Rachel Carson  
 D) James Lovelock
68. The claim that plants have intrinsic value is put forward by:  
 A) Eco centrism  
 B) Bio centrism  
 C) Anthropocentrism  
 D) Instrumentalism
69. Which of the following does not contribute to the prominence of environmental ethics?  
 A) The realization that the earth's resources are limited  
 B) The ability of the earth to absorb wastes is limited  
 C) The recognition that the non-human life has intrinsic value  
 D) The recognition that the non-human world is hostage to the changing human needs and interests
70. Arne Naes advocated the position known as:  
 A) Deep Ecology  
 B) Ecosophy  
 C) Bio centrism  
 D) Anthropocentrism
71. "All things flow, nothing abides" – this statement is true with respect to:  
 A) Parmenides  
 B) Heraclitus  
 C) Xenophanes  
 D) Anaximenes
72. 'Thought and the thing thought about are one and the same entity' – this view is called:  
 A) Metaphysical monism  
 B) Epistemological monism  
 C) Hylopsychism  
 D) Milesianism
73. 'An enlightened man must be a virtuous man' according to:  
 A) Heraclitus  
 B) Protagoras  
 C) Socrates  
 D) Parmenides
74. Which of the following is not a characteristic of virtue?  
 A) Being truthful to oneself  
 B) Maintaining one's integrity  
 C) Enabling one to recognize genuine happiness  
 D) Enabling self-preservation



75. The technique of *Socratic irony* consisted not in:
- A) Posing as an ignorant person and always asking questions
  - B) Extracting answers from others
  - C) Employing dialectical method
  - D) Trying to prove an assertion using vague language
76. Choose the correct sequence:
- A) Rational soul – virtue of wisdom – class of guardians
  - B) Rational soul – virtue of moderation – class of guardians
  - C) Rational soul – virtue of wisdom – class of warriors
  - D) Rational soul – virtue of courage – class of guardians
77. Aristotle’s metaphysics can be summarized as:
- A) All things in nature develop from imitating the ideals
  - B) Ideal object is actually independent of particular things
  - C) Objects are in a state of multiplicity and flux
  - D) All nature everywhere seeks to realize its essence
78. Find out the correct sequence in the development of an object from potential to actual reality:
- A) Matter or substance – form or essence – motion – end
  - B) End – motion – form or essence – matter or substance
  - C) End – form or essence – motion – matter or substance
  - D) Matter or substance – motion – end – form or essence
79. ‘God is truth *per se*’ and all truth comes from God according to:
- A) St. Anselm
  - B) St. Abelard
  - C) St. Thomas Aquinas
  - D) William of Occam
80. The list of innate ideas consists of:
- A) God, Soul, principle of cause and effect
  - B) God, mind, matter, cause and effect
  - C) Soul, mind, matter, ideas in general
  - D) God, soul, ideas in general
81. “Whatever is, is in God, and without God, nothing can be or be conceived” – this statement is true in the case of:
- A) Rene Descartes
  - B) Benedict Spinoza
  - C) Wilhelm Leibniz
  - D) Immanuel Kant
82. “To be is to be active” – according to:
- A) John Locke
  - B) Wilhelm Leibniz
  - C) Benedict Spinoza
  - D) Aristotle



89. Find out the correct answer:
- Rejected the idea of absolute matter
  - Denied the concept of soul substance
  - Doubted the validity of scientific knowledge
  - Skeptical about the objective validity of moral principles
- A) Immanuel Kant                      B) George Berkeley  
C) John Locke                          D) David Hume
90. John Dewey's brand of pragmatism is known as:
- A) Positivism                              B) Naturalism  
C) Objectivism                             D) Instrumentalism
91. Match the following:
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>List I</p> <p>a. C S Pierce</p> <p>b. William James</p> <p>c. John Dewey</p> <p>d. F C S Schiller</p> | <p>List II</p> <p>1. <i>The Quest for Certainty</i></p> <p>2. <i>Fixation of Belief</i></p> <p>3. <i>Studies in Humanism</i></p> <p>4. <i>The Will to Believe</i></p> |
|--|---|
- A) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3                      B) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3  
C) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1                      D) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3
92. Match the following:
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>a) Realism and analysis</p> <p>b) Formal language</p> <p>c) Linguistic traps</p> <p>d) Diversity of language</p> | <p>i. Russell and Wittgenstein</p> <p>ii. Gilbert Ryle and Wittgenstein</p> <p>iii. John Austin</p> <p>iv. Moore and Russell</p> |
|---|--|
- |    |     |     |    |     |
|----|-----|-----|----|-----|
|    | a   | b   | c  | d   |
| A) | iii | iv  | i  | ii  |
| B) | iv  | i   | ii | iii |
| C) | ii  | iii | iv | i   |
| D) | i   | iii | iv | ii  |
93. Bertrand Russell published his theory of descriptions in his publication:
- A) *Principles of Mathematics*      B) *The Concept of Mind*  
C) *Sense and Sensibility*          D) *On Denoting*
94. "Language has countless functions"- according to:
- A) A J Ayer                                  B) Martin Heidegger  
C) Ludwig Wittgenstein                D) Mortiz Schlick



102. Which of the following is not true of the concept of ideological hegemony put forward by Antonio Gramsci:
- Allows the dominant class to rule with legitimacy and consent
  - Has institutional support from education, religion and popular culture
  - Its power is derived from its unreflective acceptance
  - Depends on the repressive machinery of the state
103. Which of the following is not true of the exponents of existentialism?
- Centrality of personal choice
  - Priority of existence over essence
  - Ultimate absurdity of all human efforts
  - Logical and universal basis for morality
104. Which of the following is not a deductive argument form?
- Modus Ponens
  - Modus Tollens
  - Reductio ad absurdum*
  - Reasoning by analogy
105. According to Jainism, the notion of substance is subject to the conditions of:
- Production, destruction and permanence
  - Production, destruction and change
  - Destruction, change, evolution
  - Production, evolution, destruction
106. The pluralistic realism of Vaisesika system stands for:
- Identity-in-difference
  - Identity and difference
  - Identity or difference
  - Neither identity nor difference
107. The famous Chipko movement is associated with the resistance in relation to:
- Medical technologies
  - Feminist issues
  - Environmental issues
  - Legal issues
108. Match the following:
- |                             |                    |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| a) Emotivism                | i. G E Moore       |
| b) Categorical Imperative   | ii. John Dewey     |
| c) Naturalistic Fallacy     | iii. Immanuel Kant |
| d) Human Nature and Conduct | iv. R L Stevenson  |
- |    |     |     |    |     |
|----|-----|-----|----|-----|
|    | a   | b   | c  | d   |
| A) | iv  | iii | i  | ii  |
| B) | ii  | iii | iv | i   |
| C) | iii | i   | iv | ii  |
| D) | iv  | i   | ii | iii |
109. The theory of causation advocated by the Nyaya- Vaisesika system is known as:
- Parinamavada
  - Arambhavada
  - Vivarthavada
  - Pratityasamutpadavada

110. According to Buddhism, ahimsa consists in:  
 A) Maitri and karuna                      B) Karuna and mudita  
 C) Mudita and maître                      D) Maitri, karuna and mudita
111. 'Veracity is right' is an accepted principle in:  
 A) Formalism                                  B) Teleology  
 C) Naturalism                                 D) Utilitarianism
112. The cardinal virtues consist of:  
 A) Wisdom, courage, appetite and justice  
 B) Justice, courage, co-operation and temperance  
 C) Wisdom, courage, temperance and justice  
 D) Temperance, courage, love and co-operation
113. Find out the correct sequence in the process of induction:  
 A) Observation of facts, general law, formation of hypothesis, verification of hypothesis  
 B) Observation of facts, formation of hypothesis. Verification of hypothesis, general law  
 C) General law, observation of facts, formation of hypothesis, verification of hypothesis  
 D) Formation of hypothesis, general law, observation of facts, verification of hypothesis
114. Assertion (A): Modus Ponens is an elementary argument form  
 Reason ( R ): Validity of elementary argument forms are easily established by truth tables

Answer Codes:

- A) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A  
 B) Both A and R are individually true and R is not the correct explanation of A  
 C) A is true but R is false  
 D) A is false but R is true

115. Assertion (A): Meta-ethics consists of philosophical analysis  
 Reason ( R ) : Meta- ethics is concerned with clarification and understanding

Answer codes:

- A) A is true but R is false  
 B) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A  
 C) A is false but R is true  
 D) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A

116. An argument by analogy is designated as:  
A) True or false                      B) Either true or false  
C) Neither true nor false            D) Sound or unsound
117. Rasa, the highest form of aesthetic experience, is made possible by an organic combination of:  
A) *Vibhava, anubhava and vyabhicharibhava*  
B) *Vibhava, anubhava and sthayibhava*  
C) *Vibhava, anubhava and natya*  
D) *Sthayibhava, natya and vyabhicharibhava*
118. The fundamental concepts of Indian aesthetics are:  
A) Bhava, rasa and dhvani            B) Bhava, sattva and dhvani  
C) Rasa, dhvani and tamas           D) Bhava, sattva and rajas
119. In the Indian aesthetic tradition, dhvani has been classified into:  
A) Sattva, rajas, tamas                B) Vastu, alamkara, rasa  
C) Vastu, alamkara, sattva            D) Rasa, vastu, tamas
120. The ontological structure of Dasein consists of:  
A) Nothingness, fallenness, bad faith  
B) Bad faith, despair, fallenness  
C) Existence, fallenness, freedom  
D) Existence, thrownness, fallenness
-