

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2013.

M.A. (PHILOSOPHY)

COURSE CODE : 361

Register Number :

*Signature of the Invigilator
(with date)*

COURSE CODE : 361

Time : 2 Hours

Max : 400 Marks

Instructions to Candidates :

1. Write your Register Number within the box provided on the top of this page and fill in the page 1 of the answer sheet using pen.
2. Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet or answer sheet. Violation of this entails disqualification.
3. Read each of the question carefully and shade the relevant answer (A) or (B) or (C) or (D) in the relevant box of the ANSWER SHEET using HB pencil.
4. Avoid blind guessing. A wrong answer will fetch you -1 mark and the correct answer will fetch 4 marks.
5. Do not write anything in the question paper. Use the white sheets attached at the end for rough works.
6. Do not open the question paper until the start signal is given.
7. Do not attempt to answer after stop signal is given. Any such attempt will disqualify your candidature.
8. On stop signal, keep the question paper and the answer sheet on your table and wait for the invigilator to collect them.
9. Use of Calculators, Tables, etc. are prohibited.

1. The oldest of the Vedas is
 (A) Yajurveda (B) Samaveda
 (C) Rigveda (D) Adharvaveda
2. The *purusa* and *prakrti* are the two realities of
 (A) Sankhya (B) Nyaya
 (C) Buddhism (D) Visiatadvaita
3. _____ is a great Sanskrit poet.
 (A) Kabirdas (B) Tiruvalluvar
 (C) Kalidasa (D) Tukaram
4. The *Bhagavad-gita* is a part of the
 (A) *Bhagavata* (B) *Mahabharatha*
 (C) *Ramayana* (D) *Vedas*
5. The element rejected by Carvaka is
 (A) air (B) water (C) ether (D) fire
6. Wrong identification of the Self with the body, senses, and mind, in Advaita is called
 (A) *adhyasa* (B) *avidya* (C) *maya* (D) *aviveka*
7. The author of *Brahma-sutra* is
 (A) Sankara (B) Ramanuja
 (C) Madhva (D) Badarayana
8. _____ is not an orthodox school of Indian philosophy.
 (A) Nyaya (B) Carvaka (C) Mimamsa (D) Sankhya
9. According to Advaita, the world is
 (A) *sat* (B) *mithya* (C) *asat* (D) *sadasat*

10. In Sanskrit, "philosophy" is called
 (A) *vicara* (B) *darsana* (C) *vada* (D) *nyaya*
11. Sri Ramakrishna is a great devotee of
 (A) Ganesa (B) Siva (C) Visnu (D) Kali
12. In Indian philosophy the sources of knowledge are called
 (A) *prameya* (B) *pramiti* (C) *pramata* (D) *pramana*
13. The four noble truths are associated with
 (A) Yoga (B) Tantra (C) Nyaya (D) Buddhism
14. According to Mimamsa, _____ is the means to liberation.
 (A) karma (B) bhakti (C) dhyana (D) jnana
15. The propounder of Vaisesika is
 (A) Vyasa (B) Patanjali (C) Kanada (D) Gautama
16. _____ is a Mahayana Buddhist.
 (A) Bahubali (B) Nagarjuna
 (C) Sankara (D) Raghavendra
17. The number of chapters in the *Bhagavad-gita* are
 (A) 6 (B) 4 (C) 18 (D) 24
18. A systematic account of Advaita is given by Sankara in his
 (A) Sri Bhasya (B) Brahma-sutra-bhasya
 (C) Vivekachudamani (D) Vedantasara
19. The Saktas are worshippers of
 (A) Surya (B) Siva (C) Sakti (D) Ganesa

20. According to Indian philosophy, the *parama-purusartha* is
 (A) *artha* (B) *kama* (C) *dharmā* (D) *moksa*
21. Extra-ordinary perception (*alaukika-Pratyaksa*) is an important concept of
 (A) Carvaka (B) Mimamsa (C) Nyaya (D) Advaita
22. The Visistadvaita theory of error is called
 (A) Akyati (B) Atma-khyati
 (C) Yathartha-khyati (D) Anyatha-khyati
23. The author of the *Nyaya-Sutra* is
 (A) Kapila (B) Buddha (C) Jaimini (D) Gautama
24. The schools of Indian philosophy that do not owe allegiance to the Vedic authority are called
 (A) astika darsanas (B) nastika darsanas
 (C) sarvastivadins (D) lokottaravadins
25. The liberated Saints of Jainism are known as
 (A) *Bodhisattvas* (B) *Tirthankaras* (C) *Siddhas* (D) *Baddhas*
26. All contemporary Indian philosophers are
 (A) rationalists (B) theists (C) atheists (D) agnostics
27. According to Gandhiji _____ is the strongest weapon of purity.
 (A) swaraj (B) satyagraha (C) sarvodaya (D) swadeshi
28. The philosophical thinking of contemporary Indian thinkers is based on _____ considerations.
 (A) pragmatic (B) existential (C) traditional (D) logical
29. _____ means self-rule.
 (A) Swadeshi (B) Satyagraha (C) Swaraj (D) All

30. Sarvodaya means
 (A) welfare of all (B) cooperation (C) trust (D) none
31. Sri Aurobindo is a
 (A) mystic (B) moralist (C) atheist (D) humanist
32. Radhakrishnan aspired for _____ between the East and the West.
 (A) analysis (B) synthesis (C) both (D) none
33. Gandhiji considered _____ is the best of riches.
 (A) selfishness (B) contentment (C) selflessness (D) greediness
34. Tagore is a
 (A) humanist (B) naturalist (C) pragmatist (D) empiricist
35. _____ is the king of all yogas.
 (A) *Karma yoga* (B) *Jnana yoga* (C) *Raja yoga* (D) *Bhakti yoga*
36. The ultimate goal of Contemporary Indian thinkers is
 (A) liberation (B) realization (C) reaching God (D) all
37. Gandhiji believed that _____ is darkness.
 (A) ignorance (B) lack of awareness
 (C) lack of wisdom (D) none
38. The study of eco-ethics refers to
 (A) pragmatism (B) environment
 (C) meta ethics (D) descriptive ethics
39. The term value refers to
 (A) desire (B) fact
 (C) wish (D) what is desirable

40. The pursuit of truth is the
 (A) means of life (B) end of life
 (C) contract in life (D) a way of life
41. The fundamental postulate of ethics is
 (A) moral order (B) immoral order
 (C) amoral order (D) all
42. The moral duties of man are
 (A) respect for life and freedom (B) respect for character and truth
 (C) respect for wealth and enjoyment (D) respect for freedom and enjoyment
43. The greatest good of the greatest number is called as
 (A) pragmatism (B) naturalism (C) utilitarianism (D) emotivism
44. Bio-ethics deals with
 (A) man (B) nature
 (C) ethics in medicine (D) standards of ethics
45. Vedas give importance to
 (A) spiritual profit (B) physical profit
 (C) economic profit (D) material profit
46. Patanjali yoga is also known as
 (A) *jnana yoga* (B) *karma yoga* (C) *bhakti yoga* (D) *raja yoga*
47. The following are the limbs of *Astanga yoga*
 (A) *yama* and *niyama* (B) *nidhidhyasana*
 (C) *sravana* (D) *manana*
48. According to Sri Aurobindo, the important character of evolutionary process is
 (A) widening (B) heightening (C) integration (D) all

49. According to Gandhi _____ is supreme good.
 (A) morality (B) ahimsa (C) god (D) all
50. *Sarvamukti* means
 (A) dying (B) sacrifice (C) redemption (D) detachment
51. Ambedkar fought for
 (A) economic justice (B) social justice
 (C) political justice (D) religious justice
52. The study of beauty is part of
 (A) ethics (B) aesthetics (C) religion (D) metaphysics
53. The author of *Arthashastra* is
 (A) Tagore (B) Gandhi (C) Kautilya (D) Kaniska
54. "All men by nature are brutish and selfish" is the view of
 (A) Locke (B) Bentham (C) Mill (D) Hobbes
55. The author of the Republic is
 (A) Aristotle (B) Plato (C) Gandhi (D) Rousseau
56. The distinction between is and ought was made by
 (A) Hume (B) Locke (C) Berkeley (D) Bentham
57. Kant is known for his
 (A) prescriptive ethics (B) descriptive ethics
 (C) meta ethics (D) deontic ethics
58. The author of *Liberty* is
 (A) Hume (B) Bentham (C) Mill (D) Moore

59. The notion of 'naturalistic fallacy' was introduced by
 (A) Moore (B) Mill (C) Kant (D) Locke
60. Emotive theory of ethics was introduced by
 (A) Russell (B) Wittgenstein (C) Ayer (D) Carnap
61. *Esse est percipi* is the slogan of
 (A) Berkeley (B) Locke (C) Descartes (D) Leibniz
62. Descartes advocated
 (A) psycho-physical parallelism (B) psycho-physical interactionism
 (C) occasionalism (D) phenomenalism
63. Aristotelian ethics is popularly known as
 (A) nicomachean ethics (B) deontic ethics
 (C) situational ethics (D) descriptive ethics
64. *Monadology* is authored by
 (A) Leibniz (B) Descartes (C) Spinoza (D) Hume
65. The architect of phenomenology is
 (A) Edmund Husserl (B) Martin Heidegger
 (C) Jean Paul Sartre (D) Albert Camus
66. According to phenomenologists, the essential property of consciousness is
 (A) non-intentionality (B) intentionality
 (C) reflection (D) reaction
67. According to Berkeley, abstract ideas
 (A) exist (B) do not exist
 (C) constitute reality (D) constitute empirical knowledge

68. The mind is a blank sheet of paper in the beginning, according to
(A) Hume (B) Berkeley (C) Mill (D) Locke
69. Spinoza is known as a
(A) pantheist (B) idealist (C) realist (D) pragmatist
70. According to Hume, causation is based on
(A) the idea of necessary connection (B) succession in time
(C) habit and custom (D) contiguity
71. *Social Contract* is the book written by
(A) Rousseau (B) Hegel (C) Marx (D) Mill
72. The view that universals are only names is known as
(A) conceptualism (B) realism (C) idealism (D) nominalism
73. "Existence precedes the essence" is the slogan of
(A) Sartre (B) Marcel
(C) Heidegger (D) Merleau-Ponty
74. "The function of philosophy is the logical analysis of language" is the view of
(A) pragmatists (B) existentialists (C) positivists (D) analysts
75. "Utility is the criterion of truth" is the slogan of
(A) empiricists (B) pragmatists (C) rationalists (D) idealists
76. "Matter and form cannot be separated from each other" is the view of
(A) Aristotle (B) Plato (C) Zeno (D) Heraclitus
77. "You cannot step into the same stream twice" is the view of
(A) Heraclitus (B) Parmenides (C) Anaxagoras (D) Pythagoras

78. Zeno is known for his
 (A) fallacies (B) universals (C) paradoxes (D) dialectics
79. The important work of Soren Kierkegaard is
 (A) Monadology (B) The Prince (C) Republic (D) Either Or
80. Thales held that
 (A) water is the primordial substance (B) air is the primordial substance
 (C) fire is the primordial substance (D) void is the primordial substance
81. "The unexamined life is not worth living" is the slogan of
 (A) Thales (B) Anaximander (C) Socrates (D) Plato
82. Ontological proof for the existence of God was advanced by
 (A) St. Anselm (B) St. Aquinas
 (C) St. Augustine (D) St. Thomas
83. An agnostic is one who
 (A) believes in the existence of God
 (B) does not believe in the existence of God
 (C) neither believes in the existence of God nor in His non-existence
 (D) is indifferent to God
84. Hobbes' famous work is
 (A) Social Contract (B) Leviathan
 (C) Summa Theologica (D) Confessions
85. Karl Marx is
 (A) an idealist (B) materialist
 (C) rationalist (D) pragmatist
86. Hegel is known for his
 (A) subjective idealism (B) transcendental idealism
 (C) objective idealism (D) absolute idealism

87. Kant's idealism is known as
 (A) transcendental idealism (B) subjective idealism
 (C) objective idealism (D) absolute Idealism
88. The attribute of mind, according to Descartes is
 (A) extension (B) thinking
 (C) intentionality (D) reflection
89. According to Berkeley, the idea of matter is
 (A) a misnomer (B) real
 (C) conceivable (D) a true idea
90. "God and nature are one and the same" is the view of
 (A) Berkeley (B) Descartes (C) Spinoza (D) Kant
91. The inductive inference proceeds from
 (A) generalizations to particulars (B) particulars to particulars
 (C) generalizations (D) generalizations to generalizations
92. According to logicians, a proposition is significantly said to be
 (A) true (B) false
 (C) both true and false (D) either true or false
93. A syllogism consists of
 (A) two premises and a conclusion (B) one premise and two conclusions
 (C) three premises (D) two premises only
94. According to the law of excluded middle, a proposition
 (A) is true if it is true
 (B) is both true and false simultaneously
 (C) must be either true or false
 (D) cannot be both true and false simultaneously

95. In a square of opposition, A and E are
(A) contraries (B) contradictories
(C) subalterns (D) sub-contraries
96. The following is not a logical connective
(A) conjunction (B) disjunction
(C) implication (D) negation
97. In a bi-conditional statement if p is true and q is false the statement is
(A) true (B) false
(C) both true and false (D) unpredictable
98. Logic is popularly known as the science of
(A) arguments (B) reasoning
(C) thinking (D) disputation
99. Dialectical logic involves
(A) thesis and anti-thesis (B) thesis and synthesis
(C) anti-thesis and synthesis (D) thesis, anti-thesis and synthesis
100. Some boys are not courageous is
(A) A proposition (B) E proposition
(C) I proposition (D) O proposition