UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
M. Phil. Entrance Examination, June 2011

Hall Ticket No. --------------

Time: 2 Hours   Max. Marks: 75

Instructions:
The Question Paper consists of two Parts: Part A and Part B.

Part A of the question paper consists of **25 objective** (multiple-choice) questions of **one mark** each. There will be a **negative marking** of $\frac{1}{3}$ for every wrong answer. You have to answer the questions in this part in the question paper itself.

Part B consists of two sections. **Section I** of **Part B** consists of **short essay type** questions. **Section II** of **Part B** consists of **long essay** type questions. A separate answer book is provided to answer questions from these two sections of **Part B.**

Part – A

1. Which one among the following is not *klesha* according to Patanjali?

   A) *Avidya*
   B) *Asmita*
   C) *Vikalapa*
   D) *Dvesha*   [   ]

2. Prabhakara school of Purva Mimamsa propounds ...
   A) *Abhihitanvayavada*
   B) *Anvitabhidanuvada*
   C) *Tatparyavada*
   D) *Akhandavakyarthavada*   [   ]

3. *Manahparyaya* according to Jainism ...

   A) is a kind of mediate knowledge
   B) is a kind of immediate knowledge
   C) is a kind of memory knowledge
   D) is not a knowledge   [   ]

4. Which of the following is true of *arambhavada*?

   A) The effect is a new beginning
   B) The effect is an illusion
   C) The effect is only explicit manifestation of the cause
   D) The effect is transformation of the cause   [   ]

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5. The sens- object contact that facilitates the cognition of the universal of a substance, according to Nyaya, is ...

    A) *Samyoga*
    B) *Samyuktasamavaya*
    C) *Samyuktasamaveta* samavaya
    D) *Samavaya*   [   ]

6. The statement '*vahnina sincati*' lacks the condition of ...

    A) *akanksa*
    B) *yogyata*
    C) *sannidhi*
    D) *tatparyya*   [   ]

7. In Ramanuja's philosophy knowledge that is attributive is known as ...

    A) *Nityajnana*
    B) *Yatharthajnana.*
    C) *Mithyajnana*
    D) *Dharmabhutajnana*   [   ]

8. Identify the correct combination

    A) *Vaibhasika, Bahyartha-pratyaksavadu*
    B) *Sautrantika, Bahyartha-pratyaksavada*
    C) *Yogacara, Bahyarthanumeyavada*
    D) *Vaibhasika, bahyathanumeyavada*   [   ]

9. Match the List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from the code given below:

List – I	List – II
(a) Sridhara	(i) Viveka-chudamani
(b) Jayantabhatta	(ii) Sribhashya
(c) Sankara	(iii) Nyayakandali
(d) Ramanuja	(iv) Nyayamanjari

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
A)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)
B)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
C)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)
D)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)

                                 [   ]

10. Which among the following combinations is consistent?

    A) Purvamimamsa, *anyathakhyathi, vivartavada*
    B) Dvaita, *akhyati, parinamavada*
    C) Visistadvaita, *satkhyati, parinamavada*
    D) Advaita, *asatkhyati, vivartavada*   [   ]

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11. Aristotle criticizes Plato's theory of ideas, because:

A) It involves infinite regress
B) Ideas and their particulars belong to different orders
C) Ideas belong only to the predicates of the primary substances
D) No ideas can initiate any activity of realization   [   ]

12. Who makes the distinction between truths of reason and truths of fact?

A) Immanuel Kant
B) Leibniz
C) Aristotle
D) Hegel   [   ]

13. Match the List I with List II and choose correct answer from the code given below:

List I	List II
(a) Critical method	(i) Hegel
(b) The method of doubt	(ii) Kant
(c) The speculative method	(iii) Plato
(d) The dialectical method	(iv) Descartes

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
A)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)
B)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
C)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
D)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)

[   ]

14. According to Immanuel Kant, self in itself is ...

A) Knowable
B) Only thinkable
C) Only perceivable
D) Neither perceivable nor thinkable   [   ]

15. The principle of sufficient reason according to Leibniz means ...

A) Reason provides both the necessary and the sufficient condition for the explanation of the world
B) Reason can be reduced to cause
C) There can be no true assertion without there being a sufficient reason for it
D) Nothing is sufficient before reason   [   ]

16. Locke's representative theory of knowledge argues ...

A) Knowledge is a recollection of ideas innate in mind
B) Ideas are objects of knowledge
C) Knowledge is divine oracle
D) Knowledge is belief   [   ]

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17. According to prescriptivism moral judgments are ...
    A) Capable of being proved true or false
    B) Persuasive in character
    C) Expressive of people's approval or disapproval
    D) Subjective in character   [   ]

18. Which of the following is the main criticism that Hume advances against permanent Self?

    A) Self is the epiphenomenon of human brain
    B) Self is only a term naming the succession of sensations and ideas having resemblances
    C) It is fiction needed for collective practice
    D) Only moralists have imposed Self & Conscience to afflict natural impulses of man   [   ]

19. Frege's thesis that sense determines reference implies:

    A) Sense is the same as reference
    B) Reference is the same as sense
    C) Sense is the psychological basis of reference
    D) Sense provides the condition of reference   [   ]

20. According to Quine analyticity cannot be defined because any attempt to define it involves ...

    A) Violation of scientific laws
    B) Violation of social norms
    C) Violation of literary principles
    D) Circularity   [   ]

21. Wittgenstein's idea of meaning as use implies that words acquire their meaning because they are ...

    A) Names of objects
    B) Regarded as tools in a tool box performing multiple functions of language
    C) Description of mental events
    D) Description of social events   [   ]

22. 'Man is naturally good, and only by institutions is he made bad' is the view of ...

    A) Hobbes
    B) Rousseau
    C) Machiavelli
    D) J.S. Mill   [   ]

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23. The contraposition operation in Syllogistic Logic is a combination of the following logical operations in the order given below:

    A) Obversion, Conversion, Obversion
    B) Conversion, Obversion, Conversion
    C) Obversion, Obversion, Conversion
    D) Conversion, Conversion, Obversion   [   ]

24. With which rule of inference is the logical expression 'if p → q and q → r, then p → r' is associated?

    A) Mathematical induction
    B) Modus tollens
    C) Hypothetical syllogism
    D) Conditional proof   [   ]

25. Identify the correct logical symbolization for the English sentence "Barking dogs never bite." (Dx: x is a dog; Bx: x barks; B'x: x bites)

    A) ¬(x) ((Dx ∧ Bx) → B'x)
    B) (x) ((Dx ∧ Bx) → ¬B'x)
    C) (x) ¬((Dx ∧ Bx) → B'x)
    D) (x) ((Dx ∧ Bx) → B'x)   [   ]

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Part – B

Section I   Marks: 20

Answer **any two** of the following questions in **150** words each. All questions carry equal marks.

1. What are the main features of Existentialism as a philosophical movement?
2. Elucidate the centrality of *pratityasamutpadavada* in Buddhist philosophy.
3. "Anekantavada does justice to the complex nature of Reality". Discuss.
4. Discuss Logical positivists' argument against the possibility of metaphysics as a meaningful discourse.

Section II   Marks: 30

Answer **any two** of the following questions in **250** words each. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Discuss Rawl's theory of Justice.
2. Explain the significance of Kant's Copernican revolution in Philosophy
3. How does Quine reject the analytic-synthetic distinction? Discuss.
4. If Brahman in Advaita is changeless and one without the other, then how can one explain causation in Advaita? Discuss.
5. Is *anyathakhyativada* an adequate explanation of perceptual error? Discuss

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