

Sample Paper

Philosophy

Max. Marks 100

Attempt all 50 questions, each question carries 02 marks. There is no negative marking. Please mark the correct answer as A/B/C/D at appropriate place, on the right hand side of the question, in blue or black ink.

1. The most outstanding characteristics of Indian Philosophy is-
(A) Other worldly (B) Materialistic
(C) This worldly (D) Spiritualistic []
2. The cosmic order which regulates and controls the events in the universe, called in the Vedas; is :-
(A) Satya (B) Varuna
(C) Rit (D) Chitta []
3. Upanishadas uphold that Brahman is 'Tadjalan'. This means that he is :-
(A) Creator (B) Creator, Sustainer and destructor
(C) Sustainer but not destructor (D) Destructor but not creator []
4. Which of the following is 'Shriyas':-
(A) Moksha (B) Kingship
(C) Tapasya (D) Dan []
5. Belief in the existence of meaning gods is known as :-
(A) Pantheism (B) Monism
(C) Polytheism (D) Henotheism []
6. Heraclitus was the propounder of the theory of :-
(A) Motion and Temperature (B) The earth moves round the sun
(C) Change is Continuous (D) Sky and water are the fundamental elements []
7. Which of the following opinion was supported by sophists:-
(A) Man is a social animal (B) Man is the measure of all the things
(C) Man is a laughing animal (D) Man is a rational being. []
8. Socrates's aim of conversation with opponents, was to
(A) Defeat them in the discussion (B) Prove his supremacy
(C) Point out their mistakes (D) Lead them to understand reality []

9. Socrates told that dissatisfied man is better than a satisfied pig. This means that
 (A) Man always remains dissatisfied.
 (B) Pigs easily get satisfaction
 (C) Human life is dignified even with dissatisfaction
 (D) Men and pigs are equal but their satisfaction differs []
10. Charvakas rejected 'Anuman' because
 (A) Anuman is impossible
 (B) There is no necessary relation in cause and effect which can be perceived
 (C) Anuman sounds like Hanuman
 (D) Wrong words are used in Anuman and they give defective conclusion []
11. 'Asatkaryavada' in Nyaya darshan, means:-
 (A) There are no causes and no effects
 (B) There are causes and effects
 (C) Causes are independent and so are the effects
 (D) Effects are latent in causes []
12. 'Aakash' is rejected by Charvakas because
 (A) It is infinite (B) It is unferivable
 (C) It is multi coloured (D) It is full of clouds []
13. 'Guna' in Jain philosophy means:-
 (A) Good quality in a man
 (B) To think and tell the exact number
 (C) Jain like gunas and dislike avgunas
 (D) Permanent quality of a thing or element []
14. Gandhiji believed in non-violence because
 (A) He did not have army (B) He considered it equal to truth
 (C) He was coward man (D) Britishers have strong and educated []
15. The exact meaning of 'Practical vedanta' of Swami Vivekananda will be:-
 (A) All beings are equal among themselves
 (B) All beings are created by God
 (C) All beings will perish and reborn.
 (D) All beings are divine and ultimately one []
16. The difference between intellect and intuition, according to Dr. Radhakrishnan is of:-
 (A) Kind (B) Category
 (C) Totality (D) Spontaneity []
17. Tagore believed that religion uplifts man from his limitations to:-
 (A) Higher post (B) Wealthy status
 (C) Mass-popularity (D) Universal oneness []

[]

18. Which of the form of Evolution is in accordance with the ideas of Sh. Arbindo:-

- (A) Materialistic (B) Spiritualistic
(C) Scientific (D) Logical

[]

19. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Did not believe in Varna Vyavastha of Hindu Scriptures because:-

- (A) It was equal to caste system (B) It was theoretically good but practically wrong
(C) It was based on discrimination (D) It was liked Gandhiji and Ambedkar did not like Gandhi

[]

20. The Validity of knowledge is preferable than the opinion according to Plato because:-

- (A) Knowledge is achieved with difficulty
(B) Opinion is emotion based
(C) Knowledge is rational and universal
(D) Knowledge is particular in particular persons

[]

21. 'Ideas' of Plato reside in:-

- (A) Eternal world (B) Heaven
(C) This world (D) Minds of Men

[]

22. The name of the first Greek thinker is:-

- (A) Pythagoras (B) Parmenides
(C) Theles (D) Epicurus

[]

23. Aristotle accepted causes for every event happening in the world. Their number according to him are:-

- (A) Six (B) Three
(C) Five (D) Four

[]

24. Upnishadas proposed 'Sagun' and 'Nirgun' Braham. Name the Acharya who only accepted 'Nirgun Braham'.

- (A) Ramanujacharyya (B) Yamunacharyya
(C) Nimbarkacharyya (D) Shankaracharyya

[]

25. 'Nasadiya Sukta' appears in:-

- (A) Gita (B) Brahadaranyak upnishad
(C) Braham Sutra (D) Rigveda

[]

26. 'Syadwad' exactly means:-

- (A) Existence is many-fold
(B) Qualities of a thing are infinite
(C) Limited and particular aspects of a thing can be noticed in a particular reference
(D) Time and space are infinite and Jivas are also infinite

[]

27. Which of the following is the source of knowledge according to Leibnitze:-

- (A) Senses (B) Mind

- (C) Reason (D) Matter []
28. Monodology of Leibnitze is the example of:- []
 (A) Dudism (B) Monism
 (C) Pluralism (D) None
29. According to John Lock primary qualities reside in:- []
 (A) Mind (B) Reason
 (C) Thing (D) Senses
30. 'Esse est percipi' in Berkeley's philosophy means:- []
 (A) To perceive is to exist
 (B) To exist is to be perceived
 (C) To be perceived by others
 (D) To be perceived by God
31. 'Essay Concerning Human Nature' was authored by:- []
 (A) John Locke (B) Hegal
 (C) Kant (D) Hume
32. Hume rejected the existence of soul, God and things because:- []
 (A) They are false belief
 (B) They are accepted by opponents
 (C) They do not fall in the area of experience
 (D) They are only in the books
33. Who wrote 'critique of Pure Reason'? []
 (A) Hegal (B) Hume
 (C) Descartes (D) Kant
34. 'The Goal of Philosophy is the logical analysis of scientific concepts. Philosophy is a process and not a body of principles.' This statement was made by:- []
 (A) R. Carnap (B) Karl Manger
 (B) Wittgenstein (C) Hegal
35. Who from the following is a realist:- []
 (A) Hegal (B) Berkely
 (C) Kant (D) G.E Moore
36. Metaphysics was eliminated by the school of :- []
 (A) Rationalists (B) Existentialists
 (C) Logical Positivists (D) Empiricists

37. Existentialist emphasise on:-
 (A) Being (B) World
 (C) Creator (D) Becoming []
38. Who held the opinion that Existentialism is the new name of an old system:-
 (A) Max Muller (B) Berdrend Russell
 (C) Dr. Radhakrishnan (D) J. S. Menkenzie []
39. The Correct meaning of 'Pragmatism' will be:-
 (A) The useful is expensive (B) That which has a utility only that exists.
 (C) Utility changes and so the world (D) Change is real and always happening. []
40. Kant considered space-time as the spect to know the things. This means:-
 (A) Space and time are infinite
 (B) Space is extensive and time countable
 (C) We are unable to know things beyond space-time
 (D) Space-time are mind-based []
41. The approach of Spinoza can be said as correct from the following:-
 (A) Mathematical (B) Geometrical
 (C) Algebraic (D) Analytical []
42. Descarte doubted everything including God but he did not doubt himself because:-
 (A) He ignored himself (B) It was his great mistake
 (C) He doubted but could not accept it (D) He was doubtless that he was doubting. []
43. The proof according to Descartes for the existence of self is established through:-
 (A) Doubt (B) Thought
 (C) Motion (D) Extention []
44. Upnishadas say that 'Atman is Brahaman' and not 'Brahaman is Atman' because:-
 (A) There is difference between the two
 (B) Atman is similar to Brahaman
 (C) Brahaman is end and Atman means
 (D) Our approach for realization sports from atman []
45. Vedas, as a form of 'Pramana' fall in the category of:-
 (A) Perception (B) Shruti
 (C) Inference (D) Tark []
46. 'Paryaya' in Jainism means:-
 (A) Synonymous (B) For others
 (C) Accidental qualities (D) Good qualities []

47. 'Moksha' in Upnishadas means:-
(A) Engaging pleasure in heaven (B) Observing 'Sanyas' from the world
(C) Destructing Karm bondage (D) Experiencing oneness with Brahaman []
48. 'Mahavakyas' in Upnishadas express the meaning that:-
(A) They are very long sentences
(B) They are very difficult to speak
(C) They reveal the unity with one reality
(D) They are non-sensical []
49. The meaning of 'experience' in Empiricism is:-
(A) Material received through senses
(B) Images made on this material
(C) Impressions of cold and heat
(D) Sense impressions and their combination made through the activity of mind. []
50. The study of Philosophy is useful in:-
(A) Getting the job (B) Establishing a business
(C) Learning an examining attitude (D) Forgetting world and its affairs []