ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2012.

Ph.D. PHILOSOPHY

COURSE CODE : 120

Register Number : 

Signature of the Invigilator
(with date)

COURSE CODE : 120

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) or (E) 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) Dhvaita

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

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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 sneaks 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 Prasthana-traya include _______
   (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 prokriti
   (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) Pramatras (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 *Bhagavata* 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 *prapatti*  (D) *jnana* and *bhakti*

43. Which is not a school of Vedanta?
   (A) Yoga  (B) Dvaita  (C) Visisadvaita  (D) Advaita

44. The *Upanishads* 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 Gandhi is _________
   (A) *satyagraha*    (B) *swaraj*    (C) *sarvodaya*    (D) *swadeshi*

54. The supreme creative reality is based on _________
   (A) faith    (B) *ānanda*    (C) love    (D) *dukkha*

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) sarvomukti  (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) Zoarastrianism  (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
   (E) 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