

Sr No.	MA Philosophy
1	Which fraction comes next in the sequence
	$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{7}{16}, ?$
Alt1	9/32
Alt2	10/17
Alt3	11/34
Alt4	12/35

2	Choose the missing term out of the given options: Ac _ cab _ baca _ aba _ acac
Alt1	aacb
Alt2	acbc
Alt3	babb
Alt4	bcbb

3	Leaf is related to Sap in the same way as Bone is related.....?.....
Alt1	Fluid
Alt2	Blood
Alt3	Marrow
Alt4	Calcium

4	Select the lettered pair that has the same relationship as the original pair of words: Rotate: Gyrate
Alt1	Putrefy: Reject
Alt2	Anachronism: Cubism
Alt3	Accolade: Criticism
Alt4	Absolve: Exonerate

5	Choose the alternative, which is similar to the given words: Liver : Heart : Kidney
Alt1	Blood
Alt2	Nose
Alt3	Lung
Alt4	Urine

6	Spot the defective segment from the following:
Alt1	The more you read
Alt2	the more will you
Alt3	get to know
Alt4	about more things

7	Choose the meaning of the idiom/phrase from among the options given: A rainy day
Alt1	a holiday
Alt2	a difficult time
Alt3	a fine day
Alt4	a wet day

8	The villagers plan to ----- the elections in protest.
Alt1	avoid
Alt2	ignore
Alt3	neglect
Alt4	boycott

9	Choose the option closest in meaning to the given word: PUERILE
Alt1	vulgar
Alt2	perverse
Alt3	childish
Alt4	young

10	Choose the antonymous option you consider the best: OBTUSE
Alt1	fast
Alt2	sharp
Alt3	reliable
Alt4	lucid

11	In a Cricket tournament, each of the six teams will play every other team exactly once during the league phase. How many matches will be played during the league phase in total ?
Alt1	12
Alt2	36
Alt3	15
Alt4	24

12	A walks 10 metres in front and 10 metres to the right. The every time turning to his left, he waks 5, 15 and 15 metres respectively. How far is he now from the starting point ?
Alt1	15 metres
Alt2	5 metres
Alt3	10 metres
Alt4	30 metres

13	The sum of the income of A and B is more than that of C and D taken together. The sum of the income of A and C is the same as that of b and D taken together. Moreover, A earns half as much as the sum of the income of b and D. Whose income is he highest ?
Alt1	A
Alt2	B

Alt3	C
Alt4	D

14	Five boys A, B, C, D and E are seated on a bench. A is to the left of C. b is to the immediate right of D and there are two people between C and D. E is to the extreme right of the row. Who is exactly at the middle of this group ?
Alt1	A
Alt2	B
Alt3	C
Alt4	E

15	A man is facing south. He turns 1350 in the anticlockwise direction and then 1800 in the clockwise direction. Which direction is he facing now?
Alt1	North East
Alt2	North West
Alt3	South East
Alt4	South West

16	Find the number which when added to itself 17 times becomes 126.
Alt1	13
Alt2	7
Alt3	9
Alt4	18

17	Ravi is exactly 9999 days old today. How old is he?
Alt1	27
Alt2	28
Alt3	26
Alt4	29

18	A Maths teacher usually has 21 students in his class. A,B & C are asleep. D&E are in the bathroom and the teacher has sent F&G to the principal's office. How many students are left in the classroom?
Alt1	18
Alt2	19
Alt3	15
Alt4	17

19	JIPMER is coded as 589142; AIPMT is coded as 78910; Then JEE is coded as
Alt1	910
Alt2	544
Alt3	789
Alt4	914

20	Mr. Arvind drove 90 km at 30 kmph and then an additional 90 km at 45 kmph. What is his average speed over his 180 km ?
Alt1	37.5 kmph
Alt2	35 kmph
Alt3	36 kmph
Alt4	38 kmph

21	Which one of the following statement is necessarily true?
Alt1	The sun sets in the west
Alt2	Hot air flows upwards
Alt3	Every man has a beard
Alt4	A square has four sides

22	The discipline of Philosophy involves
Alt1	Observation of natural events
Alt2	Scientific Measurements
Alt3	Conceptual Analysis
Alt4	Study of Market Risks

23	Philosophical thinking makes us
Alt1	Affluent
Alt2	Healthy
Alt3	Wiser about various aspects of life
Alt4	Indifferent to life

24	Plato was
Alt1	a student of Aristotle
Alt2	a teacher of Socrates
Alt3	the king of Sparta
Alt4	none of the above

25	The Earth's rotating on its axis in the opposite direction is
Alt1	a logical impossibility
Alt2	a logical possibility
Alt3	a future probability
Alt4	an empirical actuality

26	Which one among the following is a <i>nastika </i><i>darsana</i>?
Alt1	Jainism
Alt2	Nyaya
Alt3	Vedanta
Alt4	Mimamsa

27	Which one among the following is included in the <i>Prastanatraya</i>?
Alt1	Ramayana
Alt2	Mahabharata
Alt3	Mimamsakas

Alt4	Brahmasutras
28	<i>Purusartha </i><i>chatustaya </i>comprises of
Alt1	<i>jnana</i>, <i>karma</i>, <i>bhakti</i>, <i>yoga</i>
Alt2	<i>dharma</i>, <i>artha</i>, <i>kama</i>, <i>moksha</i>
Alt3	<i>darsana</i>, <i>jnana</i>, <i>bhakti</i>, <i>tapas</i>
Alt4	<i>daya</i>, <i>dana</i>, <i>karuna</i>, <i>kshma</i>
29	Choose the correct sentence from below
Alt1	There are eighteen <i>Puranas</i>
Alt2	<i>Bhagavad </i><i>Gita </i>is a part of <i>Ramayana</i>
Alt3	There is only one <i>Veda</i>
Alt4	<i>Mahabharata </i>has only seven chapters
30	The expression <i>Satyameva </i><i>Jayate </i>is taken from
Alt1	<i>Mundakaponishada</i>
Alt2	<i>Bhagavad </i><i>Gita</i>
Alt3	<i>Atharva </i><i>Veda</i>
Alt4	<i>Ramayana</i>
31	According to <i>Advaita </i><i>Vedanta</i>, the validity of knowledge is
Alt1	<i>svatah</i>
Alt2	<i>paratah</i>
Alt3	both <i>svatah </i>and <i>paratah</i>
Alt4	neither <i>svatah </i>nor <i>paratah</i>
32	<i>Atmakhyati </i>is a theory of error maintained by
Alt1	<i>Nyaya</i>
Alt2	<i>Prabhakara </i><i>Mimamsa</i>
Alt3	<i>Yogacara </i>Buddhism
Alt4	<i>Advaita </i><i>Vedanta</i>
33	"Sound is eternal" 'because it is caused' commits the fallacy of
Alt1	<i>Savyabhicara</i>
Alt2	<i>Viruddha</i>
Alt3	<i>Asiddha</i>
Alt4	<i>Bhadita</i>
34	In which stage of <i>astangayoga</i>, the distinction between the knower, the known, and the knowledge disappears?
Alt1	<i>Asamprajnasamadhi</i>
Alt2	<i>Savitkarasamadhi</i>
Alt3	<i>Sanandasamadhi</i>
Alt4	<i>Sasmitasamadhi</i>

35	According to Samkhya, <i>purusa </i>is
Alt1	conscious and active
Alt2	unconscious and active
Alt3	conscious and inactive
Alt4	unconscious and inactive

36	Match the following:								
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>a) Nagarjuna</td> <td>i) <i>Vishishtadvaita</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Sankara</td> <td>ii) Four Noble Truths</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Gautama Buddha</td> <td>iii) <i>Madhyamika Karika</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Ramanujacharya</td> <td>iv) Viveka Chudamani</td> </tr> </table>	a) Nagarjuna	i) <i>Vishishtadvaita</i>	b) Sankara	ii) Four Noble Truths	c) Gautama Buddha	iii) <i>Madhyamika Karika</i>	d) Ramanujacharya	iv) Viveka Chudamani
a) Nagarjuna	i) <i>Vishishtadvaita</i>								
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d) Ramanujacharya	iv) Viveka Chudamani								
Alt1	a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i								
Alt2	a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv								
Alt3	a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i								
Alt4	a-ii, b-iv, c-iii, d-i								

37	If an argument is valid, then
Alt1	the premises imply the conclusion
Alt2	the conclusion implies the premise(s)
Alt3	the conclusion and the premises imply each other
Alt4	none of the above hold

38	He believes that "she will pass the examination if and only if she studies for at least four hours a day." The statement within the quotation is
Alt1	not a truth-functional statement
Alt2	a truth-functional statement
Alt3	not a statement at all
Alt4	an imperative sentence

39	The necessary condition for a valid deductive argument is that
Alt1	neither its premises nor its conclusion be false
Alt2	the premises must not be false
Alt3	the conclusion must not be false
Alt4	it should not have true premises along with a false conclusion

40	The argument that "All men are mortal. Therefore, No men are honest" is invalid because
Alt1	The premise is false
Alt2	The conclusion is false
Alt3	The conclusion does not follow from the premise
Alt4	Both the premise and the conclusion are false.

41	Assuming that every statement has a truth value True or False, and safely assuming that there are no ghosts, we can say that the statement "All ghosts are kind-hearted" to be
Alt1	False
Alt2	True
Alt3	an ill-formed statement
Alt4	none of the above

42	If A is a brother of B, and B is a sister of C, then it follows that
Alt1	A is a brother of C
Alt2	B is a brother of A
Alt3	C is a brother of A
Alt4	C is a sister of B

43	A sentence 'P only if Q' is to be understood as
Alt1	If P then Q
Alt2	If Q then P
Alt3	P just in case Q
Alt4	none of the above

44	If P is a sufficient condition for Q, then
Alt1	it is impossible for P to be false and Q to be true
Alt2	it is impossible for P to be false and Q to be false
Alt3	it is impossible for P to be true and Q to be false
Alt4	none of the above holds

45	A set of statements is logically consistent, if and only if
Alt1	every statement in that set is true
Alt2	only some statements in that set are true
Alt3	it is possible for every statement in the set to be true
Alt4	some statements in the set are false

46	Ethics deals with the questions regarding
Alt1	what we normally do
Alt2	what we ought to do
Alt3	what we need to do
Alt4	what we like to do

47	Objects like pens and sheets of paper are of
Alt1	no value
Alt2	instrumental value
Alt3	intrinsic value
Alt4	emotional value

48	2009 was the centenary year of publication of Gandhiji's book titled
Alt1	<i>Hind Swaraj</i>
Alt2	<i>Satyagraha in South Africa</i>
Alt3	<i>Hindu Dharma</i>

Alt4	<i>The </i><i>Story </i><i>of </i><i>My </i><i>Experiment </i><i>with </i><i>Truth</i>
49	The Two World theory was proposed by
Alt1	Socrates
Alt2	Aristotle
Alt3	the Stoics
Alt4	Plato
50	The view "Esse est percipi" was held by
Alt1	David Hume
Alt2	Karl Marx
Alt3	Jean-Paul Sartre
Alt4	George Berkeley
51	Theoretical ideas, according to Kant,
Alt1	are constitutive of experience
Alt2	are abstracted from experience
Alt3	regulate our thinking about matters of fact
Alt4	substitutive of experience
52	According to the Correspondence Theory of Truth, truth is
Alt1	epistemically unconstrained
Alt2	epistemically constrained
Alt3	epistemically neither constrained nor unconstrained
Alt4	relative
53	According to Kant, aesthetic experience is experience of
Alt1	purpose without purposiveness
Alt2	purposiveness without purpose
Alt3	purposiveness with purpose
Alt4	neither purpose nor purposiveness
54	According to later Wittgenstein, meaning of a sentence is
Alt1	a picture being represented by a sentence
Alt2	the truth value of the sentence
Alt3	the object to which the sentence refers to
Alt4	the use that the sentence has
55	Proper nouns are abbreviated descriptions is the view held by
Alt1	Aristotle
Alt2	Saul Kripke
Alt3	Donald Davidson
Alt4	Bertrand Russell
56	The absolute moral principle in Kant's ethics, has
Alt1	theoretical objectivity
Alt2	practical objectivity

Alt3	both theoretical and practical objectivity
Alt4	no objectivity at all

57	According to Kant, ideas
Alt1	have only objective value
Alt2	have only regulative value
Alt3	have only religious value
Alt4	have no value at all

58	The Principle of Induction can be justified by
Alt1	a non-demonstrative argument
Alt2	the Principle of Uniformity of Nature
Alt3	a hypothetico-deductive argument
Alt4	none of the above

59	Locke held that the 'primary qualities' of physical objects exist
Alt1	in the objects
Alt2	in the mind of the observer
Alt3	both in the objects and in the mind of the observer
Alt4	none of the above

60	According to Frege, the two sentences 'The Morning Star is the Evening Star' and 'The Morning Star is the Morning Star'
Alt1	are same in terms of meaning and reference
Alt2	are same in terms of meaning but differ in terms of reference
Alt3	differ in terms of meaning but are the same in terms of reference
Alt4	differ both in terms of meaning and reference

61	The father of modern western philosophy
Alt1	John Locke
Alt2	Rene Descartes
Alt3	Thales
Alt4	David Hume

62	Which of the following school admits the existence of earth, water, fire and air and rejects the ether
Alt1	Carvaka
Alt2	Samkhya
Alt3	Nyaya
Alt4	Jainism

63	Logical Atomism is the doctrine propounded by
Alt1	Ludwig Wittgenstein
Alt2	Quine
Alt3	Bertrand Russell
Alt4	Gilbert Ryle

64	Who is the chief exponent of Mayavada
Alt1	vallaba
Alt2	Ramanuja
Alt3	Madhva
Alt4	Samkara

65	The 'Naturalistic Fallacy' is attributed to
Alt1	A.J. Ayer
Alt2	G.E. Moore
Alt3	Bertrand Russell
Alt4	T.H. Green

66	The doctrine of Dialectical Materialism is advocated by
Alt1	G.W.F. Hegel
Alt2	Socrates
Alt3	Karl Marx
Alt4	Thomas Hobbes

67	When Citta is related to any object it assumes the form of that object. This form is known as
Alt1	Citta Vrtti
Alt2	Citta Bhumi
Alt3	Jnana
Alt4	Klesha

68	The doctrine of 'Trusteeship' is propounded by
Alt1	Swami Vivekananda
Alt2	B. Ambedkar
Alt3	R. Tagore
Alt4	Mahatma Gandhi

69	The concept of Universal Religion is advocated by
Alt1	Sri Aurobindo
Alt2	S. Radhakrishnan
Alt3	Swami Vivekananda
Alt4	Rajesh

70	According to Thales, the fundamental stuff of the universe is
Alt1	Boundless something
Alt2	Fire
Alt3	Air
Alt4	Water

71	How many pramanas are accepted by Ramanuja
Alt1	2

Alt2	3
Alt3	4
Alt4	6

72	Ethics is the science of
Alt1	Habits
Alt2	Conduct
Alt3	Custom
Alt4	Thought

73	The theory, Isvara is the reflection of Brahman in Maya, while Jiva is the reflection of Brahman in Avidya, is called as
Alt1	Pratibimbavada
Alt2	Pratitya Samudpada
Alt3	Syadvada
Alt4	Bhedabhada

74	The doctrine of communism of wealth and communism of wives is advocated by
Alt1	Karl Marx
Alt2	Thomas Hobbes
Alt3	Plato
Alt4	Aristotle

75	Samkhya accepted three valid sources of knowledge. They are
Alt1	Pratyaksha, Anumana and Upamana
Alt2	Anumana, Upamana and Sabda
Alt3	Pratyaksha, Anumana and Arthapathi
Alt4	Pratyaksha, Anumana and Sabda

76	Gandhi believes that ahimsa does not simply mean non-killing, it implies
Alt1	Non-Cooperation
Alt2	Absolute truthfulness
Alt3	Conquest of anger and pride
Alt4	Trusteeship

77	According to Sri Aurobindo, Yoga is
Alt1	Realisation of Divinity
Alt2	Attainment of supernatural existence
Alt3	Realisation of truth
Alt4	Attainment of power like God

78	Who said that, "Dead are all Gods"
Alt1	Herber Spencer
Alt2	Nietzsche
Alt3	Soren Kierkegaard
Alt4	Jean Paul Sartre

79	The doctrine of Innate Ideas was refuted by
Alt1	Rene Descartes
Alt2	David Hume
Alt3	John Locke
Alt4	George Berkeley

80	Right faith, Right knowledge and Right conduct are known as
Alt1	Trigunas
Alt2	Prasthan Triya
Alt3	Tripitakas
Alt4	Triratnas

81	The Coherence theory of truth holds that
Alt1	Truth is absence of doubt
Alt2	Truth is agreement with facts
Alt3	Truth is agreement with other statements
Alt4	Truth is that which pays

82	The thoery, "Men ought to seek pleasure", is known as
Alt1	Psychological Hedonism
Alt2	Ethical Hedonism
Alt3	Egoistic Hedonism
Alt4	Universalistic Hedonism

83	"Man is the pleasure thinking and pain avoiding animal" is stated by
Alt1	Jeremy Bentham
Alt2	J.S. Mill
Alt3	T.H. Green
Alt4	Karl Marx

84	Prabakara's theory of error is known as
Alt1	Anyathakhyativada
Alt2	Anirvachaniyakhyativada
Alt3	Atmakhyativada
Alt4	Akhyativada

85	The term 'Eudaimonia' means
Alt1	Temperance
Alt2	Use thoery
Alt3	Happiness
Alt4	Pleasure theory

86	According to S. Radhakrishnan, the ultimate human destiny is
Alt1	Jivanmukthi
Alt2	Videhamukthi
Alt3	Sarvamukthi
Alt4	Eat, drink and enjoy

87	Man is the measure of all things' is said by
Alt1	Socrates
Alt2	Protagoras
Alt3	Gorgeas
Alt4	Plato

88	Syadvada' theory was advocated by
Alt1	Jainism
Alt2	Buddhism
Alt3	Samkhya
Alt4	Advaita Vedanta

89	The 'Private Language argument' was propounded by
Alt1	A.J. Ayer
Alt2	Gilbert Ryle
Alt3	Richard Rorty
Alt4	Ludwig Wittgenstein

90	Samkara's theory of world is known as
Alt1	Brahma Parinama vada
Alt2	Prakrti Parinama vada
Alt3	Brahma Vivarta vada
Alt4	Arambavada

91	Principia Ethica is written by
Alt1	G.E. Moore
Alt2	Bertrand Russell
Alt3	A.J. Ayer
Alt4	J.L. Austin

92	All wealth belongs to God, and those who hold it are trustees, not possessers - is held by
Alt1	Leo Tolstey
Alt2	Sri Aurobindo
Alt3	S. Radhakrishnan
Alt4	Mahatma Gandhi

93	According to Mahatma Gandhi, the Supreme Good is
Alt1	Ahimsa
Alt2	Sarvodaya
Alt3	God
Alt4	Morality

94	How many kinds of ignorance are mentioned by Sri Aurobindo
Alt1	7
Alt2	3
Alt3	9

Alt4	5
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95	According to Empiricists, all knowledge begins from
Alt1	Understanding
Alt2	God
Alt3	Experience
Alt4	Reason

96	The term 'Categorical mistake' was introduced by
Alt1	A.J. Ayer
Alt2	Gilbert Ryle
Alt3	Ludwig Wittgenstein
Alt4	Richard Rorty

97	'Hedonistic Calculus' is formulated by
Alt1	J.S. Mill
Alt2	Jeremy Bentham
Alt3	Karl Marx
Alt4	T.H. Green

98	"Man is born free but everywhere is in chains" is asserted by
Alt1	J.J. Rousseau
Alt2	Thomas Hobbes
Alt3	John Locke
Alt4	Hugo Grotius

99	Samadhi, in which meditator and the object of meditation are completely fused together, is known as
Alt1	Savitarka samadhi
Alt2	Sasmita Samadhi
Alt3	Savicara Samadhi
Alt4	Asamprajnata samadhi

100	A person who always try to overcome evil by good, anger by love, untruth by truth, himsa by ahimsa is known as
Alt1	Wise person
Alt2	Gandhian thinker
Alt3	Satyagrahi
Alt4	Politician