

361 PU M A Philosophy

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176 PU_2016_361_E

Locke is a/an _____.

- realist
- rationalist
- empiricist
- idealist

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According to Advaita, *māyā* is-----

- sadasat
- sat
- sadasat-vilakṣaṇa*
- asat

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Spinoza advocated _____.

- panentheism
- pantheism
- psycho-physical interactionism
- occasionalism

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According to the Upaniṣads, the ultimate Reality is -----.

- Puruṣa
- Brahman
- Īśvara
- Māyā

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The *puruṣārthas* are -----.

- dharma, artha, kāma, & mokṣa
- artha, kāma & mokṣa
- dharma, kāma & mokṣa
- dharma, artha, kāma & svarga

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Spinoza held that substance _____

- and God are one
- has two attributes
- does not exist
- God and nature are one and the same

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Astikāya and *anastikāya* are concepts of -----.

- Nyāya
- Buddhism
- Cārvāka
- Jainism

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Jñānakāṇḍa consists of the -----.

- Brāhmaṇas & Āranyakas
- Samhitas & Upaniṣads
- Āranyakas & Upaniṣads
- Samhitas & Brāhmaṇas

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The author of the *Śrībhāṣya* is -----.

- Jaimini
- Rāmānuja

- Kapila
- Śaṅkara

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In a bi-conditional statement: If p is true and q is false, the statement is _____.

- unpredictable
- both true and false
- True
- False

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The founder of *Sūnya-vāda* Buddhism is -----.

- Nāgārjuna
- Dharmakīrti
- Vasubandhu
- Dinnāga

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Kant's philosophy is popularly known as _____.

- dialectical materialism
- phenomenology
- critical philosophy
- historical materialism

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"You cannot step into the same stream twice" is the view of _____.

- Anaxagoras
- Parmenides
- Heraclitus
- Pythagoras

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The architect of phenomenology is _____.

- Albert Camus

- Heidegger
- Husserl
- Sartre

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Cārvāka philosophy is -----.

- occultism
- idealism
- nihilism
- materialism

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Advaita is -----.

- atheistic
- trans-theistic
- sceptic
- theistic

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According to Leibniz, the reality consists of -----.

- monads
- atoms
- ideas
- impressions

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Kant's method is popularly known as ----- method.

- regressive
- transcendental
- deductive
- dialectical

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Sense-experience is the only source of knowledge is the view of -----.

- idealists
- rationalists
- existentialists
- empiricists

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Leibniz made a distinction between _____.

- truth and validity
- noumenon and phenomenon
- contingent and necessary truths
- cause and effect

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Dvaita was propounded by _____.

- Vyasa
- Vallabha
- Madhva
- Ramanuja

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Buddha is primarily a _____.

- moral teacher
- mendicant
- philosopher
- metaphysician

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Which is not a school of Vedanta?

- Yoga
- Viśiṣṭādvaita
- Dvaita
- Advaita

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Mahākaruṇa and *mahāprajña* are concepts of -----.

- Sāṅkhya
- Nyāya
- Vedānta
- Buddhism

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The triadic movement of reason, according to Hegel consists of:-

- thesis, anti-thesis and synthesis
- thesis and anti-thesis
- anti-thesis and synthesis
- thesis and synthesis

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That Brahman is qualified by *cit* and *acit* is the view of _____.

- Śaṅkara
- Madhva
- Rāmānuja
- Patañjali

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A school in Indian philosophy is heterodox (*nastika*) because it rejects _____.

- Vedas
- liberation
- karma
- God

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The author of the *Bhāgavatha* is-----

- Vasiṣṭa
- Kalidasa
- Valmiki

- Vyasa

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The author of *Mīmāṃsā-sūtra* is -----.

- Śaṅkara
- Jaimini
- Gautama
- Kanada

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Cārvāka admits the following four elements -----.

- earth, air, fire and ether
- earth, air, water and fire
- air, water, fire and ether
- earth, water, fire and ether

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According to Locke, the mind is a/an _____.

- store house of ideas
- blank sheet of paper in the beginning
- mind is dependent on sense-organs
- instrument of reason

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Logic is popularly known as the science of _____.

- reasoning
- debates
- thinking
- disputation

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Locke made a distinction between _____.

- mater and form

- appearance and reality
- primary and secondary qualities
- ideas and impressions

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The *Itihasas* are _____.

- śruti* and *smṛti*
- Āgamas and Purāṇas
- Rāmāyaṇa* and *Mahābhārata*
- Bhagavad-gītā and Manu-smṛti

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According to Descartes, mind and matter are _____.

- forms of intuition
- substances
- attributes
- qualities

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Aristotelian ethics is popularly known as _____ ethics.

- deontic
- Nicomachean
- descriptive
- situational

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The concept of _____ is a characteristic feature of Dvaita.

- identity
- identity-in-difference
- unity
- difference

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Hegel's philosophy is known as _____.

- realism
- critical idealism
- objective idealism
- absolute idealism

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The metaphysics of Jainism is _____.

- subjectivistic
- realistic and pluralistic
- realistic
- idealistic

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The theory of dependent origination in Buddhism is a part of the _____ noble truth.

- second
- fourth
- third
- first

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The *Artha-śāstra* was authored by _____.

- Valmiki
- Chanakya
- Manu
- Kalidasa

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Avadhi (clairvoyance) is a source of knowledge in _____.

- Jainism
- Yoga
- Buddhism
- Sāṅkhya**

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The *Prasthāna-traya* includes -----.

- the Upaniṣads, the Brahmasūtra & the Vedas
- the Vedas, the Itihāsas & the Purāṇas
- the Upaniṣads, the Āgamas & the Bhagavadgītā
- the Upaniṣads, the Brahmasūtra & the Bhagavadgītā

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Which among the following is a *Purāṇa*?

- Bhāgavata
- Bhagavad-gītā
- Yājñavalkya-smṛti
- Brahma-sūtra

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Aristotle held that form and matter are _____.

- do not exist
- separable
- inseparable
- mere names

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Bādarayāṇa is the author of the-----

- Nyāya-sūtra
- Bhagavad-gītā
- Rāmāyaṇa
- Brahma-sūtra

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The three-gems (*trairatna*) constitute the *sadhana* for liberation in:

- Jainism
- Advaita
- Sankhya
- Nyāya

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Niskāma-karma means ----- action.

- desireless
- disinterested
- prohibited
- daily

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St. Anselm is known for his _____.

- teleological
- ontological argument
- causal argument
- argument from design

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The organs of knowledge (*jñanendriyas*) are -----.

- Mind, intellect, memory, ego and body
- Body, senses, mind, ego and prakriti
- Ear, nose, tongue, skin and eyes
- Hands, legs, tongue, organs of excretion and generation

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The means of knowledge are called _____.

- pramā
- pramāṇa
- pramātr
- prameya

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Gradual-liberation is called_____.

- videha-mukti
- sadyomukti
- kṛama-mukti
- jivan-mukti

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The means to liberation, according to Rāmānuja are -----.

- jñāna & bhakti
- karma & bhakti
- jñāna & karma
- bhakti & prapatii

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To be is to be perceived is the slogan of _____.

- Descartes
- Berkeley
- Hume
- Locke

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Space and time, according to Kant are_____.

- percepts
- ideals
- forms of intuition
- concepts

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The *Daksinamūrthi-Stotra* of Śaṅkara conveys the philosophy of-----.

- Kashmir-Śaivism
- Śaiva-Siddhānta

- Advaita
- Vīraśaivism

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“*Jñāna*” means -----.

- cognition
- wisdom
- knowledge
- awareness

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The view that the effect pre-exists in the cause is known as _____.

- satkāryavāda
- asatkāryavāda
- arambhavāda
- anekāntavāda

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For Kant "All bodies have extension' is an example for _____ judgment.

- synthetic
- analytic
- a posteriori
- a priori

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The word “*jīna*” means -----

- master
- conquerer
- observer
- redeemer

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Who was born on 15 August - 1872?

- Sri Aurobindo
- Tilak
- Ranade
- Gokhale

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The author of the *Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals* is _____.

- Mill
- Heidegger
- Kant
- Sartre

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Jean Paul Sartre is a _____ philosopher.

- Existential
- Analytical
- Epicurean
- Post-Modernism

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Sri Aurobindo's philosophy can be considered as _____.

- Immanent
- Integral
- Transcendental
- Realistic

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Radhakrishnan is a/an _____.

- atheist
- idealist
- naturalist
- rationalist

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A Syllogism has _____.

- 1 premise & 2 conclusions
- 2 premises & 1 conclusion
- 3 premises
- 2 premises only

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Bio-ethics deals with _____.

- man
- nature
- ethics in medicine
- ethics in business

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Which system is atheistic?

- Sankhya
- Yoga
- Dvaita
- Nyaya

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The act of categorical imperative of Kant is _____.

- unconditional
- circumstantial
- conditional
- consequential

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According to Sri Aurobindo, _____ is the formative power of God.

- Truth
- Reality
- Love
- Maya

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The First Lady Teacher of India is _____.

- Laksmibai
- Pandita Ramabai
- Savitribai Phule
- Sarojini Naidu

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Radhakrishnan aspired for _____ between the East & the West.

- division
- synthesis
- analysis
- hierarchy

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Sri Aurobindo is a _____.

- humanist
- mystic
- atheist
- moralist

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The author of *On Liberty* is _____.

- J.S.Mill
- Kant
- Bentham
- G.E.Moore

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249 PU_2016_361_M

Philosophy of beauty is called _____.

- Metaphysics
- Epistemology
- Aesthetics
- Axiology

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Maximum pleasure for maximum people is the statement of _____.

- Sophists
- Kantianism
- Utilitarianism
- Existentialism

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Swami Vivekananda is a disciple of _____.

- Tagore
- Gokhale
- Ranade
- Ramakrishna

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241 PU_2016_361_M

Eco-ethics deals with _____.

- environmental-ethics
- business-ethics
- bio-ethics
- meta-ethics

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256 PU_2016_361_M

Jean Paul Sartre is _____ philosopher.

- French
- British
- German
- American

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245 PU_2016_361_M

Deep ecology is associated with _____.

- Vandana Shiva
- Russell
- Peter Singer
- Arne Naess

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Individuals is a book written by _____.

- Heidegger
- Husserl
- Strawson
- Gilbert Ryle

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261 PU_2016_361_D

The book " *The Ideas* " is written by _____.

- Husserl
- Sartre
- Leibniz
- Descartes

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279 PU_2016_361_D

The notion of body and mind problem is found in the philosophy of _____.

- Kant
- Descartes
- Aristotle
- Leibniz

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Length is an example of _____.

- Modality
- Quantity
- Quality
- Relation

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277 PU_2016_361_D

"Descriptive metaphysics" is a concept in the philosophy of _____.

- Strawson
- Plato
- Aristotle
- Kant

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287 PU_2016_361_D

Basic Particulars, according to Strawson, are _____.

- Spiritual beings
- Numbers
- Material bodies
- Ideas

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285 PU_2016_361_D

Heidegger's philosophical method is called _____ phenomenology.

- Hermeneutic
- Transcendental
- Existential
- Descriptive

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263 PU_2016_361_D

According to William James, an idea becomes true if it _____

- is evaluated
- works
- corresponds with reality
- reveals objects

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284 PU_2016_361_D

Ontology designates the _____ thinking.

- correct
- logical
- contemporary
- wrong

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Plato is a/an _____.

- Subjective-Idealist
- Objective-Idealist
- Transcendental-Idealist
- Idealist

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The book *Critique of Pure Reason* is written by _____.

- Kant
- Locke
- Quine
- Berkeley

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That Reality is multi-dimensional is conveyed by _____.

- Asatkarya-vada*
- Vivarta-vada*
- Anekanta-vada*
- Satkarya-vada*

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Creativity is the principle according to _____.

- Whitehead
- Husserl
- Sartre
- Bergson

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The author of *Savitri* is _____.

- Tagore
- Tilak
- Gandhi
- Sri Aurobindo

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Colour is an example of _____.

- modality
- quantity
- quality
- relation

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295 PU_2016_361_D

Existence refers to the _____ of things.

- empty-ness
- how-ness
- what-ness
- that-ness

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289 PU_2016_361_D

P-predicates are applied to _____.

- God
- Persons
- Material objects
- Thinking

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According to Aristotle, God is the _____.

- Cause of Being
- Creator
- Lord of the universe
- Unmoved Mover

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275 PU_2016_361_D

Quine's Ontology means _____.

- Being
- on what there is
- substances
- Being- as-being

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Heidegger is concerned about _____.

- fundamental ontology
- metaphysics
- epistemology
- logic