

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2010.

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 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. \_\_\_\_\_ is regarded as the father of modern Western philosophy.  
 (A) Plato (B) Aristotle (C) Russell (D) Descartes
2. *My Experiments with Truth* is a book written by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Tilak (B) Nehru (C) Gandhi (D) Tagore
3. "I think, there fore, I am" is the slogan of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Aquinas (B) Descartes (C) Russell (D) Wittgenstein
4. \_\_\_\_\_ proposes the notion of "*esse est percipi*".  
 (A) Bradley (B) Berkeley  
 (C) Brentano (D) Bernard Williams
5. *Ahimsa* is an important notion in the philosophy of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Gandhi (B) Tagore  
 (C) Vivekananda (D) Sri Aurobindo
6. Existentialism studies primarily \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) truth (B) problems in metaphysics  
 (C) epistemological problems (D) human existence
7. Bergson's theory of evolution is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) creative evolution (B) emergent evolution  
 (C) spiritual evolution (D) biogenetic evolution
8. Sri Aurobindo is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Advaita (B) Visistadvaita (C) Pooranadvaita (D) Dvaita
9. The notion of unmoved mover is found in the philosophy of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Aristotle (B) Descartes (C) Plato (D) Russell

10. *Parmenides* is the dialogue written by \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Aristotle (B) Zeno (C) Pythagoras (D) Plato
11. Phenomenology as philosophy is associated with \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Husserl (B) Hegel (C) Habermas (D) Horkheimer
12. "Consciousness is the consciousness of something" is not found in the philosophy of \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Husserl (B) Sartre  
 (C) Descartes (D) William James
13. Correspondence theory of truth speaks of the correspondence between \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) body and soul (B) idea and the object  
 (C) subject and object (D) mind and senses
14. Empiricists assign primacy to \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) a priori knowledge (B) feelings  
 (C) sense-experience (D) emotions
15. All metaphysical statements are nonsensical, according to \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Plato (B) Hume (C) Whitehead (D) Aquinas
16. The eternal world of Plato consists of \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Sprits (B) Matter (C) Forms (D) Things
17. Hegel's idealism is branded as \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) subjective (B) transcendental (C) absolute (D) platonic
18. \_\_\_\_\_ remarked that existence is not a predicate.  
 (A) Plato (B) Aristotle (C) Hegel (D) Kant
19. Inductive process proceeds from \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) universals to particulars (B) particulars to universals  
 (C) abstract notion n to universals (D) a combination of all these



20. Existence precedes the essence is the slogan of \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Heidegger (B) Sartre (C) Kierkegaard (D) Marcel
21. \_\_\_\_\_ rejected the notion of 'abstract idea'.  
 (A) Hume (B) Locke (C) Berkeley (D) Leibniz
22. Philosophy etymologically means \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) love of wisdom (B) love of man  
 (C) love of God (D) love of the world
23. A bachelor is an unmarried man is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ judgment.  
 (A) *a priori* (B) *a posteriori*  
 (C) synthetic *a priori* (D) meaningless
24. *Monadology* is written by \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Hegel (B) Descartes (C) Kant (D) Leibnitz
25. Spinoza accepts \_\_\_\_\_ alone as the substance.  
 (A) body (B) soul (C) God (D) world
26. The *Prasthan-traya* includes \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) the *Upanishads*, the *Bhagavad-gita*, and the *Brahma-sutra*  
 (B) the *Agamas*, the *Puranas*, and the *Itihasas*  
 (C) *Vedas*, *Manu-smriti*, and *Agamas*  
 (D) the *Bhagavad-gita*, *Upanishads*, and *Puranas*
27. The organs of knowledge (*Jnanendriyas*) are \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Body, senses, mind, ego and *prakriti*  
 (B) Hands, legs, tongue, organs of excretion, and generation  
 (C) Mind, intellect, memory, ego and body  
 (D) Ear, nose, tongue, skin, and eyes

28. Badarayana is the author of the \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) *Ramayana* (B) *Brahma-sutra*  
 (C) *Bhagavad-gita* (D) *Nyaya-sutra*
29. Patanjali is one who systematized \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Sankhya (B) Advaita (C) Yoga (D) Mimamsa
30. The author of *Sankhya-sutra* is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Sankara (B) Ramanuja (C) Kapila (D) Gautama
31. According to Advaita, *maya* is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Real (B) Non-real  
 (C) Real and non-real (D) Neither real nor non-real
32. Carvaka philosophy is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Idealistic (B) Hedonistic (C) Absolutistic (D) Nihilistic
33. The means of knowledge are called \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) *Prameyas* (B) *Vrittis* (C) *Pramatrs* (D) *Pramanas*
34. *Artha-sastra* was written by \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Manu (B) Valmiki (C) Kautilya (D) Vyasa
35. The eightfold path (*astanga-marga*) was taught by \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Madhva (B) Mahavira (C) Buddha (D) Sankara
36. The three-gems (*trairatna*) constitute the *sadhana* for liberation in:  
 (A) Nyaya (B) Jainism (C) Sankhya (D) Advaita
37. Liberation in-life is called \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) *Sadyomukti* (B) *Krama-mukti* (C) *Videha-mukti* (D) *Jivan-mukti*
38. Dvaita was propounded by \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Madhva (B) Vallabha (C) Vyasa (D) Ramanuja

39. The author of the Bhagavatha is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Valmiki (B) Vyasa (C) Kalidasa (D) Vasista
40. Advaita is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) theistic (B) anti-theistic (C) agnostic (D) trans-theistic
41. *Nishkama-karma* means \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) disinterested action (B) desire-less action  
 (C) daily action (D) prohibited action
42. The means to liberation, according to Ramanuja are \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) *jnana* and *karma* (B) *karma* and *bhakti*  
 (C) *bhakti* and *prapatii* (D) *jnana* and *bhakti*
43. Which is not a school of Vedanta?  
 (A) Yoga (B) Dvaita (C) Visistadvaita (D) Advaita
44. The *Itihasas* are \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) *sruti* and *smriti* (B) *Agamas* and *Puranas*  
 (C) *Bhagavad-gita* and *Manu-smriti* (D) *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*
45. A school in Indian philosophy is heterodox (*nastika*) because it rejects \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) God (B) Liberation (C) Karma (D) Vedas
46. Which of the following is a *Purana*?  
 (A) *Yajnavalkya-smriti* (B) *Bhagavad-gita*  
 (C) *Brahma-sutra* (D) *Bhagavata*
47. The *parama-purusartha* is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) *artha* (B) *kama* (C) *dharma* (D) *moksa*
48. "*Jnana*" means \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) doubt (B) knowledge (C) cognition (D) error



49. Which of the following elements is not admitted by Carvaka?  
 (A) Air (B) Fire (C) Water (D) Ether
50. The means to liberation, according to Advaita is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) *karma* (B) *bhakti* (C) *jnana* (D) *prapatti*
51. The philosophical thinking of the contemporary Indian thinkers is based on the following considerations \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Pragmatic (B) Existential (C) Economic (D) Social
52. The philosophy of Sri Aurobindo can be described as \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) materialism (B) existentialism (C) integralism (D) naturalism
53. The strongest weapon of purity, according to Gandhiji is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) *satyagraha* (B) *swaraj* (C) *sarvodaya* (D) *swadeshi*
54. The supreme creative reality is based on \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) faith (B) *ānanda* (C) love (D) *dukha*
55. Self awareness is the manifestation of \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) *maya* (B) light (C) unreality (D) truth
56. The following is the king of all yogas :  
 (A) Hatha-yoga (B) Laya-yoga (C) Raja-yoga (D) All the above
57. The following represents the welfare of all people :  
 (A) Non-cooperation (B) *Sarvodaya*  
 (C) Civil disobedience (D) *Satyagraha*
58. The following is there in every living being \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) *Chit-sakti* (B) Conscious force  
 (C) Transcendence (D) None of the above

59. \_\_\_\_\_ is required for the practice of any yoga.  
 (A) Concentration (B) Faith (C) Renunciation (D) Discipline
60. Tagore's idealism can be characterized as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) materialistic (B) humanistic (C) spiritualistic (D) holistic
61. The concept of value is associated with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) fact (B) faith (C) desire (D) love
62. The ethical background of Indian social organization is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) the law of causation (B) the doctrine of karma  
 (C) respect for life (D) moral order
63. \_\_\_\_\_ is necessary to practice *Jnana-yoga*, according to Vivekananda.  
 (A) renunciation (B) *bhakti* (C) tranquility (D) none
64. The characteristic of universal religion is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) equality (B) love  
 (C) acceptable to all (D) trust
65. The philosophy of K.C. Bhattacharya is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) realism (B) naturalism  
 (C) pragmatism (D) transcendental idealism
66. The function of philosophy according to Indian philosophers is to reveal the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) God (B) self  
 (C) both God and Self (D) ultimate reality
67. According to Radhakrishnan, the absolute is \_\_\_\_\_ in its nature.  
 (A) materialistic (B) spiritualistic  
 (C) naturalistic (D) existentialistic



68. Radhakrishnan held that the ultimate human destiny is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) *sarvamukti* (B) *mukti* (C) aesthetic joy (D) all of them
69. Aurobindo is a \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) realist (B) mystic (C) rationalist (D) all
70. The founder of *Arya Samaj* is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Dayanand Saraswati (B) Gandhi  
 (C) Nehru (D) Tilak
71. Who wrote the *Glimpses of World History* \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Patel (B) Nehru (C) Both (D) None
72. In which religion God is considered as fire.  
 (A) Islam (B) Sikhism (C) Zoroastrianism (D) Hinduism
73. The founder of Yoga system is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Buddha (B) Mahavira (C) Patanjali (D) Sankara
74. According to Gandhiji, religion is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) opium of life (B) a way of life (C) conscious force (D) none
75. According to Gandhiji, God is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) love (B) truth (C) omnipotent (D) benevolent
76. Hume's philosophy is called \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) empiricism (B) rationalism (C) realism (D) idealism
77. Kant made a distinction between \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) real and unreal (B) fact and value  
 (C) phenomenon and noumenon (D) faith and dogma

78. The following is the popular slogan of Socrates \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Knowledge is power (B) To be is to perceived  
(C) Know they self (D) All real is rational
79. The following is the author of *Das Kapital* \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Karl Marx (B) Plato (C) Aristotle (D) Hume
80. Epistemology deals with \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) ultimate reality (B) theory of knowledge  
(C) human conduct (D) values
81. Descartes is \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) a German philosopher (B) a French philosopher  
(C) a Dutch philosopher (D) an American philosopher
82. According to Plato, matter and form are \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) inseparable (B) separable  
(C) one and the same (D) non-existent
83. Sophists held that \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) reason is the genuine source of knowledge  
(B) sense-experience is the genuine source of knowledge  
(C) revelation is the source of knowledge  
(D) intuition is the source of knowledge
84. Locke held that mind is a \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) repository of ideas  
(B) blank sheet of paper in the beginning  
(C) passive instrument  
(D) material substance

85. *Critique of Pure Reason* is written by \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Kant (B) Hume (C) Hegel (D) Marx
86. According to Leibniz, a monad is a \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) spiritual entity (B) material entity  
(C) a physical entity with extension (D) substance
87. Hume held that causation is based on \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) contiguity (B) co-existence  
(C) succession in time (D) habit and custom
88. The chief attribute of mind, according to Descartes is \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) extension (B) thinking (C) imagination (D) reflection
89. Hume held that \_\_\_\_\_ are the ultimate constituents of reality.  
(A) ideas (B) sense-impressions  
(C) atoms (D) monads
90. The notion of 'final cause' is part of \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Aristotle's four-fold theory of causation  
(B) Hume's theory of causation  
(C) Plato's theory of causation  
(D) Kant's theory causation
91. According to Spinoza, substance is \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) *causa sui* (B) created  
(C) that which exists on its own (D) dependent upon qualities
92. Locke held that the nature of substance is \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) knowable (B) unknown and unknowable  
(C) both knowable and unknowable (D) mysterious



93. 'All bodies have extension' is an example for \_\_\_\_\_ judgment, according to Kant.
- (A) simple judgment (B) synthetic judgment  
(C) analytic judgment (D) synthetic *a priori* judgment
94. The highest reality in Hegel's philosophy is \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) spirit (B) matter  
(C) Absolute spirit (D) Absolute matter
95. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a rationalist.
- (A) Descartes (B) Spinoza  
(C) Leibniz (D) George Berkeley
96. Berkeley held that \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) God does not exist (B) God is not independent  
(C) We have direct notion of God (D) God does not exist
97. \_\_\_\_\_ is not an empiricist.
- (A) Berkeley (B) Locke (C) Hume (D) Kant
98. The doctrine of innate ideas is proposed by \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Aristotle (B) Kant (C) Descartes (D) Locke
99. 'One cannot step into the same river twice' is the statement made by \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Socrates (B) Plato (C) Parmenides (D) Heraclitus
100. According to the law of non-contradiction \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) a proposition is true  
(B) a proposition is either true or false  
(C) a proposition cannot be both true and false  
(D) a proposition