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

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, therefore, 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 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 Prasthana-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) Vritti          (C) Pramatris   (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) ananda   (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  (C) 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