

## PHILOSOPHY

### PAPER - III

Note : This paper contains seventy five (75) objective type questions of two (2) marks each. All questions are compulsory.

1. The cause of the apprehension of past and present according to the Vaiïeikas is :  
(1) Akâia (2) Dik (3) Kâla (4) Manas
2. According to RÂmÂnuja, apçthaksiddhi is a relation between :  
(1) Jiva and Jagat only  
(2) Jiva and Brahman only  
(3) Jagat and Brahman only  
(4) Between Brahman and Jiva on the one hand and between Brahman and Jagat on the other.
3. What is the asamavâyikâraâa of a dvyaàuka according to the Valïeikas ?  
(1) ParamÂàu (2) ParimÂàa of the paramÂàu  
(3) ParamÂàu saÏyoga (4) Êivara
4. According to the Vaiïeikas sattÂ sÂmÂnya exists in :  
(1) Dravya, Guàa and Karma only  
(2) Dravya, Guàa, Karma and SÂmÂnya only  
(3) Guàa and Karma only  
(4) Dravya and Guàa only
5. Which one among the following is not a mÏrtadravya ?  
(1) Marut (2) Manas (3) Àtman (4) Kîiti
6. Who among the following Early Greek Philosophers distinguished between appearance and reality as a contrast between apparent permanence and hidden reality of continuous change ?  
(1) Heraclitus (2) Anaxagoras (3) Empedocles (4) Democritus

7. Consider the following statements in the light of the philosophy of Locke and mark the correct code :
- (a) Primary qualities are sensible qualities that depend on the perceiver.
  - (b) Primary qualities are Color, Sound, Taste and Texture.
  - (c) Secondary qualities are those whose existence is independent of any perceiver.
  - (d) Primary qualities are objective properties of things whereas secondary qualities are subjective properties.

Code :

- (1) Only (a) and (b) are true
  - (2) Only (b) and (c) are true
  - (3) Only (c) and (d) are true
  - (4) Only (d) is true
8. According to Cartesian dualism human beings are a combination of :
- (1) Incorporeal and corporeal substances each operating according to separate sets of laws.
  - (2) Corporeal substances operating according to the same set of laws.
  - (3) Incorporeal substances each operating according to separate sets of rules.
  - (4) Incorporeal and corporeal substances both operating to the same set of laws.
9. An individual for Plato can be :
- (1) Sensible object that can be known by perception.
  - (2) Image that can be known by perception.
  - (3) Sensible object that can be known by reason.
  - (4) Sensible object that can be known by imagination.
10. Which one of the following can be placed under "Opinion", according to Plato ?
- (1) Belief of Chair
  - (2) Chairness
  - (3) Blackness of Chair
  - (4) Whiteness of Chair
11. According to Nichomachean Ethics phronesis refers to :
- (1) Practical Wisdom
  - (2) Cardinal Virtue
  - (3) Natural Excellence
  - (4) Happiness

12. "The mind creates the ideas of causality and necessity ; we do not observe them." This statement can be attributed to which one of the following modern western philosophers ?  
 (1) Mill (2) Hume (3) Descartes (4) Locke
13. Consider the following statements in the context of William James' pragmatism and mark the correct code :  
 (a) Universalist notion of truth is rejected  
 (b) Truth is contextless  
 (c) Truth happens to an idea  
 Code :  
 (1) Only (a) is true (2) Only (a) and (c) are true  
 (3) Only (b) is true (4) Only (b) and (c) are true
14. According to which one of the following Western Philosophers "Truth is a subjective condition, not an objective one."  
 (1) Kierkegaard (2) Hume (3) Kant (4) William James
15. 'Self' according to Hume is :  
 (1) a static subject (2) a static physical entity  
 (3) without a persistent identity (4) with a persistent identity
16. Which of the following is not a correct statement ?  
 (1) SâØkhya holds that a word signifies a particular.  
 (2) Kumârila holds that word cannot mean particular.  
 (3) Early Mimâᅇsakâs hold that word means Åkᅇti.  
 (4) Naiyâyikâs hold that word does not mean JÂti
17. In Indian logic vÂcyÂrtha does not mean :  
 (1) AbhidheyÂrtha (2) MukhyÂrtha (3) VyangyÂrtha  
 (4) àakyÂrtha
18. According to which one of the following schools, Truth of PramÂ is considered to be 'AbÂdhitÂrtha - Viîayakatva' ?  
 (1) CÂrvÂka (2) Jaina (3) Advaita (4) SâØkhya

19. 'The name and the universal concept are supplied by our imagination' is the view of :  
 (1) Advaitins (2) Buddhists (3) Naiyāyikās (4) Vaiśeṣikas
20. Which one of the following theory of Khyāti illustrates that "Khyāti is non-apprehension' of the distinction between two cognitions which are partial and imperfect" ?  
 (1) Viparīta khyāti (2) Akhyāti  
 (3) Yathārtha khyāti (4) Anyāthā khyāti
21. Upamāna is considered as a case of Pratyabhijā by :  
 (1) Jainas (2) Sāṅkhya (3) Vaiśeṣikas (4) Naiyāyikās
22. Consider the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and select the correct code given below :  
 Assertion (A) : Advaitins accept only 'Anvayī' but not 'Kevalānvayī' Anumāna.  
 Reason (R) : The thing to be inferred must not be the counter positive of non-existence.  
 Code :  
 (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A).  
 (3) (A) is false and (R) is true.  
 (4) Both (A) and (R) are false.
23. According to Advaita Vedānta, the term AntaĒ-Karāā-Vçtti refers to :  
 (1) Cognitive mode of mind (2) Affective mode of mind  
 (3) Conative mode of mind (4) All of the above
24. Consider the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and select the correct code given below : Assertion (A) : According to Advaita, anything perceived is not revealed by Pramāṭç - Caitanya. Reason (R) : Anything Unperceived is veiled by Ajāna .  
 Code :  
 (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (2) (A) is true but (R) is false and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (3) (A) is false and (R) is true.  
 (4) Both (A) and (R) are false.

25. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer by using code given below :

List-I	List-II
(a) Saksatpratitih Pratyaksam	(i) DingnÂga
(b) Visavadharana-Pradhana Pratyaksam	(ii) Gangesa
(c) Pratyaksam kalpanapodham jnanam	(iii) Prabhakara
(d) Jnanakarnakam jnanam Pratyaksam	(iv) Yoga

Code :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)  
(1) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)  
(2) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)  
(3) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)  
(4) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

26. Lokasamgraha is meant for :

- (1) The benefit of the Victims (2) The benefit of the Ancestors  
(3) The benefit of the Masses (4) The benefit of selected few

27. Which one does not represent triratna ?

- (1) Samyak jnana (2) Samyak karmÂnta  
(3) Samyak darsana (4) Samyak CÂritra

28. Select the correct sequence :

- (1) Artha, KÂma, Dharma, Moksa (2) Moksa, Kama, Dharma, Artha  
(3) Dharma, KÂma, Artha, Moksa (4) Dharma, Artha, KÂma, Moksa

29. Observation of brahmacarya is a means of meeting :

- (1) Pitr-rna only (2) Rsi-rna only  
(3) Deva-rna only (4) Pitr-rna and Deva-rna only

30. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the code given below :

List-I	List-II
(Writer)	(Writing)
(a) Broad	(i) Language of Morals
(b) Urban	(ii) Five types of Ethical Theory
(c) Hare	(iii) Metaphysics of Morals
(d) Kant	(iv) Fundamentals of Ethics

Code :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)  
(1) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)  
(2) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)  
(3) (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)  
(4) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)

31. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer with the help of code given below :

List-I	List-II
(Philosopher)	(View)
(a) Zeno	(i) Sense of dignity
(b) Hegel	(ii) Social equilibrium
(c) J.S. Mill	(iii) Be a person
(d) Samuel Alexander	(iv) Life according to nature

Code :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)  
(1) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)  
(2) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)  
(3) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)  
(4) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)

32. According to Ayer, when you say 'This is good' you are :

- (1) Communicating your feelings  
(2) Expressing your feelings  
(3) Describing a particular things  
(4) Influencing others feelings

33. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer with the help of code given below :

List-I

- (a) Legal theory
- (b) Kant's view
- (c) Intentionist view
- (d) Eudaemonist view

List-II

- (i) Practical Reason is the true source of moral obligation
- (ii) The state is the source of moral obligation
- (iii) The self is the source of moral obligation
- (iv) Moral obligation is imposed by conscience, which is the supreme authority

Code :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (1) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
- (2) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)
- (3) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)
- (4) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

34. Who among the following has said that 'Punishment brings wisdom. It is the healing art of Wickedness' ?

- (1) Socrates
- (2) Plato
- (3) Aristotle
- (4) Nietzsche

35. Who among the following has said that 'True law is the right reason in agreement with nature; it is of universal application, unchanging and everlasting' ?

- (1) Kant
- (2) Cicero
- (3) Hegel
- (4) Darwin

36. Definition of 'good' in terms of self realisation according to Moore would be :

- (1) Naturalistic fallacy
- (2) Metaphysical fallacy
- (3) Both Naturalistic and Metaphysical fallacy
- (4) Neither Naturalistic nor Metaphysical

37. Which philosopher among the following has classified 'Adjectives' in three categories (A - words, D - words, G - words) as per their functions ?

- (1) Ayer
- (2) Hare
- (3) Nowell Smith
- (4) Stevenson

38. Which one of the following is consistent regarding moral Judgement ?

- (1) It is an 'Is' Judgement
- (2) It is a Logical Judgement
- (3) It is a Natural Judgement
- (4) It is a Normative Judgement

39. According to which one of the following views value-judgements are essentially imperative ?  
 (1) Descriptivism (2) Emotivism (3) Prescriptivism (4) Intuitionism
40. Find out the fallacy committed in the syllogistic form : AAI-1  
 (1) Undistributed middle term (2) Illicit Major  
 (3) Illicit Minor (4) Existential Fallacy
41. Given below are an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R), consider them and select the correct answer from code given here under :  
 Assertion (A) : A Categorical syllogism commits a fallacy of four terms if more than three terms are used.  
 Reason (R) : In a standard form of categorical syllogism, there are three and only three terms occurring twice each in the same meaning.  
 Code :  
 (1) (A) and (R) both are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (2) (A) and (R) both are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (3) (A) is true and (R) is false.  
 (4) (A) and (R) both are false.
42. The difference between Aristotlean and Boolean interpretation of categorical propositions is as follows :  
 (1) Aristotlean accepts contrary, sub - contrary, sub-alternation and contradictory relations whereas Boolean accepts only contradictory relations.  
 (2) Aristotlean accepts contrary, sub - contrary and Boolean accepts only contradictory relations.  
 (3) Aristotlean and Boolean both accepts all the above relations.  
 (4) Aristotlean and Boolean both accept none of the above relations.
43. If 'A' proposition is converted to 'A' and 'E' proposition is contraposed to E, what kind of fallacy is committed according to Boole ?  
 (1) Undistributed Middle term (2) Existential Fallacy  
 (3) Illicit Major (4) Illicit Minor
44. Which of the following is a correct statement in the light of truth and validity ?  
 (1) The truth or falsity of an argument's conclusion does by itself determine the validity or invalidity of that argument.  
 (2) The validity of an argument does guarantee the truth of its conclusion.  
 (3) Truth and falsity are attributed to the arguments while validity and invalidity are attributed to the propositions.  
 (4) The truth or falsity of an argument's conclusion does not by itself determine the validity or invalidity of that argument and the fact that an argument is valid does not guarantee the truth of its conclusion.

45. Which one of the following is not the correct formulation of De Morgan theorems ?
- (1)  $\sim (p \vee q) \equiv (\sim p \cdot \sim q)$
  - (2)  $\sim (p \cdot q) \equiv (\sim p \vee \sim q)$
  - (3)  $\sim (p \cdot q) \equiv \sim (p \vee q)$
  - (4)  $(\sim p \vee \sim q) \equiv \sim (p \cdot q)$

46. Match the List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given here under in the argument and argument form :

List-I List-II

(Arguments)	(Argument form)
(a) A $\text{œ } A \vee B$	(i) $(p \supset q) \cdot (r \supset s)$ $p \vee r$ $\text{œ } q \vee s$
(b) C · D $\text{œ } C$	(ii) p $\text{œ } p \vee q$
(c) H I $\text{œ } H \cdot I$	(iii) p · q $\text{œ } p$
(d) $(A \supset B) \cdot (C \supset D)$ $A \vee C$ $\text{œ } B \vee D$	(iv) p q $\text{œ } p \cdot q$

Code :

- |           |            |           |           |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| (a)       | (b)        | (c)       | (d)       |
| (1) (i)   | (2) (ii)   | (3) (iii) | (4) (iv)  |
| (5) (ii)  | (6) (iii)  | (7) (iv)  | (8) (i)   |
| (9) (iii) | (10) (ii)  | (11) (i)  | (12) (iv) |
| (13) (iv) | (14) (iii) | (15) (ii) | (16) (i)  |

47. What are the correct symbolization of the paradoxes of material implication ?
- (1)  $\sim p \supset (q \supset p)$  and  $p \supset (q \supset p)$
  - (2)  $p \supset (q \supset p)$  and  $\sim p \supset (p \supset q)$
  - (3)  $\sim p \supset (q \supset p)$  and  $\sim p \supset (p \supset q)$
  - (4)  $p \supset (q \supset p)$  and  $p \supset (p \supset q)$

48. A statement form is said to be tautologous :

- (1) If all of its substitution instances are false.
- (2) If its substitution instances are admixture of true and false.
- (3) If all of its substitution instances are true.
- (4) If its substitution instances are neither true nor false.

49. Two statements are said to materially equivalent if :
- (1) Both are true and both are false.
  - (2) One is true and another is false.
  - (3) One is false and another is true.
  - (4) There is no question of truth and falsity is involved.
50. Who among the following has not criticised Human Rights ?
- (1) Bentham
  - (2) Alian Pellet
  - (3) Locke
  - (4) Nietzsche
51. Which one of the following feminist activists gave the slogan ' The personal is political' ?
- (1) Carol Harisch
  - (2) Simon de Beauvoir
  - (3) Mary R. Beard
  - (4) Kate Millet
52. Which one of the following philosophers celebrates the free play of language as an endless difference of meaning ?
- (1) Derrida
  - (2) Russell
  - (3) Wittgenstein
  - (4) Husserl
53. Which one of the following lists correctly depicts Heidegger's four modes of language ?
- (1) Assertion, Discourse, Idle talk and Saying
  - (2) Assertion, Reason, Emotion and Idle talk
  - (3) Assertion, Understanding, Discourse and talking
  - (4) Assertion, Reason, Understanding and Idle talk
54. Who among the following mentioned a distinction between authentic and inauthentic forms of existential discourse ?
- (1) Heidegger
  - (2) Husserl
  - (3) Sartre
  - (4) Derrida
55. Three major modes of intentionality, according to Husserl are :
- (1) Perception, Inference and Opinion.
  - (2) Perception, Imagination and Understanding.
  - (3) Perception, Imagination and Signification.
  - (4) Perception, Inference and Signification.

56. Which one of the following lists of phenomena of consciousness in-itself is listed by Sartre under the ontological category of 'being' ?

- (1) Necessity, Essentiality, Objectivity and Fame
- (2) Necessity, Facticity, Objectivity and Shame
- (3) Necessity, Essentiality, Facticity and Shame
- (4) Essentiality, Facticity, Objectivity and Fame

57. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) in the light of Gandhian view and select the correct code :

Assertion (A) : Non - Violence presupposes the capacity to strike.

Reason (R) : Strike is a passive resistance.

Code :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (4) (A) is false but (R) is true.

58. Match List-I with List-II and select the code from the given below :

List-I (Author)	List-II (Writing)
(a) Tagore	(i) Foundations of Indian Culture
(b) Gandhi	(ii) Search for the absolute in Neo - Vedanta
(c) K.C. Bhattacharya	(iii) My Religion
(d) Sri Aurobindo	(iv) Thought Relics

Code :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (1) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)
- (2) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
- (3) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)
- (4) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)

59. Who among the following upholds the view that 'The principle of demand and supply can not be the basis of any Science' ?

- (1) Ambedkar (2) Gandhi (3) Vivekananda (4) Marx

60. Which among the following is not true about the Gandhian principle of 'Bread Labour' ?

- (1) It was designed to promote simple living among all citizens.  
(2) It was designed to promote dignity of labour.  
(3) It was designed to promote reaction against capitalists.  
(4) It was designed to promote a sense of equality transcending the prevailing division of labour.

61. Who among the following has said that, 'If we want to Cultivate true spirit of democracy, we can not afford to be intolerant. Intolerance betrays want of faith in one's cause' ?

- (1) Vivekananda (2) Ambedkar (3) Tilak (4) Gandhi

62. Match the List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer by selecting one of the code given below :

List-I

List-II

- |                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) 'On Referring'        | (i) Donald Davidson   |
| (b) Theory of Description | (ii) J.L. Austin      |
| (c) T - Sentences         | (iii) P.F. Strawson   |
| (d) Speech - Act          | (iv) Bertrand Russell |

Code :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

- (1) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)  
(2) (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)  
(3) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)  
(4) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)

63. In the light of Frege's view which of the following is incorrect ?
- (1) Definite descriptions with proper names have both sense and reference, and their reference is determined by their sense
  - (2) Sense, is the mode of presentation of object which is the reference of the expression whose sense it is
  - (3) The reference of the predicate is concept
  - (4) The reference is the mode of presentation
64. "The meaning, is the use" does not imply that :
- (1) Useless discourse is gibberish
  - (2) Language games vary from one form of life to another
  - (3) If the linguistic expression turns out to be an apt tool within the context of its language game, it is meaningful
  - (4) Analysis of language cannot eliminate puzzlements
65. When "Calling" something good is characteristically praising or commending or recommending; it refers to :
- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Descriptive fallacy | (2) Assertion fallacy    |
| (3) Speech Act fallacy  | (4) Naturalistic fallacy |
66. Consider the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below and choose the correct code as your answer :
- Assertion (A) : "We can and must conceive that blue might exist and yet the sensation of blue not exist".
- Reason (R) : Sensation, according to Moore, has two elements, consciousness and the other, object of consciousness.
- Code :
- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) correctly explains (A)
  - (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A)
  - (3) (A) is true, (R) is false
  - (4) Both (A) and (R) are false

67. In Madhva's philosophy all the following propositions are true except :

- (1) Brahman rules every jīva from within
- (2) Every jīva is dependent on Brahman
- (3) jīva is not free
- (4) Every jīva is organically related to Brahman

68. Buddhism advocates the following except :

- (1) Nairātmya vāda
- (2) Syādvāda
- (3) Pratītyasamutpāda
- (4) ksanabhangura vāda

69. The Mahāvākyā, 'Tattvamasi' occurs in :

- (1) BrhadĀrāyaka Upanisad
- (2) Mandukya Upanisad
- (3) ChĀndogya Upaniṣad
- (4) Taittirīya Upanisad

70. Match List-I and List-II and choose the correct answer with the help of code given below :

List-I

List-II

- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) SatakhyĀti             | (i) YogacĀra Buddhists    |
| (b) AbhinavaanyathĀ khyĀti | (ii) MĀdhyĀmika Buddhists |
| (c) ĀtmakhyĀti             | (iii) SĀmkhya             |
| (d) AsatakhyĀti            | (iv) Madhva               |

Code :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(1) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

(2) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)

(3) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

(4) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)

71. The 'Pradhâna malla' of 'Advaitin's' is :
- (1) The Naiyâyikas      (2)                      The Bauddhas                      (3)      The Sâmkhyans (4)      The Vaisesikas
72. All the following propositions according to Râmânuja are false except :
- (1) Râmânuja advocates Karma - Yoga as the principal means to Jívanmukti  
(2) Râmânuja advocates Jáâna - Yoga as the principal means to Videhamukti  
(3) Râmânuja advocates Karma - Yoga as the principal means to Videhamukti  
(4) Râmânuja advocates Bhakti - Yoga as the principal means to Videhamukti
73. According to Islam, all the following propositions are true except :
- (1) Prime of place is given to prayer and fasting  
(2) Charity is the greatest virtue  
(3) Pilgrimage is a sacred undertaking to gain the grace of God  
(4) Failing to surrender to the will of God
74. The sequence of the process of bondage and release of jíva, according to Jainism is :
- (1) Bandha, samvara, nirjarâ, mokîa, Âirava.  
(2) Âirava, bandha, samvara, nirjarâ, moksa  
(3) Samvara, nirjarâ, mokîa, Âsrava, bandha.  
(4) Nirjarâ, mokîa, Âsrava, bandha, samvara.
75. According to Zoroastrianism, all the following propositions are true except :
- (1) Zoroastrianism advocates fire - worship.  
(2) In Zoroastrianism, Ahramazda is recognised as the God for the good.  
(3) In Zoroastrianism, Ahriman is recognised as the God for the evil.  
(4) Zoroastrianism advocates Varnâirama Vyavasthâ .