

P.G. PHILOSOPHY

1. According to the coherence theory of truth, coherence is obtained by
 - (A) The relation of entailment
 - (B) The relation of consistence
 - (C) The relation of mutual support
 - (D) The causal relation
2. Which of the following example is a synthetic *a priori* statement ?
 - (A) Grass is green
 - (B) All spinsters are unmarried persons
 - (C) Every event has a cause
 - (D) Snow is white
3. The negation of a synthetic statement is
 - (A) An analytic statement
 - (B) Not a self contradiction
 - (C) A synthetic statement
 - (D) A synthetic statement but not self contradictory.
4. 'The cat is on the mat' is true if and only if the cat is on the mat. This expresses the essence of the
 - (A) Coherence theory of truth
 - (B) Correspondence theory of truth
 - (C) Pragmatic theory of truth
 - (D) Performative theory of truth
5. To define the meaning of a term by showing an object is called
 - (A) Extensive definition
 - (B) Ostensive definition
 - (C) Both extensive and ostensive definition
 - (D) None of them
6. Is tradition relevant to Aurobindo philosophy ?
 - (A) Yes
 - (B) No
 - (C) Not certain
 - (D) Irrelevant

7. Who said "Truth is God" ?
(A) Tolstoy (B) Gandhi
(C) Rabindranath Tagore (D) None of the above
8. Tagore was an Idealist because he emphasized
(A) Religious education in a formal manner
(B) Moral and spiritual development of the child
(C) Vocational education
(D) Rigid control and discipline in schools.
9. Which of the following types represent Aurobindo's contribution to educational
(A) Integral Education
(B) Basic education
(C) Education for man making
(D) Education for international understanding.
10. Who of the following is an advocate of theory of ideas ?
(A) Plato (B) Aristotle (C) Locke (D) Hume
11. Who is an exponent of 'knowledge is virtue' ?
(A) Plato (B) Aristotle
(C) Socrates (D) Heraclitus
12. Who is famous for his theory of form and matter ?
(A) Plato (B) Aristotle (C) Locke (D) Hume
13. Who popularized theory of idola ?
(A) Bacon (B) Locke (C) Hume (D) Hegel

14. Who wrote the book 'Meditation' ?
 (A) Descartes (B) Locke (C) Hume (D) Berkeley
15. Who are the advocates of the idea that 'Experience is the only source of knowledge' ?
 (A) Rationalists (B) Empiricists
 (C) Logical Positivists (D) Phenomenologists
16. Who of the following is a rationalist ?
 (A) Descartes (B) Locke (C) Hume (D) Berkeley
17. Who takes help of the idea of god to establish the world ?
 (A) Descartes (B) Locke (C) Hume (D) Hegel
18. Who proposes the theory of psycho-physical parallelism ?
 (A) Locke (B) Hume (C) Descartes (D) Spinoza
19. Where does mind supposedly interact with the body
 (A) Pituitary gland (B) Pineal gland
 (C) Thyroid (D) None of these
20. Who doesn't accept the existence of self as an entity ?
 (A) Spinoza (B) Leibnitz (C) Descartes (D) Hume
21. Who is known for his theory of monadology ?
 (A) Spinoza (B) Leibnitz (C) Locke (D) Kant
22. Who is claimed that there has to be a unity of perception ?
 (A) Spinoza (B) Kant (C) Locke (D) Leibnitz

23. Who said that our mind is an empty slate ?
(A) Descartes (B) Bacon (C) Locke (D) Kant
24. Who holds that the substance is unknown and unknowable
(A) Locke (B) Berkeley (C) Hume (D) Kant
25. Who is famous for his dictum *esse est percipi* ?
(A) Kant (B) Berkeley (C) Hume (D) Locke
26. Who said that the self is a bundle of ideas ?
(A) Locke (B) Hume (C) Kant (D) Bacon
27. *Critique of Pure Reason* is a treatise on
(A) Epistemology (B) Metaphysics (C) Ethics (D) Religion
28. Who does believe that 'sense organs are the only source of knowledge' ?
(A) Rationalist (B) Empiricist
(C) Positivists (D) Phenomenologist
29. Who thinks that experience without reason is blind and reason without experience is empty ?
(A) Locke (B) Kant (C) Hume (D) Bacon
30. Ethics is a
(A) Positive Science (B) Normative Science
(C) Physical Science (D) Natural Science

31. Ethics studies

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| (A) Voluntary action | (B) In-voluntary Action |
| (C) Non-voluntary Action | (D) None of these |

32. Which one among the following is an example of a moral judgement ?

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| (A) This is a good painting | (B) The weather is good |
| (C) He is a good singer | (D) She is good person |

33. Which one among the following is an example of a factual statement ?

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| (A) Ravenshaw is a good university | (B) Ram is a good human being |
| (C) Telling truth is good | (D) Helping other is good |

34. Moral judgement deals with

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| (A) Motive | (B) Intention |
| (C) Consequence | (D) All of these |

35. Who spoke of philosopher king ?

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| (A) Aristotle | (B) Socrates |
| (C) Plato | (D) Heraclitus |

36. For which theory, pleasure is the ultimate end of life ?

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| (A) Hedonism | (B) Rigorism |
| (C) Perfectionism | (D) Virtue Ethics |

37. Who believes in quantitative hedonism ?

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| (A) Bentham | (B) Mill |
| (C) Kant | (D) None of these |

38. Who popularized the notion of hedonistic calculus ?
(A) Mill (B) Bentham
(C) Kant (D) None of the above
39. Who is a believer of refined hedonism ?
(A) Bentham (B) Hobbes (C) Mill (D) Kant
40. Who is known for his notion of categorical imperative ?
(A) Kant (B) Mill (C) Bentham (D) Hobbes
41. Which among these is not an external sanction propounded by Bentham ?
(A) Physical (B) Religious (C) Social (D) NOTA
42. Moral laws are imposed by
(A) The State (B) Society (C) Reason (D) NOTA
43. Who said that 'it is better to be Socrates than a fool' ?
(A) Mill (B) Bentham (C) Kant (D) NOTA
44. Who among the following is a consequentialist ?
(A) Kant (B) Aristotle (C) Mill (D) NOTA
45. A proposition is the contradictory of the proposition
(A) A (B) E (C) I (D) O
46. Symbolic logic contains
(A) Propositional variables (B) Individual variables
(C) Logical constants (D) All of the above

47. The exclusive sense of "or" can be expressed as

- (A) P or Q but not both P and Q
- (B) P or Q
- (C) P or Q but both P and Q
- (D) It is not the case that both not P and not Q

48. Propositional logic may be constructed by using

- (A) Negation and conjunction
- (B) Negation and disjunction
- (C) Negation and implication
- (D) All of the above

49. Some tautologous formulas are equivalent to some argument forms

- (A) True
- (B) False
- (C) Neither true nor false
- (D) None of the above

50. A conditional proposition is true if the antecedent of the conditional is false.

- (A) The above statement is true
- (B) The above statement is false
- (C) It is not possible to determine the truth value of the conditional
- (D) It depends on what truth value the consequent has.

51. 'P and Q' can be expressed as

- (A) 'It is not the case that not P or not Q'
- (B) 'Not P or not Q'
- (C) 'If not P, then Q'
- (D) 'If P, then Q'

52. A disjunctive proposition is true if at least

- (A) One of the disjunct is false
- (B) Both the disjunct are false
- (C) One of the disjunct is true
- (D) None of the above

- 53.** An equivalent proposition can be expressed as
- (A) a conjunction of two conditionals
 - (B) a disjunction of two conditional
 - (C) a disjunction of two disjunctions
 - (D) a conjunction of two negated propositions
- 54.** An implicative proposition can be expressed
- (A) as a disjunctive proposition
 - (B) as a negation of a conjunctive proposition
 - (C) as a negation of a negation of a disjunction
 - (D) All of the above
- 55.** The rule of affirming the antecedent contains
- (A) Implicative and conjunctive logical constants
 - (B) Negation, implicative and conjunctive logical constants
 - (C) The implicative logical constant only
 - (D) None of the above
- 56.** Indirect truth table method is an effective decision procedure to determine whether
- (A) A proposition is contingent
 - (B) A proposition is contradictory
 - (C) A proposition is tautology
 - (D) All of the above
- 57.** A DNF is :
- (A) A conjunction of disjunctions
 - (B) A disjunction of conjunctions
 - (C) A conjunction of conjunctions
 - (D) A disjunction of disjunctions

58. A decision procedure is a method used to determine whether

- (A) An expression is a tautology (B) An argument is valid
(C) Both the options (A and B) are correct (D) None of the above

59. A proposition can be expressed as

- (A) $(x) (\sim Fx \supset Gx)$ (B) $(x) (\sim Fx \supset Gx)$
(C) $(x) (Fx \cdot \sim Gx)$ (D) $(\exists x) (Fx \supset \sim Gx)$

60. If A is a class and A' is its complement class then

- (A) A' does not contain the members of class A .
(B) A does contain the members of class A'
(C) Both the options (A and B) are correct
(D) None of the above

61. If B is a proper subset of A then

- (A) $A \neq B$
(B) A contains more members than B
(C) B is a subset of A
(D) All of the above

62. If $MP' = 0$ and $SM' = 0$ then

- (A) $SP' = 0$ (B) $SP \neq 0$
(C) $SP' = MM'$ (D) None of the above

63. Subset-relation is

- (A) Not transitive
(B) Transitive
(C) Both transitive and intransitive
(D) Neither transitive nor intransitive

64. Membership relation is

- (A) Not transitive
- (B) Transitive
- (C) Both transitive and intransitive
- (D) Neither transitive nor intransitive

65. The problem of evil is that

- (A) God is omniscient and yet there is evil
- (B) God is omnipotent and yet there is evil
- (C) God is benevolent and yet there is evil
- (D) All of the above

66. A theologian and a philosopher

- (A) Could be the same person
- (B) Could be different person
- (C) A philosopher considers theology critically
- (D) All of the above are possible

67. Religious language is to be understood as cognitive in nature according to

- (A) Aquinas
- (B) Wittgenstein
- (C) Both A and B
- (D) None of the above

68. Free will of human being and existence of evil in the world are compatible according to

- (A) St. Augustine
- (B) Irenean theory
- (C) Process theodicy
- (D) All of the above

69. The doctrine of analogy is a
- (A) A non-cognitive theory
 - (B) A cognitive theory
 - (C) Neither cognitive nor non-cognitive
 - (D) None of the above
70. The doctrine of immortality of soul
- (A) Suggest life after death
 - (B) Suggest life before birth
 - (C) Faces the problem of identity
 - (D) All of the above
71. The *Karma* theory and the doctrine of immortality of soul
- (A) Go well together
 - (B) Do not go well together
 - (C) Have no link altogether
 - (D) Are the same
72. The doctrine of re-birth has to answer
- (A) How to identify the person ?
 - (B) Is recollection of past life possible ?
 - (C) Is recollection reliable ?
 - (D) All of the above questions
73. Karma theory has to answer
- (A) How to link karma with its results ?
 - (B) How to link past karma with present karma ?
 - (C) How to link present karma with future karma ?
 - (D) All of the above questions

74. Religion requires

(A) Faith

(C) Revelation

(B) Reason

(D) All of the above

75. Which one of the following is related to vastubada ?

(A) Yoga

(C) Buddha

(B) Carvakas

(D) None of these

76. Which one of the following has more philosophical content ?

(A) Samhitas

(C) Brāhmaṇas

(B) Upanisads

(D) None of the above

77. Which one of the following the earliest text

(A) Samhitas

(C) Brāhmaṇas

(B) Upanisads

(D) Veda

78. Which of the following says that there are many ways to seek truth ?

(A) Jainism

(C) Sikhism

(B) Buddhism

(D) None of the above

79. Which school of thought has advocated realism ?

(A) Nyaya

(B) Samkhya

(C) Jainism

(D) Vedanta

80. Which school accepts only 'Right faith, Right knowledge and Right conduct are jointly lead to liberation ?

(A) Samkhya

(C) Jainism

(B) Buddhism

(D) Vedanta

81. *Asatkāryavāda* means
- (A) The effect is existent in the material cause
 (B) The effect is non-existent in the material cause
 (C) The effect is both existent and non-existent in the material cause
 (D) The effect is a new creation
82. *Prakṛti* is constituted by _____ *guṇas*
- (A) Four (B) Three (C) Two (D) One
83. 'That is a cow' is an expression of
- (A) *Sāmānyalakṣṇa* perception (B) *Jñānalakṣṇa* perception
 (C) *Yogaja* perception (D) All of the above
84. *Vyāpti* is a relation of
- (A) Metaphysical necessity (B) Logical necessity
 (C) Contingency (D) None of the above
85. *Pararthanumana* means
- (A) Inference for others (B) Inference for oneself
 (C) Inference for all (D) None of the above
86. 'Sound is eternal because it is produced' is an example of which kind of fallacy in Indian Logic
- (A) *Asiddha* (B) *Vruddha*
 (C) *Badhita* (D) *Asadharana*
87. How many types of substances (*Dravya*) are accepted in *Vaisesika* system ?
- (A) Nine (B) Seven (C) Six (D) Four

88. Which statement is acceptable to *Samkhya* school of thought ?
(A) *Purusa* is both material and spiritual (B) *Purusa* is pure-material
(C) *Prakrti* is pure-spiritual (D) *Prakrti* is pure-material
89. Who has advocated *mayavada* ?
(A) Sankara (B) Ramanuja (C) Mahavir (D) Kumarila
90. Who is the author of *yogasutra* ?
(A) Gautam (B) Kanada
(C) Patanjali (D) Badarayana
91. Which system has advocated *anirbachaniyakhyativada* ?
(A) Buddhism (B) Nyaya
(C) Mimansa (D) Advaita Vedanta
92. *Jivanmukti* means
(A) Liberation in life (B) Liberation after life
(C) Liberation before life (D) All of the above
93. Which one is the preceding state of *videhamukti* ?
(A) *Iswaraprapti* (B) *Baikunthaprapti*
(C) *Jivanmukta* (D) *Svargaprapti*
94. Which one is not *mahavakya* of the *Upanisads* ?
(A) *Isavasyamidamsarvam* (B) *Ahambrahmasmi*
(C) *Ayamatma brahma* (D) *Tattvamashi*

95. *Nyayamanjari* is written by
 (A) Udayana (B) Gautama
 (C) Madhavacarya (D) Jayanta Bhatt
96. Which Philosophy is mainly interested in the theory of evolution ?
 (A) Buddhist (B) Carvaka (C) Nyaya (D) Sankhya
97. How many *padarthas* are admitted by Nyaya Philosophy ?
 (A) Six (B) Sixteen (C) Four (D) Fifteen
98. *Ramanuja* speaks of
 (A) *satakhyativada* (B) *asatkhyativada*
 (C) *biparitakhyativada* (D) *atmakhyativada*
99. Who is the founder of *Nyaya* Philosophy ?
 (A) Gautama (B) Gangesh (C) Kanada (D) Kanauja
100. According to Sankara, creatorship of the world is God's _____
 (A) *svarupa-laksana* (B) *tatastha-laksana*
 (C) *vyavaharikadrsti* (D) None of the above