

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2011.

M.Phil./Ph.D. (PHILOSOPHY)

COURSE CODE : 253/120

Register Number :

*Signature of the Invigilator
(with date)*

COURSE CODE : 253/120

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 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. Epistemology is concerned with
 - (A) problems of reality
 - (B) problems of mind
 - (C) problems of society
 - (D) scope and aim of knowledge
2. The following philosopher is known as pantheist
 - (A) Descartes
 - (B) Plato
 - (C) Spinoza
 - (D) Leibniz
3. According to Descartes, the attribute of matter is
 - (A) thinking
 - (B) extension
 - (C) reflection
 - (D) deduction
4. Leibniz's monads are
 - (A) spiritual entities
 - (B) material entities
 - (C) occasions
 - (D) sense-impressions
5. The notion of 'unmoved mover' was introduced by
 - (A) Socrates
 - (B) Hegel
 - (C) Aristotle
 - (D) Plato
6. According to Heraclitus, the reality is
 - (A) permanent
 - (B) under constant flux
 - (C) indeterminate
 - (D) void
7. Primary qualities, according to John Locke, are
 - (A) objective
 - (B) subjective
 - (C) neither subjective nor objective
 - (D) metaphysical
8. 'To be is to be perceived' is an important slogan of
 - (A) Hume
 - (B) Locke
 - (C) Berkeley
 - (D) Descartes
9. The distinction between noumena and phenomena was made by
 - (A) Kant
 - (B) Marx
 - (C) Hegel
 - (D) Mill

10. According to Plato, Ideas are
(A) real (B) imaginary
(C) carbon copies of objects (D) fictitious
11. Zeno is known for his
(A) ideas on matter (B) logic
(C) paradoxes (D) metaphors
12. The father of modern Western philosophy is
(A) Descartes (B) Spinoza
(C) Hegel (D) Descartes
13. According to Berkeley, both primary and secondary qualities are
(A) unreal (B) real
(C) primary (D) subjective
14. The seminal work of John Locke is
(A) *An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*
(B) *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*
(C) *Principles of Human knowledge*
(D) *Dialogues on Natural Religion*
15. The famous statement "Concepts without percepts are empty; and percepts without concepts are blind" is made by
(A) Hume (B) Kant (C) Hegel (D) Marx
16. Formal logic is basically concerned with
(A) validity (B) truth
(C) truth and validity (D) laws of thought
17. Deduction is a reasoning process that starts from
(A) particulars to generalizations (B) simple to complexity
(C) generalizations to particulars (D) complexity to simples
18. In the square of opposition the propositions A and O are
(A) sub-contraries (B) subalterns
(C) contraries (D) contradictories

19. The following is one of the forms of immediate inference
(A) inversion (B) inference
(C) deduction (D) dilemma
20. According to the law of excluded middle, a proposition
(A) must be either true or false (B) is either true or false
(C) is true if it is true (D) is neither true nor false
21. Ethics deals with
(A) standards of morality (B) moral obligation
(C) ultimate reality (D) scope of knowledge
22. According to G.E. Moore, good is
(A) definable (B) indefinable
(C) pleasure (D) spiritual
23. The ultimate goal of Buddhism is to attain
(A) Knowledge (B) nirvāṇa
(C) Monkhood (D) Prosperity
24. *Nicomachian Ethics* was written by
(A) Plato (B) Pythagoras
(C) Socrates (D) Aristotle
25. The statement "Know thyself" was made by
(A) Socrates (B) Plato
(C) Aristotle (D) Heraclitus
26. 'Eat, drink and be merry' is the famous slogan of
(A) Epicures (B) Socrates
(C) Plato (D) Aristotle
27. According to utilitarianism
(A) the greatest happiness to the smallest number
(B) the greatest happiness to the greatest number
(C) good is the sole pleasure
(D) good is desirable

28. "Finding the nature of good life is an intellectual task" is the statement of
 (A) Socrates (B) Plato
 (C) Aristotle (D) Plotinus
29. The founder of stoicism was
 (A) Zeno (B) Parmenides
 (C) Heraclitus (D) Pythagoras
30. Utilitarianism is represented by
 (A) Jeremy Bentham and G.E. Moore (B) G.E. Moore and I.A. Prichard
 (C) Jeremy Bentham and J.S. Mill (D) G.E. Moore and J.S. Mill
31. The notion of 'categorical imperative' was introduced by
 (A) Kant (B) Spinoza
 (C) Leibniz (D) Russell
32. 'Naturalistic fallacy' is the notion introduced by
 (A) J.S. Mill (B) G.E. Moore
 (C) B. Russell (D) L. Wittgenstein
33. "Duty for duty sake" falls under the category of
 (A) applied ethics (B) absolutist ethics
 (C) ethical intuitionism (D) deontic ethics
34. The famous social contract theorists are
 (A) Hobbes, Rousseau and Kant (B) Hobbes, Locke and Kant
 (C) Locke, Rousseau and Kant (D) Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau
35. The notion of 'golden mean' was introduced by
 (A) Aristotle (B) Plato
 (C) Rousseau (D) Kant
36. The author of *On Liberty* is
 (A) Locke (B) J.S. Mill
 (C) Rousseau (D) Kant

37. J.S. Mill insisted on
(A) quantitative pleasure (B) pleasure
(C) qualitative pleasure (D) happiness
38. The philosophy of Karl Marx is known as
(A) dialectical materialism (B) historical materialism
(C) naïve materialism (D) vulgar materialism
39. Hegel applied dialectics as a method to
(A) reason (B) matter
(C) spirit (D) idea
40. Existence precedes the essence is the slogan of
(A) Martin Heidegger (B) Soren Kierkegaard
(C) Jean Paul Sartre (D) Gabriel Marcel
41. The author of *Critique of Pure reason* is
(A) Kant (B) Hegel
(C) Karl Marx (D) Martin Heidegger
42. Berkeley's philosophy is known as
(A) subjective idealism (B) objective idealism
(C) transcendental idealism (D) idealism
43. According to Leibniz, monads are
(A) material entities (B) fleeting
(C) spiritual (D) extended substances
44. The author of *Confessions* is
(A) St. Anselm (B) St. Aquinas
(C) St. Moses (D) St. Augustine
45. St. Anselm is known for his
(A) ontological proof (B) cosmological proof
(C) teleological proof (D) causal proof

46. 'Knowledge is power' is the famous statement of
 (A) Immanuel Kant (B) Karl Marx
 (C) Jean Paul Sartre (D) Francis Bacon
47. William James is a
 (A) pragmatist (B) existentialist
 (C) logical positivist (D) empiricist
48. The notion of 'philosopher-king' is the notion introduced by
 (A) Aristotle (B) Socrates
 (C) Plato (D) Zeno
49. The author of *Prince* is
 (A) Machiavelli (B) Plato
 (C) J.S. Mill (D) Jeremy Bentham
50. The famous statement '*cogito ergo sum*' is made by
 (A) Locke (B) Hume
 (C) Descartes (D) Berkeley
51. The Vedas are divided into
 (A) *karmakānda* and *jñānakānda* (B) *karmakānda* and the Upaniṣads
 (C) *jñānakānda* and the *Āranyakas* (D) the *Āranyakas* and the Upaniṣads
52. According to the Upaniṣads, the ultimate reality is
 (A) *īśvara* (B) Brahman
 (C) *māyā* (D) Puruṣa
53. *Prasthānatrayi* includes the following:
 (A) the Upaniṣads, the *Brahmasūtra* and the *Bhagavadgītā*
 (B) the Upaniṣads, the *Brahmasūtra* and the Vedas
 (C) the Vedas, the *Brahmasūtra* and the *Bhagavadgītā*
 (D) the Upaniṣads, the Vedas and the *Bhagavadgītā*
54. The *puruṣārthas* are
 (A) *dharma*, *artha* and *kāma* (B) *dharma*, *kāma* and *mokṣa*
 (C) *dharma*, *artha*, *kāma*, and *mokṣa* (D) *artha*, *kāma* and *mokṣa*

55. *Ṛta* is popularly known as
 (A) first principle (B) the beginning
 (C) cosmic moral order (D) the first person
56. *Jñānakānda* consists of
 (A) the *āranyakas* and the *upaniṣads* (B) the *saṃhitas* and the *upaniṣads*
 (C) the *saṃhitas* and the *brāhmanas* (D) the *brāhmanas* and the *upaniṣads*
57. According to *Cārvāka*, the four elements of nature consist of
 (A) earth, water, fire and ether (B) air, water, fire and ether
 (C) earth, water, fire and air (D) earth, air, fire and ether
58. *Cārvāka* represents
 (A) materialism (B) idealism (C) realism (D) occultism
59. Induction is the leap in the dark, according to
 (A) Buddhism (B) Jainism (C) *Cārvāka* (D) *Vedānta*
60. The distinction between *jīva* and *ajīva* is found in the metaphysics of
 (A) Buddhism (B) *Cārvāka* (C) *Nyāya* (D) Jainism
61. The soul is as big as the physical body is the view of
 (A) Jainism (B) Buddhism (C) *Sāṃkhya* (D) *Vaiśeṣika*
62. The Doctrine of Dependent Origination of Buddhism is derived from the
 (A) first Noble Truth (B) second Noble Truth
 (C) third Noble Truth (D) fourth Nobel Truth
63. The Buddha is primarily a
 (A) philosopher (B) metaphysician
 (C) moral teacher (D) mendicant
64. Buddhists are popularly known as
 (A) materialists (B) idealists (C) no-soul theorists (D) realists
65. The author of *Vaiśeṣika-sūtra* is
 (A) Aksapada Gotama (B) Kanada
 (C) Sankara (D) Jaimini

66. The view that cause pre-exists in the effect is known as
 (A) *satkāryavāda* (B) *anekāntavāda*
 (C) *asatkāryavāda* (D) *anirvacanīyavāda*
67. The founder of *sūnya-vāda* sect of Buddhism is
 (A) Vasubandhu (B) Nāgārjuna
 (C) Dharmakīrti (D) Dinnāga
68. The word "*jina*" means
 (A) to master (B) to relieve
 (C) to observe (D) to conquer
69. The Jaina metaphysics is
 (A) idealistic (B) realistic
 (C) pluralistic (D) realistic and pluralistic
70. According to Buddhism, reality is
 (A) impermanent (B) permanent
 (C) one (D) multiple
71. The following *pramāṇa* is not acceptable to Nyāya
 (A) perception (B) non-apprehension
 (C) inference (D) verbal testimony
72. Nyāya is primarily interested in
 (A) metaphysics (B) logic and epistemology
 (C) soteriology (D) atomism
73. *Prakṛiti*, according to Sāṅkhya, is composed of
 (A) atoms (B) five elements
 (C) *sttava*, *rajas* and *tamas* (D) *sattava* and *rajas*
74. The author of the *Sāṅkhya-sūtra* is
 (A) Kapila (B) Gotama
 (C) Kanāda (D) Jaimini

75. The *aṣṭāṅga-yoga* of Patanjali does not include
 (A) yama (B) niyama
 (C) pratyāhāra (D) dṛṣṭi
76. According to Vaiśeṣika, the *padārthas* are
 (A) seven (B) eight
 (C) ten (D) five
77. According to Vaiśeṣika there are no atoms of
 (A) water (B) fire
 (C) ether (D) air
78. In Nyāya inference, *sādhya* represents
 (A) major term (B) minor term
 (C) middle term (D) reason
79. Nyāya reduces *arthāpatti* or implication to
 (A) perception (B) inference
 (C) verbal testimony (D) comparison
80. *Jñānalakṣhaṇa*, according to Nyāya, is
 (A) ordinary perception
 (B) mediate perception
 (C) immediate and extraordinary perception
 (D) indeterminate perception
81. According to Prābhākara Mīmāṃsā, there are
 (A) five pramānas (B) six pramānas
 (C) four pramānas (D) three pramānas
82. *Dharma* is identical with *karma* is the slogan of
 (A) Mīmāṃsā (B) Nyāya
 (C) Advaita (D) Dvaita
83. *Paratahprāmānyavāda* is advocated by
 (A) Advaita (B) Dvaita
 (C) Mīmāṃsā (D) Buddhism

84. *Anirvacanīyakhyaṭi* is advocated by
 (A) Viśiṣṭādvaita (B) Advaita
 (C) Dvaita (D) Mīmāṃsā
85. Jīva is essentially the same as Brahman/Ātman is the view of
 (A) Śāṅkara (B) Rāmānuja
 (C) Madhva (D) Vallbha
86. Brahman is qualified by *cit* and *acit* is the view of
 (A) Patānjali (B) Kapila
 (C) Rāmānuja (D) Śāṅkara
87. *Prasthānatrayi* includes
 (A) the Vedas and the Upaniṣads
 (B) the Upaniṣads and Āraṇyakas
 (C) the Upaniṣads, the *Brahma-sūtra* and the Bhagavadgītā
 (D) the *Brahma-sūtra* and the Bhagavadgītā
88. The Brahman, according to Advaita is
 (A) *nirguṇa* Brahman (B) *saguṇa* Brahman
 (C) Brahman associated with *māyā* (D) Brahman qualified by *cit* and *acit*
89. Rāmānuja believes in
 (A) jīvanmukti (B) videhamukti
 (C) kaivalya (D) samādhi
90. The philosophy of Dvaita stands for
 (A) strict monism (B) monotheism
 (C) pluralism (D) dualism
91. "Do not preach religion to a hungry man" is the statement of
 (A) Gandhi (B) Vivekananda
 (C) Tagore (D) Iqbal
92. According to Gandhi, truth is
 (A) God (B) love
 (C) reality (D) self-luminous

93. The author of the *Gitanjali* is
(A) Tagore (B) Radhakrishnan
(C) Sri Aurobindo (D) Gandhi
94. The *puruṣārthas* include
(A) *dharma, artha, māyā* and *kāma* (B) *dhrama, avidyā, artha* and *mokṣa*
(C) *dharma, karma, artha* and *mokṣa* (D) *dharma, artha, kāma* and *mokṣa*
95. According to Sri Aurobindo, the supreme reality is
(A) Brahman (B) Âtman
(C) *sat, cit, ānanda* (D) God
96. Radhakrishnan held that Śruti is
(A) intellectual intuition (B) intuition
(C) intellect (D) vision
97. The notion of 'trusteeship' was introduced by
(A) Gandhi (B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(C) Patel (D) Rajaji
98. Ârya Samāj was founded by
(A) Swāmi Vivekananda (B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(C) Swāmi Agnivesh (D) Swāmi Dayananda Saraswati
99. The author of *My Experiments with Truth* is
(A) Gandhi (B) Tagore
(C) Vivekananda (D) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
100. Ramakrishna Paramahansa is a
(A) mystic (B) realist
(C) idealist (D) agnostic